The Guiyang-Guangzhou New Railway Construction (GGR)

Social Assessment & Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Foreign I&T Introduction Center of MOR, China

West China Development Research Center of

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Social Assessment & Ethnic Minority Development Plan for the Guiyang-Guangzhou New Railway Construction

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Table of Contents

Abstract................................................................................................................................. 5
Chpt.1 GGR Content & Regional Development Survey .............................................................. 9
  1.1 Background of GGR .................................................................................................................. 9
  1.2 Significance of GGR ................................................................................................................... 10
  1.3 Status Quo of Regional Development ....................................................................................... 11
    1.3.1 Natural, Economic and Cultural Geography ........................................................................ 11
    1.3.2 A Survey of Economic and Social Development ................................................................. 12
Chpt.2 Ethnic Minorities & Relevant Policy Survey ................................................................. 13
  2.1 Ethnic Minority Distribution and Historical Reasons ............................................................ 13
  2.2: Overall Cultural Features of the Ethnic Minorities ............................................................... 15
  2.3 Framework of applicable policy and laws ................................................................................ 17
    2.3.1 The Modern Chinese Policies toward the Ethnic Minorities .................................................. 17
    2.3.2 Framework of Chinese minorities law .................................................................................. 17
    2.3.3 The Ethnic-Regional Autonomy Law and Relevant Regulations ........................................ 20
    2.3.4 Other Relevant Laws and Regulations ................................................................................. 22
    2.3.5 The World Bank’s Policies Regarding Ethnic Minorities ...................................................... 22
  2.4 The influence of the project ..................................................................................................... 23
    2.4.1 The direct influence area ....................................................................................................... 23
    2.4.2 The Indirect Impact Area ....................................................................................................... 25
    2.4.3 The Radiation Area ............................................................................................................... 25
  2.5 A Short Summary ..................................................................................................................... 26
Chpt.3 Surveys on the Status Quo of Regional and Ethnic Development .................................. 26
  3.1 Methods ................................................................................................................................... 26
  3.2 Process and Result .................................................................................................................... 28
  3.3 The Overall Situation of the Ethnic Economy and Society .................................................... 37
  3.4 Micro Ethnic Economic, Social and Cultural Features ............................................................ 44
    3.4.1 Zhuang-Dong Linguistic Group ............................................................................................. 44
    3.4.2 Miao-Yao Linguistic Group ................................................................................................ 49
    3.4.3 Other Ethnic Minority groups ............................................................................................. 51
Chpt.4 Analysis of the Stakeholders ......................................................................................... 52
  4.1 Owners of GGR ......................................................................................................................... 52
  4.2 The World Bank ....................................................................................................................... 52
  4.3 Designers and Constructors .................................................................................................... 53
  4.4 Governments and Residents in DDR Area ............................................................................... 53
  4.5 Ethnic Minority Groups ........................................................................................................... 54
  4.6 Other Vulnerable Groups ......................................................................................................... 54
  4.7 Involuntarily Resettled Residents ............................................................................................ 55
Chpt.5 Ethnic Consultation in Different Stages ........................................................................ 55
  5.1 Targets, Contents & Methods of Consultation in Preparatory Stage ....................................... 55
  5.2 Consultation in the Implementing Stage .................................................................................. 56
Chpt.6 Macro-Effect of Consultation to GGR Planning .............................................................. 58
  6.1 Modification of GGR Design .................................................................................................. 58
  6.2 Demonstration of Local Support to GGR ............................................................................... 59
Chpt.7 Micro Influenc of GGR on Minorities.............................................................................. 60
7.1 Positive Influences.................................................................................................................................... 60
7.2 Scope, Content, Depth of & Remedy to the Negative Impacts................................................................. 62
7.3 Local Cases of Impacts from Other Railway Building ............................................................................. 63
Chpt.8 Ethnic Minority Development Plan.............................................................................................................. 68
  8.1 Principles .................................................................................................................................................. 69
  8.2 Measures to Augment the Positive Impact................................................................................................ 70
  8.3 Measures to Control and Reduce Negative Impact................................................................................... 71
  8.4 Gain Action Plan....................................................................................................................................... 72
  8.5 The Fund and Management Establishment ............................................................................................... 73
  8.6 Funds Budget and Application.................................................................................................................. 74
  8.7 Samples of EMDP..................................................................................................................................... 74
      8.7.1 Case 1............................................................................................................................................ 74
      8.7.2 Case 2............................................................................................................................................ 78
  8.8 Resettlement Situation and RAP Case ........................................................................................................ 84
      8.8.1 General Situation of Resettlement ................................................................................................ 84
      8.8.2 minority communities of resettlement cases ................................................................................. 86
Chpt.9 Monitoring & Assessment on the Effect...................................................................................................... 93
  9.1 Goal, Body and Task .................................................................................................................................. 93
  9.2 Basis, Principle and Idea of Monitoring and Assessment ........................................................................... 94
  9.3 Baseline Research Situation...................................................................................................................... 95
  9.4 Index ......................................................................................................................................................... 96
      9.4.1 Index of Community ..................................................................................................................... 96
      9.4.2 Peasant household index ............................................................................................................. 97
  9.5 Cycle of Monitoring and Assessment and Disclosure of Information ...................................................... 97
Chpt.10 Conclusion................................................................................................................................................. 98
  10.1 Summary of the Program ........................................................................................................................ 98
  10.2 Ethnic minorities’ Support to GGR Along the Alignment ...................................................................... 99
  10.3 Suggestions to construction units ........................................................................................................... 99
  10.4 Disputes, Settlement and Consultation Mechanism .............................................................................. 100
Abstract

Based on 2 rounds of fieldwork and comparative studies, this report confirms the following facts along the GGR line and in the project area:

1. Alignment, Information Disclosure & Local Support

The total length of the GGR line in planning is 857.3 km. Located in the multi-ethnic mountainous frontier area of Guizhou, Guangxi and Guangdong provinces and autonomous regions in south China, GGR connects 3 major cities, namely, Guiyang, Guilin and Guangdong from West to east. The line goes right through the compact area of 6 ethnic minority groups: the Buyi, Miao, Yao, Sui, Dong and Zhuang. All are indigenous peoples. As a expressway linking underdeveloped southwest mountainous frontiers with the developed southeast coastal zone including the Pearl-River Delta and Hong Kong from West to the east, GGR connects 5 railways and 6 national highways into a traffic network and thus provides powerful transportation capacity to the development of the frontier regions of the 3 provinces. By improving the communication system, it injects vitality into the natural and cultural resources, augments economic ability and social status of the local ethnic minorities, and has multiple functions for promoting poverty alleviation, energizing the social economic development and securing social cultural equity and stability. Therefore, local people & local governments all support GGR enthusiastically.

The 3 hosting province/regions of the GGR have great disparities in terms of economic development and cultural appearances. For this reason, there is intensive confluence of human and cargo flows. But due to the poor and dangerous highway traffic, communication has become a bottleneck for the local development. By effectively cutting short the traffic distance and time, increasing the volume and safety of human and cargo flow, GGR can deliver great convenience both to the local residents and local products for their markets in the coastal area, and the coastal people for their tourism and investment to the inner mountain ethnic minority area. Now, all the local people and governments are well informed of the GGR. They all expect the early initiation of the construction and are willing to offer full support to it.

2. Project Area and Sensitive Objectives

In the past one year of GGR project proposal, the blue print of the alignment has experience many adjustments, and thus the shifting of project area. Based on the updated data of the feasibility studies and RAP, this report at current version confirms that following: GGR will cut through 9 prefectures, 26 counties/cities/districts, 87 towns/townships, 226 villages. By estimation, it will have 32617.3 Mu (666.8 m2 per Mu) for land acquisition, with 57.6% of arable land. This will affect 14,359 households, 63,164 persons. It will dismantle 1934124 m2 of buildings, with 73.1% of human residence. This will affects over 10,000 households and 32,439 persons. In combination, the two factors will affect 25,000 households, 95,000 persons. In terms of ethnic minority places,
GGR project area involves 1 Zhuang Autonomous Region, 2 autonomous prefectures (Southern Guizhou Buyi & Miao, Southeastern Guizhou Miao & Dong), 4 autonomous counties (Sandu Shui of Guizhou, Sanjiang Dong, Longshen Multiple and Gongcheng Yao of Guangxi), 2 Ethnic Townships (Sanjiang Shui of Rongjiang County, Guizhou, Liang’an Yao of Zhongshan County, Guangxi) and 4 Yao Villages in the east flank of Babu District, Hezhou Prefecture, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Lumping these places together, nearly 80% of the GGR project area runs in the minority area. However, due to the fact that deep mountainous area has sparser population and over 70% of GGR in the mountain is tunnels and bridges, the negatively impacted minority population is much smaller than the average ratio. Specifically, it is less than 1/5 of the total negative affected population. Although GGR is going to be constructed in the water resource area of the Pearl River, but since the engineer design has carefully taken preventive and avoiding measures, it will create no environment issues. Moreover, the construction of GGR does not generate complete eliminating of any ethnic rural communities, does not involves major historical cultural relics and ecologically sensitive targets. It will not give rise to major public health problem, and the whole area has no absolutely tabooed objectives by the local ethnic minorities.

3. Expectations and Requirement of the Local Governments

Along the alignment of GGR, there are bountiful green agricultural and forest products, together with rich human labor and cultural tourist resources. Local governments all expect GGR will be integrative with the local industrial development layouts and urban expansion planning by allocating passenger stations close to county seats and reserving space for cargo stations, so that local tax revenue and local development strength will be enhanced. The minority intensive counties Rongjiang, Congjiang, Liping of Guizhou Province cherish a hope to develop their region into a megacity by means of GGR and a parallel expressway, on top of a extant airport. The ethnic autonomous counties of Sandu Shui, Sanjiang Dong and Gongchen Yao strongly require the design of the line and station to take in local ethnic cultural elements for exerting their features and augmenting their images. All the county and city governments require the work road of GGR construction should be integrated with the local road system planning provided by local traffic and communication authorities, so that they can be upgraded and complimented into road network. The counties with interchanges of the paralleling expressway demand a road to connect the GGR stations with their interchanges.

4. Supports and Hopes from the Ethnic Residents and Governments

Ethnic minority communities and governments are especially supportive to GGR. Their scope and degree of welcome are 100%. But they also lay down their expectations to the land acquisition, resettlement, construction and operation management as follows:
1). Rural residents close to the city emphasize that their bear the same prices for commodities and their land is more valuable, thus they demand a narrow down of the compensation gap between their land and urban land.

2) When GGR take route from mountain slopes behind their community where their land locates their drinking water comes down, vigorous measures have to be taken for safeguarding the hydro physics, the working road system and other facilities for human and cattle walk. Any damage should be repaired and compensated with immediacy.

3) Local rural people, especially ethnic minorities do have strong beliefs in geomancy and bless from the souls of their ancestor. They do regard the mountain slope behind their community provides them with good luck by means of wind, water and dragon veins. Some slopes have tombs or graveyard of their dead. Once the construction hit on this, notice and consultation should to go before breaking the earth, so that they will have time to perform proper rituals for sacrifice and avoiding mishaps.

4) Residence of HuaiCheng Twon as seat of Huaiji County in Guangdong Province expect GGR will coordinate with local government for them to have some of their land compensation fund invested in the real estate development close to the GGR station, so that their offspring will have a lasting livelihood.

5) The Ethnic Affairs Commission, Women Confederation, and Poverty Alleviation Office of the Zhongshan County and Babu District of Hezhou City in Guangxi, both with ethnic minority Diasporas communities demand GGR to have some fund set aside for ethnic minority community development.

6) All the rural residents request the construction of GGR should try its best to avoid agricultural high season, avoid occupation of water route and working road, control the noise and earth shock, and give timely attention and redemption to the land, crop, tree and house damages caused by landslide due to the operation of GGR.

5. Conclusion

Many readjustments of alignments have been made since the initiative proposal of GGR to the satisfaction of local government and residents opinions based on participated consultation. The current alignment has given ample consideration to the development need of the local ethnic governments and residents. In this light, GGR per se has become the biggest EMDP and for this reason, it has enjoyed a strongest support from the local stakeholders. Given this highly favorable milieu, any delay for trivial detail reasons is not only detrimental to GGR, but also to the local ethnic minority development that will directly contradict the very intention of the EMDP. In terms of the major negative impacts such as land acquisition and resettlement, so long as the Chinese laws, regulations and China and World Bank policies, especially, the RAP is strictly observed, the
smooth construction of GGR would be a matter of course. As for the local resident requests, this report identifies them into the following 3 categories:

The first category is the protection of livelihood infrastructures and safeguarding the rights and interests of local residents. This is the common moral cornerstone and touchstone of China law, World Bank policy and MOR’s tradition in railway construction. In the case of GGR, a special attention to respect ethnic minority cultures will be adequate for the positive achievement.

The second category is related to the ethnic cultural targets such as the geomancy, the graveyard, and ritual to appease their disturbance caused by the GGR construction. These issues are to be consulted by the project owner and constructors with the local residents. In the measure for measure demanding for compensation, what local people exert is their rights for respect and understanding.

The third category is some minority community’s demanding for financial support to their development. This is a step for GGR to create reciprocity and mutual trust. The RAP should assign a small percentage of its fund to generate local government multiple investments to the specific ethnic communities for the smooth construction of GGR. (The End of Abstract)
Chpt.1 GGR Content & Regional Development Survey

1.1 Background of GGR

GGR as the target of this SA report was a construction project proposed by China MOR in May, 2007. It will break earth in October, 2008 and to be put in operation in 2013. The line proper is 857.3 km long and the investment is 7,990 million RMB, including a sum of 300 million USD loaned from the World Bank. It will use electric power for operation and thus it is resource saving and environment friendly. The scope of land requisition, besides major stations at big cities will be restricted within 30 meters on the two sides. Since tunnels and bridges amounts to 72.8% of the total length, the land requisition and house dismantling is remarkably limited. See RAP for details.

In terms of ethnic minority sensitivity, GGR is divided into 2 sections by the Daguling Tunnel located in Hezhou. The east section with a length of 190 km is mainly on the territory of Guangdong Province is populated by the mainstream Han and thus, it has no ethnic sensitivity. The West section of 670 km till Guiyang penetrates through 4 Yao villages in the mountain, then a Yao ethnic township of Liang’an in the Zhongshan County, then 3 ethnic autonomous counties in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, then 2 autonomous prefectures in Guizhou Province, including a Shui Autonomous County of Sandu and a Shui Township of Sanjiang in Rongjiang County of SE Guizhou Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture. Therefore, the West section is targeted for EMDP.

As for ethnic demographic features, as soon as GGR leaving off Guiyang city, it comes into the territory of Southern Guizhou Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture and the density of minority population increase suddenly to more than 50 percent to Duyun City as the Prefecture Seat. Eastward from Duyun to Sanjiang Dong Autonomous County, Guangxi, is the core cultural area of 3 major indigenous peoples: The Sui or Shui, the Miao and the Dong. Ethnic minority population in each of the 5 counties amounts to over 90 percent. Leaving Sanjiang to the east, minority population along the GGR becomes gradually smaller because it approaches to the skirt of the famous Guilin City. Further east, it is in the Gongchen Yao Autonomous County. But the Yao in this county is different from those in the high mountain by a much higher degree of social cultural development. Finally, it enters the territory of Hezhou City, minority population suddenly fall down, only a Yao Township in a valley and 4 Yao Villages on the mountain slope before the trans-provincial Daguling Tunnel. It is reported by the director of the Babu District as a native Yao that these 4 villages are extremely underdeveloped, to the degree of having no motor road, no electricity and having great difficulty even in clean drinking water.
Generally speaking, the 6 ethnic groups as indigenous people have an interlocking but vertical distribution: Buyi, Shui, Dong and Zhuang of the ancient Viet stock were dominant at lower and flat riversides, the Miao and Yao of the ancient Man stock live on the high mountains. Exception is the Yao in Gongchen and Zhongshan Counties. They live in hillocks and their development is not lower than their rural Han neighbors.

1.2 Significance of GGR

In a span of 860 km, DDR get across 3 provinces and regions with greatest development disparity. Guangzhou as the east terminal located on the Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed places in China. The Guangxi section is on the lower middle development scale. The GGR section of Guizhou Province, including the neighboring southWestern Hunan part, is the loWest. Taking personal income as a indicator, although the average of the GGR project area is 3,500 USD, Guangdong claims over 4,000, Guangxi less than 2,000 while Guizhou, lower than 1,000. However, the Guangxi and Guizhou mountainous areas do have rich local agricultural products, human resources and marvelous cool Weather, a great potential for developing ecological agriculture and ethnic cultural tourism.

By providing a quick, efficient and stable railway, GGR can cut the current highway distance between the 2 terminals from 1500km to 860km and cut the time from 23 hours to less than 5h. In the meanwhile, it will also connect the SW landlocked city of Chongqing with Guangzhou by cutting the current 20 hours to less than 7 hours. All this means a strong and effective compliment between rural and urban, resource and markets, mountain and plain, minorities and the mainstream society with win-win prospect.

Technologically, the east-west alignment of GGR will link the 4 north-south communication hubs in south China, namely, Guiyang, Guilin, Hezhou and Guangzhou into a network and its extension at Guiyang help other Western frontier cities including Lhasa and Wurumuqi to Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Therefore, it has the function of balancing the development of different ethnic groups and their territories in China.

In light of the urbanization, GGR and the parallel GGE all have major station and interchanges at Luoxiang Town that of Congjiang County, bordering with Liping in the east and Rongjiang in the West. It has the potential to become a central city amid a big vacancy of Chingqing, Guiyang, Guilin and Changsha. This is also a direct promotion to the local development and poverty alleviation. The status of local poverty is demonstrated in the following table:
### Table 1. 2005 data of major poor counties along the GGR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces or autonomous regions</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Peasants’ per capita income (RMB)</th>
<th>Percentage of increase than previous year</th>
<th>Poverty-stricken population</th>
<th>Percentage of poverty-stricken people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guizhou Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longli</td>
<td>2028</td>
<td>9.27%</td>
<td></td>
<td>21600</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiding</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duyun</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>10.29%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandu</td>
<td>1651</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>35200</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rongjiang</td>
<td>1613</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>89700</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congjiang</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>94000</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liping</td>
<td>1702</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41500</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guangxi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjiang</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>67453</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longsheng</td>
<td>2130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gong City</td>
<td>2670</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td>38 villages, 15000</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhongshan</td>
<td>2308</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guangdong</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaiji</td>
<td>3638</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinghu</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangning</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanshui</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sihui</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
<td>Unlisted below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.3 Status Quo of Regional Development

#### 1.3.1 Natural, Economic and Cultural Geography

Guiyang, the West terminal of GGR is located in the warm temperate zone between EL: 106°27’29” to 106° 53’43”’, NL: 26° 57’42” to 27°19’45”’. The location of the east terminal Guangzhou is subtropical at EL 113°17’ and NL 23°8’. The watershed of the 2 zones is the Nanling Mountain that separates the southern reaches of the Yangtze River from that of the northern ones of the Pearl River.
Guizhou Province is in the east Plateau of Yunan and Guizhou with a territory of 176,000km² and the average height is 2,000 meters above the sea level. It has 9 prefectures and major cities composed of 87 counties/cities/districts and a special industrial zone. The population of Guizhou is 38 million and, 14 million or 27.85% of the total population is ethnic minorities.

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomic Region has a territory of 236,700 km² and a population of 50 million. Nearly 20 million or 38.4% of the total are ethnic minorities.

The territory of Guangdong Province is 180,000 and a population of 80 million. Ethnic minority population is only 1.5%, much below the national average of 9%. The volume of foreign trade amounts to 1/3 of the national total and the employment of foreign investment, 1/4 of the national total.

GGR is to be built in a vast mountainous area bordering the 3 provinces/regions and neighboring also with the central south Province of Hunan. Taking out 10 km in the south of Guiyang, 20 km in the north of Guilin and 80 km in the West of Guangzhou, the rest 700 km are all belong to the inner frontier mountainous area. Ethnic minority population of the Miao, Dong, Buyi, Shui and Yao makes up 60% of the inner mountain population. They practice a combined livelihood of agriculture, forestry, hunting-gathering and fishing. This gives rise to very colorful and diversified cultural expressions, but the economic revenue is very low. Currently, many rural ethnic youth migrate to coastal region, mainly Guangdong for jobs. 1/3 or over 1/2 of the able bodies in each village along the GGR line are migrant laborers. This tremendous volume demonstrates that local minorities not only eager to develop, but also have overcome the linguistic and cultural barriers between themselves and the mainstream society.

1.3.2 A Survey of Economic and Social Development

The total volume of 2007 Guangdong GDP is higher than 3 trillion RMB, mostly from industry, and the average GDP for capita for the permanent residents is 32,713 RMB. This is the top third of provinces and municipalities in China. Rural population in Guangdong is less than 1/3. In comparison, Guangxi’s total GDP in the same year is a little more than 1/5 of that of Guangdong and average GDP per capita is 12,408 RMB, ranking at the 28 of 32 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The rural annual pure income per capita is 3,224 RMB, 1/10 of that of the Guangdong’s permanent resident. Rural population in Guangxi is still more than half of the total. Guizhou’s total volume of GDP is less than half of that of the Guangxi, with higher percentage from the agriculture and forestry. The average GDP per capita is 6,800 RMB or 1,000 USD, the lowest of all in China.

Analysis: The development of Guangdong is approaching Hong Kong and its economy is dominated by industry and the society, cities. Guangxi’s average GDP per capita is barely the
average of China as a whole. Guizhou’s average GDP per capita is less than half of the national average, and it is not much more than 1/10 of the Guangdong average GDP per capita. This is the current fact and it is also the potential for GGR to bridge up the gap.

But in terms of social development, the inner frontier mountains as the mainstay of the project area has superb ecological environment, rich ethnic cultural deposits and after 60 years of modern construction and 30 years reform and transfer payment by the central government, all the 3 provinces/Regions has the complete social edifices of the 3-tier administration ranging from village, township to county. All have sound education, medical health, public security, ethnic and religious administration and poverty alleviation systems and services. The residents along GGR line all have permanent housing, adequate food and clothing. Local people expect more cash income and a channel to generate it. This is just what GGR intends to offer.

Table 2: Economic structure of counties/cities along the GGR¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces or autonomous region</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Total amount (unit: 10,000 RMB)</th>
<th>Primary industry (unit: 10,000 RMB)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Secondary Industry (unit: 10,000 RMB)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Tertiary industry (unit: 10,000 RMB)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>income (ten thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guizhou Province</strong></td>
<td>Longli</td>
<td>171176</td>
<td>22676</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>117124</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
<td>31376</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>17171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guiding</td>
<td>196258</td>
<td>35072</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>101871</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>59315</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>17678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duyun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td></td>
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Chpt.2 Ethnic Minorities & Relevant Policy Survey

2.1 Ethnic Minority Distribution and Historical Reasons

Seven big mountains, namely, the Miaoling, the Lar, the Wuling, the Xuefeng, the Nanling and Dayao found their niches between the Yunan-Guizhou Plateau and the Daguiling as the line of

¹ Part of the data about some counties and cities is lacking, because relevant database provided by different local governments to the public is not uniform and consistent. Some data is neglected long and cannot be obtained.
demarcation of Guangdong and Guangxi. This area with complex topography and climates nourishes rich products allows human communities of small size to dwell and to prosper, but it is not favorable for the central government to rule with administrative edifices. Therefore, it has become a compacted autonomous niche for the ethnic minority groups like the Miao, Yao, Dong, Shui, Buyi and Zhuang. 2000 years ago, at the time of the Qin and Han dynasties, the 5 north-south valleys were made use by the Central Plain Courts to explore Guangdong and Guangxi in deep south. But it could only control valleys as roads and its flanks. The deep mountains were still dominated by local ethnic chiefs, sometimes had been conferred title by the Central Court.

The central government’s exploration of the Guizhou Poronvince is especially late. Not until the late 14th century, when the newly built Ming Dynasty tried to conquer and control Yunnan’s residual Mongolian regime that it began to cut off periphery mountainous areas from today’s Yunnan, Sichuan, Guangxi and Hunan for Guizhou as a prefecture at time. Since the focus of government rule is Westward to Yunnan, the southern and southeastern Guizhou is still ethnic autonomous in the hand of the Miao, Buyi, Dong and Shui. Again, not until the mid-Qing Dynasty’s vigorous implementation of “replacing the local chiefs with circulating civil officials”by a bloodily suppression of the local ethnic rebellions, that the administration of Guizhou became a regular prvince. The General History of Guizhou reveals following 3 stages:

The first stage: 3000 years ago, the local people were hundreds of the Pu. They grew paddy rice, dwelled on piled houses and had the tradition of extracting front teeth or had them dyed in black. This is the ancestor of today’s Zhuang-Dong linguistic group. To their SE, there are sedentary hundreds of Viet who had the practice of tattoo the body, cutting hair short, fond of water and could endure the heat, also had sophisticated territory-based community organization. To their NE, there are nomadic mountain and forest hunter-gatherers who were organized tightly along the lineages lines. They butcher cattle for rituals to ward off evil ghost. This is the ancestor of today’s Miao-Yao linguistic group. To their NW, there were ancient Di-Qiang groups who practiced mixed livelihood of animal husbandry and extensive farming. This people were also lineage orientated, but they cremated the dead and know an ideographic writings. This is the ancestor of today’s Tibetan-Burmese language groups.

The second stage: 3,000-1000 years ago. When different groups in affinity colonized the deep mountains and assimilated the aboriginal hundreds of Pu and thus gave birth to today’s Gelao and Tujia. The Viet immigrants from the south had deeper assimilation with the original Pu and got a name of Li from the central literati, and then changed to the Lao. The immigrants from the north or NE, the forebears of today’s Miao-Yao people who have assimilated with the Pu once also could Lao, or Man. Immigrants from NW as forefathers today’s Yi people also contributed to the Tujia. After the Qin-Han Dynasties, the central government intensified its efforts to develop the peripheries of this region, and many powerful Han came for fortune and later they were assimilated
into the local ethnic residents. Till the Song Dynasty in the 10-11\textsuperscript{th} century, this region had the ethnic distribution framework very much like today.

The Third State: In the last thousand years, 2 factors added new ethnic factors to the map: First, The Mongol and Manchu built their ethnic imperial dynasties in central China and sent many Mongols, Central Asian Muslims and Manchus to the GGR project area as governors and garrisons. They also attracted many Hui Muslim & Han businessmen into the region. These people mainly live in or around the cities or towns. Secondly, corn, sweet potato, potato and tobacco as cost efficient and cold enduring crops were introduced into China from the SE coasts. This gave new equipment to the Han Chinese for colonizing the higher mountains and imposed pressure on ethnic minority as indigenous peoples. It not only changed the ethnic map, but also furnished a demographical and cultural foundation for the reform of replacing local ethnic chiefs with circulating civil officials.

Ancient dynasties addressed local minority people in many names. But most of them are categorical rather than specific. For example, the Qing rulers called all those southern sedentary ethnic farmers who, being in the deep mountains, could deny the direct central governance as the Miao, while addressing all the nomadic mountain peoples who practiced slash-and-burns as the Yao, and painted the Imperial \textit{Miao Album} that even included the Yi in Western Guizhou into the Miao. The Dong, Shui and Buyi were Dong Miao, Shui Miao and Zhongjia Miao. The central government also divided both Miao and Yao into two categories: those settled close to the official roads, accepted the direct rule (paid tax) and be able to speak Han Chinese and assimilating Han culture were called “shu/cooked” Miao or Yao, and those who still autonomous in the deep mountains, the “sheng/raw”Miao or Yao. In reference to GGR Guangxi section, most Yao in Guilin and Hezhou are cooked Yao. But those dispersed villages in the Daguiling Mountain are obviously the raw Yao.

\textbf{2.2: Overall Cultural Features of the Ethnic Minorities}

Taking out 200 kms close to Guiyang, Guilin and mainly Guangzhou, all the other 660 km of the GGR is in the compact or scattered ethnic areas. It begins to engage Miao and Buyi in diasporas in the SE of Guiyang, and then into the Miao and Shui core area from Duyun. Then the Dong after the Shui and besides the Miao, then the Yao and Zhuang in Hezhou till the tunnel. From Huaiji County on to the east, there is no more ethnic minority community.

Although minorities along the GGR do have different languages and customs, but other material resources and social cultural traits share great resemblances. All the household properties are composed of paddy-rice water land, some slope arid land, some waste slopes for cattle fodder, firewood and often graveyard, and quite unique and typical wooden structure house with numerous auxiliaries including the pens, styles and latrines. Inside the house, the central room wall facing the
gate is the family shrine for hosting ancestor tablets and image or symbols of gods. In terms of community, each village has a water resource forest in the mountain on the back, and there are village alters under a village patron tree, there are drum tower and covered bridges as public space and sphere. Most villages have strong belief in the geomancy and dragon vein, have lineage, clan along and blood tie, and also have community organization based on territory, such as Yilang for the Miao, Kuan for the Dong and Shipai for the Yao. The community organization has custom laws inscribed on a stele as social contracts. The contents of the stele contracts are more or less the same for people to do good and punish wrong. In sum, after thousands years of interaction, all the ethnic groups in the GGR project area have achieved accordance in terms of livelihood, social organization, religious beliefs, festive customs and custom laws. All the groups allow young boys and girls to engage in free love, and all share the practice of respecting women rights, old men authority and children’s freedom. In short, they share and belong to a regional intergroup cultural tradition.

It is this tradition that gives rise to an equal and harmonious relation between all the groups. Based on this, they can share a local market with the spirit reciprocity. In the history, there are times, especially in the mid-Qing period, when the central government had too radical policies or local government had too heavy mistakes, local people will be agitated into armed rebellions. But all the ethnic rebellions are rallied around the Miao, Yao, Dong leaders and participated by all the local groups. The 1730 reform of the local system had generated a 150 years social disturbance, mainly between the government and people. But since the late Qing to the republic period after the 1911th Revolution, since the Anti-Japanese War, especially since the founding of the people’s republic since 1949, all the central government advocate multi-ethnic and multi-nationality unitary system, practice enlightened ethnic policies, and promoting ethnic-equal national education, modernization and economic development has become the social consensus of the ethnic minority groups. Based on this consensus, they use the same local market, engage in intensive social communication, practice intergroup marriages, and different group customs and habits have got mutual understanding and respect. There is no obvious ethnic estrangement in local trade, communication and marriages. Suffice it is to say that GGR has find its project area with the highest degree of ethnic harmony.

Summary: Thanks to the relatively solid ecological system, the cultural traits of the Miao, Dong, Shui, Buyi and Yao in the GGR area are still in integrity. The local ethnic language, clothing, housing, social organization, folklore and religious beliefs are all quite integrally inherited and still with strong vitality for reproduction. Even the Diasporas Zhuang in its ethnic marginal area is still able to use ethnic festivals and other customs as the carrier of their culture.

The harmonious relation between ethnicities, between nature and human and sound ecological system and good social ethos are all contributive to the successful construction of GGR.
2.3 Framework of applicable policy and laws

Policies and laws applying to the Program include two categories; one is those enacted by Chinese government and ethnic minority autonomous regions, and the other is those enacted by the World Bank, both lay emphasise on ethnic minority factors.

2.3.1 The Modern Chinese Policies toward the Ethnic Minorities

Modern Chinese government has always advocated the equality and solidarity of all nationalities for common prosperity and development. The framework of Chinese policy toward ethnic minorities is mainly “one law, two regulations”, i.e., The Ethnic-Regional Autonomy Law of the People’s Republic of China promulgated in 1984 and revised in 2004, the Regulation on Ethnic Work in Cities and the Regulation on Ethnic Township Work. The Chinese government has set up Commission of Nationalities Affairs (sometimes named as Nationalities and Religions Bureau locally) on the central and local levels to supervise and coordinate the implementation of these laws and regulations.

Since 1980s, the Chinese central government, in cater to the needs of economic and social development of ethnic autonomous regions, implement such grand programs as the overty-relief, the West China Development, the Booming of the Frontiers for Enriching the People, etc. Since 2000, the Central Government has been implementing the Policy of Replacing Farmland for Forestry, based on the goal of sustainable development and with Western ethnic regions as the core, and advocating harmonious society that putting the people first.

The guideline of Chinese ethnic group/nationalities policy is Three Inderdependences and Two Commons. The former refers to interdependence of the Han and ethnic minorities, and of ethnic minorities themselves. The latter refers to common solidarity and progress, and common prosperity and development, of all nationalities. These policies enable China to retain its more diversified traditional ethnic cultural resources than most developed countries worldwide, and to boast more harmonious and sustainable atmosphere in terms of nationalities and society than most developing countries.

2.3.2 Framework of Chinese minorities law

The framework of Chinese laws and regulations pertinent to ethnic minorities consists of three parts, i.e., the Constitution, the Basic laws, and relevant Regulations and Rules.

The Constitution Preamble stipulates that the P.R.China is a unitary multinational/multiethnic nation-state created jointly by the people of all its nationalities. The State protects equal rights of citizens of all nationalities, and makes its utmost to promote common prosperity of all nationalities.

Article 4 of Chapter 1 focuses on equality of all nationalities. The state protects the legal rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops a relationship of ethnic-nationality equality, solidarity and mutual assistance of China’s nationalities as a whole. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any act which undermines the unity of the nationalities or instigates division is prohibited. The state assists areas inhabited by ethnic minorities in accelerating their economic and cultural development according to the characteristics and needs of the various minority nationalities. Ethnic Regional autonomy is practised in areas populated by minority nationalities in concentrated communities. In these areas, organs of ethnic self-government are established to exercise the power of autonomy. All ethnic autonomous places are integral parts of the People’s Republic of China.

All nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or reform their own folkways and customs.

Article 30 lays down the principle of administrative divisions as following: the country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities. Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, ethnic townships, and towns. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities. All autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are ethnic autonomous places having the power of legislation.

Article 36 is about religion. Citizens of the P.R China enjoy freedom of religious belief. No state organ, public organization or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion.

Article 48 is about women. Women in the P.R. China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, in political, economic, cultural, social and family life. The state protects the rights and interests of women, applies the principle of equal pay for equal work to men and women alike and trains and selects cadres from among women.

Article 112 is about the organs of self-government of ethnic autonomous places. It stipulates the organization principles and competences of the people’s congresses and people’s governments of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

Article 113 and article 114 especially stipulate that among the chairman and vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the people’s congress of an autonomous region, autonomous prefecture or autonomous county there shall be one or more citizens of the ethnic group/nationality exercising
regional autonomy in the area concerned. The chairman of an autonomous region, prefect of an autonomous prefecture or the head of an autonomous county shall be a citizen of the ethnic group/nationality exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned.

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

Article 116: The people’s congresses of ethnic autonomous places have the power to enact regulations for exercising autonomy and other separate regulations in light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of nationality/nationalities in the areas concerned.

Article 118: The organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas independently arrange for and administer local economic development under the guidance of state plans. In exploiting natural resources and building enterprises in the ethnic autonomous places, the state shall give due consideration to the interests of those areas.

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

Article 121: In performing their functions, the organs of self-government of the ethnic autonomous places, in accordance with the regulations for exercising of autonomy in those areas, employ the spoken and written language or languages in common use in the locality.

Article 122: The state provides financial, material and technical assistance to the ethnic minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development. The state helps the national autonomous areas train cadres at various levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of various professions and trades from among the group/nationalities in those areas.

Article 134 of Section 7: Citizens of all China’s nationalities have the right to use their native spoken and written languages in court proceedings. The people’s courts and people’s procuratorates should provide translation for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken or written languages commonly used in the locality. In an area where people of a minority nationality live in a concentrated community or where a number of nationalities live together, court hearings should be conducted in the language or languages commonly used in the locality; indictments, judgments, notices and other documents should be written, according to actual needs, in the language or languages commonly used in the locality.
2.3.3 The Ethnic-Regional Autonomy Law and Relevant Regulations

Both the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1949 and the Constitution of China in 1954 stipulate that the Chinese regions where ethnic minorities live in compact communities shall implement the system of “Ethnic Regional Autonomy”. This system began its trial in Inner Mongolia in 1947, and was comprehensively implemented in the ethnic minorities regions of China in mid-1950s. As a result, current China has 5 ethnic autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures, 120 autonomous counties and about 1200 ethnic townships. In 1984, the Ethnic-Regional Autonomy Law was enacted by the National People’s Congress of China, later amended in 2004. This autonomous Law is inferior to the Constitution but superior to ordinary law/codes and other regulations because it has the nature of a basic law. The Chinese leadership considers it, together with National People’s Congress and Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, as the 3 Fundamental Systems of China. That should be 4 if the “One Country Two System” is taken into consideration. The Ethnic Regional Autonomy Law, besides reiterating and elaborating various rights of ethnic minorities and minorities’ regions, emphasize on indigenous people’s rights and interests in ethnic autonomous regions, among which the most important are as follows,

Article 54: The resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions concerning ethnic autonomous places adopted by the State organs at higher levels should suit the conditions in these areas (otherwise, ethnic autonomous places may apply to suspend implementation thereof).

Article 65: While exploiting resources and undertaking construction in ethnic autonomous places, the State shall give consideration to the interests of these areas, make arrangements favorable to the economic development there and pay proper attention to the productive pursuits and the life of the minority nationalities there. The State shall take measures to give due benefit compensation to the ethnic autonomous places from which the natural resources are transported out. The Third Paragraph of Article 66 While exploiting resources and undertaking construction in ethnic autonomous places, the organizations or individuals shall take effective measures to protect and improve local living and ecological environment and to prevent and control pollution and other public hazards.

To ensure the implementation of the Ethnic Regional Autonomous Law, the State Council promulgated Several Rules on Implementation of Ethnic Regional Autonomous Law in 2005:

Article 5 of the Rules: Governments at higher level and their functionary departments, in making middle-and-long term plans for economic and social development, shall listen to advice from ethnic autonomous regions and nationalities work departments, and, based on features and
needs of ethnic autonomous regions, support and assist ethnic autonomous regions to strengthen infrastructure, human resources development, bettering economic structure, rational exploitation of natural resources, strengthening eco-building and environmental protection, and quicken the pace to develop such causes as economy, education, science and technology, culture, sanitation, sports, etc., for the realization of comprehensive, coordinative and sustainable development.

In short, the aforesaid two laws bestow following rights on ethnic autonomous places:

1. The chief administrators of the ethnic autonomous places shall be from the relevant ethnic minorities. The administrators of the multi-nationalities autonomous regions shall be decided by the rank of minorities in local names or population scale.

2. The ethnic autonomous regions enjoy favorable treatments provided by the Central Government in terms of administrative fund, development fund, construction program, poverty-relief fund and other economic favorable treatment.

3. The educational and medical institutes from ethnic autonomous places may seek financial assistance from local Commission of Nationalities Affairs. The offspring of minorities receive favorable treatment in enrollment in the higher education. Local citizens may seek assistance from local Committee of Nationalities Affairs when encountering special difficulties in education and medical access.

4. Local governments of ethnic autonomous regions have the right and responsibility to implement the use of minorities’ languages. Citizens of the ethnic autonomous regions have the right to maintain minorities’ religion and belief, and the use of their own languages. This right has been implemented best in litigation.

5. Minorities’ rights in marriage age, family planning, languages, religions and belief, and living customs, including rights in minorities’ holidays and festivals, have been implemented best.

Local people’s congress and the people’s court at the same level of Buyi Autonomous Prefecture in southern Guizhou, the Miao and Tong Autonomous Prefecture in southeastern Guizhou Province, Sandu Shui Autonomous County, and the Sanjiang, Dong Longsheng Various and Gongcheng Yao Autonomous Counties in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region as the GGR project area all enacted local autonomous regulations in accordance with the Ethnic Regional Autonomous Law of China and local situation in the period of 1980s to 1990s.

This Report conirms that the implementing the principle of Chinese laws and relevant regulations, together with the World Bank policies for safeguarding ethnic minority cultural rights and interests, GGR project has paid adequate attentions to the local condition and has adopted consultation and management for ensuring ethnic minorities’ right of knowing consensus, and have enlisted local minorities’ effective participation in all the relevant issues.
2.3.4 Other Relevant Laws and Regulations

Over 30 years reform and opening-up, China has built a comprehensive legal system on the rights and obligation of all the stakeholders in the construction of railway, highway, and hydropower and water facilities. In respect to the GGR construction project, there is the Bidding and Invitation Law of PRC (Jan. 1, 2000). In terms of land acquisition and house demolition, there is the Land Administration Law of PRC (August 28, 2004), Law of Road Contracting in the Countryside of PRC (implemented as of March 1, 2003) and Property Law of PRC (March 16, 2007); In terms of occupation and repair of local inherent infrastructure, there is Regulation on Power Facility Protection (February 25th, 2004), Water Law of PRC (effective as of October 1st, 2002), Law of Road of PRC (secondly amended in 2004), etc. In terms of environmental safety and eco-protection, there are Environmental Protection Law of PRC (December 26th, 1989), Law of Environmental Impact Evaluation of PRC (effective as of September 1st, 2003), Forestry Law of PRC (1998), Law of Water and Land Preservation of PRC (1991), Law of Prevention and Elimination of Water Pollution (May 15th, 1996) and Detailed Rules on Implementation of Law of Prevention and Elimination of Water Pollution (effective as of March 24th, 2000).

With respect to historical relics, there is Law of Cultural Relics Protection of PRC (October 28th, 2002); with respect to attached and affiliated facilities, there is Rules of Approval on Building and Widening Aisles for Pedestrians along the Railways (April 1st, 2005); with respect to construction project operation and management, there are Railway Law of PRC (1990), Regulation on Safety and Protection of Railway Transportation (effective as of April 1st, 2005), Regulation on Implementation of Law of Road Traffic Safety of PRC (2004), Rules of Compensation for Injury to Travelers by Railway (effective as of September 1st, 1994), etc. All the abovementioned laws and regulations can effectively take care of claims of rights and interests from all Parties in building of GGR project.

2.3.5 The World Bank’s Policies Regarding Ethnic Minorities


This Report confirms that the existing public policies and legal framework of China are all in consistency with the World Bank’s relevant operational policies, in respect of such principles and goals as pushing social and economic development, advancing citizens’ rights and interests,
protecting disadvantaged groups’ interests and helping ethnic minorities’ culture to realize sustainable development. The Chinese laws and policies can function better for this GGR project if the World Bank policies about the right of informed consenusu and participation in the decision-making by local residents. In other respects, China’s laws and regulations toward ethic minorities highly echo with the World Bank’s policies including promoting sustainable development, advancing social justice and harmony and helping ethnic minorities to speed up social and economic development. So long as the GGR strictly observes the Laws and Policies of the aforementioned two categories, it will be adequate to protect rights and interests of relevant parties, and to enable the smoothness of the GGR construction.

2.4 The influence of the project

Based on the indicators of safeguarding the rights and interests of local interests, the natural resources and environment and the benefits to the local social economic development, the influence of GGR can be divided into three areas according to the degree and scale of the project’s influence to the residents, regions and ecosystems along the project areas. They are the direct influence area, the indirect influence area and the radiation area.

2.4.1 The direct influence area

The direct influence area of GGR has two domains. One is the 60m width central strip/corridor along the alignment and the stations. The other is the administrative units involved, usually on the county and township level, along the corridor area. The SA team has specified 10km on each side along the alignment. Both will be influenced directly by GGR, either by land acquisition, house demolition, residence resettlement and GGR construction performances and operation. The SA identifies residents, natural and social cultural objects on the surface of this 20 km corridor as the key target for social assessment because they will be influenced directly by all the negative factors of land acquisition, construction, bridges building, tunnel drilling, occupation of construction road and trains service and so on. The report confirms the following facts:

Primarily, there are 9 prefectures, 26 counties/cities/districts, 87 towns/townships, 226 villages in the corridor. The total affected population is about 630,000, and among them, 25,000 families and 95,000 people will be directly impacted by land acquisition. This is confirmed by the RAP survey.

Secondly, a more detailed RAP survey has revealed the following data of the 244 villages:

42 villages in the Southern Guizhou Autonomous Prefecture have over 36% of ethnic Buyi, Miao residents.
25 villages in the Southeatern Guiuzhou Autonomous Prefecture have over 90% ethnic Miao and Dong residents.

15 villages in the Guangxi Sanjiang Dong Autonomous County have over 60% of ethnic Dong and Yao residents.

13 villages in the Guangxi Gongcheng Yao Autonomous County, the have over 56% of Yao residents.

In its addition, this Report identified 1 Miao Village in the Longquan Township, Danzhai County, 1 Shui Village in the Pu’ an Township, Sandu Shui Autonomous County, 2 Shui Villages in the Sanjiangxiang Township, Rongjiang County, 1 Dong Village in the Gaozeng Township, Congjiang County (all in Guizhou), 2 Yao Villages in Liang’an Township, Zhongshan County, 4 Yao Villages in the Hezhou Babu District should be included according to the fieldwork survey and the local governments’ recommendation.

All together, there will be 106 ethnic villages, less than half of the 224 villages along the GGR line as the directly impacted ethnic minority communities. The reasons for the less impact onto the ethnic minority communities is due to the fact that GGR in its design has taken effective measures to reduce cost by controling the scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

Thirdly, 72% of the total GGR length is going to be made up by bridges and tunnels. As a result, the GGR land acquisition for each km is no more than 40-60 mu, and each of the 35 stations will take no more than 300 mu on average. The permanent areable land acquisition for each km is below 3.5 mu (the amount of 1-2 householding). The total land acquisition will affect 15,000 families and 63,000 people. The total house demolition and resettlment will affect 10,000 families and 32,439 people. In aggregation, 25,000 families and 95,000 people will be negatively influenced by the direct impacts of GGR construction, but the rural population does not reach 30% and less than half of the 30% are ethnic minorities (refer to table 3 of RAP).

Lastly, The cosystem of the GGR construction area has strong regenerating capacity with thick vegetation. The vegetation can recover by itself in 2-3 years after the construction. However, since the the corridor area is the clean water supply zone to the Pearl River Valley, this report still recommend it as an ecologic and cultural sensitive area. In fact, it is close to several state-level and provincial natural protection areas and has unique natural and national culture sights. Therefore, special care must be taken to its protection.

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<th>Counties</th>
<th>Land areas (k□)</th>
<th>Forest coverage</th>
<th>Total population (unit:10,000)</th>
<th>Ethnic minority population (10,000)</th>
<th>% of ethnic population</th>
<th>Rural population (unit:10,000)</th>
<th>% of rural population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 2: Ethnic Sensitive Counties and Cities along GGR (by the end of 2005).</td>
<td>Composition of population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longli</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>87.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guiding</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>52.23%</td>
<td>23.08</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duyun</td>
<td>2274</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sandu</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>31.22</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
<td>29.87</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rongjiang</td>
<td>3315.8</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congjiang</td>
<td>3244</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>26.86</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liping</td>
<td>4441</td>
<td>58.4%</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>40.83</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guizhou Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanjiang</td>
<td>2454</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>35.73</td>
<td>30.21</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>32.73</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longsheng</td>
<td>2538</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>13.02</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gong City</td>
<td>2149</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zhongshan</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Babu</td>
<td>5152</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>73.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous region</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huaiji Following Unlisted</td>
<td>3573</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.4.2 The Indirect Impact Area

All the administrative units host the GGR at or above the county, city and district level are included. As a result, it includes 3 provinces/regions of Guizhou, Guangxi and Guangdong, with 2 capitals of Guiyang and Guangzhou; 9 prefectures and 28 counties/districts. The population in this area is 18.16 million.

### 2.4.3 The Radiation Area

The radiation area refers to the administrative regions benefit by the project besides the direct and indirect areas. The report emphasizes that there are 2 Autonomous Prefectures (Xiangxi Tujia Prefecture of Hunan Province, Enshi Miao Prefecture of Hubei Province and several ethnic autonomous counties by Yao, Miao and Dong peoples in the West part of Hunan and Hubei provinces; Tujia people live in Tongren area northeast of Guizhou province. The population that benefits by the project is over 40 million ethnic minorities in the six provinces and cities plus Chongqing, Hunan and Hubei. The project will make contribution to the balance development of east and West of China, because Guangzhou key position can connect to the eastern coast cities including Hong Kong and Guizhou key position can connect to all the central cities in West China.
2.5 A Short Summary

All the dates above indicate the following facts:

Firstly, GGR is constructed in South China’s inland mountain frontier area populated by ethnic minorities, and over 40,000,000 ethnic minorities can benefit from it. Among the affected 25,000 families (95,000 people) by the negative factors such as land acquisition and resettlement, ethnic minority amounts no more than 20.48%. In terms of absolute exact number, it is about 5,000 families and 20,000 people. The benefit of GGR to the ethnic minorities highly surpasses their cost in any form. It is a sheer positive contribution to the development of ethnic minority and GGR per se is the biggest EMDP.

Secondly, with many times consultation to the local governments and residents for a more feasible layout, the current alignment and station plan has fully reflected the requirement of them. For example, locating the Congjiang county station to Luoxiang town satisfies the requirements of county town resettlement and the expansion of central city’s function; moving the Sanjiang county station from Tangku 40km away to Silian 5km near the county town- Guyi meets the requirement to expand the county. Therefore, the project fully shows the consideration of important national projects to the development of regions inhabited by ethnic groups.

Lastly, in view of the situations above, the social evaluation team suggests that the local government had better provide financial support on infrastructure, personnel training, culture preservation and development for the ethnic minorities in the construction areas in order to improve the development of ethnic minorities' communities. Therefore, the benefit of the project will be strengthened further.

Chpt.3 Surveys on the Status Quo of Regional and Ethnic Development

3.1 Methods

On June 2007, the MOR Foreign Investment and Technology Introduction Center incharge the Center of West China Development, CUN for social assessment on GGR Project and for formulating EMDP based on the following frameworks:
1. Laws and regulations of the Chinese government toward ethnic minorities rights protection;
2. Policies of the World Bank in the same regard;
3. Preliminary Feasibility Reports of GGR Project by No. 2 and No. 4 of the MOR Railway Construction and Design Academy;
4. Expectations and demands of the local government and ethnic minorities.

The SA is carried out mainly with the methodology of sociology and anthropology fieldwork, in combination with the PRA, and by the participation of the native governments and residents. Questionnaires, interviews, discussion meetings from all parties are adopted, and document and information collection are involved together with policy analysis.

According to the TOR, the report should focuses on the PRA assessment of the local ethnic minorities directly affected by GGR, by choosing typical groups in the order of province/region—prefecture—county—town/township and lastly the administrative villages to ensure major stakeholding groups and communities to be included. In carrying out, the principle of sampling and survey has taken the following factors into consideration:

Counts and cities that have higher proportion of ethnic minority population, the overlapping of ethnic and social economic factors, the depth and scale of the GGR impact. In this light, the following counties are not included in the fieldwork list for the following reasons:

**Liping** County of the Southeatern Guizhou Prefecture is not mentioned by the First Version of Feasibility Report and it has the same economic and cultural conditions with Rongjiang and Congjiang, mainly inhabited by Dong Ethnic Minorities; **Longsheng** County of Guilin City is underpassed by a tunnel and thus it is not directly affected. **Lingui, Lingchuan and Yangshuo** each has no directly affected ethnic population, so this report adopts the RAP data and analysis. **Huaiji** is the only exception in Guang Dong Province included in this field survey, because it has an ethnic township of Yao and Zhuang, off the alignment, in the Guangdong Province.

In this way, 13 counties are included in the fieldwork survey. The methodology of the surveys mainly involves the following:

1. Symposiums: with the officials, from bureau of development and reform, education, women’s federation, public health, agriculture and forest, transportation, statistics and poverty alleviation office of the civil administration, etc.
2. Focus interviews with prominent officials and collecting data and information at night.
3. Participant Observation in the 26 townships of the total 86 along the GGR line, including Sanjiang Shui Ethnic Township, Rongjiang County, Guizhou, Liang’an Yao Ethnic Township, Zhongshan County, Guangxi, and Xiashuai Yang and Zhunag Ethnic Township, Huaiji, County, Guangdong Province. All the key methods used are interviews with the local carders and residents to know composition of the ethnic minorities and the needs of the local peoples and culture.
1-2 villages in the above-mentioned townships are selected as samples of participant observation according to the following principles: 1. Ethnic composition of villages; 2. Characteristics of the ethnicity and economic-social development; 3. Experiences with construction project similar to that of railway construction. 4. Recommendation by the local government.

As a result, 33 villages are covered by the fieldwork, 1/7 of the total villages along the line. In the villages, focus discussion meeting and interviews with the villagers including the carders, women, the old and school teachers and religions practitioners are carried out. In 18 villages interviews are in the house of the local families, with questionnaires. Ethnic groups as Miao, Tong, Shui, Yao and BuYi People are interviewed in the amount of 6 families in each village. The reasons for choosing those families are their income and ways of livelihood. Time, methods, community characteristics and findings can be found on Table 3, 3.2.

3.2 Process and Result

From the end of June to August 2007, Professor Zhang Haiyang and Jia Zhongyi from Western Development Research Center of CUN, together with five minority students from the south of China from CUN, did two round fieldwork from Guiyang to Guangzhou, following the route recommended by the report. They are as the follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>village</th>
<th>ethnic peoples</th>
<th>measures of survey</th>
<th>Symposium</th>
<th>Househol d visit</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>Personal devotion</th>
<th>Main Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Count y</td>
<td>Tow n</td>
<td>Villag e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Case Description</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazhi</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td>Building waste, noise &amp; disorders community security and the problems of resettlement.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujiao</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td>Guizhou Pivotal connecting Xiang-Gui railway is under construction prior to land requisition; Village suffers water shortage and farther way due to railway and unbalanced compensation between urban and rural.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shuchang</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td>Guiyang Pivotal connecting Xiang-Gui railway line Complaint access to irrigation water channel; traffic block due to stiff slope of the railway line.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Interview Date</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiubaihu</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td>7.18 to 7.19</td>
<td>Close to the GGR station, a double railway line being built. Local migrant workers has no access to local construction work. Government has responsibilities to resolve the contradiction but has no due competence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaopo</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Close to GGR station, Ethnic mixture. Lower rural compensation on resettlement cost &amp; material transportation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiuhe</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Near station, Ethnic mixture. Outdated land compensation, ignorance of increasing land value.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datie</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Near station, Ethnic mixture. Intermingled of resident house and cattle pens due to too complicated bureaucratic procedure for houseyard land application.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiuzhi</td>
<td>wenjiang</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tunnel flooded and blocked by the wenjiang River. Need an Overcross.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanshan</td>
<td>Xin an</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td>Interview</td>
<td>Xiang-Qian line in building. Land inaccessible after requisition no compensation Disagreement on types of land.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lvyinhui</td>
<td>Miao Han</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qian-Gui Double line being built. Affected resident life &amp; lowered their income Construction delaid for fuels. Someland cutoff from community by railway and a tunnel not allow vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gantang</td>
<td>Miao Han</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qian-Gui line in building, fruittree compensation is 1/10, work roads in bad condition local resident has access to job and express opinions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangshui</td>
<td>Miao Han</td>
<td>Buyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worrying bad influence from outside on local morality and land lost.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daping</td>
<td>Mazhai</td>
<td>Shui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Tunnel flooded and blocked by the wenjiang River. Need an Overcross.
- Xiang-Qian line in building. Land inaccessible after requisition no compensation Disagreement on types of land.
- Qian-Gui Double line being built. Affected resident life & lowered their income Construction delaid for fuels. Someland cutoff from community by railway and a tunnel not allow vehicles.
- Qian-Gui line in building, fruittree compensation is 1/10, work roads in bad condition local resident has access to job and express opinions.
- Worrying bad influence from outside on local morality and land lost.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pu’an</th>
<th>Migrant work tradition and strong desire for convenient traffics and early GGR construction; expectation fair price in land requisition.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xinhua</td>
<td>GGR is good for traveling, expect a rational compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiuqian</td>
<td>Shui Cultural tourism &amp; scenery spots with increasing income, strong confident in ethnic culture. festival &amp; government guidance as new mechanism for development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaili</td>
<td>Capital city of the SE Guizhou Prefecture, Colorful ethnic performances. Rich resources of ethnic culture. Bottleneck of infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longquan</td>
<td>Yangjia Miao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjiang Township</td>
<td>Zenleng Shui Miao Dong Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou City</td>
<td>Zhongxin Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaozeng</td>
<td>Zhanli Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guandong</td>
<td>Layang Dong Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingmei Ba sha Miao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyi Silian Dong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laobao Tangku Dong Han</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiling Dalingshan Yao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ping an Lijia Yao Han</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
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<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beidong yuan</td>
<td>Yao Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hengshan</td>
<td>Yao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langshan</td>
<td>Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lianhua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongyan</td>
<td>Yao Zhuang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xingzhai</td>
<td>Yao Han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaping</td>
<td>Yao Han</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liang an
The first round fieldwork (from 28th June to 5th July) was conducted by Dr. Zhang Haiyang and Dr. Jia Zhongyi. They collected primary government information, identified the problems and local needs, established working relations and formulated the plans.

The second fieldwork (from 15th July to 5th August) was conducted by the whole taskforce. Under the principle of informed consent, they held discussions with officials from different levels including Ethnic Township, county/autonomous county, and prefecture/city along the lines. Through the discussions, they got suggestions and collected data.

The above fieldworks covered 33 administrative villages, 26 townships within the 20 kilometers in radius along the GGR line. This involves 13 counties in 6 prefectures (cities), 3 provinces/region. 13 discussions at count/city level, 26 at township level and 33 at village level were held. 400 people including local elites, government officials and resident representatives from Buyi, Miao, Shui, Dong, Yao and Han were met. 105 households in 18 villages experienced indoor interview and half of them are in-depth (with complete questionnaire). As many as 200,000 words material and more than 30 documents were collected and 1200 pictures were taken. The above job was supported and affirmed by officials and residents from different ethnic groups.
The assessment focuses on three levels, the county, the ethnic concentrated township and village in accordance with the following principles: the county government as the functional organization of state power has legislative power. Township and village development needs is the main concern. The grass-roots village committee is the autonomous organization of the rural residents and the important channel linking villagers with governments of higher levels.

The survey is positively cooperated by government and residents at different level due to the good reputation of the railway construction project. During discussions, participant not only provided data, but also led the team do fieldwork. Besides, they gave suggestions on economic and social benefits, ethnic, environmental and cultural sensitivity, which not only gave the taskforce a clear command of the local knowledge but also ensured the reliability of the data.

This report conforms that all the data were collected in accordance with the regulations of Chinese government as well as World Bank requirements, and are under the principle of informed consent, willing participation and expression. Consequently, it is quite typical and can reveal the problems, suggestions and need in project area. In the meantime, the SA taskforce has left it contact information at every community for suggestions at any time. This report and EMDP will be displayed on the World Bank Website and public phere in the project area for examination.

The taskforce thanks the MOR Foreign Investment and Technology Introduction Center, GG Construction Headquarters, the Development and Reform Commission/Bureau at county, prefecture and province levels of the GGR project, the RAP taskforce and resident representatives from all Ethnic Township and Villages.

### 3.3 The Overall Situation of the Ethnic Economy and Society

The 2007 data reveals that the total population of the GGR 3 provinces and region is 150 million. The population along the GGR line is 18.16 million. The minority population is 2.6 million, or about 38% of the 150 million. In the 18 counties in Guizhou and Guangxi along the GGR, the ethnic population amounts to 45% of the local population, and among ethnic population, 99% of them are from the Buyi, Miao, Shui, Dong, Yao and Zhuang and 95% of them are rural. The RAP has identified 25,000 households and 95,000 people will be adversely affected by the GGR Construction in terms of house demolition, resettlement and land requisition. Among this, about 20% of them are ethnic minorities. The affected ethnic communities are as following:

**Table 4: Composition of Ethnic Minority communities along GGR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Ethnic Composition of Residents</th>
<th>Ethnic composition of community</th>
<th>Townships</th>
<th>Nati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

37
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total population Unit: 10,000</th>
<th>% of Ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Ethnic Composition</th>
<th>Compact ethnic minority affected by GGR</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>scattered –and -mixed ethnic minority affected by GGR</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longli</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>Buyi, Miao</td>
<td>Tibetan, Mongolian, Yi, etc.</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>Buyi, Miao</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiding</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
<td>Buyi, Miao</td>
<td>Shui, Dong, Tujia, Gelao</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>Buyi, Miao</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duyun</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Buyi, Miao</td>
<td>Shui, Dong, Yi, Yao, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buyi, Miao, Shui, Dong</td>
<td>Yi, Yao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandu</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
<td>Shui, Miao, Buyi</td>
<td>Zhuang, Miao, etc.</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Miao, Shui, Buyi</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danzai</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>Shui, Buyi, etc.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>Shui, Buyi, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rongjiang</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
<td>Dong, Miao</td>
<td>Buyi, She, etc.</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>Dong, Shui, Miao</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congjiang</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>Miao, Dong</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Miao, Dong</td>
<td>Yao, Shui, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liping</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Dong</td>
<td>Miao, Yao, Zhuang, etc.</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Dong</td>
<td>Miao, Yao, Zhuang, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The former three statistics of Guiding County is gained out of statistics in General Sitution of Ethnic Minorities in Guiding County(2000-2006), provided by national and religion bureau of the said county.
The mountain area of each counties from Huaiji in GuangDong to Longli in GuiZhou are around 2500-3000 kilometers, the average population was about 200000-350000, with a density of 100 persons per square kilometer. The tendency of the density of people is that the population becomes more and more from the mountain to lowland, the West to the east. The main project will cross the sparsely-populated mountain area, dispersed settlement area, and small villages with hundreds of people.

There are three types of farming land in the mountain area: paddy field, mainly produce ration food; dry land for cash crop; hillside for forest and bamboo. The land for forest was mainly distributed for each household as firewood land and plantation forest; according to the village tradition, the barren hills were used as public pasture land; and the conserve water primeval forest has not be distributed. According Chinese law, the rural land ownership belongs to the state, but the rural village as a collective has the right of utility and management (villagers committee), and villagers have right to use. A farmer has the right to transfer land use in the village, but cannot sell it to outsiders. The urban land ownership also belongs to the state, and the resident has the right to use. In rural public building demolition, the household has the property rights, and the villagers

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3 This data is from RAP table 1 on economic structure of counties and cities along GGR.
4 Data collected by Miss. Chen weifan.
5 Data is concluded based on materials of the county in 1999.
6 Data about Zhongshan County is based on Table of Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in Zhongshan County, provided by statistics beareau of the County in August 1, 2007.
committee has the right to deal with the land. The farmer has two choices: to take money by giving up the land, or require the committee to deploy a new piece of land, and give compensation to other farmers who have source of livelihood and are willing to transfer or contract their land. The SA taskforce has made an analysis about the villagers' economic condition in Guizhou and Guangxi based on our first hand information.

(1) Analysis of questionnaire documents (105 households) along the GGR line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount of ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Amount of communities</th>
<th>Amount of households</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>总计</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
<td><strong>524</strong></td>
<td><strong>288</strong></td>
<td><strong>236</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Analysis of questionnaire documents (105 households), statistics of land possession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General item</th>
<th>Nuber of households</th>
<th>Nuber of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of land</td>
<td>Amount of arable land</td>
<td>Paddy land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculating unit</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>总</strong></td>
<td>708.43</td>
<td>458.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per household</strong></td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>4.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per capita</strong></td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Analysis of questionnaire documents (105 households) GGR—statistics of income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality Program</th>
<th>total households covered</th>
<th>105</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income from agricultur e</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>1414570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income from breeding</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>350290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income from woods and fruits</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>204260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income from labor</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>318800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other income</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>517000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>365920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per household</strong></td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>13472.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per capita</strong></td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>2699.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Analysis of questionnaire documents (105 households) GGR—statistics of expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality Program</th>
<th>households covered</th>
<th>105</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>people</td>
<td></td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Analysis of questionnaire documents of the GGR—statistics of land in Guizhou Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>79</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>384</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>land in total</td>
<td></td>
<td>farmland in total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water land</td>
<td></td>
<td>drought land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculating unit</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>546.83</td>
<td></td>
<td>347.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per household</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis of questionnaire documents of GGR—statistics of income in Guizhou Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality Program</th>
<th>households</th>
<th>79</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>384</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>Agriculture income</td>
<td>Breeding income</td>
<td>Fruit income</td>
<td>Salary income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculating unit</td>
<td>( RMB )</td>
<td>( RMB )</td>
<td>( RMB )</td>
<td>( RMB )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>1004680</td>
<td>286310</td>
<td>164910</td>
<td>25700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per household</td>
<td>12717.47</td>
<td>3624.18</td>
<td>2087.47</td>
<td>325.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>2616.35</td>
<td>745.60</td>
<td>429.45</td>
<td>66.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis of questionnaire documents of GGR—statistics of expenses in Guizhou Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality Program</th>
<th>households</th>
<th>79</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>384</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expenses in total</td>
<td>manufactur expenses</td>
<td>living expenses</td>
<td>educatio expenses</td>
<td>other expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calculating unit</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>RMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>954110</td>
<td>233940</td>
<td>350850</td>
<td>122550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per</td>
<td>12077.34</td>
<td>2961.27</td>
<td>4441.14</td>
<td>1551.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Analysis of questionnaire documents of GGR—statistics of land in Guangxi Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality</th>
<th>households</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land in total</td>
<td>water land</td>
<td>dry land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmland in total</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>161.60</td>
<td>111.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per household</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis of questionnaire documents of GGR—Income in Guangxi Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality Progranm</th>
<th>total households covered</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total population covered</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total income</td>
<td>income from agriculture</td>
<td>income from breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating unit</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>RMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>409890</td>
<td>63980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per household</td>
<td>15765.00</td>
<td>2460.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>2927.79</td>
<td>457.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Analysis of questionnaire documents of GGR—statistics of expenses in Guangxi Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generality Progranm</th>
<th>households</th>
<th>26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenses in total</td>
<td>manufact ure expense s</td>
<td>living expense s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculating unit</td>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>RMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>422676</td>
<td>130076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per household</td>
<td>16256.77</td>
<td>5002.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>3019.11</td>
<td>929.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Guizhou rural residents have more cultivated land per capita and less garden plot and forest land. GuangXi has less farmland, but more plot and forest land. According to the field survey, not only the per capita quantity of land among the provinces have difference, but also in structure, even in the same province, same county, or villagers, each family has different quantity of arable land. This is mainly caused by the difference in density of people and the structure of the state land. These differences between villages were caused by history, the result of land reform, and the different development in the last 50 years. The differences between families were caused by the policy of the household contract responsibility system in 1980s and the different family structure. There was a tradition along the route at that time that when the daughter married, her arable land would give to her parents or brothers, so the family who has many daughters would have more land, as while the land of family who has less daughters would decreased. In recent 10 years, there are more and more strong labor force went outside to find jobs, so the satuation of less land, less ration food and less development was eased.

In terms of revenue, the per capita income and expense in Guizhou are lower than people in Guangxi about 200 Yuan, and both provinces are lower than the national level; and the gap between Guangxi and Guang Dong has reached about 1000 Yuan, and the level in Guang Dong are higher than the national level.

Moreover, the residential area (the yard) of villagers is generally quite large and most villagers have at least 200 square meters subsidiary buildings. The house site was at least 100 square meters and 2 stories will make up 200 m2 or more. The ethnic distribution pattern in the project area was:“the Miao live in the top of hill, Zhuang, Dong people (include Shui, Buyi) live alongside the water, and the Han people live in the street (including main traffic line and commercial line).”The Yao and Miao people and part Shui people were scattered in the project area, and they have difficulties in fruition public facilities (road, water, electricity). Their public facilities were built very late and they have strong demand for the opportunity of development. Generally speaking, the people who live along the route share the following common characters:

First, the agriculture was still their main industry, which has a percentage at least half. The average ratio of rural population was 84%.

Second, the government and the residents are facing a overall poverty. The Sandu, Danzhai, Sanjiang, Congjiang, Liping counties in Guizhou and the Sanjiang, Longshen counties in Guangxi are all state poverty countries; Gongcheng, Zhongshan are provincial poverty countries. Many countries along the route had not achieved 5 set-ups(road, water, electricity, television, and telephone come to every village). The net income of the farmer along the route only got 60% of the state level of farmer. And the famers in Sandu, Sanjiang, Congjiang, Liping and other countries have only 2000 RMB net income annually. Almost half of the laborforce went out to find job, this has caused that the old and children have less security and care, and women have greater burden,
public welfare undertakings was bogged down, the reproduction of community culture was disrupted.

Third, each country has abundant nature and humanity resources, and has great potential development. The coverage of the countries along the route has got 50%, and rich in minerals, waterpower, wood and green food, jolly natural landscape. And the ethnic culture is rich in the minority inhabited region and community along the route. The national original culture character from Sandu to Longshen countries in Guizhou is quite striking.

3.4 Micro Ethnic Economic, Social and Cultural Features

Based on RAP data, this report attempts to sort out the table of the local community land resources (attachment 2), the table of assets of ethnic minority families (attachment 3), the table of ethnic family incomes (attachment 4) and the table of ethnic family expenditure (attachment 5) so as to demonstrate various micro-influences on the ethnic minorities by the project. Moreover, based on the language categories and their historical relationships, the project area is divided into the Zhuang-Dong, Miao-Yao and others. They are presented in the following:

3.4.1 Zhuang-Dong Linguistic Group

1) The Zhuang is the majority ethnic group in Zhuang Autonomous Region in Guangxi Province and is the largest national minority with its largest population. Zhuang among themselves has more than 20 ethnic names such as Buzhuang, Bunong, Butu, Buyue, Bumin. Besides those mentioned, it has other ethnic names by other ethnic peoples as Nong, Sha, Tuliao etc. On October the 12th, 1965, the name “Zhuang” was officially named and approved by the State Council. At present, Zhuang has a population of almost 17 million, among which the town people occupy 22.37%, villagers 77.63%. Their expected life-span is about 71.94 years old. Children of 6 years old or above with elementary education take up about 92.27% of their population, those with junior high school education or above about 45.83%, the average schooling is 7.33 years. About 90% population of Zhuang are distributed in Guangxi, others in neighbor province such as Yunnans’wen-hill, Guangdongs’Lian-hill, Hunans’Jianghua, the South-eastern areas in Guizhou, etc. This project is located in the northeastern borders in Zhuangs’areas. The ingenious Zhuang in Shangjiang, Longsheng, Lingui, Gongcheng, Zhongshan, Babu and Guangdongs’Huaiji separately lives together with Dong, Miao, Yao, etc. And the Zhuang where live in the dispersed and mixed region are mostly speak in Chinese.

The area of Linnan where the Zhuang people dwelled on is a lava terrain with its beautiful scenery. The village of Zhuang mostly set by the massive of calcareousness and face to the plain.
Rice plays a main role of local food supply and with some supplements such as corn, taro, mangrove, cassava, etc. The local economic crop varies from sugarcane, peanut, to soybean, etc. From the lunar Feb of spring ploughing to the twelfth month of the lunar year, Zhuang people gain the sugarcane and pick up fruits and thus doing whole-season farming. They mainly breed pig, cattle, chickens, ducks and geese and do a good job in fishing in ponds. The county of Lingui, Gongchen, Zhongshan’s economic stuff as fruit, sugarcane, peanut, bean are all in the high commercial level. The income and living standard of Zhuang are almost at the same level of the local Han.

Village Zhuang often live in the tile bungalow house with courtyards. And the more affluent place tends to build more Concrete brick buildings. The Zhuang village hypsography is located on flat places, therefore almost villages have the advantage for the traffic which leads to little difference between the local Hans and Zhuangs in the aspect of cultural characteristics.

But the community of Zhuang always has the relationship of consanguinity, affinity, marriage so the family members pay more attention and caring on the relationship of neighborhood. The farming community is in charge of the public affairs. The folk custom and belief activity are being organized and coordinated by their spontaneous authoritative organizations like the telepathist, etc. In recent years, Zhuang community of Gongchen county in Guangxi Province organize many NGO just like the village council (commonly referred as: “old people club”), fruit association, etc. which play an important role in daily life. The Zhuang’s festival primarily contain the spring-festival, Sanyuesan, Dragon boat festival, Ghost festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, etc. Among these festivals the Sanyuesan is day of folk songs that man and woman, young and old are singing in antiphonal style for fun and the youth leer at each other singing a song and throwing a embroidered ball, plundering firecracker and many folk-custom activities already become a way of communication both at home and abroad.

The life of Zhuang is full of taboo, Such as the taboo of killing on the first day of lunar year. Giving-birth woman can’t meet any visitor three days before or seven days after. The give-birth woman is forbidden to visit other people. Avoid the behavior as stamping Huotang, society halidome and fast on frog. Some places are used to perform a ceremony of ancestor worship and the ritual “Anlong” in order to pray for protection when they come across fire-water scourge or other disasters. This kind of ritual is forbidden to the outsider. But right now every taboo is being loosed even though the old still give a hope to the young to carry on.

2 □ The Dong is one of the southern minorities by rice cultivation and it has some original relationship with Zhuang, Shui, Buyi. Today Dongs, its self-name, is “Geng”(Geml), “Jin” (Jeml) or “ Jinlao” (Gema Laox), etc. In 1950s, Chinese government recognized Dong as a ethnic name.

The Dong has a population of 3 million people nowadays, among which its town’s population occupies 17.90%, village’s 82.10%. The perspective lifespan of population is 67.96. Children of
more than 6 year-old with elementary education or above accounts for 87.90%, those with junior education or above 38.13%, average schooling reaching 6.79 years. About 60% of Dong people are centralized distributed in Rongjiang, Conjiang, Liping, Sanjiang and Longsheng counties, and others in the adjoin belt between Hunan’s Huaihua and Guangxi’s Liuzhou.

The Dong villages are located along the mountains and the rivers, the residents live on rice as staple. The Dong communities have many scare sort of rough and sticky rice that is a key point of the multi-biology and crops. The Dong has many crops and feedings sorts that are much alike the Zhuang, but they have developed advanced technology in forestation, especially in China fir breeding. The Dong traditional house pattern is Stilted Building (Pile House). The villages tend to build along a river with a hundred households together as the big cluster, ten as small, so it was so sensitive to fire.

The drum tower is the central part of Dong community organization. Folk house are located around the drum tower like the constellation of stars surrounding the moon. Villages are surrounded by the pastoral field garden, and wind-rain (covered) Bridges over stream and river, mountain forest in farther distance. The modern grass root organization and community public facilities are almost alike the Zhuangs’ where the tap water, public road, videophone, small hydroelectric station or sesame power supply are available. The administrative village has clinic, and the health clinic in towns and townships are capable of performing a small operation, but the county or province hospitals receive a patient with a serious disease. The administrative village set up primary schools, junior high schools in village and town, the nine-year compulsory education for teenagers in the right age, the junior class in the primary school usually adopts bilingual teaching. Due to the rugged terrain, the inhabitants often take a trip on foot and carry on things on their shoulders here and there.

The Dong villages retain a traditional social organization “Kuan”, a regional alliance. The small one is a big natural village and the big is composed of several villages together. Every “Kuan” has its leader “Kuanshou” (Kuan Leader) who takes the responsibility as gathering insiders to hold a meeting, including setting or revising the rule or guide and practice. The contracts are similar to the village convention, but with more organized protections with effective power, it is related with the living and production customs, moral rules, religion taboos, protections of environments, etc.

The Dong has their own ethnic language which plays an available role within the inside communication but speak in Chinese to outsiders. A pinyin script was designed for them by the Central Government in 1958.

Presently, The Dong drum tower, the Wind-and-Rain Bridge, the dance of bamboo, weaving and embroidering, coat ornaments, folk handicraft and grand song are the best part of the most important heritage of Dong culture, and have become a primary custom for tourist resources in development of Dong. In addition to Spring festival, Qingming, Mid-autumn, Dongs’ main festivals contain April-8th, Chixin (tasting new grain, in June 6th lunar calendar), etc. Chixin contains the
ritual of forefather worship, singing Dong song, performing Dong play, Watching cow fight, playing bamboo, etc. In recent years, Dongs begin to take the advantage of folk culture and natural scenery and develop their scenery tourism that makes a great profit for the village farmers. Until now, the main family income still depends on the strong out-labor. And almost every house has one labor outside local village at least and the income takes up 50% or more.

The Dong believes in polytheism, respecting old tree, giant rock, worshiping mountain, water, fire, hearth, land and so on. With the influence of Han people, Dong also has the belief of heaven, earth, benignity and teacher. The most representative religion is the worship of its ethnic ancestor —“Shama” who has the superpower to protect the environment, offspring, planting, feeding and so on. And the taboos of Dong are similar to Zhuang.

3) The Shui: The Shui is an ancient Localized Nationality. the population of the Shui is about 407,000. With 1.54% of annual growth the of which the urban people account for about 12.05% of the population and 87.95% of rural with 1.54% average annual growth rate. The Life expectancy of the Shui is 67.18 years old. From education received and educational level, the 6-year-old age and above people with primary education account for 75.94% and 21.52% with middle school education; people with high school and secondary school education are more than 5.29%. The average length of education is 5.40 year.

90% of the Shui minority people are distributed in Guizhou province, of which half of them are living in Sandu County. And the left are scattered in the surrounding counties. The project region mainly covers the countries of Sandu and Rongjiang. Similar to Dong minority people, the Shui lives beside the mountain and the river, and live on the staple food as paddy rice, mostly glutinous rice. Sandu is one of the key state forestry county where it is in rich of mineral resources but less explored as the constrained of undevelopment of traffic conditions. Almost every household has labor migrant to earn money. The residential constructions are mainly buildings built on stilts. In recent years, there are wood/brick based 2 storey residential buildings appeared along the traffic line. The infrastructure construction and public service facilities there are similar to Dong but slightly worse. There is bilingual teaching in primary schools.

The Shui minority people are good at textiles, embroidery, printing and dyeing art. The bamboo Weaving and wine making are wildly well-known. The traditional social organization of Shui is similar to Dong and Miao with the different names of "Cave", "Water", "Yilang" and so on. Yilang is a natural village-based social organization with same function as the Dong’s Kuan. Before the 1950s, mostly every year the Shui minority people in the south east of Guizhou province would hold the “Closing the Mountain agreement ” activity by doing this to protect the ecological environment and community safety. The basic political organization and the villagers’ autonomy are almost similar to the national condition.
The Shui has culture heritages as water calendar and water book, etc. There are traditional festival of the Shui like the June 6th and July half, of which the “Duan festival” namely “Mao festival” is the most ceremonious with distinguished ethnic characteristics and a great festival for embracing the New Year. There will be worship period, horse race, singing in antiphonal style, blowing Lusheng and other activities during the “Duan festival”.

The Shui minority people believe in polytheism and all the things having their sprit. The Religious worship ceremonies include worshipping the Xia, the Fire God, the ancestor and so on, in which worshipping the Xia namely worshipping the Stone God is held every 6 years or 12 years to pray for the seasonable Weather and great harvest. Worshipping the Fire God takes “Washing the Village” as the main ceremony. During the washing time the strangers are not allowed to enter the village and the residents are not allowed to light the fire. After washing, people will choose an auspicious day to worship the Fire God and the God protecting the village with scarified beast for blessing the safe of the people and livestock of the village.

4) The Buyi. With 1.49% of annual growth the population of Buyi is nearly 3,000,000 of which the urban people account for 17.12% of the population and 82.88% of rural. The Life expectancy of Buyi is 65.63 years old. From education received and educational level, the 6-year-old age and above people with primary education account for 77.19% and 26.54% with middle school education, the average number of years of received education is 5.67 years. 94.17% of the Buyi are mainly living in Guizhou Province. In the project region, the Buyi are mainly distributed in the Qiannan Zhou counties of Guizhou province. Buyi and Zhuang were originally as the one. In the Ming Dynasty they were called “Zhong family” while they called themselves "local people" or "Buyi." In August 1953, the central government confirmed Buyi as their name.

In the project region, the Buyi’s residence, livelihood, religion, language, festive customs and administration mode are similar to Zhuang. However, the tea, ramie, soil and dried indigo such forest products are slightly more than Zhuang they have. The traditional social organizations are slightly same to the Miao around. Buyi believe in polytheism and worship the nature. Their religion belief is mixed with some Buddhist and Taoist beliefs. When people get the strange disease they will ask the wizard for help with doing some magical practices. The folk mostly believe the Fengshui and Longmai (dragon vein). The tree of the Fengshui cannot be cut down and the holy dragon vein hillside is not allowed to be reclaimed. On Lunar February 2 the Buyi will worship the White Dragon; on Lunar March 3 they worship the Mountain God, on Lunar June 6 worship the Land God, and on Lunar June 22 worship the Mountain God another time. In this day people are not allowed to do the labor in the field and the outside visitors are not allowed to touch the altar and the worshipping table. And also they shouldn’t step on the Huotang.
3.4.2 Miao-Yao Linguistic Group

**Miao.** The ancestors of Miao-Yao before the third century BC were living around Dongting Lake in Hunan. In the Tang and Song Dynasties they separately moved to the south and formed the present distribution pattern during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. With 1.85% of annual growth the existing population of Buyi is nearly 9,000,000 of which the urban people account for 14.14% of the population and 85.86% of rural. The Life expectancy of Buyi is 66.52 years old. From education received and educational level, the 6-year-old age and above people with primary education account for 79.42% and 28.56% with middle school education; The average number of years of received education is 5.89 years.

Nearly 50% of populations of the Miao live in the eastern and southern part of Guizhou Province. The project region is covering the right core region of the geography and culture of the Miao. There is Miao distributed in the counties and cities along the Qiannan and Qiandongnan project line and the county of Sanjiang in Guangxi province and Longsheng County as well. Most of the Miao in Qiannan Zhou are living concentrated together with the same ethnic group or mixed living in the village with Buyi and Han. The Miao of Danzhai, Rongjiang, Congjiang and Liping in southeast of Guizhou, the Sanjiang of Guangxi and Longsheng shows the large dispersion pattern with small settlements, that is formed the sectors-connecting villages distribution pattern among the Dong, Yao and Shui communities.

The traditional communities choose to live in the high mountain. Although they are located in the semi-tropics warm temperate zone monsoon region, but it is windy all year round with a shorter duration of bright sunshine. In the core region the Miao traditionally live on planting forests with part time fishing and hunting. The mountains there covers mainly bamboo and fir trees and the agriculture there are rice terraces as well as some dry crops in slopping field such as corn, sweet potato, potato, taro, and so on. Miao prefer to breed pigs, cattle, goats, chickens, ducks. Some families rely on collecting the delicates from the hill for revenue. In recent years, many strong labors go out as migrant workers.

In some of the high mountains, Miao villages there are still no road and electricity provided and the villages are far away from the market. The commodity rate there is lower than the neighboring nation. The political management and public facilities in the A villages are similar to the other ethic nation. Because the villages are spread around that the Miao children have great difficulties for schooling and the patients are hard to get the medical treatment. Then the folk medicine is popular there.

The traditional Miao social organization Yilang is similar to the Kuan of the Dong, Shipai (stele) of the Yao. At present the village affairs are mostly coordinated by the family and the public affairs are dealt by the grassroots village committee. The ethnic-languages of Miao stay in good
condition, but when Miao people come to communication with the outside world they mostly speak the SouthWestern Mandarin.

The traditional Miao cultural resources includes stilted building, farming terraces, apparel art and crafts, local flavor food, herb, Lu Sheng and wooden drums, as well as folk dance which contain rich contents and distinct features. The project region across the southeast of Guizhou and the neighboring northern Guangxi region namely Duliu River and Rong River are the places quite in rich of Miao traditional cultural resources where it has great potential and opportunity for exploring the ethic culture and developing the tourist. The traditional festivals of the Miao include Lunar new year of Miao, April 8, June 6 (or Tasting the fresh), Lu Sheng festival and so on. The Miao believe everything has sprit and immortal soul. They worship their ancestors, mountains, old trees, well/spring etc.; they also believe Fengshui (geomancy). When creating a village, building residence, repairing a tomb, they all go for divination. If there is frequent natural disasters and confusion chaos, people will also hold ceremony of Anlong (appeasing the dragon) and the ritual of Xizhai (washing village) to get the solution for harmony.

6) Yao. Miao, Yao, and She come from the same origin. The existing population of Yao within China border is 2,700,000, of which the urban people account for15% of the population and 85% of rural. The Life expectancy of Yao is 69.62 years old. From education received and educational level, the 6-year-old age and above people with primary education account for 89.31% and 37.01% with middle school education, and the average year of education is 6.82.

About 55.81% countrywide of Yao distributed in the northWest of Guangxi. This project covers the Longsheng of Guangxi, Gongcheng, Zhongshan, and Babu where is the agglomeration place of Yao. The typical Yao live in the forest areas and mountains mixed with Miao. While a small number of the Yao live in hills and valleys together with the Dong, Zhuang and Han. The Yao’s traditional livelihoods are similar to Miao. But the dry land farming, forestry, hunting and mountain collection account for larger proportion than Miao. In recent years, the labor economy has a rapid development. The orange and pomelo of Gongcheng, Zhongshan is quantative.

Yao’s village is usually smaller and more scattered than Miao’s. Their traditional social organization “Shipai”, is geopolitically related, and it is the most influential organization with similar nature and characteristics to the Miao Yilang and Dong’s Kuan. However, Yao's family organization is weaker than Miao and Dong. It is common to see that a man is married into and living with wife's family. The Yao villages of Gongcheng etc. counties have mutual aid organizations such as "the elderly committee" or "the Council" which can cooperate and deal with some major collaborative affairs like wedding or funeral. The community organizations are same as other nations’. The public infrastructure of Yao community in the lower mountain areas is generally good, but the traffic conditions of high mountains are quite awful. Other medical and educational situations are similar to other nations but much simpler.
The Yao have many distinguished dialects but no unified characters. Mostly they can understand the Han characters and the languages from the around nations. In the concentrated living regions of Yao, the traditional culture well retained and the language, dance, clothing, medicine and customs have their specific characteristics. Speaking of the Yao’s unique festivals, there are Panwang Festival, Danu Festival, Shewang and June 6 (Baomiao Festival).

There are strong atmosphere of folk beliefs among the Yao. They believe Fengshui when they get the buildings, and most of the villages are back to the Palm Hill, is commonly known as the "Village Dragon" and cannot be destroyed. If there is damage of the palm hill they will hold the ceremony of “Anlong”. The wizard in Yao’s community is highly respected who could worship the ancestors, drive the disasters and the evil, cure the disease, guide the soul in funeral and so on. When Yao plan to build bridges, roads and the houses or other significant events it all needs the spell to make the guarantee. Taoism has the most influential influence on Yao. It employs charms and vegetarian practice.

### 3.4.3 Other Ethnic Minority groups

In the project area, there are also some other minority nations like Mongolian, Hui, Manchu, Gelao, Maonan, and so on. In the Yanshan region of Guilin city there is a Caoping township of the Hui that has 1980 Hui residents who are mainly distributed in Qianjing and Datian villages where it will not be negatively affected by the project of demolition for land acquisition. Other than the Hui, other minority people mostly are scatted in the towns or cities where there is no ethnic sensitivity for our project. From the facts above we can come to the conclusion that, except the different languages, the minority ethnics in the project region have the similar basic community organizations and traditional cultures.
Chpt.4 Analysis of the Stakeholders

According to the feasibility materials compiled by the Second Academy of Railway Construction Design, MOR, and the RAP report compiled by the SouthWest Jiaotong University, this report confirms the following stakeholders of GGR:

4.1 Owners of GGR

A) The GGR Inc. Financed by the Chinese Ministry of Railways and three provinces, the GGR Inc is in charge of the construction and management of the project as the main owner. The construction headquarters of GGR is currently the hand for the preparation of the project. The Chinese MOR supervises all the railway companies.

B) The local governments of the three provinces/region. As the investment partner, Guizhou, Guangxi and Guangdong provincial/Regional governments and their subordinated bodies are the organizers and the main beneficiaries of the projects. Their main financial contribution is land stock share and they are responsible for the land acquisition and its financial compensation.

4.2 The World Bank

As the vital worldwide organization for development and investment, the World Bank provides financial and technical assistance to China in various fields since 1980. The objective of the World Bank echoes the Chinese government’s aim to construct a harmonious society. The World Bank
provides a loan of 300 million USD in order to ensure the social fairness and for the development of the local minority communities, together with GGR.

4.3 Designers and Constructors

The Second Academy of Railway Construction & Design of China (in Chengdu) is in charge of the overall design of the project. The Fourth Academy (in Wuhan) has also participated to the survey and design. Both have a good reputation and reliable aptitude. Our report suggests taking into consideration of the respect of the rights and interests as well as costumes of local minorities, considering that the project involves issues about the minority communities.

4.4 Governments and Residents in DDR Area

Rural and urban inhabitants constitute the residents of the project area, together with their governments. Rural residents are impacted by land acquisition, and resettlement has more effects on urban inhabitant, but both of them care very much about the economic compensation. Urban inhabitants have better legal knowledges, less cultural sensitive, while rural residents require the implement of homestead, less cropland occupation and an increase of the compensations. The project should take into consideration of different needs and requires of all the inhabitants, for instance: to keep the water resources clean and the traditional road network complete; to deliver over the occupied road as soon as possible and compensate the financial loss caused by the occupation; to broaden the sub-grades and bridges cross the residential area, etc. (refer to RAP 3.2 for details)

Left: The viaduct without pavement in which residents and livestock used to walk
(Tangku station in Zhi-Liu line in Shajiang county of Guangxi Province)

Right: The side road of the railway which use in the daily life of resident translation is just one feet.
(Tangku station in Zhi-Liu line in Shajiang county of Guangxi Province)
4.5 Ethnic Minority Groups

64% of GGR is passing through ethnic minority areas and have influences on 6 indigenous minority groups: Miao, Yao, Zhuang, Dong, Shui and Buyi, and cuts through the core zone of Miao, Dong and Shui. Zhuang is a big ethnic group with an autonomous province, and the other 5 ethnic minorities have also autonomous administration. Among them, the Shui and Miao ethnic townships and administrative villages have special difficulties in economic and social development. This report suggest two different emphasis points according to the different type of minority groups along the railroad:

For those who have an autonomous government, the project needs to work in conjunction with local governments that will ensure the interests of local minorities. On the other side, the project should focus more on the scattered minorities who have no local autonomous government and locate in isolated and underdeveloped areas. These minorities are very sensitive to the road construction and network because they have higher expectation on it. The project should take them into consideration and respect their traditions about ancestral graves, geomancy and economic development demands, etc.

4.6 Other Vulnerable Groups

All local ethnic minorities have no social discrimination toward the women and the elderly, because of the traditional values, the important roles and authorities enjoyed by women and elderly in the communities. This report recommend that GGR project need not take them as vulnerable groups and we just pay attention to the safety precautions and the security measures, to decrease the risks of human and livestock injury caused by the construction. Other vulnerable people, including the disabled, are under the effective coverage of the traditional household and local government welfair programs.
4.7 Involuntarily Resettled Residents

The SA taskforce has carried out survey on the potential resettled ethnic residents:

A) There will be involuntarily Resettled residents in the cities and towns, but few in the villages. Thus there will be no involuntarily resettled minority groups.

B) The field research gets similar results as the RAP reports on the numbers of the resettled residents. The directly impacted rural ethnic minorities households are less than 2,000 and people, less than 10,000 amid the 224 villages (including 106 minority villages).

C) Based on the RAP survey from Oct. to Dec., 2007 on 3408 families of 224 villages along the GGR, The SA taskforce has identified 1130 minority households including 230 intermarriage families. The survey shows that directly influenced minority residents is more than 1/4. But it shows no exceed of the estimation, namely less than 2,000 households and 10,000 rural ethnic residents will be affected by the project.

Chpt.5 Ethnic Consultation in Different Stages

This report confirms that the GGR project from the very beginning has taken ethnic minority groups’ rights and interests into special consideration and listens to, cares for their needs since the field survey and design drafting stage. The tripartite negotiation mechanism formed by the projects owners, local government and representatives of minority communities will continue to work, especially on the process of the RAP, EMDP and project construction, management and operation.

5.1 Targets, Contents & Methods of Consultation in Preparatory Stage

On the may 2007, GGR decided to apply the loan of the World Bank. According to the requirements of the World Bank, the project office carried a series research on resettlement, social value appraisal and developments of the minority groups, all with local and ethnic consultation as following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Objects</th>
<th>Mechanisms</th>
<th>Key points</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007.5</td>
<td>Selection and improvement of design plan</td>
<td>Ministry of Railway; Governments at varied levels of the three Provinces along the railroad;</td>
<td>co-fieldwork on the site</td>
<td>Full access and respect to local governments’ opinions and development plan along</td>
<td>Program Pre-report (07.05) Program Report (08.02) Improvement on Plans of Station Establishment at Duyun, Sandu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Results</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007.5-2007.12</td>
<td>Composition, type and responsibility of investment by Ministry of Railway and three Provinces</td>
<td>Ministry of Railway and governments of three Provinces</td>
<td>Respect opinions from local governments and consult equally. Detailed planning acceptable to MOR and governments of and in the three Provinces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007.5-2008.9</td>
<td>Scale and standard of land acquisition and demolition</td>
<td>Ministry of Railway and governments at varied levels of the three Provinces</td>
<td>Save and protect farmland; diminish demolition and migration. Bridges and tunnels over 70 eternal land acquisition 35,000 mu, affecting 15,000 households, 60,000 people, ethnic minorities' population less than 10,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007.7-2008.7</td>
<td>Design and improvement of RAP</td>
<td>MOR Center; RAP &amp; SA Taskforce; WB; government and Residents</td>
<td>Information share consultation in ethnic language. RAP data 3,408 households out of 224 villages from 86 townships.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007.7-2008.9</td>
<td>Social evaluation and ethnic minority development plan</td>
<td>Mor Center; SA Taskforce; World Bank; local governments and residents of different nationalities</td>
<td>Local nationalities’ awareness and consultation; ethnic minorities’ language rights. Field survey data: local files, first-hand documents about 105 households from 33 villages, 26 townships, 13 counties; SA and EMDP reports (1-5 version).</td>
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</table>

The SA taskforce suggests a negotiation mechanism between the projects owners, local government and representatives of ethnic minority communities, to facilitate and ensure the participation of local residents and minority groups under the principle of informed consensus.

### 5.2 Consultation in the Implementing Stage

The project is expected to kick off on October 2008 and its completion of the project will be in 2013. In this 5-year period, following issues should be included into the negotiation:

1. How to evaluate & fix the quantity and value of the houses & lands; and to ensure the adequate and direct compensations.

2. The construction of the resettlement residences, including the choice of sites and designs; the preservation of the community functions.
3. To identify culturally sensitive objective, including the tomb, the geomancy forest and necessary traditional rituals for their resettlement or disturbance.

4. How to maintain the present roads, water and electricity resources and facilities, and the compensation policies in case of damages caused by the project.

5. How to instruct and train project workers/constructors about respecting ethnic minority cultural traditions, protecting the environment, safeguarding the public health and social security.

6. How to take care of the long-term development and requirements of the local communities and contribute the work-road networks and water and electricity facilities to them after the GGR.

7. How to deliver instructions to the residents of their safety consciousness against GGR.

In brief, these issues aim at serving the development of local minority groups and protect their rights and interests. Here are the specific mechanisms of consultation and negotiation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Main content</th>
<th>Objects and subjects</th>
<th>Mechanisms &amp; methods</th>
<th>Key points</th>
<th>Goals and results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008.7</td>
<td>standard managing measures on compensation</td>
<td>governments at varied levels of the three Provinces; all nationalities or their representatives, or their engaged lawyers</td>
<td>Field discussion meeting; Interview the property, litigation</td>
<td>Respect ethnic minorities’ rights; safeguard their civil rights to know and to participate; principle of on-the-spot consultation</td>
<td>Set out policy conducive to restoration of manufacturing and living of local residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.7</td>
<td>land acquisition demolition &amp; resettlement, etc</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2008.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2008.7</td>
<td>Ethic Community function and feature retaining</td>
<td>Governments along the GGR Ethnic Resettlee representative; anthropologists</td>
<td>Meeting, on-the-site expert consultation</td>
<td>Respect migrants’ language &amp; cultural rights; safeguard their rights of awareness &amp; participation</td>
<td>Set out RAP that enables their happiness and inherit traditional culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009.12</td>
<td>measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2008.7</td>
<td>identificatio n of sensitive goals in community</td>
<td>Governments along GGR, ethnic resettlee representative; anthropologists</td>
<td>Field meeting and expert consultation</td>
<td>Traditional culture &amp; social customs; rights of awareness and participation</td>
<td>Try to include fees to help residents to fulfill rituals and comfort their spirits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009.12</td>
<td>culture and ways to protect them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.7</td>
<td>maintenance, restoration and compensatio n of</td>
<td>Constructors &amp; governments, community residents or their</td>
<td>Preliminary on-the-site exploitation; meeting; litigation</td>
<td>Take care of community culture and respect habits; protect legal rights and</td>
<td>Community Conditions of infrastructur e better and facilitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013.12</td>
<td>community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Organizers</td>
<td>Special Training/Inspection</td>
<td>Emphasis</td>
<td>Ward off</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008.7-2013.12</td>
<td>Carry out cultural and nationality policy education for personnel at construction site</td>
<td>Constructors, governments, intellectual elites, and experts in nationality study</td>
<td>On-the-site inspection and special training</td>
<td>Emphasize on to-the-point principle, effectiveness and communication, and avoid fruitless efforts</td>
<td>Ward off violation &amp; damages to harmony, safeguard GGR image construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.7-2013.12</td>
<td>Safety education and relevant policy and law education to citizens along construction areas and</td>
<td>Ministry of Railway, Constructors, local governments, senior railway managerials</td>
<td>Propoganda through movies, TV, and by village carders</td>
<td>Lively and vivid, easy to understand, ethnic language, and training of backbones of carders</td>
<td>For favorable atmosphere for GGR construction and operation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides, GGR in construction should admit that the on-the-spot negotiation between local residents and constructors is most delicate because both parties are vulnerable groups in the current power structure. After construction, GGR as a permanent project should still regard the participation of local residents indispensable for the operation and maintenance of the railway after the construction. Thus, The SA taskforce suggest the arrangement of staff and allocations.

In order to ensure the functions and the efficiency of the negotiation mechanism, the SA taskforce suggests GGR should set up the following mechanism:

1. A coordinative office in government, install hotline for complaint and be responsive.
2. A specific fund to guarantee the timely handling of the possible disputes, etc.

### Chpt.6 Macro-Effect of Consultation to GGR Planning

#### 6.1 Modification of GGR Design

This report confirms that from the formulation of the primary design, the GGR Inc. has actively engaged in the consultation to the local residents and governments for their opinions, under the leadership of the State Development and Reform Commission and MOR. A number of hearing
and consultation meetings, no less than 5-6 on the national level have been held in Guiyang, Beijing and Chengdu respectively. Representatives of ethnic minorities and local governments have been invited to participate and demonstrate their demands. In this process, local government from Sanjiang, Gongcheng of Guangxi, and Sandu, Rongjiang, Congjiang counties of Guizhou repeatedly expressed their interests, views and appealings. As a result, the primary design, after 5 major modifications, extended its length from 820 to 857 and all the local demands for a station near the county seat to boom urbanization have been satisfied. The SA taskforce actively engaged into this process and now, it is most happy to see it has become extremely favorable to the ethnic minority areas, peoples and governments along the line. It is in this sense, that this report regards GGR as the biggest EMDP. This observation is reinforced by the fact that ethnic minority compacted area, including Guizhou and Guangxi, give strongest impetus to the setting up of GGR as a major construction project in the region.

6.2 Demonstration of Local Support to GGR

Local governments at all levels, residents and the minorities along the GGR all actively support the project and hope it is materialized early. were has witnessed that as soon as local governments informed of the GGR, they have adjusted their economic and social development planning and set up offices to its support. Residents including ethnic minorities along the line show special enthusiasm. On the one hand, they expressed their active cooperation in the land acquisition and resettlement. On the other hand, they have begun to prospect the economic outlook of their communities and families. At the same time, they hope GGR will fully respect and implement their social and cultural rights. Please refer to Annex 7.

There are intensive railway constructions in the central Guizhou Province in the past 20 years. Local governments and community residents have accumulated experience in coping with it. But from Sandu (east of Duyun) to Congjiang, people have no experience about railway construction, so they have a especially high enthusiasm. Along the GGR, all the counties in Guizhou have set up integral office entitled “Double-High Office” (GGR & GGE) to coordinate construction affairs. Generally, they are under the leadership of local Development & Reform Commission, and the staff are selected from departments of land administration, ethnic and religious affairs commission, etc.

The Guangxi Government intends to promote the economic development of the northern part of the province through GGR and is concerned about the developmental opportunities brought by it. The governments and residents of Sanjiang County, Gongcheng County and Zhongshan County support the project and cherish the opportunity, especially the minority communities.
In Guangdong Province governmental branches engaged in the project including the provincial DRC and County government of Huaiji, Guangning, Sihui, Sanshui. Currently, the 4 county governments have set up functioning general office.

Local governments have carried out social mobilization. Residents along the GGR have all been informed and all support the project and concerned about the implementation of it. In the sample survey of 105 families, 102 support, 3 abstentions, 0 against, overall support rate was 97.1%. The high support rate based on the following aspects:

First, the railway can promote local economic development and help the residents to get rich. Second, convenient transportation is a facility for looking for work, travel, medical treatment, agricultural product and trade.

Third, most of the residents also said that better traffic conditions conducive to the improvement of information exchange with the outside world and an increase of knowledge.

Chpt.7 Micro Influenc of GGR on Minorities

7.1 Positive Influences

The local governments believe GGR has the following positive influence to their areas:

Firstly, it can narrow the gap between the undeveloped inner frontier mountain areas and the developed coastal areas, promote the modernization and the urbanization of the remote mountain areas so that it could accelerate the holistic development of the ethnic minorities.
Secondly, it will give great impetus to adjust the industrial structure. GGR will enhance the flow of people and material; attract talents, technology and the investment, and advance the local recourses of cultural and ecotourism, and form a industrial chain.

Thirdly, it will cut down transportation cost and risks. GGR will also give great convenience to the flow of agricultural materials and the consumer goods, and local ethnic residents would feel more convenient to study, be hospitalized, work, do business and travel in other places. It will also help the government to supply public service to the rural areas.

Fourthly, it would offer more employment opportunities. By promoting the local development, the project could help the residents especially the surplus labor find jobs on the spot.

Local residents regard GGR as an affirmative action for the following reasons:

1. Infrastructure improvement. It will be more convenient, safer and less cost for the residents to do business, to find job, travel, do shopping, and enjoy social benefits. The GGR service road, waterpipe and the electric facilities would improve the facilities in rural area.

2. Employment promotion. GGR will bring tourists and businessmen from outside so that it can promote the development of the service industry.

3. Market expanshion. The local products will be rapidly transported and sold out at higher price in the developed cities.

4. Family and community livingness improvement. The residents and migrant workers can take better care of the family for they could find job nearby home. With more youth & adults employed locally, the livingness of the community could be revitalized.

The elders, women, children and the other vulnerable groups made the similar affirmative comments. They said that although the young adults working in the other places could earn more, they take away the liveliness of the local community so that many ceremonies and entertainment activities could not be held.? Moreover, the train project will relieve them from the worry about their family when they leave home for job hunting.

To sum up, the local governments and the residents along the line, including the ethnic autonomous local governments and the ethnic minority residents, all acknowledge the obvious positive influence of GGR. They hope it can be initiated as soon as possible. This report confirms GGR has other positive influences as following.

1. GGR can redress the current defects of transportation network and shorten distance and time.
2. GGR will develop the advantages of the mountain ecology and the minority ethnic culture by developing tourism. Tourism industry costs less, profits directly and has close relationship with the local agricultural byproducts. The local residents in the minority ethnic community could make income by the means of household tourism, performing ethnic song and dance, selling ethnic art craft sale and so on. This can activate the local consciousness of protecting the ecology and the traditional ethnic cultures, and boom the confidence of local people.
7.2 Scope, Content, Depth of & Remedy to the Negative Impacts

The related stakeholders delivered different comments on the negative influences mainly according to the difference between the governments and the local residents. The different level governments differ from each other too. The governments of the provinces, especially the landlocked Guizhou expects that GGR can be built as soon as possible. While the governments of region, prefecture and county hope the stations could locate close to the main towns so that it can promote the local economic and social development. They all expect the following benefits:

1. A common and unified compensation standard. While it is true that there are big differences between the regions, the urban and rural areas, residents in the undeveloped areas would be discontent if there would be a great gap on the compensation standard between different regions, urban and rural areas. The vulnerable groups should get special accommodation as they would face more difficulties to earn a living.

2. Local facilities. County and the town governments along the GGR demand strict supervision and additional persuasive education to the construction party as there have been the problems of disturbing residents, occupying the roads and destroying the infrastructures. The areas whose local roads would be occupied by the train and get obvious negative influence should be compensated.

3. GGR should improve the construction standard of its service roads, water and electric facilities so that the local people could make use of them afterwards.

The residents along the line have the same opinion on the negative influence of the project with the local government. The residents from Guiyang to Duyun have experienced frequent the constructing project in recent years, so they cited details on the issues of compensating for the land acquisition and resettlement, reconstructing the infrastructure and protecting the environment. The residents living in the mountain areas have less experience on the construction from 1980s and they find out the negative influences on the security of the human and livestock, ancestor tombs, geomantic omen and so on. The minority ethnic residents share the same opinion with the majority. They deliver their anxiousness by demanding the following:

First, in resettlement and land acquisition, the construction party should set an impartial standard to determine the material objects, arrange the groundsill beforehand and deliver the full-amount of the compensation directly to the residents. If the resettlement involved the sensitive sites like geomantic forest, ancestor’s tomb and dragon vein, the construction should inform the local residents beforehand and there should be a special removal ceremony. The represents of the Yao Ethnic group from the Liang’an Town of Zhongshan County and Babu District of Hezhou in Guangxi have brought forward that the construction party should inform the residents beforehand if the project would affect the “dragon vein”(the dragon of the village) so that they could find an
a auspicious day to resettle down the dragon. Therefore, the report advises that the RAP of the project should take into account the expenditure for this kind of ceremony.

Secondly, during the period of the construction, the construction party should not cut the local road, the water and electric supply in farming seasons; the construction vehicles should prevent collision with the local vehicles and passers-by in the narrow street; the construction crew should respect the local custom; The construction crew should get trained on how to prevent the drugs, venereal diseases and HIV; the construction party should pay attention to the public health and protect the water source; The residents should get trained on the security during the period of construction; The local labor and materials has the priority to be hired or made use of; the roads and the channels cut by the project should be repaired or substituted.

Thirdly, during the period of the operation, the construction party should propagandize for protecting the facilities of the railway and the train security; the negative influences on the local houses and the telecommunication signal should be eliminated as much as possible; the damage of the resident’s house or the others (including crops and vert) Due to the landslide or the roadbed shake should get the full-amount compensation in time.

7.3 Local Cases of Impacts from Other Railway Building

(Case 1) Discussion in the Longli County of Guizhou Province

Chairman Zhang of the CPPCC

The construction of the Guiyang-Nanning line adopted the massive human force strategy and the local residents have participated in and benefited from it. It promoted the local socioeconomic development. Local residents can travel by train for there is a station in this county. Even in the planned-economy period, they could transport the agricultural products to Guiyang and sell them. The iron factory and the chemical factory settled down in Longli for it got the traffic convenience. The railway promoted the local employment by hiring local residents. Longli has set an office in Shanghai in order to supply several hundreds of labors per year. Longli was connected tightly with Guiyang due to the railway. Even today, the freight could still make use of the railway.

But after the train speeding-up, only two slow trains (Longli-Duyun,Longli-Yuping) passing by Longli, which means the railway plays less important role on the local socio-economy.

1. With regard the land-lost, peasants and government expect pertinent policies. Local ethnic minority peasants have no other survival skills but arable land. It would be helpful if the government can offer vocational training for them.

2. For the standard of the compensation, government should take into account the peasant’s interests. The government should not construct the state project by sacrificing the local resident’s interest. For example, the standard of the compensation for resettling in the new house made by the
government is 300 Yuan per square meter, while it cost more than 400 Yuan per square meter. Many residents have to ask the bank for a loan and it is very hard the railway construction office to persuade the residents to accept the compensation standard by the government.

3. The railway construction may cause problems to local governments as an aftermath. Local governments could not solve the problems due to their limited capacity.

(Case 2) Gantang Town of Duyun
Secretary Yang of the township party committee
GGR has obvious affirmative effect.
First, it could shorten time & distance to the developed area. For example, it takes half an hour to arrive at Guiyang and 5-8 hours to Guangzhou by train.
Secondly, it could promote the peasants employed in the non-agriculture industry as the income from this engagement is 40% of the total household income.
Thirdly, it could accelerate the commercialization of the agricultural product (32,800 live pigs and quantative vegetable).
Fourthly, it plays a more important role in the regional development by developing the export from Duyun.
Accordingly, they support the important decision of railway construction.
However, there are some problems. It is not unusual that state project sacrifices local interests. In many cases, it took the local governments a decade to reconstruct the infrastructure. So it is important to adopt the local advisement, avoid destroying the village roads and irrigation facilities. Moreover, the superior government should set a common standard of the compensation for land acquisition so that the basic level cadres would face less obstacles during the process of executing the policies.

(Case 3) Bangshui Village, Gantang Town of Duyun in Guizhou Province
Secretary Xiong of the Bangshui Village Branch Party
The village has 6,385 people and 1,570 households. Minority is 98% of the total, among them there is 18% of Miao, over 70% of Buyi, 8% of Shui. Basically, most of the minorities are assimilated already. The village has more than 3,000 labors. The peasant’s net income per capita is 3,430 Yuan and there are 42 poverty households.
The peasant’s income mainly comes from the employment in other places (accounting more than 50% of the total income), transport industry (more than 60 vehicles), breeding industry (about 30%). The village has 3,834 Mu of arable land, among which more than 80% is paddy field. The main crops are rice, vegetables and ginger. It took more than two years to build the Guiyang-Nanning line. There are some problems as the following:
1. The standard of compensation was too low to meet the peasant’s demand. The arable land is precious for the peasants and it takes several years for the fruit trees to bear fruits, while the
peasants got just 20 Yuan for each fruit tree as the compensation. The peasants hope that the construction party could improve the standard of compensation.

2. There are frequent conflicts between the villagers and the construction party. Since the beginning of the construction, the villager’s committee had to deal with more civil disputes. There are one or two disputes per month before, while the conflicts take place nearly every day.

(Case 4) Congjiang County government

Vice Prefect Meng:

Congjiang is located in the border area between Guizhou Province and Guangxi Autonomous Region. It is 250 km from here to Kaili, Liuzhou and Guilin. The ethnic residents account for more than 94% of the local residents. Congjiang is the remotest and poorest county in Guizhou Province. There are abundant natural recourses and ethnical cultural recourses (the native ethnic groups including Miao, Dong, Zhuang, Yao and Shui), while the recourses could not be exploited due to the infrastructure.

GGR goes through the whole county from north to south. It is an opportunity for Congjiang to take in part of the Pearl River Delta. Congjiang is the remotest county in Guizhou, while it stands foreland in the direction of Zhujiang Delta. The railway could possibly change its geographic location and the developing opportunity. The county government has made a developing plan including one centre and four bases: Guandong is the industrial center. Liangqian (Xiaohuang, Zhanli, Basha) as the tourism economic circle, Zaipian as the centre of agriculture and stock raising, the bank of Duliu River as the base of ecological economy and the small hydropower development. The Congjiang could possibly supply the vegetables, labors, recreational sites for the developed areas, and at the same time, it could benefit from the domestic industry transferring.

Through the above strategy, resource advantage can be converted into development advantage. It is helpful in getting rid of poverty. Besides, it is useful to the development of autonomous region, thus having important political meaning. It has economic significance as well, which can bring more income to peasants. At the beginning of the research, people from the whole county were lined up to Welcome experts, showing great enthusiasm. Improvement in transportation can broaden people’s mind and change local officials’ ideal.

Suggestion: the station location should be in Guandong. Taken the following 20 years’ development into consideration, the volume will expand from today’s 300,000 tons to 1000,000 tons. It will receive great support from the local government.

(Case 5) Sanjiang Shui Ethnic Township in Rongjiang County

Secretary Yang of the County Party committee (a Dong):

This is my first to see the railway survey team who survey ethnic situation here. I have seen the engineer and technician from the No.2 Railway Survey Design Institute of Cheng Du.
I heard GGR in 2006 and felt very excited. I promote this in every meeting and every time we came to the countryside. This is a great thing that we have never imagined. After “two high” project, we can go to Guang Dong only in 5 hours. This is a great help for the development for our economy. we hold entire meeting in our county, we plan to adjust the industrial structure according to the “two high” project.

There are at least 2000 people work outside the county, and so dose the village. In each family at least 1 person works in other place. Such as Guang Dong, Zhe Jiang and Shang Hai etc. In recent years, people are keeping on going outside for better opportunities.

We received the notification on March. It requires us to cooperate the railway construction actively. About requisition of land, residents know they will have compensations, so they don’t worry. The pioneer road has been built, and residents give good cooperation.

In the remote area, people are eager for the transportation. Now we see the railway passes by, but without a station, we are satisfied if we can have a better road for taking the train.

Several days ago, the engineer and technician from the No.2 Academy began to survey, and residents are willing to help them to take the equipments for free. People here do not have sensitive religion, some believe in the god of mountain, some in Bodhisattva. Geomancy does exist, but it is not very strong. The railway of “two high” project will cross the back of the hill, and the railway bed will be higher than the road about 50 meters. There are some graves have to move, and each grave has hundreds RMB for compensation.

Compensation: The compensation standards have not yet decided. It is not clear. The varied requirements of the residents are difficult to meet. But if we do work meticulously, we can be sure of a good job. Now the roads of the village are under construction. Each village do the land readjustment themselves without compensation. In large-scale project coordination of land, the adjustment inside the village can be taken. If the households of the land to be expropriated are unwilling to accept the compensation, we can let the compensation acceptable households give their contracted land to those whose land is occupied. Some farmers are unwilling to cultivate land, as the years out working. Therefore, Land acquisition and compensation will not be a difficult work. Village cadres can give their support to the work.

Construction is basically mechanized. The residents will benefit little from it for they have little chances to do the construction work. Actually, local stone can be used for paving the road. The nearest material can increase the local farmers’ income.

The tourism resources are hard to exploit for a serious shortage of infrastructure. It should have national cultural ecology, local features of Shui nationality. Therefore, there are no conditions for the tourists to stay. The flow tourists not contribute much to the economy.

(Case 6) Jin’an Town of Sandu County, Guizhou

Chief of the Town, Chen (Buyi nationality):
Jin’an town is located in the north of the Sandu County. It is built in 1991, 21 kilometers away from the county. The area of the town is 82 square kilometers. We have 20,400 people, including 19 villages, 128 groups, and 4,624 households. The town has the highest population density of the county, so the average land resources are relatively scarce. The arable lands are 9,600 mu, per capita land is 0.47 mu. More than 8,000 people are Miao nationalities, and the Shui nationalities are almost 7,000, Buyi 5,000. The special product is grape. The viticulture developed very well in recent years, and per mu yield 3-5,000 jin, the revenue is 8,000 yuan per mu. From 2002, the viticulture developed into scale planting, and has a 1,000 mu growing in each year. The out-of-season vegetables such as the tomato, pepper, potato and cabbage planting also developed very good. The grape was grown in the halfway up the hill, it is real “hillside economy”. Now the amount of planting area is over 4000 mu, and half of the grape is producing fruit. The county is rich in stone. And the Pu’an River flows to the Liu River, the water quality is very well. In the forest area, the main product is spruce-pine-fir. There are 65,000 mu forest, the forest coverage is 53%. The manure is natural, and the products are green. The mountain resources are abundant, and the mineral resources are not developed yet.

The economy developed in the middle level among the whole county. The agricultural output are 37.56 million in 2006, per capita net income is 1,750 Yuan. The transportation in Miao area is poor, so the develop level is low, the per capita income only 1400 Yuan, and about 4000 people work outside in this area, this also the highest record of working outside.

We are cooperating with the construction of the pioneer road. The alignment is to be decided by the county. Our road is mainly made of break stone. Each kilometers new road cost 10,000 RMB. It is 6.5 meter wide, and sand-gravel surface. Because the traffic in 6 villages are not convenient, the construction of pioneer road will bring convenience to the illagers, and they show support to the houses demolished and relocated on requisitioned land willingly. We built advertising stand in Jin An, so the villagers are very excited, and ask something about the construction everyday.

Land acquisition standard: if the paddyfields are within planning area in arcities and towns, the compensation fees are 20000 Yuan, out of the planning area are 15,000 RMB, dry lands are 9,000 RMB. The county has established “two high construction coordinate team”, to in charge of the work. The route crosses no village, but the by road may affect a middle school.

Two Miao families have to move their ancestral groves in the construction of pioneer road. They could move their graves at any time.

Land allocation: most villages have collective fields as the source of collective economy accumulation. According to the need of the construction, the cadre can adjust the collective lands to compensate the impaired farmers. Due to the outflow of rural forces, the procedures of requisition of the cultivated land won’t be very difficult.
The region has experience on similar project. They often have strong feeling in the concept of design, construction, the compensation to land requisition, arrangement for relocation household, negotiation, etc. These regions have high expectation on GGR, and also hope that this project can absorb the lessons from the past.

The GGR can greatly improve the local infrastructure and thus are warmly welcomed to those places lack of relevant experience in local projects. They show their support and express their aspiration of GGR and want it to start as soon as possible. In brief: if only GGR can highly value and treat the hope and demand of local government and residents properly, and cash it in each item, GGR will enjoy welcome from the ethnic minorities.

Chpt.8 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Based on the above assessment result, this plan clarifies the following prerequisites:

1. Since the overall interests of ethnic minorities in the compact areas are solved by the project design and their individual rights have been taken care of by RAP plan, so the target group of EMDP should aim at ethnic minority communities in diaspora.
2. The Ethnic Minority Autonomous Places above the county level have the power of legislation, while their economic and social development are integrated in the local development plan, so this EMDP is going to concentrated on the protection of ethnic minority cultural rights by proposing some general measures.

3. Excluded the content above, this plan will focus on the ethnic minority communities.villages that are directly affected by this project, but in diaspora, i.e. those who do not have ethnic autonomous competence. These communities are as following: Yangjia village of the Longquan Township, Danzhai County (Miao), Puan Village of Puan Township, Sandu Shui County (Miao), Zenleng and its neighboring village, Sanjiang Shui Township (Shui, Dong, Miao), Rongjiang County, Zanli Village of Gaozeng Township, Congjiang County (Dong) in Guizhou Province. Shaping and Xinzhai Villages, Liangan Township, Zhongshan County, Wenbo Villages of the Liantang Township (Yao), Sanho, Liandong, Dangming Village (Yao) in the Hojie Township, Etang Township, Babu District, Hezhou City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Specific villages, groups, households and number of people should be identified by RAP of the actual impact of the project construction.

Based on field survey, analysis, and the current policies and regulatory frameworks of China and World Bank, in accordance with the local government and resident demands, this report proposes the following EMDP applying to all ethnic minority areas and communities of GGR.

8.1 Principles

1. One Overall Planning: GGR is an investment project and its fund for communities EMDP is limited. Governments at all levels should take the opportunity of GGR construction and properly congregate local poverty alleviation, infrastructure construction, farmers’ skills training, rural cultural construction, the new village construction and other special funds into the GGR EMDP and coordinate them with GGR to strengthen the local development.

2. Two Endurances: First, to ensure the ecological environment, the security of economy and society as Well as traditional culture of the local minority communities, meanwhile, to prevent the negative impact that the local government and residents worry about. Second, to ensure that the local governments and residents participate in consultation and decision-making of the important part of project reflects the local government, especially the county government and local residents’ dignity and status as the local masters.

3. Four promotions: First, to promote the long-term and harmonious existence between the present human and ecological environment of ethnic minority communities and the project. The second is to promote the development of minority areas and urban transport infrastructure construction, and take the project construction as an opportunity to speed up to solve the difficulty
of water, electricity and roads accession of the ethnic minority communities. The third is to promote the development and perfection of economic cultural and social organizations of the ethnic minorities. Fourth, to promote minority communities’ prosperousness and their capacity building to participate in the project, include the participation in project construction and operational maintenance of the latter period, job skill training and the training of supervision work.

8.2 Measures to Augment the Positive Impact.

The positive impact of this project is the local development opportunities brought by the railway line and stations set up. The following is that the railway construction can lead way and force facilities extend to residents’ community, thereby to improve the local infrastructure. The third is the service demand of construction and operation can bring in employment and development opportunities to the local residents. These positive effects can directly contribute to poverty alleviation and development of local ethnic minority communities. Based on the above analysis, the plan proposes the following measures to enhance:

1. Line and stations’ location. Continue to consider the development plan and demand of local government. The design of architecture should absorb the local ethnic cultural characteristics and elements to establish a ethnic cultural image.

2. Collection and Publicity of the local folk scenery. The natural scenery along the line is attractive and charming and the residential folk have distinct features, but in GGR operation, the train mostly crosses in the bridge hole and culvert, so passengers cannot totally enjoy the scenery along the line. GGR should mobilize the local cultural workers to make use of multimedia, for recording and introducing the scenery and folklore along the line and screen it by railway section after operation, so as to boost the local minority’s cultural tourism industry.

3. To improve community infrastructure. The pavement and water supply facilities built during the construction of the project should remain long-term use for local community residents, therefore, It should be considered to improve standard and ensure the quality to extend the service life.

4. Priority of the local labor and services employment. The temporary workers of the project construction and operation should give priority to recruit from the local ethnic minorities and provide appropriate training. When the locals are competent or qualified to the project construction and maintenance work through appropriate training, the project will not recruit outside of the project area in principle.

5. Attract matching funds and expand the positive impact. Hardening the road, extending mileage, reserved interface and improving the road network, construction of additional drainage channels and culverts in the valley and streams mentioned above all can consult with the local
government and absorb the local Poverty alleviation and EMDP project and make use of this project construction to connect the remote ethnic minority communities and local towns. The items above should be started and developed over the same period with local development project as much as possible to reduce the disturbance to the local residents maximize the effectiveness.

6. Stimulate the poverty-relief development. There are many ethnic minority villages and stockade village along the line have no access to road, electricity, water and telecommunications, so The SA taskforce proposes that owners and local governments should reach an agreement on the solution to road, electricity, water and telecommunications, and try to solve these infrastructure issues during the project construction. Meanwhile, the raw materials needed by the project construction should use the material near to get and encourage the local residents to provide labor, in order to increase their employment and income increase opportunities.

8.3 Measures to Control and Reduce Negative Impact

The plan makes sure that RAP has made a full compensatory arrangement to minority residents who are affected the negative effects of by this project construction, land demolition and so on. But the following still hope that the RAP can reflect:

1. The relocation and planning house foundation. Before demolition, GGR should ask the local governments to pre-arrange house foundations at reasonable prices. House foundation should not only be considered the new home construction area, but also plan to ancillary facilities’ space, such as livestock shed, toilets, vegetable garden and other space. House foundation chosen not only should take into to account the community development plan; We should also consider the resident’s concern about Fengshui and other aspects of the request; at the same time, should accelerate the house foundation approval procedures. Involuntary immigrants moved to cities and towns have to be considered the reality of their livelihood needs and try to arrange the bottom floor facing the street for shops.

2. Trees felled indicators allocated and poverty-stricken households’ subsidies. The house reconstruction of Dong, Miao, Yao, Shui and Buyi needs more fir but the local government prohibits the residents’ private cutting to protect the ecological environment. In order to protect local landscape features, such as residential areas, and respect the wishes of minority residents, the project suggests the local government allocate felled indicators and ensure that the local residents have adequate materials construct their house. The tree felled indicators aimed at this project should be simplified the procedures and Reduced the fee. To the immigrant family in hardship, the local government particularly the related department should help the poor in the appropriate funds to support the rehabilitation of housing, or by providing interest-free or low-interest loans to help improve their housing conditions.
3. Community facilities and security safeguard. Owners should be based on the relevant state policies and regulations, strengthen supervision and management of the construction units to prevent that the project construction disturbs or damages the interests of local communities and residents. The following items are crucial in particular:

1) The operation of demolition or land requisition compensation and resettlement arrangement should be comprehensively careful, relocation of graves or ground-breaking in sacred mountains should be informed in advance and had patient consultations, the necessary ceremony costs should be consultate with the residents and included in the cost of relocation.

2) To preserve the existing village roads and community water sources as much as possible and to compensate the occupation or repair for damage. Once communities were divided by the project, the project should build safe passage or bridge culverts.

3) The dump of construction materials slag should be kept clean and prevent hidden dangers of discharging flood. Construction unit should help to clear up, expand or reinforce the existing community flood hidden dangers. The crossing of the railway gutter should bypass the community, residential areas, roads, farmland and water sources, and build solid trench when it cannot bypass.

4) The occupation or destruction of local water sources, channels, roads, electricity and other facilities by the construction should be given timely repair according to the original specifications. The local communities’ water, power and facilities shared by the construction should be given certain compensation to assist communities to improve water and electricity equipment.

5) The labor and services needed by the construction should give priority to local community access. Owners should have drugs, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS and other epidemic prevention education to the construction team and local residents.

6) Railway maintenance funds should be used to entrust community help maintain the project and eliminate disaster risk, and have a close combination of residents along the line and with this project. The vibration and noise should be removed in the running of the line or take effective measures to reduce harm.

8.4 Gain Action Plan

In addition to measures of enhancing its positive impact and relieving negative impact, the project should focus on the demand of the development of ethnic minorities and promote the local governments’ gain activity around the project construction. The necessary funds of gain activity will be mainly from local government financing. The gain plan recommended by this plan is the following three:

First, to improve the minority communities’ infrastructure;
Second, the ethnic minority characteristics industries development and personnel training along the railway line;

Third, employment skill training of minority residents affected by the demolition:

1. Community conditions improvement. To ensure the water, electricity, road three access along minority villages (currently have clarify 11 ethnicity villages7). See section VII of this chapter (8.7 EMDP case). Their mode can have the building a new socialist countryside for reference.

2. Characteristics industry development and personnel training. The plan for the project after the opening of the large demand for services, proposed along the long, expensive set, Duyun, Danzhai, Sandu, Rongjiang, Jiang, Liping, Sanjiang, Gongcheng County, the 10 ethnic minorities. The wood processing, medicine, architecture and folk culture tourism, and other characteristics of Industrial Development to provide training services to enhance the quality of the residents, increase community income. In view of the ethnic culture for tourism industry catering to the potentials in the area, the threshold of entering the business of ethnic restaurants, clothing, handmade technique, civil ceremony, song and dance performances and music should be lowered and with proper training facilities.

3. The employment training of the resettlement households and community underprivileged group. There are two types of objects of this activity: First, the livelihood affected villagers by this project; second, poor school youth and other underprovided populations in minority communities. The project should be based on local industries and the development of the market direction; to have technical training to the target population and improve their job knowledge, skills and awareness of safeguarding the interests and abilities. The training activities under the project should highlight the local applicability and to provide audio-visual materials as much as possible, to use of bilingual teachers or translation. The project activities are proposed to developed in the County / City in Guizhou and Guangxi.

8.5 The Fund and Management Establishment

The SA taskforce proposes to set up regulatory EMDP supervision organization and co-ordinate fund by the local government. The implementation management institution should be composed of local government agencies (including the Ethnic Affairs Commission, women’s federations, anti-poverty Office and other departments), independent assessment experts, representatives of minority communities and representatives of the owners. Staff ratio is 1:1:2:1.

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7 Including: In Guizhou tanchai Longguan Town Yang Jiacun (the Miao ethnic minority), Sandu Pu An Town Pu’an village (the Miao ethnic minority, Shui ethnic minority), Jungkibang three Jiang Xiangzenma Leng Cun and other 2 villages (Shui ethnic minority, Dong minority, the Miao ethnic minority), the township occupy the village from Jiang Gaozeng (Dong minority); Guangxi Zhongshan two Anxiang shapings the village (the Yao ethnic minority), the star stronghold village (the Yao ethnic minority), eight step Lian Tangxiang wen Bocun (the Yao ethnic minority), celebrates street Sanhe Village and unites the east village (the Yao ethnic minority), Etang Daming Village (the Yao ethnic minority).
the office set up under Committee should be responsible for the identification, approval and supervision of operations, also responsible for improving assessment indicators, application procedures and project management and supervision mechanisms, and provide technical guidance and ideas according to annual assessment of the implementation of projects,. The running time of the agency is tentatively scheduled for five years.

8.6 Funds Budget and Application

The total budget of three actions in EMDP is about 45 million RMB as follows:

- Infrastructure improvement: 25-30 million RMB;
- Ethnic industry development & personnel training: 5-10 million RMB;
- Re-employment skills training to the resettle: 5 million RMB;
- Supervision and management of executive team: 5 million RMB;

When ethnic communities apply for project activities to the Office of EMDP, they should have elected the Community Project Group in villagers’ congresses as the responsibility body for planning and execution. The Community Project Group should accept the representatives of women, old people and ethnic group. The budget introduced by the Community Project Group should adopted approved by villagers’ congresses and expenditure details should open to the villagers. The Community Project Group should shared responsibility for maintaining security of GGR construction and operation.

8.7 Samples of EMDP

8.7.1 Case 1

Background:

Surveys in Longquan Town of Danzhai County and Yangjia Village

Interviewee: Li, Director of the county Development and Reform Office; Luo, Deputy Director of the county Development and Reform Office; Tao, Deputy Director of the county Bureau of Communications; Li, Head of Longquan Town; Wan, Secretary of Yangjia Village Branch of CPC; Wang, Head of Yangjia Village Committee.

Interviewer: Jia Zhongyi
Date and time: Sunday, July 23, 2007, 10:00 ~ 12:00 a.m.
Location: Meeting room of Yangjia Village Committee.
Recording and organizing: Jia Zhongyi

(1) Situation in Longquan Town of Danzhai County

The town consists of 36 villages, three communities and one management committee. The population is 46,470, among which more than 9,000 migrant workers. Their destinations are Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Guangxi and other southern provinces, instead of North.

National structure: 86% of the population is ethnic minorities and over 98% of the minority population is Miao Nationality. In the border areas reside a few Shui Nationalities. In general, a higher proportion of Han Nationalities distribute in suburb, with more convenient communications and higher income than ethnic minorities.

Industry and economy: At present, the pillar industry has been not developed. Rice is the main crop in the farming and economic crops include tea, honeysuckle and vegetable. Mineral resources are barite and coal mines. Compared with other six towns in the county, its economic development is in the first rank.

Peasants’ basic income sources: Going out of the countryside to work (accounting for 50% of the peasant’s income), farming, economic forest and fruit trees (fruit trees including plum, peach, grape, waxberry, cherry, etc. There is a few firs and pines and thus few could be cutted down for daily use). In 2006, the net income per farmer is 1890. The growth rate is 4%, while it is 8.1% in 2005. The urban residents’ disposable income is 3360.

Basic facilities: In the County Seat town, there are still 2 villages have no highways. This problem will be solved at the end of this year.

Medical health: In all villages there are village clinics with barefoot doctors or executive doctors. Cooperative medical system: It began in November 2006. The coverage rate is 90%. The reasons why 10% of peasant households didn’t participate in include: shortage of knowledge; the whole family’s absence because of migrant working.

Education: The goal of “Two bases” was realized in 2003 and illiteracy was eliminated in the youth. School distribution: 7 primary schools (noncentral schools). The county passing rate in college entrance examination has always ranked within the first three places in the Prefecture.

In the town, 2,160 persons are covered by the low-security system and 500 ~ 600 persons are under the breadline. Anti-poverty measures are as follows:

1. Point to point helping – Danzhai Country receives point to point helping from Ningbo city (for example, arranging middle-level leaders to be assistants of the county head) and Fenghua city (investing 300,000 per year in one socialist new rural pilot construction) of Zhejiang province. It is also the connection spot of the provincial governor.
2. Helping from social groups: Needy students – Hope Project Class is supported by outside entrepreneurs; the entrepreneurs from Guangdong, Shenzhen, Shanghai and other developed areas donate money by the guide of local leaders to help the students. The education basic facilities have been improved significantly.

Social security: There is no group event, nor is serious criminal case. Burglary is the main problem, but it is not serious. According to the highway constructional team, no steal happened to the construction equipment.

(2) Situation in Yangjia Village

The Yangjia village has a population of 2,370, and men are 23 persons more than women. The number of household is 604. They are organized in 11 villager groups. It is the largest administrative village in Longquan Town. In the village more than 800 persons go out to Guangdong province and Guangxi province to work.

Ethnic Groups: The Miao is more than 2,300. The 4 Miao surnames are Wang (80%), Yang, Wan and Meng (Wang can marry Wan, Yang or Meng family).

In 2006, the average income per person is 1,810 RMB. Income sources: migrant work is the main. In the village, income comes from planting rice and corn, pig and cattle raising, and planting fruit trees (more than 80 Mu of cherry trees: its price is 6 to 10 Yuan per catty. It becomes ripe about one week after the Qingming Festival, earlier than cherries in other local areas; Grape: at present, only few households have tried planting grape. It is planned to expand to over 100 Mu in this year. Its price is 1 to 2 Yuan per catty. Pachyrhizus is most famous here. It is of good quality with high proportion of water and suger. In recent years, however, it is planted limitedly, because of inconvenient communications and lack of labor due to the migrant working).

Cultivated land: There is 1,303 Mu of contract land, 1,151 Mu of which is paddy field. The production is about 500 kg. Because of the rich sunshine, the grain has a high quality. Crop varieties include glutinous rice (200 Mu with a yield per Mu of 3 to 400 kg and a price of 1.8 to 2 Yuan per catty), Zayou, etc. The crops are corn, sweet potato, peanut and pachyrhizus.

Trees are planted mainly on the slopes, including firs, pines and cypresses. Firs are popular material for the house building.

Most houses are traditional “Pile-dwelling” structure. The clothes for women are traditional ethnic dress. They don’t like those sold in the market. There is loom in every household. Young girls know how to weave. They buy cotton or yarn in the market.

Folk calendar: April: seedling raising, corn planting, and ploughing;
    May and June, field wiping and planting
    July and August: relatively more leisure time
    September and October: corn and rice harvesting, very busy
    November: cultivating wheat and rape,

76
December: arranging marriage, etc
January and February: festivals and relatives- visiting
March: Repairing water ditches, field banks and so on.

Festivals: Spring festival, Zongba making and new rice eating. Other festivals are not popular in the local Miao people.

weddings and funerals: Families are in charge of these activities. The procedure of a marriage: on the first day is celebration held in the bridegroom’s family; on the second day the bride’s relatives are invited to celebrate; on the third day parents of the bridegroom visit the bride’s family.

Landscape forest: There was once a camphor tree with a very long history but it was cut down during the culture liberation.

Taboo: A married out daughter can’t serve food by themselves in the family, and a son-in-law can’t serve food by themselves in wife’s family.

(3) Development plan

According to feasibility study scheme, this project plans to build bridge and tunnel through Yangjia village of Longquan town in Danzhai county. Based on the findings of field surveys, Yangjia village lies on the mountain slope just on the north side of Yangjia Bridge which links up two tunnel entrances and thus will be impacted by the construction and land acquisition. However, it is not necessary to break houses or migrate. Longquan town is the only town along the railway where Miao people are dominated and exists a completed Miao national tradition, while other Miao dwelling districts are all far away from towns and the construction location of this project. Danzhai County is close to Pu’an town where a station will be set down. It lies nearby the Guiguang highway and 210 national highway. At the same time Danzhai town is within the passenger distributed area of Guiguang railway station. It is also an important gate to southeastern Yunnan province along the Duyun-Kaili state highway. The superior geopolitical and its political and economic central position in the county is unique among all Miao populations in counties and towns along the railway. Therefore, relying on Longquan town, Yangjia village could be used as a window to show the passengers Miao culture. That means to develop national culture tourism, taking advantage of national culture resources and geopolitical position. Please note that, after comparison among different schemes, although the Guiguang railway goes through Danzhai town, yet the station will be set in Pu’an town, because Danzhai town does not suit setting a station. As a type of compensation, Yangjia village is to get more attention. EMDP suggests the follows:

Basic facilities and community environment improvement: Yangjia is connected by the 210 and GGE, 15 kilometers from the GGR Pu’an station. However, the village lies on the mountain slope and households scatter loosely. Houses are interwoven with fields and in part houses are crowded. Within the village all roads are earth roads and become muddy when it rains. Most dwellers use tap water, but some still take water from the moutains. In the village living garbage
and animal feces are common. The environmental health is urgent to be improved. It is suggested to plant cherry, waxberry and other economic and ornamental trees around the house and field, taking the local climate conditions into consideration. The local stones could be used to pave traditional flagging; more investment could help to build a drinking water support system; new houses should follow the general planning to get a net community pattern; the distance among households could be broadened as an action against fire. The development cost of stone materials is about 600,000 Yuan, that is, average subsidy for missed working time per household of 1,000 Yuan; about 100,000 Yuan is needed to introduce and cultivate tree seedling, flowers and grass; the cost of water system is about 300,000 Yuan (besides pipes, four or five pools will be built as fire water source), the deficiency will be made up by the villagers.

8.7.2 Case 2

Time: 3:15pm – 6:00pm, 07/27/2007
Location: Zhanli Village of Gaozeng Town
People: Wu (Vise secretary of a county Party committee, Dong); Liang (Vise director of tourist and culture administration, Female, Dong); Yang (Vise director of development and transformation administration, Female, Miao); Wu (Vise administrative chief of Gaozeng Town, Female, Dong); Secretary Wu(Dong); Liang (Vise administrative chief of Gaozeng Town); 5 seniors  (know few Chinese); village accountant
Interviewer: Jia Zhongyi

1) General introduction of Gaozeng Town
This town includes 12 administrative villages, covers an area of 148 square kilometers. The population of 2006 is 15035. Minorities are about 99% of the total population. Dong is the largest local group. Besides, there is only a Miao village. Since 2003, the tourism of minorities in Zhanli and Xiaohuang has developed quite well. In the golden week of May 1st of 2007, there are more than 40,000 travelers came here, which are more than it can comfortably hold. The amount of travelers of two golden weeks in 2006 is nearly 70,000. Most of the travelers came from Guizhou, Guangxi and Guangdong. Few of them were from Henan and Chongqing. Foreign Tourists were mainly from Japan, France and the USA. The grand Dong song, drum embraces and flower cambridges are very attractive in Xiaohuang, while Zhanli’s highlights are birth controlling and the unique experiences about keeping balance between people and nature.

8 The reporter is Wu (Vise administrative chief of Gaozeng Town, Female, Dong People)
More than 8,000 people take half part of the total population of the whole town, go to big cities to search jobs. 1,000 people of Xiaohuang, forming into 11 collectives, performance Dong programs in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Lijiang the entire year. 28 of them are the students of a school whose headmaster is Zhang Yimou.

There are 0.124 mu of farmland per capita in this town. Most land are paddy fields. 2006, the average income of per peasant is 1340 Yuan. The poor ability of resisting natural disaster is the main reason of poverty.

**The main rural income:** crop production (xianghe rice), handicraft industry (needlework, root carving); working in cities (60% of the total income)

**Situation of poverty:** penury (the average income of per people below 660 Yuan ) 3,000-4,000; the economy of Gaozeng is favorable

**The experiences of poverty alleviation:**
1. Ethnic cultural tourism expansion;
2. Suburban economy to provide service to Guiyang, Guangzhou and Guilin.
3. Export of Labor Service. Artists become prolocutors of Dong culture. (In1990, the television station in Hong Kong reporting the experience of the traditional Family planning in Zhanli caused wide public concern)

**Traditional culture protecting and developing:** In the past, Dong culture survived because of the unenlightened brought by the poor traffic. In 1996, the grand Dong went abroad and gained high praise. Naturally, it became a famous symbol of Dong culture. In recent years, some school invite folk singers to teach children, in order to preserve and disseminate Dong culture. Other items of Dong culture, such as needlework and root carving are also be highlighted. The 2nd of Chinese December in 2006 was the first “Dong Flute Festival”.

The developing situation of original-eco tourism: The income structure of local people----Export of Labor Service (60%); Tourism (20%); Crop production (10%). There are three village hotels in Zhanli, and each one needs ten families provide all kinds of services (providing fish, duck, chicken and rice).

Since 2002, the local government has carried out 5 “Cook Contest” that make more than 200 people get the opportunity of training. Village Hotels are good for everybody, because they can increase income of peasants, bring more jobs and reduce the pressure of working in other places. And that always means better care about elders and children. But the poor traffic condition is the

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9 The reporter is Secretary Wu (Dong People)
restrictive factor of tourism. (There are few tourists come from far places. Some travelers have to stay a little time in order to return in time. So they will not purchase there.)

In these years, with the help of some programs, such as “colorful Guizhou”, local people receive more professional training. During Chinese Spring Festival, people will be trained for one or two months. That is also good for cultural heritage.

In Xiaohuang, each artist will get 600 Yuan after one show.¹⁰ After Yisha being opened, some young people come back to live on crop production or handcraft industry. That they care their families and perform to tourists at the same time.

As the tourism developing, some businessmen come from Fujian and Guangdong are interested in the traditional handicraft articles. Local government provide a needlework class. One of the needlework factories is owned by a ex-country girl working in cities.

All of those developments mentioned above irritate the ethnic proud of local people. More and more young people begin to learn Da Ge and needlework. “Ten Sisters” of Xiaohuang is a remarkable symbol of them. Now, “Nine Sisters” of Xiaohuang just visited Japan and Europe with Chinese Premier. That made their hometown fellows be very proud. Generally speaking, learning traditional culture is a kind of fashion nowadays.

(2) The general introduction of Zhanli

The tradition has it that Dong people in Zhanli migrated from Jiangxi with Miao people. When they reached this place, the Miao people lived at high place as they liked the mountains and the Dong people lived around rivers because they were fond of the low place.

At the beginning of founding village, the whole villagers drank blood and pledged, and then they made 6 Kuan(tradition rules):

Each family have no more than a boy and a girl
No stealing
Be careful about the fire disaster
No bribe
Prohibit over cutting of tree
No drugs or smoking

Whoever broke 6 rules, the whole villagers would sing the songs under the elder’s launching, they sang: open your granary, slaughter your pigs and sheep, forfeit you, and drive you out of the village. Especially who cause the fire will be driving out for 3 years and be penalized 50 Liang

¹⁰ But, as Wu said, artists who perform in big cities will get more than 600 Yuan.
the punishment is 100 jin of rice, 100 jin of wine and 100 jin of meat). Because of the harsh punishment, everyone has cautious behavior. It forms good customs of village. Nowadays, the 6 basic rules still not change and only be added something popular in it.

After 1949, when Chairman Mao posed more people, more power and encouraged reproduction, only 1 family had 3 children.

Why the ancestors made the rule to control the population? The director Liang of culture administration (female) use the Dong songs of Zhanli to explain it:

One chickadee family lives in the tree; One more chickadee family live in hunger;
Robbers are people who are poor; The Poor people are those raise many kids;
Men need fields and Women need men; A group of brothers and sisters fight for each other;
Too many men lack field; Too many women lack the silver;
Having a village near a drum embrace; Having a family in a village;
Being a whole as duck’s web; Do not being divided as chicken’s toe.

The folk song not only conveys the ideas about relationship between nature and people from the ancestors of Dong people there, but also involves the spirit of community culture in Zhanli respective ancestors and unite as one.

Now the village has 791 people, there are 1.5 mu per capita and 1300 yuan per capita. Their mainly incomes from breeding (pig and cattle), crop production (Xianghe rice), being engaged in industrial outside (There are 50-60 villagers going outside to live on construction industry in Beijing, Guangdong and so on. The most income per year can be about 10,000 yuan.) Xianghe rice not only can be principal food, but also the important gift of local people. Average rice output per mu has reached 600 jin (dry weight), and the price is 2.5-3 yuan/jin.

Since the new road was built in 2003, there have been three village hotels. Autumn is the golden season of tourism every year. Most of the travelers are press-photographers and shutterbugs. That simple road is easily destroyed by heavy rain. So some tourists have to spend 2 hours walking to this village. These years, some tourist drive to this village. But that is also restricted by the poor traffic condition.

There are 70-80 all kinds of craftsmen including carpenters, dyers, and weavers. The whole village has 3 college students and 6 high school students.

**Medicine:** one clinic provide simple treatment; Hospital of Town can deal with some complicated diseases; four local traditional doctors who are good at removing calculus, healing wounds, Gynecology, and setting broken bones.
(3) The development plan of ethnic minorities

According to the plans and the judgment of local cadres, Guiguang railway will cross over Zhanli village but it will not pass the village directly. The real influence of the construction will cause temporary and permanent land acquisition, work area cutting by railway and construction perturbation and so on. Since the line has not decided when surveying, it is difficult to make accurate judgment. For the ethnic minority’s community affected, Yingli village has related EMDP.

The situation of Zhanli village is similar to Dazhai Yangjia village. Their natural resources, community environment, livelihood, type and character of national culture resources, social organization, residents’ income and living level belong to the same type. But they still have
differences. As a famous village, Zhanli calls attention of media and academic community at home and abroad for its cultural system and medicine assistance to control the increase of population. Its rural tourism has gotten a god start, but confined by the communication condition, it develops slowly. On the other hand, Yangjia village takes the advantage of convenient communication, but the selling point on national culture tourism is not obvious as Zhanli. Rural tourism still need probe.

The SA taskforce put forward suggestions to the development of Zhanli:

Smooth the communication; improve the infrastructure. Communication is the bottleneck to Zhanli’s development. It’s about 14km from 321 national highways to Zhanli. There is rough roadbed and the pavement is about 4m wide. It is necessary to reinforce the roadbed, widen the pavement to 6-7m, increase the gutter and part of the culverts, improve several section where the camber and the gradient is sharp, and change the pavement to blacktop. According to the measurement of local communication department, every km need about 200,000 RMB. The SA taskforce suggests that the owner widens the road. Then the local government updates the road by the funds of country road and tourism development. Every km costs 100,000 RMB. This part of input will also benefit Fuzhong village (a Miao village, about 100 families).

Besides highway, the hardening of the roads inside the villages will use slate mined and processed by villagers. Every family will get 1000RMB as subsidy on average. The total number is 170,000RMB. In order to improve the fire-fighting capacity of the village, it’s better to provide 300,000RMB to improve the residents’ water system and build four fire pools. The current drum tower square in the center of the village does not reach 200 km2. It needs to extend and harden to 300 km2. It will cost about 150,000RMB. The input for infrastructure will cost 2 million RMB.

The personnel training for national culture development: Zhanli has many special resources to develop for example the traditional culture such as fertility culture, women’s clothing, dyeing and Weaving tech, peach embroider, Dong song, Lusheng, archetexture; local products such as Cephalostachyum, Hehua fish, sour fishi and sour meat; human landscape such as golden autumn grain wave, Dong village and scenery woods. Currently, three families have managed rural tourism. The resources have been developed to some extent, but the potential is still large. Therefore, 100,000RMB is needed to improve the quality of personnel. It is suggested that Zhanli can cooperate with Guizhou University of Nationalities and Guizhou University to train 20 people on craftwork, art and management to improve the self-development of the village. The EMDP input is about 2,100,000RMB.
The SA taskforce cite Yangjia and Zhanli village as example to analyze the specific contents of the ethnic minority’s development. We focus on how to create condition and provide opportunity to the development of the whole community so that the culture can pass down, the residents will identify the projects and the spirit of national policy and the current minority policy will be presented. There are all together 11 communities for details see 8.4 note one need EMDP plan to mitigate risks, enhance benefit and strengthen positive effect. The input is about 25,000,000RMB. With the development of the construction, some ethnic minority’s communities especially in the mountain areas from Guizhou Danzhai to Guangxi Longsheg (including Danzhai, Sandu, Rongjiang, Congping, Liping, Sanjiang, Longsheng) and part mixed communities may be added, so 10,000,000RMB flexible funds should be prepared. Once needed, the procedure can be started see 8.5 and 8.6. In order to increase the positive effect of the project, 5,000,000RMB should be preserved for personnel training to help the residents adjust industrial structure increase the effectiveness of operation and improve living conditions. The cost reaches 40,000,000RMB. Adding 5,000,000RMB (about 1,000,000RMB per year, lasting for five years) for the control and management expenditure, the total cost is 45,000,000RMB.

8.8 Resettlement Situation and RAP Case

8.8.1 General Situation of Resettlement

The project goes through 226 incorporated villages, 87 townships, 26 counties, 9 cities and 3 provinces. The permanent-taken land is 32617.3 mu, among which 57.6% are arable land. 63164 people in 14539 households are inflected by the project. The temporary-taken land is 24078.4 mu. The buildings removed are 1934124 square meters, among which residences account for 73.1%. The population needs to be moved is 32439. Among the removed buildings, schools account for 30467 square meters, 3% of the total removed areas; factories and enterprises account for 490776 square meters. It is estimated that 95603 people will be directly influenced, accounting for 15% of the total population at county level. The scale of immigration and removing is the least under the principle of avoiding densely-concentrated areas, etc.

With the cooperation between Ministry of Railway and government at local and provincial level, “Immigration Settlement Program” was drafted. From Oct to Dec, 2007, researchers from immigration settlement organizations conducted on-the-spot research as well as sample investigation. During this period, they negotiated thoroughly with officials at different level and
households affected under the principle of informed consent and collected data from local
government, on basis which the RAP report was written.

In strict obedience with “Land Law of PRC”(1998), World Bank’s involuntary Resettlement
Policy(op4.12) and “Minority Policy”, the goal of RAP is to ensure the proper compensation to the
affected population and make sure that their living standards are increased rather than decreased.
Those who have lost their land, house and other properties or means of living will be resettled and
measures to increase their income and living standards will be adopted. Specific policies:

1. Those whose lands are permanently taken will be reallocated land or given cash as
compensation. The standard of cash compensation is 6-10 times of the product per year of the land
taken; the immigration resettlement compensation is 4-6 times of the product per year. The number
will vary with different regions and their finance power.

2. As for temporary land, people who are directly affected will be given cash as
compensation and their land will be restored after usage.

3. For removed houses in rural areas, peasants who are affected will be directly given
resettlement cost exclusive of removing fees. Peasants can use the materials of the removed house.
Peasant households can build new houses in the original village.

4. Compensations for crops and trees will be given directly to the affected population.

5. Residence, factory, school and other organizations as well as enterprises in urban areas
will be compensated according to the market price.

6. After researching the 24 village committees which are considered more heavily
influenced among the 226 villages along the lines, RAP team have confirmed that influence exerted
by land taking in rural areas is not so serious, because during the past 10 years the vast majority
peasant households have lived on nonagricultural income such as labor export, thus making crop
farming less important in household subsistence. As for disadvantaged families, including single-
parent family and seriously disabled family, special aid should be taken into consideration, for they
depend heavily on land. (See RAP9.5.9 “Disadvantaged Group Resettlement”)

7. Among the affected population both in urban and rural areas along the line, minority
accounts for 20.48%. They are Buyi, Miao, Shui, Dong, Yao, Zhuang, Hui and Mulao.

8. In village households, family the head of which are females account for 0.73 %, and
disabled family account for 0.4 %. Local government has promised to give special aid according to
the different needs. Currently, way to help the disadvantaged group is giving low income insurance.
Ministry of Railway, Immigration Office at province, city and county level will guide immigration resettlement of township and village. The budget for resettlement is around 3.69 billion RMB, and the number will change with according to practical loss.

After research, RAP team has confirmed that residents along the line have been informed of the influence in different period and participated in negotiation. The stakeholders involved in negotiation include head of a household, village head and villager representatives, local government, disadvantaged group including women and minority groups. The negotiations include measurement, choice of new settlement, complaint, etc. With the progress of the project, brochures about immigration settlement will be distributed and immigration resettlement plan made by local government is available for the affected and the public. At the same time, the affected will be given the opportunity to discuss related questions with representatives from different levels by way of public meeting, hearing, public negotiation and on-the-spot research.

### 8.8.2 minority communities of resettlement cases

**Background information**

The investigation of Shaping village, Liang’an town, Zhongshan country

Time: August 1, 2007 14:00-17:30pm

Location: firstly in the office of township government, then at Huang’s home who is the secretary of Shaping village

People investigated: Mr Cai, the head of the township; Mr Qiu, the head of Bureau of Civil Affairs of Zhongshan country; Mr Huang, the head and the secretary of the Shaping village; Mr Zhang Haiyang, the accountant of the village

Recorder: Jia Zhongyi

(1) The overview of the Liang’an town, Zhongshan country

The Liang’an town was found as an independent township in 1984 which was separated from the original Honghua commune. The government of Liang’an is located in the Liang’an Street which is 28 km far from the country seat. The total area of the town is 119.7 square kilometers covering six administrative villages and 37 villages with a total population of 15,900, of which Yao account for more than 98 percent. The local residents say local Cantonese and Guilin-Liu language and some of the Yao say Yao language. The whole town has 11,905 mu of farmland, 11,277 hectares of forestry land, with 68% forest coverage rate, and 238,100 cubic meters of live tree reserves.
The main crops of local farming are rice, maize, cassava, tea, peanuts and so on. And some farmers plant fragrant rice, mushrooms etc. Moreover, there are other products like dried bamboos, honey, Fuzhu, star anise and so on. The average net income of farmers was around 1,427 yuan (2004 data); now it is around 1,600 yuan (Mr Liu of Bureau of Civil Affairs: conservative data); the main source of income are rice planting, migrant labors, Cultivation (pigs), and fruits (a few amount).

The migrant labors: it started in the mid-1990s mainly in Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangxi provinces with four southand to five southand labors and the number is increasing quickly year by year after 2000. The total income of the migrant labor of the year is about eight million yuan.

The poverty population: 800-1000 people. 300 people enjoy the minimal needs (on a quarterly payment of subsidies).

The infrastructure: in the town there are 9 small hydropower stations with the total installed capacity of 12,500 kwh; 6 village committees in used of the rural power grids; five administrative villages in used of program-controlled telephones, and the mobile phone signal is covering the whole town. The Zhongshan-Fuchuan and Fuchuan – Gongcheng two secondary grade roads are in used which go though the whole town.

(2) The overview of Shapingchang Village.

Shapingchang village includes 7 natural villages and 11 villager teams with of 2226 people of more than 500 households. There are 1,100 mu of paddy fields and 4 million mu of forest land. Because of a number of labors migrating out, there are some of the farmland returned back to as forests land which is mainly planted with tea and the kind of fast-growing eucalyptus (2004). The average production of the grain is about 350 kg per mu of paddy field which is one-year maturity [because the terrain is relatively high and the water is little bit cooler, people cover the cotton quilt even in summer night].

Per capita net income here is over 1,000 yuan (not sure). The Farmers income: mainly rely on outside work and palting tario which is more delicious than Lipu planted in the paddy fields with production of 1 southand to 4 southand kilograms per-mu (0.4yuan/kg; sometimes can be sold more than 2 yuan/kg). All the households with labors prefer to plant it.

The migrant labor of the entire village is about 700 people which started around 1995 and gradually increased in recent years. The labors, sometimes the whole family, usually go out after the Spring Festival and returned back home before the next year’s Spring Festival. Some of the migrant labors can earn more than 200 southand Yuan. For example, Mr Deng, male and junior high school
graduates, is a manger of his boss who has built a three-storey building in the village. And other labor earns around 1,000 yuan per month in general. In the migrant labor the man are slightly more than women while the couples are quite common. A few are in bad condition who have to borrow money to go out and come back.

The traffic condition: in 1960 there are gravel road, in 2005 the asphalt road has been repaired. The people have been in used of electricity, television and telephone; the water for life comes from the well or from the hill flush.

The situation of Liangan village is being introduced by the township head of Liangan Cai who is indigenous Yao people and work in this village for 20 years.

The situation of Shaping village is being introduced by the secretary Huang, 44, is graduated from senior high school and had already hold the post for three times.

The poverty households: it is about 200 people. Causes of poverty: it is because in less of labor force because of more elder and labor disabled people; besides, the lack of farming land is another reason. In the latter half year of 1981, the farming land was redistributed to the households with small adjustments during 1984-1985. It is mainly because the newborns, the elderly passed away and the married women.

The whole village has more than 10 family names. The natural village has 7. And the residents are mainly the Yao except some of the married in people from other nations.

There is “the elderly committee” in the village in charge of the wedding and the funeral things. The wedding ceremony, big or small, is held by host family, but the funeral ceremony must be held by all and provide the money or labor to help the host family to make it decent.

There was the “education found” before, which is lasted about 6 years for encouraging the children studying hard. The money is mostly voluntarily donated which came from the interest of the designated bank account of every household. However, the interest is a quite small amount of money cannot live on, and then at last the principle money was returned back to the each household.

The custom: the "lily tea" is their special favor and they have three meals a day. Usually when there is guest they prefer to treat them with “lily tea”. In 1980s there was a custom of singing folk songs with “lily tea”. But after 1990s, more and more young people go out of the village and this custom was lost its popularity.

Panwang Festival: the local people will hold a small celebration after three years, but make a big one after twelve. The big celebration of Panwang is three days and nights, of which showing various programs and activities almost every day, and scrabbling for the pig head always the last
show. 1987 is the last time. Due to the great expenses about 30,000 RMB being profuse in celebration every time, people is hard to stand it and cannot hold it on. Right now, there only 4-5 old man are in known the details and procedure, but the people below 50 years old almost without such knowledges. So if we do not do something to keep the custom alive but just wait until those old man die, then there will leave nothing but regret for a slim possibility of reversing back. Therefore we decided to strengthen the village road, then holding Panwang Festival later, what’s more, we will use the video to shoot the entire ritual procedure in order to retain for long.

The essence content of Panwang: It is a story about Panwang settled down in Shaping after escaping from the Qianjia cavity. He lives on vegetable in first and second day, and starting to meat until third. As the old people say, these days the pork is forbid to sell in village, because it was using for memorizing the escaping story of their ancestor.

Villagers still speak in Yao language at home, and keep doing it when they come across the ole folks at home. But speak Chinese when they come into contact with outsider. Yao language won’t be lost in our village. We are Hongtou Yao wearing red fabric up a head, and still a fat lot of Guoshan Yao in village. The difference between the Hongtou and Guoshan is the language, and both sides are hard to know with each others; but Guoshan Yao can speak the language of Hongtou Yao due to the greater population of Hongtou Yao even though they can speak in Guoshan Yao. The Guoshan Yao is comparatively active ethnic group for they prefer to wandering and scattering life style and tend to switch other place after ten years late.

The Assemble Time: Our village is on the September of 9th. And every villages in Liang’an have it which begin with the second day of new year, every village has to exchange visit such as drop in the relatives and friend or looking for your love by then on second, fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth, twelfth, fourteenth, etc of new year. And the activities include the lion and dragon dance, opera acting, football playing, and match singing. By the time, the people from the Sanjiang village and Gongchen county will definitely take part in. For the family with great number of friends are almost need to hold 20 feast tables and so they are in great demand on the help of some cooking help. We have to take hundreds of thousands RMB from the community fund to support the activity. And the hold of the exhibition in our village is quite easy, because we don’t need any rehearsal except for the Panwang Festival.

We just know about the message about the GGR on the first day of this new year, because reconnaissance teams had just pass by my house. Crowds never worry about the construction of railroad, they are support to it, no one against it. Because if there is no station we can also watch the
train which can extended the olds’ eyes horizon without going out; but if here has the station, the woods and other kinds of products can sending out for a nice price. The crowds do not have particular requirements on the compensation as long as other people can accept and we will accept it even for measuring the crop field. Yao people is comparatively veracity, they just follow the stipulation of the nation construction and totally in side of it without any hesitation and doubt.

Basics on several years experiences, there is a little difficulties when we come down to house removing and lands confiscation, graveyard movement, etc. For instance, these years there haven’t had any trouble on the time of building road. However, For the superior department bound to ask for the reasonable compensation, especially for the house site, So the permission of building new is hard to get so that We have to arrange it well in order to prevent the tragedy of homelessness from the crowds.

If the railroad pass by Zailong, we have to set a ritual. But this time the measure survey do not pass it. And speaking of the graveyard move, it's mainly about the subsidy, we just need to invite a Taoist to hold a ritual.

The part view of the Sha Ping village of Liang An town (in the east of the village and behind the hill where lives the “dragon of the village” )
The costume of Yao people in Ba Bu county of He Zhou

3 RAP

Shaping village is an administrative village of Yao with a few mixed Han residents. From the messages which is getting from the spotting survey and interview, the patterns of livelihood, architecture, daily raiment, structure of settlements, etc. have no distinctive difference with the surrounding Han’s communities. But from the respects of the interior relationships, ethnic consciousness, languages, religions, the Shaping village is a one hundred percent Yao village without a doubt. Besides it’s one of village among such rarity few Yao villages in the entire city of Hezhou. So the residents have a very strong community consciousness which all reflect on the symbols of indigenous culture, and also reflect on a celebration as well as a ritual about the history memory of ethnic groups, besides the Shaping village have a frequent national communication with the adjacent, cross-counties and villages ethnics people in the autonomous Yao county of Fuchuan, Gongcheng. (“The assemble day” and Panwang Festival)

According to the ongoing report and the reconnaissance route which known by the indigenous residents, GG railroad will pass through the east side of Shaping, and which the line location is just in the West side of Zailong hill. There are almost 10 residents need to remove due to their dwelling places are all at the scope of the railroad control lines. But the specific numbers of the temporary and permanent cover areas are still in blank.

Due to the conformity power of Yao village and residents clear communal consciousness, so the national language and religion rite, etc. are in great demand of the integrated community to keep. Therefore, we should respect the removed farmer’s idea and encourage them to rebuild their new houses in their village in order to forbid the situation of removing out. And as for the
arrangement of house site, we can use the method of land replacement to allow the relocated households to consult with the village neighbor by themselves, and the Land and Resource Bureau as well as the relevant departments should be considerate of the difficulties of the relocated households, and make some relative concession in the respects of procedures and expenses. In principle, the relocated household should replace a house that is equal to the original one, and needn’t pay for any fee as to the same proportion site. But follow the policy stipulation if the relocated household wish to expand. The indigenous Yao and surrounding Han living together for such a long time, and had already accept the house of tile style. Therefore the style of removed house should build in the idea of remover themselves as to respect. Furthermore, according to the local custom, the necessary fee of ritual need to being considered and directly carry out, except for the real object compensation to the relocated households.

Base on the reflection of the local cadre and residents, due to labor force laying out during the two decades, there are a great number of family’s income are mainly from the self-planting industries or other ways, thus the confiscate land would not effect the life of residents. But the resident are still quite sensitive to the standard of the compensations, therefore the specific standard of compensation should be setting in road of equal negotiation by residents and owner.

The social assessment group advice the Shaping village should being arranged into the planning scope of the development of ethnic minorities. And the action plan is just as follows:

☐ 1 ☐ personnel train. Cultivate a group of technology and administrative talented which have the ability to explore the adjustment of industry structure, raise the beneficial of breeding management as well as helping other demonstration household. And we can make a corporation with collages such as GX Agriculture University, and submit them to cultivate almost 20 young people who have some production experience and culture quality and wish to devote themselves into the construction of their hometown. The fee is 5000 per one for a year. And the amount is 10,000RMB. As to the demonstrated household support, we can take some measures of providing the poverty alleviation loan.

☐ 2 ☐ The foundation build of community facilities. Shaping village need to extend the community road, and raise the quality of the road surface, and adding some entertainment and public facility such as lighting playground. And this plan needs to devote one million RMB.

☐ 3 ☐ The arrangement, protection and exploitation of the ethnic group culture heritages. The local activities in assemble period and Panwang festival are play an important role in the immaterial culture of ethnic tradition, and it also a platform and mechanism of ethnic culture continuation and
innovation. So the social assessment group advice to devote about 0.1 million to support the rites, felicitisation, singing and dancing in Panwang Festival, and shooting a film image in order to collect and continue. The EMDP plan put into the operation about 1.2 million.

Chpt.9 Monitoring & Assessment on the Effect

9.1 Goal, Body and Task

Monitoring and assessment is a key part in ensuring the social and economic effect of the project and is also the mistake-correcting as well as involvement mechanism of the project. More importantly, it is crucial in ensuring baseline community residents’ participation. To ensure the objectivity of the monitoring and assessment, we suggest that four groups, which are independent and interlinked at the same time should be established, namely the government, World Bank, Guiguang Railway Company and resident representatives. Their focuses are as follows.

Government group is responsible for monitoring and assessing the project office’s efficiency, environmental ecological and social effect of the project. Besides, it should keep an eye on whether the SA and MEGDP are properly carried out or not and help the peasant households out of the problems they encounter. The government group should consist of officials from ethnic, religious, agricultural, forestry, husbandry, and educational department, etc.

World Bank group is in charge of project design, technical index, mating policy, involvement of related department, progress of the project, operational effect of Minority Ethnic Group Development Plan. Besides, it should focus on involvement and satisfaction of the community and
residents, carry-out of regulations, usage of funds, and work done by other three groups. This group is made up of experts hired by World Bank from social assessment, immigration, environmental assessment, financial, agricultural and forestry departments, etc. 

Guiguang Railway Company group is responsible for urging related governmental department, community and residents for their cooperation, supervising government, resident representatives and World Bank’s job, and putting forward specific suggestions to perfect MEGDP. The vast majority in MEGDP, especially the respect to local customs and maintenance of community can apply to other communities as well.

Resident representative group is responsible for monitoring and assessing the MEGDP operation at village-level, the effect of the project, and the timely realize of goal. The representatives who are bold and competent should be selected from all ethnic groups.

9.2 Basis, Principle and Idea of Monitoring and Assessment

Basis
National and regional laws, political regulations and technical standards;
Related guide rules of World Bank; Related legal documents, including technical documents, project plan report, assessment report, loan agreement, etc; Plan and related report of the project.

Principles
Before the implementing of the project, selecting sample peasant households and villages, collecting social and economic information at the end of the year, and founding database.
After the project, conducting regular or irregular research to monitor the social and economic conditions of the sample households and villages.
Precisely collecting and analyzing data; evaluating the social and economic benefits before-and-after the project scientifically objectively and justly.
Reporting to managing organizations and World Bank to ensure their timely command of social and economic benefits and adapting the following policies.
The focus of the monitoring and assessment is economic and social benefits at community and resident level. The main ideas are as follows.
(1) Current ecological environment including the vegetation and water source in the middle reaches of Pearl River are protected and improved by the project.
(2) Cultural traditions including community structure, residence and intangible cultural heritage especially singing and dancing ceremonies are protected and developed by the project. We attempt to enrich their variety and promote their popularity.

(3) Economy especially minority ethnic group economy and residents’ life are improved by the project. Excessive force labors are provided with more working opportunities, residents can enjoy more comfortable transportation and their income and consuming ability are dramatically improved.

(4) Social enterprises especially national education, bi-lingual education and medical service, transportation and other infrastructure of the minorities are greatly improved by the project. To make sure that no new public health cases including drug-taking, venereal disease and HIV-AIDS are reported due to the project, and to ensure that no social conflict and ethnic and cultural barriers are made by the project.

(5) Various resources including tourism and cultural resources in the minority community are made full use of due to project, thus bringing more income, higher social reputation and collective cultural esteem to minority community.

(6) Poverty-stricken minority community and population are greatly decreased by the project.

(7) Both urban and rural residents who are affected by the project are timely, directly and efficiently compensated. To ensure that their living standards are not decreased but increased and they are grateful to the project because of the more comfortable living conditions. Residents along the lines enjoy more convenience rather than complain or appeal due to the noise and water population during the implementation of the project. Other than that, ensure no uneasiness or rumors are evoked.

(8) Accept gratitude expressed by EMDP supported community, enterprises or residents rather than their complaint about resource-wasting, unjust opportunity, etc.

9.3 Baseline Research Situation

Social assessment group selected 33 communities according to economic development, subsistence mode and political regions. Questionnaires were conducted to 18 communities and 105 households. In the meantime, RAP team conducted comprehensive baseline research to the 3406 peasant households in 224 villages along the line. With the help of document submitted by villages to township about the general situation every year, we have had a clear command of the situation of community and household in project area.
9.4 Index

9.4.1 Index of Community

Index of community includes infrastructure, living environment, economic development, involvement and identity. The following indexes should be adopted.

(1) infrastructure
The usage and ratio of road, water, electricity, TV and telephone;
Convenience of railway, highway and other transportation means;
Quality of road-hardening in villages;
Medical room equipment and medical service;
Public fitness and recreational places and equipment;
School building condition, enrollment and gradation rate of school age children.

(2) living environment
Usage of ditch;
Number of time and reason of flood, land and house damage and casualties;
Public health conditions;
Whether environmental pollutions are caused by noise and railway dust or not.

(3) economic development
New industries formed or not;
Change in labor forces egression scale;
Change in income and expense per capita
Change in poverty-stricken family and population
Change in type and area in residence
Increase in farm machinery and durable consumer goods, etc.

(4) involvement and identity
Community involvement mode;
Number of involving residents and beneficiary;
Attention paid by residents to project operation,
Stolen and destroyed condition of equipment.
9.4.2 Peasant household index

Involvement and benefit can be taken into consideration. The specific indexes are as follows.

(1) involvement
- Involvement in construction;
- Local knowledge providing involvement;
- Number of times of getting training and the content of training;
- Fund received;
- Equipment maintenance.

(2) benefit
- Change in household income;
- Net income per capita (Yuan);
- Expense (Yuan);
- House type and area per capita (square meter);
- Home appliances and other durable consumer items;
- Farm vehicle;
- Disease can be cured timely or not;
- Direct benefits.

9.5 Cycle of Monitoring and Assessment and Disclosure of Information

Monitoring and assessment includes two basic forms: yearly and irregular assessment. Four groups can work respectively and unitedly. It is better to monitor and assess per year. The purpose is to put forward policies and measures to diminish and solve problems by finding out reasons. Therefore, monitoring and assessment is a constructive mechanism. The monitoring and assessment should be organized and coordinated by Guiguang Railway Company. The fees should be in the budget.

Government, Guiguang Railway Company and World Bank should write report after the monitoring and assessment and submit the reports to Ministry of Railway, government in project area, World Bank and community respectively. And they should disclose their reports on World Bank and government Websites, and community information windows for supervision. Suggestions
by resident representative group should be recognized by community residents first and then be made into report. After the examination by community representatives, the report can be submitted to Guiguang Company, government, and World Bank.

Chapt.10 Conclusion

10.1 Summary of the Program

GGR conjunct five railways and six roads along boundaries of the three Provinces where the Program covers, has improved south China’s road network, soundly driving economic and social development in remote and backward alongside regions of the three Provinces, strengthening economic and social position of ethnic minorities and disadvantaged groups, facilitating communications between inner land and cities alongside seashore, and therefore contributing to poverty-relief work and social justice. It wins strong support from local people and governments.

With the Program itself as the biggest ethnic minority development plan, governments at varied levels, besides offering full supports, require that the Program should do its utmost to coordinate with local industry lines or city development plan, with a view to uplifting local economic gains and development capability. Governments of ethnic autonomous counties in faraway and remote areas strongly require railway establishments, with railroads and stops boasting factors of local ethnic culture, while setting up sound ethnic cultural image. Local governments also require coordination between road of GGR project and road network under the plan of local communications authorities, with a view to updating them into community roads of ethnic minorities at later time. Community dwellers of ethnic minorities along the railroad in GGR project show strong support for it, while forwarding a series of requirements and suggestions on demolition, land acquisition, construction, and operation and management. To address such
suggestions, this Report has purposely drafted a development plan aiming at economic and social
development of scattered-and-mixed living ethnic groups, and cultural prosperity of all ethnic
groups alongside the railroad. This plan requires funds collection for its implementation; i.e., it
advises local governments to utilize local resources through GGR, with a purpose to solidify
development basis of ethnic minority communities.

10.2 Ethnic Minorities’ Support to GGR Along the Alignment

Local governments and ethnic groups alongside the road are all aware of GGR project at
present. They all show full support and strongly expect earlier starting of its construction. Ethnic
minorities alongside hold the belief that GGR project is a grand social justice program where the
State tends to correct the imbalance status quo between inner-and-border areas and areas along
seaside, and to push developments of ethnic minorities at borders; thus, its supportive rate reaches
nearly 100%. This Report is based on on-the-site survey in summer of 2007, so its degree of
awareness among the locals was varied then. This Report believes that the locals’ awareness of the
Program, at present, has reached over 95%, with supportive rate unchanged.

10.3 Suggestions to construction units

While GGR project wins strong support from local governments and citizens, and ethnic
minorities alike, the Owner, in biding invitation, shall take care of sensitivity of ethnic minority
culture and respect traditional ethnic culture besides common tech qualifications, as the
construction shall be carried out along quite a few core areas of ethnic culture. Construction units
should educate their employees on local ethnic culture and customs, and public sanitation and safety
beforehand. The following three issues are to be especially noted:

Firstly, respect for and protection of existing living facilities in local communities.

Secondly, protect local ethnic cultural rights and interests, including mascots of ethnic
minority community, ritual repair of family tombs, etc.. When encountering such sensitive objects
in construction, the constructor should initially try to resolve through consultation with community
dwellers, rather than taking action before notifying, to avoid increase of transaction costs and
confrontation with local minorities.
Thirdly, route plan and railway stations required by ethnic autonomous regions, and program development support required by communities of ethnic minorities living scatteredly and mixedly. These make up important foundation for mutual benefit between GGR project and local governments, local citizens and ethnic minorities. By coordinating with local governments and communities, these contents shall be enriched and guideline and principles shall be put forth in compliance with ethnic minority development plan.

The above fulfilled, this Report confirms full support for all construction work from local governments, dwellers alongside and ethnic minorities.

10.4 Disputes, Settlement and Consultation Mechanism

As for dispute resolution between investors, executors, and evaluation and supervisor party of the above plan, or between one of them and local ethnic minority dwellers, mechanisms of internal control and monitoring and coordination shall apply initially; arbitration in multilateral consultation mechanism set up by investors subsequently; civil litigation finally.