

Ethnic Minority Development Planning Document

Ethnic Minority Development Plan
Document Stage: Final
Project Number: 39228
December 2007

PRC: Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project

Prepared by the Government of Yining City for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The ethnic minority development plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

ADB Financed Project

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Yining Urban Road and Public Facilities Construction Component
of
Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project

Government of Yining City
September, 2007

Affirmation Letter of the EMDP

1. The Ministry of Finance has approved Yining People's Government, which is located in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, to implement the Yining Urban Road and Public Facilities Construction Project financed by ADB. The project is planned to begin in 2008 and be finished in 2010. This EMDP has been prepared based on the social assessment and in consultation with ethnic minority groups, civil society and other relevant government agencies that will be involved in its implementation. The EMDP has been prepared in accordance to government laws and the ADB policies on Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary Resettlement. This EMDP is the key data of the project, which is regulated by ADB. Assisted by the PPTA, the EA and IA have finalized the EMDP which contains relevant procedures on implementation and monitoring and will guarantee the effective execution of the EMDP.

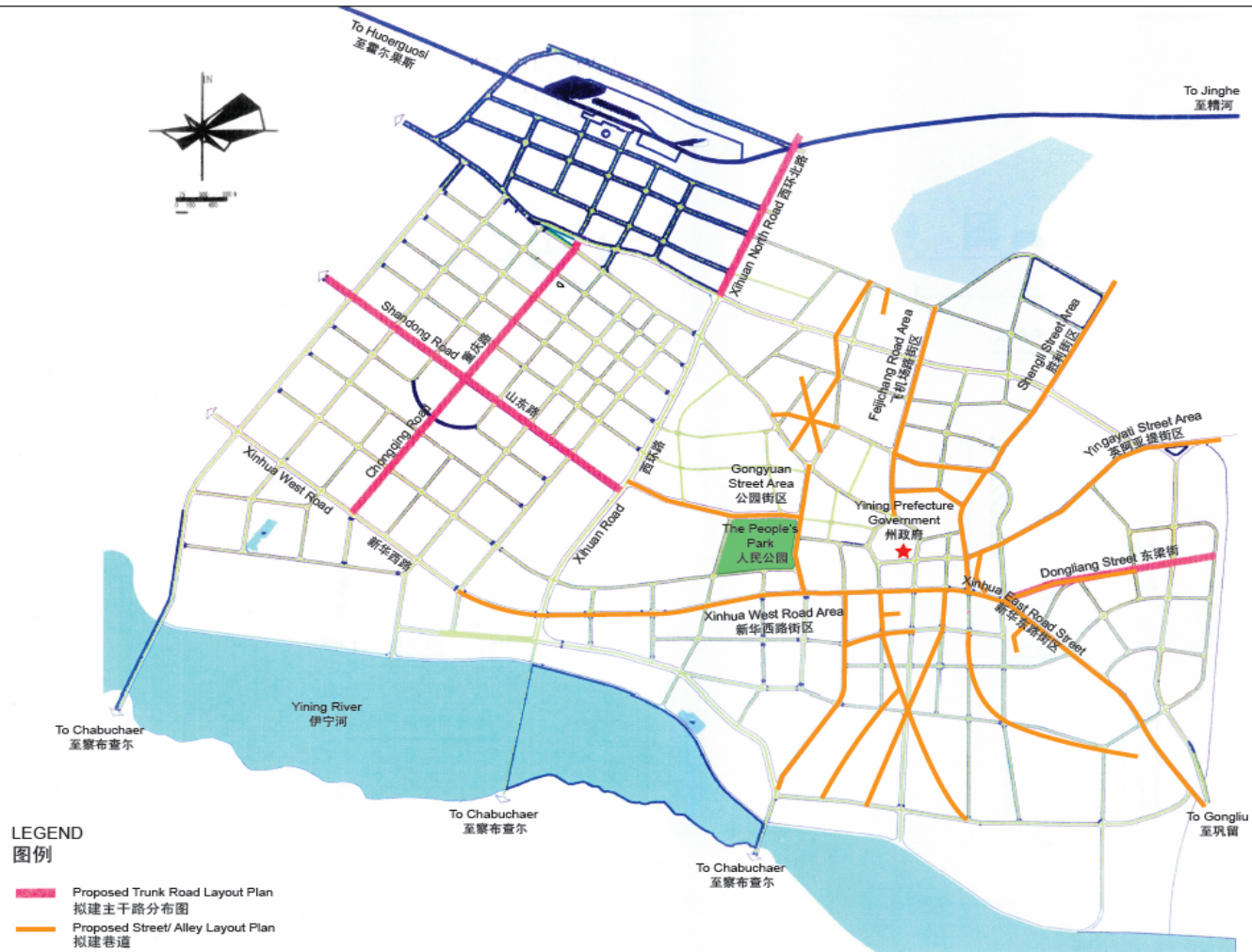
2. Yining People's Government has empowered the Construction Bureau of Yining to be responsible for the implementation of the project and compilation of the EMDP. Yining People's Government confirms the content of this EMDP and will implement the principles, procedures and measures of the EMDP and guarantee the capital that is required for all measures.

Director of Yining Project Management Office:

Date:

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	affected person
EMDP	–	ethnic minority development plan
HH	–	household
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
PMO	–	project management office
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
PSA	–	poverty and social assessment
RP	–	resettlement plan
XUAR(G)	–	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Government)
YCDC	–	Yining Centre for Disease Control



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Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project
Yining City Roads and Municipal Services Component
Existing and Proposed Road Layout Plan
新疆城市基础设施和环境改善项目
伊宁市城市道路和公共设施建设项目
拟建及现有道路布置图

SCALE 比例	—	DATE 日期	JULY 2007	2007年7月
CHECK 校核	—	DRAWN 绘图	—	—
JOB No. 工作编号	60021513	FIGURE No. 图号	4.3.1	REV

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SUMMARY ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. **Introduction.** This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) has been prepared to ensure that ethnic minority people are able to benefit equally from the Yining Urban Road and Public Facilities Construction Project, and that any negative impacts that might affect them are either reduced or mitigated. Adequate provisions to enhance economic conditions of minority groups have been integrated into the project design. Special mitigation measures have also been included in the resettlement plan to help ensure that ethnic minorities affected by resettlement will benefit from the Project. Government policies and programs for minorities further help to protect and enhance project benefits. The EMDP is based on relevant People's Republic of China (PRC) laws and regulations, and on the Asian Development Bank (ADB's) *Policy on Indigenous People*.

2. **Project description.** The main components of the Yining Urban Road and Public Facilities Construction Project are: (1) Road construction, including 4 main roads, 33 lanes, associated infrastructure of roads and environmental sanitation facilities. The total length of the proposed roads is 145.80 kilometers (km), comprised of 13.23 km of main roads and 132.60 km of lanes; and (2) Environmental sanitation facilities, including 45 public toilets, 50 garbage collection units, 1,500 dustbins, and other associated infrastructure.

3. **Socio-economic profile.** Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) is an autonomous region of PRC with ethnic minority groups making up the majority of the population in the region. Yining city is the capital of Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture. In 2006, the population was 471,418 and of these 62% are classified as non-agricultural. Two thirds of Yining's population is made up of 32 ethnic minority groups, including Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Russian, Mongolian, Xibo, Kirgiz, Tajik, Tatar, etc. They live primarily in mixed communities. The poverty rate in Yining is high, with 14,798 households or 15.7% of the non-agricultural population of Yining city entitled to the Minimum Standard of Living (MSL) subsidy. Ethnic minorities in the project area commonly have a gendered division of labour, with men undertaking paid work outside the home and women responsible for all unpaid domestic work. This results in a very high dependency ratio with usually only one household member earning an income. As such, the average per capita income in Yining of 311 CNY is low compared to the Xinjiang Province urban average of 666 CNY. Ethnic minorities are not concentrated in any particular occupational groups. Education levels for primary education which is compulsory is 100%, but this gradually drops off to 67% by senior middle school. The level of illiteracy in Yining, as revealed by the household survey, was high at 19%. Access to medical facilities is good, but the survey found that incidence of asthma, bronchitis and chronic tonsillitis in Yining are quite high (18%). This is expected to change as a result of the Project interventions which will lead to increased use of district heating, as opposed to domestic use of coal, and a less dusty, dirty environment with improved project roads and associated greening. Yining also has a serious HIV/AIDS problem, which is being addressed by numerous public and civil society organisations. The major vector of HIV/AIDS infection is contaminated needles and the main affected group young ethnic minority males.

4. **Project Benefits and Impacts.** The poverty and social assessment (PSA) indicates that the overall positive impacts of the Project (improved mobility and access, sanitation and environmental protection) on minority people will be the same as on the majority Han population. The Project involves resettlement and relocation due to demolition of houses and shops. Of the 255 affected households, 197 households or 70% are ethnic minorities. The resettlement plan (RP) and the environmental management plan (EMP) outline strategies for mitigation of negative impacts that will be applicable to both ethnic minorities and Han people alike. In cooperation with the civil affairs department, the RP also outlines special funds which have been established to

provide additional aid, including subsidies, for daily life and medical care for vulnerable and ethnic minority groups. The project management office (PMO) has agreed to the assurances obliging contractors to employ local labor and workers from vulnerable groups will be particularly targeted. Skills training in construction, language training, tourism and livestock raising are provided for in the Project and through coordination with other government and local stakeholders. Attention to ethnic minority cultural issues will be addressed through awareness building with workers and prohibitions on construction near religious sites on particular days. HIV/AIDS information and education activities will be supported by the Project and the Yining Center for Disease Control. The expansion of bus and taxi service will pay special attention to ensuring that public transportation is available for the new relocation site and the improved roads and lanes (both of which are predominantly ethnic minority areas).

5. The emphasis in the EMDP, therefore, is on ensuring that ethnic minority people are given the opportunity to fully participate in all stages of the Project cycle, in order to ensure that they have the opportunity to take advantage of Project benefits and that all the strategies developed to mitigate against the negative Project impacts are sensitive to the culture and situation of all affected-minority groups. The skills training provided will help to ensure sustainability of incomes and livelihoods in the future. This is in keeping with the overall purpose of an EMDP which is to i) ensure that development interventions are compatible in substance and structure with the affected ethnic minorities' social, cultural and economic institutions, and consistent with the needs and aspirations of those peoples; ii) design and implement projects which ensure that ethnic minorities are at least as well off as they would have been without development interventions; and iii) make certain that ethnic minorities benefit from interventions.

6. **Consultation and Disclosure.** During preparation, affected people and ethnic minority populations have been consulted about the likely positive and negative impacts of the Project and participated in outlining actions to enhance positive outcomes several times. Other stakeholders consulted include (i) heads of affected person (AP) households, (ii) village heads and villagers' representatives, (iii) local government agencies and departments, and (iv) women and vulnerable groups. The expectations of local people, addressed through strategies in this EMDP and the RP, are that they will be given preference for jobs and training arising as a result of the project, and that they will be given fair compensation for their affected houses and structures. During June-August a series of consultative meetings were held in Yining and Urumqi to discuss and finalize the EMDP. A Resettlement Information Booklet has been distributed to affected people in August and made available in village offices. Upon ADB approval, the EMDP will be uploaded to the ADB website and distributed to the targeted townships and sub-districts. A meeting with a representative group of ethnic minorities and other stakeholders will be held in Yining to present and discuss the final version of the EMDP after ADB approval. The participation and disclosure plan will use notices and meetings to deal with all aspects of the project, such as notification of employment and training opportunities, land acquisition details, EMDP actions and general information and feedback sessions. During the project implementation period, the PMO will encourage APs to participate in the extra resettlement activities such as skills training. Especially, ethnic minorities will be invited to participate in formulation of compensation standards and relocation plans. In order to strengthen the women's participation, during project construction, the PMO, Women's Federation and the village/sub-district committee will set up a cooperation system to solve the issues raised by women. To solve the unpredictable matters and ensure smooth construction and project implementation, a clear and efficient complaint and appeal channel has been outlined. This process will be the same for grievances arising from both RP and EMDP implementation. Monitoring indicators related to participation and feedback have been incorporated into the plan.

7. **Implementation/Institutional Arrangements.** The Yining city government and Executing Agency will be responsible for implementing the EMDP; the Yining Ethnic Affairs Bureau will provide support to coordinate, advise and monitor implementation progress. Implementation arrangements for the EMDP have been integrated into the overall Project management, or are part of ongoing government programs. Other key agencies for implementation include the Center for Disease Control, Civil Affairs Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau, and All China Women's Federation. The Yining Ethnic Affairs Bureau will provide oversight and will review the external monitoring and evaluation reports and provide recommendations. Township governments and sub-district offices will assign staff to be responsible for implementation and coordination. The Project Leading Group will have a member responsible for EMDP implementation.

8. **Budgeting and Financing Sources.** Ensuring the general participation of ethnic minorities in different Project activities will not require a separate budget. The targeting mechanisms built into the project process will ensure that minority groups are fully able to participate, and receive maximum benefit from employment opportunities, training and any printed materials relating to the Project itself, or related matters such as health promotion. The actions to be implemented are either included as (i) part of the Project budget or (ii) part of local government development budgets. Local government agencies will also collaborate with actions taken by EA and Yining city government; local government staffing and related costs are covered by the local government administrative budgets. Project budgeted actions are costed under the RP.

9. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the EMDP is required to ensure the plan is implemented properly. The final M&E plan will be formulated shortly before project implementation. Objectives of the M&E plan with respect to minorities will be: (i) to collect data and information to identify project impacts based on the Development Monitoring Framework in the PSA and the monitoring framework for resettlement, including qualitative information to describe social or poverty changes on minority people and their communities; and (ii) to ensure that appropriate approaches have been adopted and if the goals have been achieved. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the Yining city government and an independent organization will be hired in conjunction with the RP external monitoring to provide independent advice on progress, impacts and outcomes. Terms of Reference for external monitoring are appended to the EMDP. The project is scheduled to commence in 2008 and finish in 2012.

SUMMARY OF ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
A	Mitigation Measures		2.775 million					
1	Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	1,799 APs in 2 villages	1.575 million	Design Contract and Resettlement Consultation Contract	Resettlement Consultation Unit and PMO	2007.3-2007.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ RP prepared in consultation with AP and EM ➢ Serious consideration of design alternatives/alignments/a and use of government land where possible to minimize impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Numbers of ethnic minorities receiving compensation and /or being resettled. ➢ Number of appeals and grievances related to resettlement by ethnic minorities
2	Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	Residents living near the construction site	0.5 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and affected communities	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Ensure construction machines are correctly operated, with attention to noise pollution. ➢ Ensure farmland, grassland and trees are not damaged in any way. ➢ Establish temporary waste-collection sites in the project construction area to avoid environmental pollution. ➢ Ensure all relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Complaints by residents, regarding project construction disturbances ➢ Satisfaction levels on waste collection and site cleanliness by residents who live in the project area
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities	Ethnic minority residents living near the construction site	0.2 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and EAB	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Restrictions on the contractors from undertaking project construction on Fridays within 500 meters of any mosque. ➢ Awareness-raising about the tradition and culture of ethnic minorities for construction workers and involvement of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The number of complaints from ethnic minorities, as a result of project construction; ➢ The extent of acquaintance of ethnic knowledge of workers

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
							<p>commission for ethnic and religious affairs.</p> <p>➢ Use of vocational interpreters to facilitate communication between the units involved in project construction and local ethnic minorities/workers.</p>	
4	Public Health	Construction workers Sex workers Tourists	0.5 million	Project Contract (30) YCDC (20)	Project contractors and PMO and YCDC	2008-2010	<p>➢ Provision of waste skips in the construction area, collection & transportation procedures, provision of on-site toilets for men and women and enforcement of their use.</p> <p>➢ Air pollution measures such as dust dampening.</p> <p>➢ Contract with YCDC to implement a health action plan to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, STIs and other diseases</p>	<p>➢ Number of HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness efforts</p> <p>➢ Numbers of beneficiaries reached</p>
B	Project Benefit Enhancement Measures		6.937 million					
1	Employment of Local Labor Force	595 jobs in construction period and 220 jobs in operation period 20% of the skilled jobs to women	0.5 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and SSB	2008-2010	<p>➢ Local government to consult fully with project construction units, organize skills training, and recommend available local villagers, especially local ethnic minorities for the available positions for project construction work. Priority for unskilled work to be given to local ethnic minorities and women.</p> <p>➢ The Women's Federation will advocate for local women to obtain skills</p>	<p>➢ Skilled and un-skilled job opportunities and the average wage level</p>

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
							training and organize their participation in skills training related to project construction.	
2	Women's Participation	Women in project area, especially the ethnic minorities	0.1 million	RP (5), Capital of Yining women's 11 th five-years devt. plan (5)	Project contractors and PMO and WF	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The project has set a target of 20% direct female employment. 50% of project training is to be undertaken by women. ➢ The WF will provide training to women on cash-generating activities and especially the tourism industry, such as food preparation and handicraft making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Number of women provided training ➢ Number of job opportunities and average wage level of women in construction and operation period
3	Promote Public Participation	Residents in project area	50,000	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Full disclosure. Implementation of the participation plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Time and site of the consultation activities ➢ Numbers of participants ➢ Focus of appeals ➢ Number of grievances successfully addressed
4	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	Increasing 20 bus lines in 2010.	4.5 million	Investment of bus and taxi company	Bus company and transportation bureau	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Implementation of bus and taxi corporation expansion plans to increase service areas and service new resettlement areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Number of new bus lines ➢ Coverage to new resettlement area, and project lanes and roads ➢ Number of passengers ➢ Cost of gasoline per hundred kilometers
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	MSL households and women-headed households	262,000	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ PMU to give priority to vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities in project employment, associated services related to project construction such as catering, and skills training, etc. After project completion, the Yining Environmental Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Number of households receiving assistance

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
							Department will endeavor to employ these persons in infrastructure maintenance such as roadside planting and cleaning work.	
6	Skills Training	All APs	525,000	RP	PMO WF and SSB	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Technical training in livestock breeding and planting. ➢ Training in accommodation services, public health, tour guiding, food preparation and ethnic culture showcasing. ➢ Training in construction techniques. ➢ Training in ethnic arts and handicrafts. ➢ Training on Chinese language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Number of people trained ➢ Types of training ➢ Cost of training
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	Residents in project area	1 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Stipulate in construction contracts the use of local materials and service providers as much as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The number of local enterprises participating in the Project ➢ Consumption from the local market ➢ Job opportunities generated by the Project
Total			9.712 million					

AP = affected person, EM = ethnic minority, MSL = minimum standard of living, PMO = project management office, PMU = project management unit, RP = resettlement plan, WF = Women's Federation, YCDC = Yining Centre for Disease Control.

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. Project Description

1.1. Project Background

10. Yining Urban Roads and Municipal Facilities Project is one component of the ADB financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project. Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture lies on China's western border. It is known as the northern strategic pass of the "Silk Road" in history. Since the Eurasia Land Bridge opened, the Yili Autonomous Prefecture became an important trading route and international connection point opening China to the west. Along the more than 2,000 km of international border line there are eight first-level land ports, such as Horgos and Jimunai.

11. Yining, the capital of Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, is the largest open city along China's western border. It is the political, economic and cultural center of Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture. It is approved by the State Council as a gateway to the border, and is the central city connecting Horgos Port, Dulata Port and Muzhaerte Port. Horgos Port in China's western area is the oldest but with best natural environment and geographic location. Passengers and cargo transport can go across the border at this port all year round. It is the international crossing point and bridgehead between China and Kazakhstan and other central Asian countries for economic and cultural exchange. It plays an important role in the promotion of China and the countries of Central Asia for regional economic cooperation and cultural exchange.

1.2. Project Components

12. The ADB Financed Xinjiang Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project, Yining Urban Roads and Municipal Facilities Project Component includes: (1) Roads: Construction of 4 main roads, reconstruction of 33 residential lanes, improvement and reconstruction of the associated infrastructure of roads, greening and environmental sanitation. The total road length is 145.8 km (main roads 13.23 km, lanes 132.61 km); (2) Environmental sanitation: construction of 45 public toilets, 50 garbage collection stations, 1,500 dustbins, 2,250 garbage collectin containers and other associated infrastructure.

1.2.1. Roads

13. Road construction consists of main roads and lanes.

14. **Main Road Construction:** According to the Yining city total layout, present road conditions and predicted demand for city roads, some main roads which would have a positive effect on the development of the economy and living standards of local people were chosen to be constructed. The total length of the proposed new main roads is 11.052 km, which includes Chongqing Road, Shandong Road, Northern Xihuan Road and Dongliang Road. The four main roads are shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Proposed Main Roads of the Project

No.	Names of roads	Length (km)	Greenbelt (m ²)	Pavement (m ²)	Occupied Land (m ²)	Land Acquisition?
1	Chongqing Road	4.86	14,580	29,160	160,380	Yes
2	Shandong Road	4.25	12,750	25,500	140,250	Yes
3	Dongliang Road	2	6,000	12,000	50,000	Yes

No.	Names of roads	Length (km)	Greenbelt (m ²)	Pavement (m ²)	Occupied Land (m ²)	Land Acquisition?
4	Northern Xihuan Road	2.12	6,360	12,720	69,960	Yes
5	Total	13.23	39,690	79,380	420,590	

km = kilometer, m² = square meter.

Source: Engineering estimates and local feasibility study.

15. **Lane Construction:** The objective of the lanes project is to provide better mobility and access for local people, improve their environment and promote their living standard. It is planned to improve and reconstruct 33 lanes in the northeast area of Yining City, the total length of lanes to improve is 132.61 km with an area of 806,200 square meters (m²). *The lanes will be improved on the same alignment and width as the original roads. There will be no need for land acquisition or resettlement.* The proposed lanes are shown in Annex 1.

1.2.2. Environmental Sanitation Facilities

16. The proposed environmental sanitation facilities mainly include garbage collection facilities, environmental public toilets, and garbage collection trucks. Ten public flush toilets will be constructed along the four main roads and 35 public flush toilets will be constructed along the lanes. Each toilet will be 160 m² and of a brick-concrete structure. In total, environmental sanitation facilities include 1,500 dustbins, 2,250 garbage collection containers, 50 collection stations, 12 garbage collection trucks, 4 street cleaning trucks and 2 snow cleaning trucks.

1.3. Project Benefits

17. The project is in an area of concentrated ethnic minorities, which is included in the ethnic minority development scheme and related projects of the local government and the Tenth Five-year Scheme proposed by National Government. The project will improve the infrastructure in the project area, bring new employment opportunities, increase the incomes of local people, promote the economic development of ethnic minority areas, and improve the living conditions of ethnic minorities, particularly with regard to transportation. As a city near the border, the international trade and cooperation between Yining and the central Asian countries will be promoted.

18. Some ethnic minorities will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition. Measures adopted by the local government, as well as implementation of the project RP and this EMDP aim to alleviate or avoid such negative impacts and guarantee ethnic minorities effective benefits from the project. Project specific actions outlined in the assurances will allow for specific targeting of ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups for direct and indirect job and skills training opportunities.

1.4. Project Investment and Construction Period

19. The total project investment is CNY 639.7634 million, which includes an ADB loan for 46 million dollars or 55% of the total. The construction period is divided into two phases: Project preparation phase for two years (from 2006 to 2007). Project implementation phase will be for three years (from 2008 to 2010) and include all construction and commissioning.

1.5. Objectives of the EMDP

20. The ultimate objective of this EMDP is to ensure that ethnic minorities have the opportunity to participate in the project construction and equally share the benefits brought by the project. The EMDP states the measures that are being taken. The measures include improvement of living conditions, poverty reduction, protection of the culture and traditions of ethnic minorities, and assistance to vulnerable groups, especially mitigation of negative impacts that are caused by land acquisition and resettlement.

1.6. Policy Framework

1.6.1. Major Policy Framework

21. This EMDP is pursuant to relevant laws or regulations related to ethnic minorities of PRC, the policies for ethnic minorities and involuntary resettlement of the ADB and relevant regulations of the XUAR, which are shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Major Policy Framework

Type	Major Laws and Regulations	Main Contents and Points
Relevant Laws and Regulations of PRC and Relevant Regulations of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Constitution of PRC</i> ➤ <i>Ethnic Minority Autonomous Religion Law of PPC</i> ➤ <i>Village Committee Composition Law of PRC</i> ➤ <i>Regulation of PRC for the Administration of Ethnic Minority Autonomous Township</i> ➤ <i>the Tenth Five-year Scheme for Ethnic Minority Enterprise Development</i> ➤ <i>Regulation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for Language Work</i> ➤ <i>Regulation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for the People's Congress of Autonomous Township, Ethnic Township and Town</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Except for the common rights that are shared equally by all local governments, the local autonomous governments share these additional rights: autonomously making laws, local political affairs self-administration, local economy self-administration, local finance administration, local science, education and culture self-administration, local public safeguard force self-composition, and use and development of ethnic minority language, etc.; 2. People of PRC have the right to practice their chosen religion, which is protected by national government and local autonomous government; 3. Development of administration systems and regulations to promote the development of the economy and culture of ethnic townships, assure ethnic minority legal rights and strengthen the union among all ethnic groups; 4. Except those specifically deprived of political rights, all people over 18 years old share the rights to vote or be voted for, regardless of their ethnic group, nationality, sex, occupation, family, religion, education, property, or residence period; 5. The national government should assist to accelerate the development of the economy and culture of ethnic minorities from the aspects of finance, materials and techniques, etc.; 6. All ethnic groups have the right to use their indigenous language; they are guaranteed the freedom of using and developing their indigenous language, and to advocate and encourage all ethnic groups to learn their language.
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples</i> 	The major objective of the ADB ethnic minority policy is to guarantee that ethnic minorities benefit from the project. The ADB notes that the socioeconomic conditions and living standard of ethnic minorities are generally lower than the dominant ethnic group, therefore measures should be taken to guarantee positive project outcomes for ethnic minorities.

Type	Major Laws and Regulations	Main Contents and Points
		<p>The EMDP should i) ensure that development interventions are compatible in substance and structure with the affected ethnic minorities' social, cultural and economic institutions, and consistent with the needs and aspirations of those peoples; ii) design and implement projects which ensure that ethnic minorities are at least as well off as they would have been without development interventions; and iii) make certain that ethnic minorities benefit from interventions.</p> <p>In addition, the EMDP includes relevant procedures for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p>

1.6.2. Ethnic Minority Policy Analysis - China and ADB

22. All relevant policies and laws and regulations of China are comparable with ADB objectives, which are, centered on the equality and development of ethnic minorities, and pay special attention to the development of the ethnic minority economy, society and culture, with the view of maintaining the rights of ethnic minorities and promoting their socioeconomic status.

23. Regarding project implementation, the policy of China and the one of ADB are mainly concerned with public participation and consultation. In the phases of project preparation, implementation and monitoring, it is essential to pay close attention to the views, attitudes and expectations of ethnic minorities. Therefore, throughout project implementation, it is necessary to pay particular attention to public participation, especially the participation of vulnerable groups, such as women and poor people, so as to assure their benefit from the project. All details of public participation are given in Chapter 4.

2. Ethnic Minority Conditions of the Project Area

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile of Yining City and Project Areas

24. Yining city is the capital of Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture in northwest China and it is the political, economic, cultural and transportation center of the Yili Valley area. Yining City lies at the western border area of XUAR. It is an important border city in Northwest China. The prefecture has prominent geographic advantages and favorable conditions for opening up to the West. It has become an important trading port and international connection point with more than 2,000 kilometers of international border line and eight first-level land ports. The total territory of Yining is 675.85 square kilometers (km²) and the city area is 29 km². There are 8 towns, 1 township, 2 state-owned farms and 8 sub-districts in Yining.

25. According to the results of the household survey (220 households, 1051 persons), the average household size in Yining is large at 4.75 persons, with 88% of households including children. Most families were nuclear (parents and children), although nearly 20% included the household head's parents living in the same house. The average per capita income in Yining was 311 CNY per capita per month, which is well below the Xinjiang urban average of 666. Electricity is available in all project areas in Yining and the most common asset of households was a television (95%), followed by a phone (85%) then a DVD player (57%) then a washing machine (55%) and a refrigerator (54%). Ownership of other appliances was low. Only 13% of houses had a flush-type toilet. Households spent on average 38% of their monthly expenditure on food, with the next biggest items of expenditure being medical expenses (12%) then education (9%), fuels (7%) and then communications (6%). Average household expenditure per month in Yining (CNY 896) is 55% of average household income.

2.2. Population and Ethnic Minority Distribution

26. In 2006, there were 132,624 households in Yining, an increase of 0.5% over 2005. The total population is 471,418. Among them, the non-agricultural population is 291,882, which increased by 2.1%. The non-resident population is 3,645.

27. Two thirds of the total population in the city are ethnic minorities. They are concentrated into 32 minority groups, which are Uyghur, Kazak, Hui, Russian, Mongolian, Xibo, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Tatar, etc., and live in primarily mixed communities.

Table 2-1 Population Distribution of Ethnic Minority Groups In Yining

No	Ethnic group	Population	Proportion
1	Uyghur	210,000	49.4%
2	Hui	33,000	7.6%
3	Kazak	19,000	4.5%
4	Xibo	4,234	0.98%
5	Uzbek	3,720	0.86%
6	Man	about 1,900	0.44%
7	Mongolia	about 1,000	0.23%
8	Tatar	about 400	0.09%
9	Russian	about 700	0.16%
10	Kirgiz	about 500	0.12%
11	Others	about 2000	0.46%
Total Ethnic Minorities		0.2818 million	65%

Source: Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook 2006 and Government records/information.

2.3. Employment

28. In 2006, the registered unemployment rate in Yining was below 3.7%. The household survey however found unemployment was far higher than official figures, at 8%. By the end of 2006, the total number of employed persons was 63,799 (excluding the persons employed by individual and private units), and among them the ethnic minorities were 28,786 or 45.12%, representing an increase over the previous year of 1,899 persons or 7.06%. The employment figures illustrate growth in the region over the past year. Ethnic minority officials numbered 5,508, an increase of 118 persons or 2.19%. Ethnic minority employed persons engaged in all 19 sectors in Yining for 2006, are shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Employment by Sectors for Ethnic Groups

Grouped by Sectors	Ethnic Minority employed persons		Increase	%
	2006. persons	2005. persons		
Total	28,786	26,887	1,899	7.06
1. Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	1,024	1,023	1	0.10
2. Mining	51	51	-	-
3. Manufacturing	3,102	2,924	178	6.09
4. Production and Distribution of Electricity, Gas and Water	1,314	1,063	251	23.61
5. Construction	1,075	1,041	34	3.27
6. Transport, Storage and Post	1,697	1,625	72	4.43
7. Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software Industries	487	441	46	10.43
8. Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,290	947	343	36.22
9. Accommodation and Catering Services	598	576	22	3.82
10. Financial Intermediation	964	901	63	6.99
11. Real Estate	691	627	64	10.21
12. Leasing and Business Services	761	410	351	85.61
13. Scientific Research, Technology Service and Geological Prospecting	485	479	6	1.25
14. Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facility Management	905	904	1	0.11
15. Services to households and Other Services	36	35	1	2.86
16. Education	5,515	5,382	133	2.47
17. Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	2,423	2,221	202	9.10
18. Culture, Sports and Entertainment	776	765	11	1.43
19. Public Management and Social Organizations	5,592	5,472	120	2.19

Source: Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook 2006 and Government records/information.

29. Per capita household income is lower on average for ethnic minority families than for Han Chinese. Han household incomes are 90% higher than ethnic minorities, exacerbated by larger family sizes of ethnic minority families, and per capita income of Han households is 153% that of ethnic minority households. This income gap is mitigated to some extent by the larger proportion of ethnic minority households undertaking agricultural and pastoral occupations, the product of which fulfils part of the household's food requirement and replaces some of the need for cash income.

Table 2-3: Mean Household Size and Income by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Mean no. of HH members	Mean monthly HH income (CNY)	Mean monthly HH income/ capita
Han	2.98	2,539	852
Hui	4.20	1,338	335
Uygur	4.80		
Uzbek	5.50		
Kazak	3.58		
Russian	5.00		
Mongolian	3.17		
Tuwa	3.68		
Xibo	2.00		
Man	4.00		

Source: Household socio-economic survey March 2007.

2.4. Education

30. By the end of 2006, there were in total 6 higher education institutions: 36 middle schools and 68 primary schools. Ethnic minority students in primary schools accounted for 56.8% of the total students. There are 5,734 full-time teachers. The attendance rate for primary school is 100, middle school is 91.1% and senior school is 67.7%. At present, there are 238 bilingual classes and 9,529 students are taking the courses. The illiteracy rate in Yining as revealed by the household survey was high at 19%.

31. Ethnic minority households were analysed against Han Chinese to see if any significant differences existed with regards to education, occupation or household income. A sample of 608 households from 10 ethnic groups in the project areas was comprised 69% of ethnic minorities with an average age of the respondent of 44 was analysed. The data reveals that the educational attainment of ethnic minorities is only slightly lower than the average for Han Chinese but illiteracy is higher among all ethnic groups, except Kazaks.

Table 2-4 Education by Ethnic Group

	Han	Hui	Uygur	Uzbek	Kazak	Russian	Mongolian	Tuwa	Xibo	Man	Mean All Minorities
illiterate	7.0%	15.7%	22.4%	0.0%	1.2%	25.0%	33.3%	0.0%	50%	0%	11.4%
primary or less	15.1%	31.4%	25.0%	50.0%	15.1%	25.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0%	0%	19.4%
junior high	33.9%	39.2%	30.3%	50.0%	38.0%	0.0%	16.7%	34.2%	50%	100%	34.6%
senior high or technical college	25.8%	7.8%	15.8%	0.0%	21.1%	50.0%	16.7%	31.6%	0%	0%	18.2%
junior college	13.4%	5.9%	3.3%	0.0%	21.1%	0.0%	16.7%	28.9%	0%	0%	13.0%
university	4.8%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	16.7%	2.6%	0%	0%	3.1%
graduate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0.0%
sample size	186	51	152	2	166	4	6	38	2	1	422

Source: Household socio-economic survey March 2007.

32. Community consultations in Yining did point out the demand from minority communities, who currently undertake their education in their indigenous languages, for education using the Han Chinese medium. This is because minorities keenly feel the disadvantage of inadequate Chinese language skills when they are competing for jobs in the formal labour market. Employers too, noted their frustration in trying to employ more minorities but having communication problems with their workers. Many government bureaus interviewed noted language training courses provided by them to boost employment skills were popular among the unemployed.

2.5. Medical Care

33. In 2006, there were 44 medical institutions (19 state owned hospitals, 9 township hospitals, 10 private hospitals) in Yining. The total number of medical personnel in the medical institutions is 3,713, and medical technical personnel are 2,955. The number of beds is 2,223. According to the household survey, incidence of asthma, bronchitis and chronic tonsillitis in Yining is quite high (18%), as was incidence of skin rashes and infections (7%) and vomiting (6%). It is anticipated that improvements to public sanitation (waste collection and provision of sanitary toilets) will have a positive impact on decreasing the incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases.

2.6. Poverty

34. To help combat urban poverty at the household level, the minimum standard of living system for urban residents (MSL) was established in 1998 in Yining. At present, the MSL standard is CNY 117 person/month. This means that where the per capita monthly income of families falls below CNY 117, the city government tops the income up to this level. MSL households are also eligible for a range of other social benefits.

35. By the end of March 2007, the total number benefitting from the MSL was 14,798 households and 45,655 persons, which accounts for 15.7% of the non-agricultural population of Yining city. Among them, women are 23,626 and account for 51.75%.

2.7. Analysis of Social Organization and Stakeholders

36. A summary stakeholder analysis is shown in Table 2-5 below. The direct project stakeholders are villagers and urban residents of the project area. Indirect stakeholders include the Construction Bureau, D&R Commission, Tourism Bureau and other institutions of Yining Government, such as the Land Resource Bureau, Environmental Protection Bureau, and Transportation Bureau, Public Health Bureau and the administration staff of the ten affected townships and villages.

37. Villagers and urban residents of the project area are mainly affected by land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement, and possibly associated income loss. These negative impacts will be alleviated through mitigation measures detailed in the project RP. The project management unit will pay special attention to ethnic minorities in the project area and this is included in the loan assurances. With property loss and income impacts effectively alleviated, local ethnic minorities stand to benefit from the project greatly.

38. Villagers and urban residents of the beneficiary area will benefit much from the project through improved roads, reductions in travel time, improved living conditions, increased

employment opportunities and income as a result of economic development (especially border trade and tourism).

39. The Executing Agency of the project is the Yining City Government and the Implementing Agency is the Construction Bureau of Yining. Both agencies share the same objectives with regard to improving the living standards of ethnic minorities. Stakeholders at all levels have been consulted several times during the preparation of this plan, and all welcome the project.

Table 2-5 Major Stakeholders

No.	Stakeholder	Impact/ Interest	Major Benefits or Negative Impacts
1	Persons affected by land acquisition and house demolition in the project area	Direct	Affected by land acquisition, house demolition and income loss, and possible negative impacts within the period of project construction
2	Residents living in Yining City	Direct	Improved traffic conditions and living conditions.
3	ADB	Indirect	More employment opportunities and increase income Monitoring of loan use, safeguards and project construction participation.
4	Tourism bureau	Indirect	Monitoring and developing tourism sector
5	Public Health Bureau (Center of Disease Control)	Indirect	Public health management during construction and operation period, especially the infectious diseases (HIV).
6	Construction Bureau	Indirect	Implementation agency, management department and monitoring agency.
7	D&R Commission	Indirect	Agency for cooperation, management and monitoring.
8	Finance Bureau	Indirect	Assistance and support for finance.
9	Environmental Protection Bureau	Indirect	Environmental monitoring, management and relevant monitoring.
10	Transportation Bureau	Indirect	Traffic items construction and related management.
11	Office For House Demolition and Resettlement Administration	Indirect	Management of the process of house demolition.
12	Civil Administration Bureau	Indirect	Disaster relief, payment of social security for the poor in the project area.
13	Yining City Border Economic Cooperation Zone	Indirect	Developing cross border business
14	Department for Environment and Sanitation Management	Indirect	Solid waste cleaning and environmental protection facilities management within project area.
15	Department for Orchard and Forest Administration	Indirect	Management and maintenance of the facilities of urban forestation.
16	Traffic Police Battalion	Indirect	Traffic security management, accident disposal and license tag approval.
17	Land Resource Bureau	Indirect	Examination, management and monitoring of project land use.
18	Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau	Indirect	Ethnic and religious affairs management, and management and monitoring of special capital used for ethnic minority development and frontier prosperity.
19	Taxi Drivers	Indirect	Passenger transportation within the urban area. Some construction disturbance but benefit from lower vehicle maintenance after project.
20	Bus company	Indirect	Passenger transportation within the urban area. Some construction disturbance but benefit from lower vehicle maintenance after project.
21	Women's Federation	Direct	Involvement in implementation of project-related training and motivating women to take advantage of project opportunities.

3. Project Impacts on Ethnic Minorities

40. The major objective of the project is to improve the conditions of urban traffic and infrastructure, stimulate urban economic development, create positive impacts on local livelihoods and reduce poverty. During the period of project construction however, the project will have temporary but mitigatable negative impacts. Therefore, it is necessary to take relevant measures and conduct specific activities to maximize positive impacts and alleviate negative impacts.

3.1. Analysis of Positive Impacts

41. The project includes upgrading of 3 key arterial roads (Dongliang Road, Chongqing Road and Shandong Road), construction of one new arterial road (Northern Xihuan Road) to provide access for goods to/from the new railway transport hub; upgrade of suburban roads in the old residential quarter of the city and in conjunction with this extension of the municipal waste water system, water supply system and other services (communication and electricity distribution wires), provision of public and community toilets, re-greening and investment in garbage collection infrastructure. Upgrading of the old residential neighborhood will have many significant impacts for the predominantly Uyghur and Hui residents. Facilitated travel within Yining and the provision of sanitation and health infrastructure and environmental improvements will positively impact the entire population. Temporary construction impacts notwithstanding, on the whole the impacts are all positive.

42. **B1: Improvement of Residential Conditions and More Convenient Transport Options.** Provision of an all-weather surface complete with footpaths on main roads will enable easier passage of both pedestrian and vehicular traffic without the current nuisances of mud in the winter or dust in the summer. This will have positive impacts on road safety and mobility especially for women and the elderly, since taxis will be able to service the area.

43. 33 lanes in the north-eastern area of Yining will be improved and the total length is 132.61 km. The neighbourhood is middle income level and has mostly Uyghur and Hui ethnic minority inhabitants. The local residents will benefit from the project directly. These houses have tap water, but no waste water system and no toilet system. Waste water is thrown into the road, making the bad condition worse. Some houses have to construct small dams by their gates in spring so the snow melt does not cause a river of mud to go into their houses.

Interview

Interviewee: Lizi (Nahaer lane) Date: March 10, 2007

It is impossible to keep things clean, and walking down the road is difficult and dangerous. She welcomed the project and said it would reduce her work a lot (there is a very traditional gender division of labour among ethnic minority men and women). She said the taxis will not come into this area at night because of all the holes in the road, so she has to take horse and cart transport. Old people can't manage this. Also, women are forced to walk from the nearest sealed road to here at night, which is not very safe for them. It's a 40 minute walk to the hospital from here. They hope that if the road is upgraded, buses will route here. She also said they do handicrafts and will perhaps have better access to customers. The women are responsible for neighbourhood cleaning so better roads will decrease their work in this respect.

Picture 3-1 Present Condition of Dongliang Road and Picture 3-2 Proposed Lanes

44. **B2: Accelerating Tourism Development.** In 2005 Yining won a prize for China's best tourism site. Yining is a very famous city in China, especially the special Uyghur culture. The tourists come to experience the nature, enjoy the Ethnic Minority culture, and view some historic sites. In recent years, the tourism industry has developed significantly and made a large contribution to the local economy. Tourism industry development from 2004-2006 is shown in Table 3-1.

45. The lanes which will be improved are located in the south-eastern area of Yining. This area is not only the old ethnic minority quarter, but also it's also an attractive place for the tourists from outside of Yining because there are a lot of Uyghur yards and houses and the tourists can enjoy exposure to the authentic minority culture.

46. The project improvements, particularly the arterial road from the railway station to the city, proposed measures to ensure the environment remains protected, and urban renewal measures in the old part of the city will be key to ensuring benefits from increased tourism are maximised. They will also ensure that the residents of the city are able to benefit from the revenue being brought in by the tourists. Some Uyghur families have started home-based industries to serve fruit and tea in their yards (which are traditionally large with grape vines etc) to tourists. Upgrading community roads and services will enhance this endeavour. They will also do horse and cart rides around these neighbourhoods to look at the old houses and traditional architecture. The richest minorities have started this and typically earn 100,000 yuan in the 5-month tourist season. The Bureau's key slogan is Encourage Minority Culture Tourism. They want local people to benefit, not just the hotels.

Table 3-1 Tourism Development in Yining

Year	Tourists	Increase	Tourism industry	Increase	% of GDP
2004	109.65	28.8%	12,540	3%	4.5%
2005	137	25.75	15,620	25%	5%
2006	165	21%	20,200	30%	5.5%

Source: Yining Tourism Bureau.

47. **B3: Promoting Economic Development, Especially the Border Economic Zone.** North Xihuan Road will be a completely new road. It's being built to provide access for goods vehicles and passenger vehicles to the railway yard. A railway station is currently being built to the NW of the city (directly north of the Economic Zone) and the Urumqi-Yining railway line is

expected to be completed in 2008, having enormous impacts on the local economy and considerable benefits for the local population, who will now be able to complete the trip to Urumqi in 6 hours instead of the 12 it takes by bus (many people also mentioned it would be much safer). Chongqing Road is to the south-west of Xinhuan Road. Together with the proposed Shandong Road, these roads will form a cross through the heart of the Economic Zone, and the main arterial route for passage of goods from the railway station to the city, and for agricultural products from the main farming area adjacent to the river in the south, to the Economic Zone and city. Convenient transport conditions, better infrastructure and the favourable policies of the "Western Development" project will promote the economic development of the Economic Zone. More investment and more enterprises will come here.

48. Yining City Border Economic Cooperation Zone was approved by the State Council of the People's Republic of China and was set up in 1992. The Zone takes advantage of the geographic location of Yining near the Horgos, Doulata and Muzhaerte ports and the natural resources of the Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture to develop border trade with the Central Asian Republics. The distance between Yining and the border with Republic of Kazakhstan is only 90 kilometres and the cross-border transportation conditions are good, so setting up enterprises in the Zone is significant. Many agricultural products are processed in Yining in order to attain more added-value.

49. At present, the tourism industry and the Zone make a significant contribution to the Yining economy, not only the tax revenue but also the employment opportunities generated. In 2006, the total production was CNY 6.2billion.

50. **B4: Job Opportunities.** Project construction will make use of local resources and create employment opportunities, which will effectively increase the income of local ethnic minorities and improve their living standard. The project anticipates creating 915 jobs in Yining of which it is anticipated that 285 will go to locals. Of these, ethnic minorities are anticipated to receive 234 of the jobs. The villagers can take some construction jobs after training. Local people can operate small shops and restaurants to provide services to the construction workers and get some cash income. Some people can even earn money by providing trucks. After project completion, local women and ethnic minorities will be given priority for road and local environmental maintenance work, cleaning and family tourism, etc., which can increase their incomes.

51. **B5: Reducing the Incidence of Disease.** With the sewage collection system, the local people don't need to throw the waste water onto the roads. The construction of public toilets along the improved lanes in the old minority communities will reduce the rate of some diseases induced by an unhealthy environment.

52. **B6: Improving Women's Social Status.** The construction of roads, tap water and a sewage collection system, and the environment and sanitation facilities will improve the living conditions of the ethnic minorities in project areas, and especially reduce women's work. There is a very traditional gender division of labour among ethnic minority men and women. The women are responsible for household and neighbourhood cleaning so better roads will decrease their work in this respect.

53. In addition, the women can have more time to take part in some cash-generating activities, such as food preparation for sale and handcrafts. According to the survey, women are eager to benefit from the tourism industry. The Project will accelerate the information exchange between Yining and outside and encourage local women to enlarge their concepts and ideas, and protect their rights.

3.2. Negative Impact Analysis

54. Negative impacts induced by project construction center on land acquisition and related income reduction, house demolition, and environmental impacts that are induced by project construction activities and possibly increasing the incidence and spread of communicable diseases (such as HIV/AIDS). Major negative impacts are shown in Table 3-2, including negative impacts of project construction and operation following completion.

Table 3-2 Analysis of Major Negative Impacts

No.	Impact Type	Impacts
N1	Impacts induced by land acquisition and house demolition.	There are 354 households (1857 persons) affected by house demolition and needing relocation, which include 269 Ethnic Minority households (1417 persons). Ethnic Minority APs account for 74.3% of the total affected households.
N2	Environmental impacts induced by project construction.	In the project construction zone, the project will create noise, dust, by-waste and solid waste, etc. which will bring inconveniences to local residents.
N3	Public sanitation and people's health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Many workers will enter the project construction area, which could increase the incidence and spread of communicable diseases. ➤ With the development of border trade and tourism, the indirect risk of spreading HIV/AIDS.
N4	Impacts on the culture of ethnic minorities.	As many workers will enter the project construction area and know little about the traditions and culture of ethnic minorities, the project may impact upon the daily life of local ethnic minorities, such as practices surrounding the local mosque.

55. **N1: Land Acquisition and House Demolition.** The main negative impact induced by this project is land acquisition and house demolition. Ethnic minority households are impacted to a greater degree than their proportion of the general population, indicating the affected areas are minority-concentrated areas. Affected ethnic minorities are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 Affected Ethnic Minorities

Name of Road	Total Affected Population Amount of Households (household)	Population (person)	Ethnic Minority Population Amount of Households (household)	Population (person)	Percentage of Total (%)	Remarks
Chongqing Road	66	361	51	270	74.8	Uygur: 1148
Shandong Road	83	398	64	346	86.9	persons
Xihuan North Road	66	353	36	187	53.0	Kazak: 76
Dongliang Road	139	745	118	614	82.4	persons
Total	354	1,857	269	1,417	74.3	Hui: 198 persons

Source: Resettlement Plan September 2007.

56. **N2: Environmental Impacts of Project Construction.** In the project construction zone, the project will create noise, dust, by-waste and solid waste, etc. which will bring inconveniences to local residents. However, these negative impacts can be mitigated by various measures.

57. **N3: Public Sanitation and People's Health.** A lot of workers will enter the project construction area and with the development of tourism, more tourists will come to Yining city, which could increase the incidence and spread of communicable diseases. These include HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STI), hepatitis C, typhoid, encephalitis, malaria, and tuberculosis. HIV/AIDS and drugs are both serious problems and will be also paid attention in the Project. Data was collected and the relevant bureaus were interviewed. At present, XUAR is one of the most seriously affected areas in China. Since 1995, when the first HIV sufferer was found in Xinjiang, the incidence of this disease has increased significantly. Urumqi and Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture are the main serious areas. 80% of the sufferers are youth and infected by taking drugs and sharing needles.

58. Construction activities associated with the project may affect the spread of HIV/AIDS/STI and Hepatitis. Road workers will be stationed at construction sites along the expressway corridor. These workers will be predominantly young, sexually active people and many of these may be poor migrant workers with little knowledge of safe sex and appropriate hygiene. The communities bordering the construction sites and interacting with the construction workers will be vulnerable to HIV/AIDS/STI and Hepatitis. After completion of the works, any workers with HIV/AIDS and STDs will take them back to their communities of origin.

59. Experience indicates that the local sex trade increases in construction areas and, along with the inflow of construction workers, sex workers from outside the area will move to the construction sites and trucking routes.

60. **N4: Impacts on the Culture of Ethnic Minorities.** The project area is an ethnic minority area with distinguished Uygur culture. As a lot of workers will enter the project construction area and know little about the traditions and culture of ethnic minorities, the project may impact upon the daily life of local ethnic minorities, such as practices surrounding the local mosque.

3.3. Gender Analysis of Project Impacts

61. Although the household surveys in Yining showed the most common female occupation was that of "housewife", key informant interviews and field observation suggest that these women are by no means not contributing to family economics. A fairly traditional gendered division of labour exists whereby married women are primarily responsible for household work and many women are also supplementing the family's cash income with tasks relating to care of domestic animals and gardening. In Yining many families especially on the urban fringe kept poultry and had small gardens or fruit trees/ grape vines. Women who had recently gained work undertaking environmental work such as tree planting and cleaning appeared very pleased to get the work and contribute financially to their families. This suggests women will be both willing and able to take up project-related employment activities.

62. The household survey revealed that. women are generally likely to be less educated than men in the project areas. Although this may be set to change due to the gender equality seen in current enrolments for the 9 years of compulsory education, this is the situation of the current labour market. The high level of illiteracy for both genders reinforces the need for information to be communicated orally, and in a manner which is simple to understand.

63. Women consulted in Yining had definite plans as to how they could leverage project outcomes to undertake small businesses. Women spoke of hosting tourists in their homes to experience traditional ethnic minority hospitality. The Women's Federation and women themselves saw no barriers to their participation in the project or uptake of project benefits.

Provisions for equal wages and appropriate labour conditions are included in the project loan assurances.

64. Aside from the economic and employment impacts, the social impacts of the project are also clearly gendered. Improved water, waste water, public toilet and refuse collection services have particularly gendered impacts. Women are primarily responsible for household and community cleaning, so improved public services in these areas will particularly reduce the amount of time they must spend on these tasks. Improved public sanitation services should reduce the incidence of common sanitation-related diseases, which affect children and old people disproportionately to other sections of the community. Generally care of the sick, children and elderly falls to women, so improvements in community health will once again reduce the amount of time women must spend on these tasks.

4. Public Participation and Consultation

4.1. Public Consultation during Project Preparation Phase

65. Extensive public participation with ethnic minorities, community and religious leaders, and providers of government social and other services to affected communities have been undertaken during project preparation. A comprehensive participation and consultation plan has been prepared as part of the project communications plan. Public participation and consultation in Yining has included focused community discussions with ethnic minorities, interviews of typical cases, an extensive household survey and existing data collection. Most interviews and focus group discussions were concentrated in the project affected area and paid much attention to persons living in poverty and affected seriously by the project construction. A summary of interviews and focus discussions are shown in Table 4-1. Details of stakeholder participation and consultation can be found in the PPTA Consultation and Participation Plan, including summary recommendations of stakeholders.

Table 4-1 Summary of Participation and Consultation

Date	Participants	Type of Public Participation and Consultation	No. of Participants	EMs	Main Contents
Dec.2006-Mar. 2007	APs, village leaders, project design	Surveys on APs	120	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of project background ➤ Minimizing land acquisition impacts
Mar. 2007	Officials from relevant bureaus, such as CAB, LSSB, MAB	Bureaus interview	20	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attitudes to the Project ➤ The ongoing projects implemented by the local government ➤ Recommendation by the local government
Mar. 2007	Representatives from relevant bureaus and villages	Community interview	30	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attitudes and aspiration to the project of the ethnic groups ➤ Identification of the impacts on the ethnic minorities ➤ The required alleviation

Date	Participants	Type of Public Participation and Consultation	No. of Participants	EMs	Main Contents
					measures and benefit measures
					➤ The impacts on women and vulnerable groups
April. 2007	PMO, community members	Community interview	1,051	890	➤ Household socio-economic survey
					➤ Further introduction of the Project
April. 2007	PMO, community members	Community interview	1,051	890	➤ Household socio-economic survey
					➤ Further introduction of the Project
April. 2007	Relevant bureaus and representatives of villagers	Community interview	100	80	➤ Income restoration survey
June. 2007	PMO		40	30	➤ Resettlement policies

AP = affected person, CAB = Civil Affairs Bureau, EM = ethnic minority, LSSB = Labor and Social Security Bureau, MAB = Minority Affairs Bureau, PMO = project management office.

4.2. Views and Expectations of Ethnic Minorities for the Project Construction

4.2.1. General Views and Expectations

66. On the whole, and confirmed through extensive public consultation, it can be concluded that the requirements and expectations of ethnic minorities in Yining are the same as the majority Han people. In the project affected area, ethnic minorities expect that project construction should act to mitigate any negative impacts of traffic inconvenience, and that they should obtain fair compensation for land acquisition and house demolition in a timely manner. Persons affected by house demolition expect monetary compensation so that they can rebuild their homes in the new locations by themselves. Some villagers hope they can participate in the construction works of the project with the aim of increasing their incomes. In the project beneficiary area, it can be surmised from a range of individual interviews that most people hope the project can be constructed as soon as possible to improve the traffic conditions of Yining.

4.2.2. Views and Expectations of Special Groups

67. Except for the common requirements and expectations of all persons for land acquisition and house demolition, women, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups have some special concerns and expectations, which are shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Concerns and Expectations of Special Groups

No.	Special Group	Views and Expectations	Remark
1	Women	All local women support the project. With the view of income enhancement, some of them expect to be employed to engage in the work of road cleaning and roadside planting maintenance after project completion; and	The project assurances stipulate that women's employment opportunities will be prioritized and these will be monitored. Other initiatives such as the skills building and training sub-components will include targeting of women. Core labor clauses

No.	Special Group	Views and Expectations	Remark
		there are a few of them hoping a toilet for women can be built in the project area during the period of their employment.	will be implemented including workplace occupational safety norms.
2	Ethnic Minorities	Most ethnic minorities agree with the project. However, some of them worry the project will bring impacts of inconvenience on their entry to the mosque, while others are anxious whether their traditions and customs will be affected as many Han workers may enter their neighborhood.	The project assurances will ensure that IAs prioritize employment for ethnic minorities and contractors provide adequate training. The assurances contain a particular clause on ethnic minorities covering employment, monitoring and supervision. In addition they also call for HIV/AIDS prevention for workers and training on and observation of local protocols concerning acceptable behaviour in interacting with the local population. All of these actions have corresponding monitoring indicators.
3	People Living in Poverty	It is known from the interviews that most poor people expect to be employed by project construction units during the period of project construction to increase their incomes. There are a few of them hoping to be paid special attention by government during land acquisition and house demolition implementation.	The project assurances stipulate that IAs prioritize employment opportunities for vulnerable groups and that contractors provide adequate training..

5. Ethnic Minority Development Action Plan

68. The objectives of this EMDP are to (i) ensure that development interventions are compatible in substance and structure with the affected ethnic minorities' social, cultural and economic institutions, and consistent with the needs and aspirations of those peoples; (ii) design and implement projects which ensure that ethnic minorities are at least as well off as they would have been without development interventions; and (iii) make certain that ethnic minorities benefit from interventions.

5.1. EMDP Strategies

Land acquisition and resettlement

69. (*Customary rights, use and access to land and natural resources*): Loss of land and livelihood: In total, 269 ethnic minority households will be affected out of 354. The design has been optimized to use existing alignments and minimize impacts on the population and environment. Necessary agricultural land will be leased from other villages and the compensation funds received from the project invested for village infrastructure, public utilities development and subsidies for most vulnerable population (see RP for overview). Technical training in fruit selling, livestock raising, machinery operation and skilled factory labor will be given to enhance livelihoods and provide sustainable futures. The RP is in accordance with the traditions, culture and religions of local ethnic minorities.

Environmental Impacts in Project Construction

70. (*Health, education*): Environmental destruction increased health problems: Implementation of the Environmental Management Plan will ensure all relevant environmental,

occupational safety and health standards are met. These include noise pollution, sanitation and waste removal, protection of environmental assets such as trees, farmland, etc. These issues are also directly addressed in the loan assurances.

Disturbances to Ethnic communities

71. (*Cultural and communal integrity*): Disturbance to mosque area, problems with workers regarding respect of local traditions and religious activities, difficulties in communication: Restrictions on construction activities within 500 meters of the mosques on Fridays will be enforced. Information and awareness raising materials about ethnic minority traditions and culture will be distributed to workers and the effectiveness of this information outreach will be monitored. Vocational interpreters for construction units to help facilitate integration of ethnic minority workers and community relations will be employed.

Public Health

72. (*Health, education, livelihood and social security status*): Poor solid waste management, potential transmission of communicable diseases: The implementation of waste skips, collection programs, prohibitions on littering and irresponsible disposal, stacking, transportation to disposal sites and prevention of air pollution will all be ensured as per the EMP. The PMO will ensure that specific actions for the control of transmissible diseases are undertaken for the construction of the Project. Yining City Government will implement this plan through cooperation with the Yining Centre for Disease Control (YCDC) which will take the lead role to plan, coordinate and monitor activities in each county. YCDC has demonstrated strong support for this action plan and has prepared proposals for undertaking the actions. The action plan includes both a component for the control of HIV/AIDS/STI and a component to control outbreaks of typhoid, encephalitis, malaria and hepatitis C during construction. Actions for the control of HIV/AIDS/STI include: baseline surveys, advocacy, information and education campaigns; monitoring of contractor compliance; a zero tolerance drug use policy for workers; providing free condoms; information outreach to tourists; strict measures taken to fight drug business. Actions for the control of other transmissible diseases include: disease monitoring, monitoring of drinking water in construction sites and resettlement sites.

Employment of the Local Labor Force

73. Employment of Local Labor Force (*livelihood and social security status*): Project assurances prioritize ethnic minorities, women and vulnerable groups employment for unskilled jobs. Skills training and language assistance to be provided. Both the project construction unit and local government will endeavor to provide local residents with employment opportunities. During the period of project construction, local government at all levels will consult fully with project construction units, organize skills training, and recommend available local villagers, especially local ethnic minorities for the available positions for project construction work. In addition, when employing unskilled labour, the project construction units will give priority to local ethnic minorities and women, with the aim of increasing their incomes during the period of project construction and ensuring benefits to ethnic minorities from the project.

Table 5-1 Job Opportunities Generated by the Project

Project component	Construction period						Operation period	
	1 st year		2 nd year		3 rd year		Per year (5 years)	
	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled
Road construction	50	150	55	180	40	120	30	80
Environment and sanitation	5	15	10	30	10	30	20	90

Source: Poverty and Social Analysis, July 2007, based on engineering estimates.

74. The Women's Federation will advocate for local women to obtain skills training and organize their participation in skills training related to project construction. Before claiming the project area and commencing project construction, the project contractors will advise local government of their labour requirements including the types and numbers of workers required, and arrange for job-related training in order that more women can benefit from project employment. The project has set a target of 20% female employment.

Women's participation

75. (*livelihood and social security status*): Several initiatives will ensure the participation of women in the project benefits. The project 20% target for female employment and the assurances stipulate the targeting of women, especially those who are poor and heading FHH. As per the consultation recommendations, men's and women's toilets will be provided during construction for workers. The Women's Federation will continue to run a participatory consultation process with women throughout the project for feedback and participation in implementation. The Women's Federation will also provide special tourism training focusing on ethnic minority cultures, intangible heritage and handicrafts

Strengthen Public Participation

76. (*Cultural and communal integrity*): The PMO and the Yining Labor and Social Security Bureau will prioritize vulnerable groups for employment (covered in the loan assurances) and associated job opportunities, i.e., catering, skills training, etc. After completion, the Yining Environmental Protection Department will prioritize these persons for roadside planting and cleaning work. The feedback mechanisms in the participation process, through regular community meetings, communication on job and training opportunities and the grievance procedures will all strengthen public participation processes in the city.

Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation

77. (*livelihood and social security status*): After the project improvements in infrastructure are completed, bus coverage will be expanded from 13 to 20 lines by 2010. This will include special attention to ensuring that public transportation is available for the new relocation site and the improved roads and lanes which are predominantly ethnic minority areas. This routing process and determination of needs is a further opportunity for community participation.

Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

78. (*livelihood and social security status*): Participation by AP and especially ethnic minority has been done through consultation on the compensation standards and relocation plans. The

RP includes a plan for utilizing a portion of the village compensation for subsidizing vulnerable community members. All of the initiatives under the job creation and skills training are opportunities for reaching vulnerable groups and the assurances also call for seeking to maximize benefits for these groups.

Skills Training

79. (*livelihood and social security status*): Several different types of training will be provided under the project and in collaboration with other stakeholders. These trainings are aimed at both creating a local labor force to assist in the project construction, and in providing long term strategic livelihood skills training to help build a broader base of economic opportunities in the future. Livestock breeding and planting skills training will be provided to AP communities under the RP in local languages. Training in tourist accommodation services will be provided. Communities adjacent to the lanes want tourism training to participate in new ethnic minority and cultural heritage based economic activities. Training will cover public health, tour guiding, food preparation, accommodation and ethnic culture showcasing so as to assist in entry to tourism sector activities. Training in construction techniques: The assurances provide for ethnic minority prioritization for this opportunity. In addition after construction, the Poverty Alleviation Office will continue to offer technical training to ethnic minorities in the project area and provide them with opportunities for working outside. Training in handicrafts: As a part of the overall skills building training, the PMO will arrange for private actors and relevant departments to offer training in arts and handicrafts. These will particularly focus on ethnic minority cultural heritage items. Language training in Chinese language: Community consultations and the poverty and social analysis have highlighted the importance of bi-lingual abilities for employment with both private and government entities. Language training during the project for workers and ethnic minorities seeking advancement will be provided.

Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

80. (*livelihood and social security status*): The PMO will stipulate that construction units should purchase required building materials such as soil, sand, stone, cement and lime, etc. from local producers as much as possible. Conditions permitting, contractors will be encouraged to hire local transportation providers, thereby ensuring flow on effects of opportunities created.

5.2. Public Participation and Disclosure

81. In line with the project preparation phase participation, the Yining PMO and relevant stakeholders will undertake ongoing public participation. Table 5-2 shows the details of the public participation arrangements. A Resettlement Information Booklet has been distributed to affected people in August and made available in village offices. Upon ADB approval, the EMDP will be uploaded to the ADB website and distributed to the targeted townships and sub-districts. A meeting with a representative group of ethnic minorities and other stakeholders will be held in Yining to present and discuss the final version of the EMDP after ADB approval. The participation and disclosure plan will use notices and meetings to deal with all aspects of the project, such as notification of employment and training opportunities, land acquisition details, EMDP actions and general information and feedback sessions. During the project implementation period, the PMO will encourage APs to participate in the extra resettlement activities such as skills training. Especially, ethnic minorities will be invited to participate in formulation of compensation standards and relocation plans. In order to strengthen the women's participation, during project construction, the PMO, Women's Federation and the village/sub-district committee will set up a cooperation system to solve the issues raised by women. To solve the unpredictable matters and

ensure smooth construction and project implementation, a clear and efficient complaint and appeal channel has been outlined. This process will be the same for grievances arising from both RP and EMDP implementation. Monitoring indicators related to participation and feedback have been incorporated into the plan.

Table 5-2 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Measure	Date	Agency	Participants	Topic for Discussion
Publish EMDP and project information booklet		The end of Aug. 2007	Yining PMO	Affected villages	Discuss EMDP action plan, appeal channels
Publish the primary draft of RP		The end of Sep. 2007	Yining PMO	Affected villages	EMDP aspects can be discussed in conjunction with RP consultations
The bulletin of land acquisition	Village news board and villagers' conference	Mar. 2008	Yining PMO and the leaders of Land Administrative Bureau, Towns and villages	Affected villages	Publish the area of land acquisition, compensation standard & plans for spending compensation funds
Practicalities check	Field survey	Apr. 2008	Yining PMO and the leaders of Land Administrative Bureau, Towns and villages	Affected villages	Checking shortcomings and filling gaps, assess final impacts of RP and EMDP

EMDP = ethnic minority development plan, PMO = project management office, RP = resettlement plan.

5.3. Grievance Procedure

82. In the process of compiling and implementing the RP, public participation has been encouraged. As a result, there are no anticipated disputes. However, some unpredictable matters may occur. To solve these matters and ensure smooth construction and project implementation, a clear and efficient complaint and appeal channel is to be established which will be the same for grievances arising from both RP and EMDP implementation. The basic appeal procedure is outlined following:

- Stage 1: AP takes a complaint to the village committee, who will consult with the Town Government, which will record the complaint and resolve the issue with the village committee and AP within 2 weeks.
- Stage 2: If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of stage 1, he/she can bring the complaint to the attention of the Yining PMO after the receipt of a decision from stage 1. Yining PMO will make a decision on the complaint within two weeks.
- Stage 3: If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of stage 2, he/she can appeal to jurisdictional administrative departments step by step after the receipt of the decision of stage 2, according to the Administrative Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China.
- Stage 4: If the AP is still dissatisfied with the decision, he/she can appeal to the People's Court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Act after receiving the decision of the institution for administrative arbitration.

83. Every institution will accept the AP's complaint or appeal without cost to the complainant. Any relevant reasonable fee will be paid from the project contingency budget. The grievance

procedure will be published by public conference and in the information handbook, plus in the local media.

5.4. The Existing EMDP Implemented by Government in the Project Area

84. In China, in ethnic minority-predominant regions, all policies and measures taken by the government at all levels are ethnic minority oriented. That is, all activities are to promote the development of ethnic minorities. The ongoing ethnic minority projects are shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Ongoing Projects Implemented by the Local Governments

	No	Project Name	Investment (CNY 10,000)	Investment source	IA
Education	1	Reconstruct the rural primary and middle school classrooms	2,994	National: 1,489 Local auxiliary funds: 1,505	ED/MAB
	2	Dormitory building of No2 middle school	480	XUAR: 200 Local auxiliary funds: 280	
	3	Teaching building of Ayihan primary school	200	XUAR: 200	
	4	Teaching building of No 15 Middle School	180	XUAR: 180	
Sanitation	5	Yining Township Hospital	259	National: 210 XUAR: 25 Local auxiliary funds: 24	MAB/PHB
	6	Yining City Uygur Hospital	300	National: 240 Local auxiliary funds: 60	

ED = Education Bureau, IA = implementing agency, MAB = Minority Affairs Bureau, PHB = Public Health Bureau, XUAR = Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Source: Yining government records/information.

85. At present, the Yining Tourism Bureau plans to implement these proposed projects:

- Developing tourism of folk customs in southeast of Yining urban area. The southeast of Yining urban area is 22.9 square kilometers and the population is 100,000, including 12.8 square kilometers of core zone and 10.1 square kilometers of non-core region. This area is an old part of Yining city. It is a region with a relatively dense population of ethnic minorities, and it has a large number of courtyards and a human landscape with distinctive ethnic characteristics. Over a long period of time, under the multi-cultural influence of the residents, various courtyards with novel features have been built, which reflect a unique urban architectural style and massive cultural foundation, and is an ideal place to develop tourism to showcase folk customs. It is 0.5 square kilometers from Kashi Street to Qianjin Street. This area is a demonstration zone which is to take the lead in the whole reconstruction of the southeast urban area. This demonstration zone consists of 13 lanes. They are the 1st to 8th lanes of Qianjin Street, 1st and 2nd lane of Xinjie Street, 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th alleys of Kashi Street and 3rd lane of Eastern Xinhua road. The population of this area is 1,378 households and 4,961 persons.
- Developing the street tourism of Xinjiang Uygur domestic houses. This proposed project area is located in the Yining urban and rural connecting areas. It was built in 2002. There are 6 ethnic groups of the Uygur, Kazak, Han, Uzbek, Xibo, and Tatar living there, while the majority is Uygur. It has 152 households and a population of 591. This street is a modern ethnic minority residential area with significant characteristics of ethnic groups built on the cultural foundation of the ethnic minorities. It blends domestic houses with a European architectural style, which reflects a unique Islamic architectural style of Central

Asia. The buildings are in good order, with different styles of beautiful models, dignified, spacious, bright and luxurious. The street has Uygur domestic houses together with other modern domestic houses, so the characteristics and customs of ethnic minorities here are relatively rich.

5.5. Implementation Agencies and Investment

86. The actions to be implemented are either included as (i) part of the Project budget or (ii) part of local government development budgets. The implementation agencies and capital sources are shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Budget of EMDP

Mitigation/ Reinforcement Measures	Budget (CNY)	Capital Source	Implementation Agency	Time Frame
Mitigation Measures	2.775 million			
1.Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	1.575 million	Design Contract and Resettlement Consultation Contract	Resettlement Consultation Unit and PMO	2007.3-2007.8
2. Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	0.5million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and affected communities	2008-2010
3. Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Minority Communities	0.2million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and EAB	2008-2010
4. Public Health	0.5million	Project Contract (30) Yining Centre for Disease Control (YCDC) (20)	Project contractors and PMO and YCDC	2008-2010
Reinforcement Measures	2.937 million			
1. Employment of Local Labor Force	0.5million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and SSB	2008-2010
2. Womens Participation	0.1million	RP (5) Capital of Yining women's 11 th five-years development (5)	Project contractors and PMO and WF	2008-2010
3. Strengthen Public Participation	50,000	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2008-2010
4. Strengthen the Covering of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	0.5million	Investment of bus and taxi company	Bus company and transportation bureau	2008-2010
5. Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	262,000	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2008-2010
6. Skills Training	525,000	RP	PMO, WF and SSB	2008-2010
7. Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	1 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO	2008-2010
Total	5.7 million			

EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation

87. In order to ensure the effective implementation of this EMDP and the realization of expected objectives, it is essential to monitor and evaluate EMDP implementation. The following section describes the intended methodology, tasks, procedure, agencies and timeframe.

5.6. M&E Method

88. M&E will adopt methods combining regular contractor reporting and supervision documentation, field study, sample survey, technical analysis and evaluation by professionals. Monitoring on ethnic minority participation in jobs and skills training opportunities will be done through the regular project monitoring mechanisms. Compensation and resettlement data on ethnic minorities will be generated from the RP monitoring process. A field study is to be carried comparing local impacts with the wider area, including a general survey of the implementation of the procedures, expenditure, effects, institutional capacity and management of the EMDP. Implementation of a sample survey of the families in the project beneficiary area and project affected area. Through random sampling based on classification, typical samples of ethnic minorities should be surveyed utilizing a fixed-point tracking survey. The rate of sampling of affected persons should not be less than 20%, and the proportion of ethnic minorities should be greater than 50%.

89. The survey should be conducted in order to collect relevant data to fill out impact tables comparable to the data presented in this EMDP and the social survey/resettlement survey. A database of consultations and results should be compiled in addition to files, photos, records, videos and other relevant material in the process of EMDP M&E.

5.7. Tasks and Content of EMDP M&E

90. During the period of EMDP M&E implementation, an external M&E agency will monitor the M&E twice a year. External monitoring of the EMDP will be undertaken using the same contractor as for external RP monitoring. Through field observations, a fixed-point tracking survey for typical samples of ethnic minorities and random interviews with residents of project affected area, the agency should undertake the following:

- Assess the implementation and recommended processes of mitigation and reinforcement measures specified in this EMDP in the project affected area and project beneficiary area;
- Track budget expenditure on all EMDP measures;
- Review institutional capacities in relevant implementation measures;
- Evaluate the impacts of EMDP implementation by each measure;
- Investigation and statistics to measure progress against all indicators of EMDP M&E, including the compensation standard for land acquisition and house demolition, the proportion of ethnic minorities' complaining about project construction, the rate of typical diseases in the project area and changes in income per capita per year, etc.

91. Monitoring indicators for EMDP M&E are shown in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Monitoring Indicators for EMDP M&E

92. All monitoring indicators will, wherever possible, be disaggregated by sex and ethnic minority.

No	Mitigation/Reinforcement Measures	Monitoring Indicators
A	Mitigation Measures	
1	Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of ethnic minorities receiving compensation and /or being resettled. ➤ Number of appeals and grievances related to resettlement by ethnic minorities
2	Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of complaints by residents, regarding project construction disturbances ➤ Satisfaction levels on waste collection and site cleanliness by residents who live in the project area
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to Ethnic Minority Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of complaints from ethnic minorities, as a result of project construction; ➤ The extent of acquaintance of ethnic knowledge of workers, local ethnic minority satisfaction with the project.
4	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness efforts ➤ Numbers of beneficiaries reached
B	Reinforcement Measures	
1	Employment of Local Labor Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Skilled and un-skilled job opportunities and the average wage level
2	Women's Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of women provided with training ➤ Number of job opportunities and average wage level attained by women in construction and operation period
3	Strengthen Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Time and site of the consultation activities ➤ Numbers of participants ➤ Focus of appeals ➤ Number of grievances successfully addressed
4	Strengthen the Coverage Area of the Bus and Taxi Corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of new bus lines ➤ Coverage to new resettlement areas and project lanes and roads ➤ Number of passengers ➤ Cost of gasoline per hundred kilometers
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of households receiving assistance
6	Skills Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people trained ➤ Types of training ➤ Training expenditure
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of local enterprises which participated in the Project ➤ Consumption from the local market ➤ Job opportunities generated by the Project

5.8. M&E Implementation Procedure

93. The implementation procedure for EMDP M&E as undertaken by an external M&E agency is shown in Picture 31 M&E Method.

5.9. EMDP M&E Agencies

94. EMDP M&E Agencies will implement an internal EMDP M&E mechanism and external EMDP M&E mechanism, which can be the same contractor/agency as for RP M&E. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the project unit, while the external monitoring is contracted to an independent agency with relevant experience endorsed by the ADB.

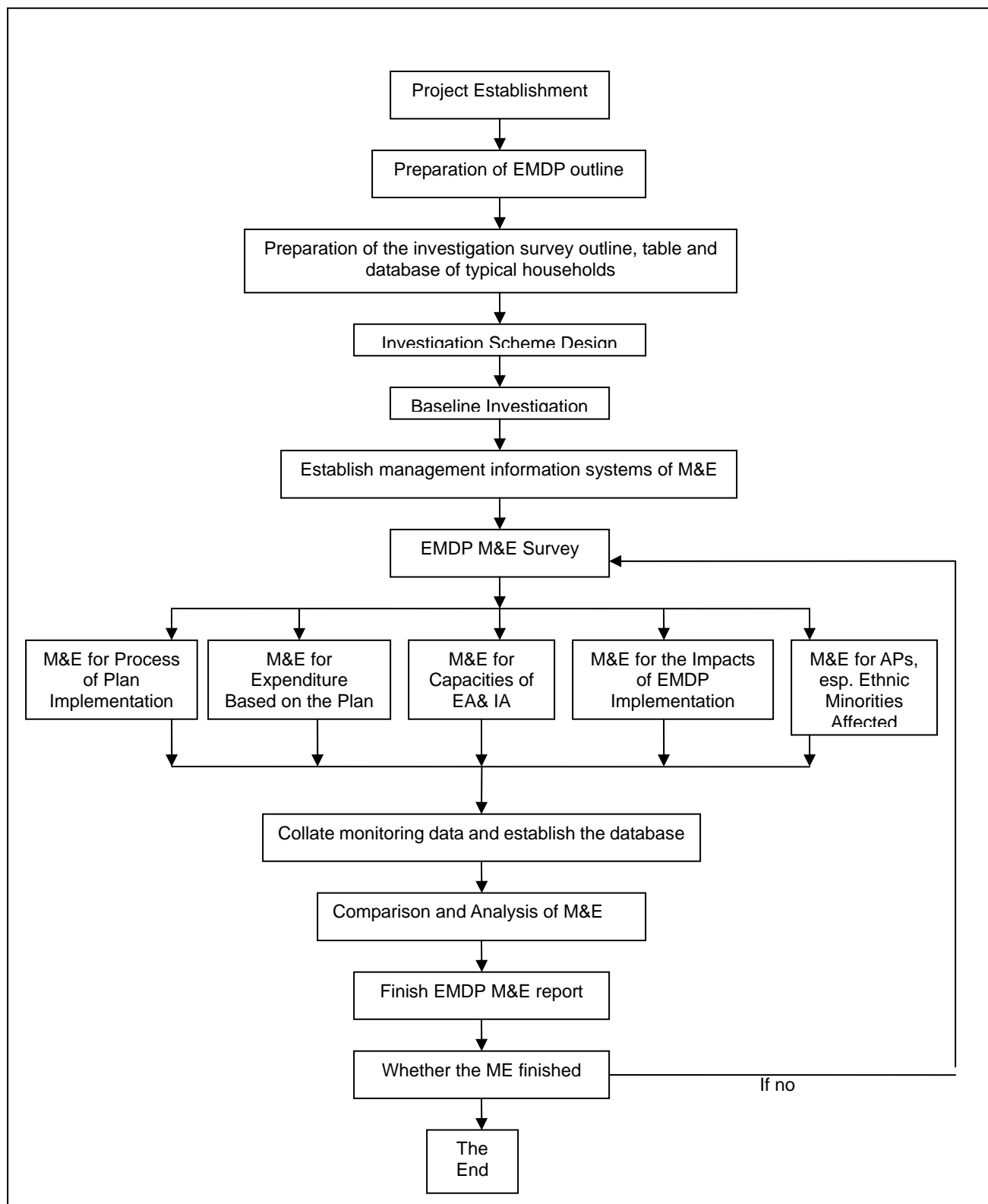
5.10. EMDP M&E Timeframe and Reporting

95. Internal and external reports for EMDP M&E will be submitted once each year. The first baseline investigation should be carried out at month 3 of project implementation, after which an EMDP M&E report should be submitted every twelve months.

96. An internal EMDP M&E report compiled by the project unit will be submitted to the ADB semi-annually and an external EMDP M&E report compiled by a contracted external M&E agency (invited by the project unit) will also be submitted to the ADB.

97. A timetable for EMDP M&E reporting is shown as follows:

- First EMDP M&E Report (baseline investigation): May of 2008 to June of 2008;
- Second EMDP M&E Report: May of 2009 to June of 2009;
- Third EMDP M&E Report: May of 2010 to June of 2010.

Picture 5-1: Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E Implemented by External M&E Agency

ANNEX 1

PROPOSED LANES OF THE PROJECT

No	Names of the Roads	Length (km)	Area of the Road (m ²)	Affected by Land Acquisition and House Demolition
1	Airport Lanes	0.32	1,792	No
2	Shengli Lanes	5.65	31,132	No
3	Yingayati Lanes	6.15	30,420	No
4	Dongliang Lanes	1.72	6,874	No
5	Tianshanhou Lanes	2.93	37,559	No
6	Guoyuan Lanes	6.06	38,689	No
7	Fazhanxiang Lanes	4.16	20,306	No
8	Ahemaitijiang Lanes	1.13	6,289	No
9	Xinguang Lanes	4.31	24,770	No
10	Guangming Lanes	5.02	40,260	No
11	Yili Lanes	5.5	42,677	No
12	Bahaer Lanes	8.68	57,384	No
13	Sailamu Lanes	1.56	10,410	No
14	Hongqi Lanes	0.84	5,064	No
15	Ziyu Lanes	1.33	7,986	No
16	Tianshan Lanes	3.62	21,459	No
17	Gongren Lanes	2.56	16,425	No
18	Yilihelu Lanes	2.08	10,036	No
19	Xinhuadonglu Lanes	11.75	65,978	No
20	Xinhuaxilu Lanes	15.61	74,541	No
21	Hongxing Lanes	1.54	7,160	No
22	Tuanjie Lanes	2.19	12,043	No
23	Liguang Lanes	3.47	23,560	No
24	Beihuandonglu Lanes	1.48	8,234	No
25	Xianjin Lanes	2.06	9,698	No
26	Xinlu Lanes	16.62	114,302	No
27	Gongyuan Lanes	6.06	46,887	No
28	Xielikemaili Lanes	2.5	6,668	No
29	Taleike Lanes	0.8	4,800	No
30	Qianjin Lanes	2.18	10,890	No
31	Bashikuleke Lanes	1.47	4,940	No
32	Qingnian Lanes	0.39	1,811	No
33	Kashijie Lanes	0.87	5,202	No
Total		132.61	806,246	No

km = kilometer, m² = square kilometer.

Source: Engineering estimates and local feasibility study.