

Ethnic Minority Development Planning Document

Ethnic Minority Development Plan
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PRC: Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project

Prepared by the Government of Hami 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

Hami Roads and Environmental Improvement Component
of
Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project

Government of Hami City
November 2008

Affirmation Letter of the EMDP

1. The Ministry of Finance has approved Hami People's Government, which is located in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, to implement the Hami Roads and Environmental Improvement Project financed by ADB. The project is planned to commence in 2009 and be completed in 2013. 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. Hami People's Government has empowered the Construction Bureau of Hami to be responsible for the implementation of the project and preparation of the EMDP. Hami 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.

Mayor of Hami People's Government:

Date:

道路规模一览表

Table of Road Works

序号 Serial Number	编号 Number	道路名称 Name of road	红线宽度(米) Width of red line (m)	道路长度(米) Length of road (m)
1	①-①	八一南路 (Bayinan Road)	54	3518.64
2	②-②	八一北路 (Bayibei Road)	60	3596.53
3	③-③	人民路 (Renmin Road)	40	1908.42
Total				9023.59



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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 Hami Roads and Environmental Improvement 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 Hami Roads and Environmental Improvement Project are: (1) Road construction, construction of 3 urban roads with the total length of 9.02km and the total area of 270,500m². (2) Environmental sanitation facilities, including 182 garbage containers, 2 street cleaning truck and related attached facilities.

3. Socio-Economic Profile

Hami is a prefecture located in eastern Xinjiang, 595 kilometers from Urumqi, the capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR); and 308 kilometers from the border of Mongolia. The city where the Project will be implemented is Kumul, which is the county-level city of this prefecture. The city, since its formation 1,680 years ago, has always occupied a geographic and strategic importance because it provides the link between Central Asia and the rest of China. It was originally referred to as Yiwu. During the Tang Dynasty, it was referred to as Yizhou until it came under the control of the Ming Dynasty.

In 2007, the population of Hami was 420,500 with an average household size of 2.99 persons. The non-agricultural population accounted for 31.7%, and ethnic minority groups accounted for 28.2% of the total population. The most populous ethnic minority group is the Uygur with 21.1% of the total population, followed by the Hui with 3.5%, and the Manchu with 0.4% of the population. Apart from these three ethnic minority groups, there are 20 other ethnic minority groups including the Mongol, Xibo, Russian, Kyrgyz, Xibo, Tajik, Uzbek, Tartar, and Daur peoples. About 17.6% of the ethnic minority people are illiterate in the Chinese language (10.8% of females), and 6.9% of the ethnic minorities have completed post-secondary education (10.8% of females). Illiteracy rates among the ethnic minorities fare quite well with the overall population, but over 3 times the number of males and 1.8 times the number of females complete post-secondary education compared with the non-ethnic minority people according to the SES undertaken as part of the Project.

The monthly income surplus over expenditure of all households in the area is CNY 1,704; but CNY 1,330 for ethnic minority households, CNY 307 for poor households, and CNY 421 for single-parent households. Food consumption as a percentage of total monthly income ranges from 48% for poor households to 40% for non-poor households. 17.9% of all households in Hami live on less than the equivalent of US\$2 per capita per day (among them includes 21.6% of ethnic minority households and 25% of single adult

households), 11.1% on less than US\$1 per day, per day (among them includes 17.6% of ethnic minority households and 12.5% of single adult households), and 1.6% on less than US\$0.50 per day, per capita (among them includes 2% of ethnic minority households and 3.2% of single adult households). 4.7% of all households are entitled to MLSS compared to 11.1% of ethnic minority households and 3.2% of single-adult households.

4. Project Benefits and Impacts

The Social and Poverty Assessment (SPA) indicates that the overall positive impacts of the project on the ethnic minorities will be almost the same as on the majority Han population. But the minorities, especially Uygur, will benefit more from local tourism as a result of the project. The Project involves resettlement and relocation due to demolition of houses and shops. Out of 322 people in the 99 affected households, 230 people (71.43%) 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 specifies the use of special funds to provide additional aid, including subsidies, for daily life and medical care for the vulnerables, and ethnic minority groups. The project management office (PMO) has assured the project contractors will employ local labor and workers from vulnerable groups will be particularly targeted and 40% of employment opportunities will be directed towards ethnic minority groups, and of which 20% of these jobs will be directed towards ethnic minority women. Skills training in construction, Chinese language, tourism, and other related occupations (such as driver, machinist of agricultural machine, tractor repair, applied agricultural technique, special ethnic catering industry and handicrafts) are also 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 prohibition on construction near religious sites on particular days, especially Dashizi Mosque close to Renmin Road. HIV/AIDS information and education activities will be supported by the Project and the Hami Center for Disease Control. The expansion of bus and taxi services will pay special attention to ensuring that public transportation is available to the relocated site, and the access roads and lanes will be improved, both of which are in predominantly ethnic minority areas.

The emphasis in the EMDP, therefore, is on ensuring that ethnic minority people are provided with the opportunity to fully participate in all stages of the Project cycle. The implementation of the project will ensure that they have the opportunity to take advantage of Project benefits and that all the strategies developed will mitigate against any negative Project impacts to the culture and situation of all affected-minority groups. The skills training provided will help to ensure sustainability of income and livelihoods in the future. This is in keeping with the overall purpose of the EMDP: 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 people; ii) design and implement projects which ensure that ethnic minorities are at least as well off as they would have been without the development interventions; and iii) make certain that ethnic minorities benefit from the development interventions.

5. Consultation and Disclosure

During Project preparation, the affected people and ethnic minority population have been consulted about the likely positive and negative impacts of the Project, and participated in outlining actions to enhance the positive outcome of the Project. 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. Being addressed through strategies in this EMDP and the RP, the local population 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 land. From March to May 2008, a series of consultative meetings were held in Hami and Urumqi to discuss and finalize the EMDP.

A Resettlement Information Booklet will be distributed to the affected people through the Village offices/committee, once the RP is agreed upon by both the EA and ADB. 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 Hami to present and discuss the final version of the EMDP after ADB for approval. Notices and meetings will ensure participation and information disclosure relating to 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 ethnic minorities to apply for Project-related employment and to take advantage of the training programs that will be offered. Ethnic minority groups will also be invited to monitor the indicators of this EMDP and evaluate its outcomes. 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 ensure smooth project implementation and to address unforeseen circumstances, a clear and efficient complaint and appeal channel has been outlined. This process will be the same for grievances arising from both the RP and EMDP implementation. Monitoring indicators related to participation and feedback has been incorporated into the plan.

6. Implementation/Institutional Arrangements

The People's Government of Hami City (PGHM) and Executing Agency of the project (EA) will be responsible for implementing the EMDP. The Hami Ethnic Affairs Bureau will provide support to coordinate, advise, and monitor the implementation progress. Implementation arrangements for the EMDP have been integrated into the overall project management scheme, and 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 Women's Federation. The Hami Ethnic Affairs Bureau will provide oversight, 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 of the project components. The Project Leading Group will have a member responsible for the EMDP implementation.

7. 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 the 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 budget. Local government agencies will also collaborate with the EA and PGHM on actions taken. Local government staffing and related costs are covered by the local government administrative budget. Project activities are budgeted under the RP.

8. 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 the 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 SPA 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 PGHM and an independent organization will be hired in conjunction to perform the external monitoring on the RP implementation to provide independent advice on progress, impacts and outcomes. The Terms of Reference for external monitoring is appended to the EMDP. The project is scheduled to commence in 2009 and be completed in 2013.

SUMMARY OF ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY) 0.8 million	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
A Mitigation Measures								
1	Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	322 APs in 99 households, including 230 APs of ethnic minorities	0.5 million	Design Contract and Resettlement Consultation Contract	Resettlement Consultation Unit and PMO	2007.11 -2008.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare RP in consultation with AP and EM ➤ In depth consideration of design to minimize resettlement impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number 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	0.1 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and affected communities	2009 -2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure construction machines are correctly operated, with special attention to noise mitigation. ➤ 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 EM residents, regarding project construction disturbances ➤ Satisfaction levels on waste collection and site cleanliness by EM residents who live in the project area
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities	Ethnic minority residents living near the construction site	0.05 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and EAB	2009 -2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restrictions on the contractors from undertaking project construction on Fridays within 500 meters of any mosque, especially the Red Cross Mosque which is located on Renmin Road. ➤ Awareness-raising about the traditions and cultures of ethnic minorities for construction workers with involvement of the Commission for Ethnic and Religious Affairs. ➤ Use of vocational interpreters to facilitate communication among the units involved in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of complaints from ethnic minorities, as a result of the project construction; ➤ The ethnic knowledge construction workers possess

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
4	Public Health	Construction workers and Sex workers	0.1 million	Project Contract (0.05) TCDC(0.05)	Project contractors and PMO and YCDC	2009 -2013	<p>project construction and local ethnic minorities and workers.</p> <p>➤ Provision of waste bins in the construction area, waste collection and transportation procedures, provision of temporary on-site toilets for men and women.</p> <p>➤ Occupational Health and Safety Measures to be Implemented</p>	<p>➤ Number of EM workers targeted by information and training initiated by labor contractors</p> <p>➤ Number of EM workers affected by injury.</p>
5	Traffic safety education	Communities and schools near the roads	0.05 million	Traffic Police Battalion	Traffic Police Battalion Education Bureau Communities/village committee	2009 -2013	<p>➤ Bilingual Road signs</p> <p>➤ traffic safety education to communities and schools</p>	<p>➤ population accepted for safety education</p> <p>➤ traffic accident rate among EM Groups</p>
B	Project Benefit Enhancement Measures		2.15 million					
1	Employment of Local Labor Force for the project construction and operation	105 direct job opportunities and 90 indirect job opportunities 45% of employment opportunities directed to EMs. 25% of the jobs for EM women	0.2 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and SSB	2009 -2013	<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.</p> <p>➤ The Women's Federation will advocate for local women to obtain skills training and organize their participation in skills training related to project construction.</p>	<p>➤ Skilled and unskilled job opportunities and the average wage levels. Disaggregated by EM and gender</p>
2	Women's Participation	Women in project area, especially the ethnic minorities	0.2 million	RP (0.1), Capital of Hami women's 11 th Five Year Development Plan.	Project contractors and PMO and WF	2009 -2013	<p>➤ The project has set a target of 25% direct female ethnic minority employment. 50% of project training is to be undertaken by women.</p> <p>➤ The WF will provide training to women on</p>	<p>➤ Number of women provided training disaggregated by EM</p> <p>➤ Number of job opportunities and average wage level of women in construction and operation period</p>

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
							income-generating activities, especially on the tourism industry and special agricultural production, such as food preparation, handicraft making, planting Hami Melon and Hami Big Chinese Date.	disaggregated by EM
3	Promote Public Participation	EM Residents in project area	0.1 million	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2009-2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Full disclosure and implementation of the participation plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Time and site of the consultation activities ➤ Numbers of participants (disaggregated by EM) ➤ Focus of appeals ➤ Number of grievances by EM successfully addressed
4	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	Communities nearby the roads improved by the project and covered by bus routes	1 million	Communication bureau and bus company	Bus company and transportation bureau	2009-2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of bus and taxi service expansion plans to increase service areas and service new resettlement areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of new bus lines serving EM communities ➤ Coverage to new resettlement area containing EM APs ➤ Number of passengers disaggregated by gender
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	MSL households and women-headed households	0.05 million	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2009-2013	<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. After project completion, the Hami Environmental Protection Department will endeavor to employ these persons in the work of roadside planting and cleaning work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of households receiving assistance disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Target Group(s)	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Actions	Monitoring Indicators
6	Skills Training	For all ethnic minority people but using social and poverty criteria to ensure that the most vulnerable are given first priority	0.1 million	RP	PMO WF and LSSB	2009 -2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training in accommodation services, tour guiding, food preparation and ethnic culture showcasing. ➤ Training in ethnic arts and handicrafts. ➤ Training on Chinese language. ➤ Training on driving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people trained disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. ➤ Types of training disaggregated by gender and ethnicity ➤ Cost of training per capita disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	Residents in project area	0.5 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 (disaggregated by EM ownership)
Total			2.95 million					

AP = affected person, EAB = Ethnic Minority Affairs Bureau, EM = ethnic minority, MSL = minimum standard of living, PMO = project management office, PMU = project management unit, RP = resettlement plan, LSSB = Labor and Social Security Bureau, WF = Women's Federation, ACDC = Hami Centre for Disease Control, EB = Education Bureau, EPB = Environmental Protection Bureau, ESD = Environmental Sanitation Department.

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. Project Description

1.1 Project Background

1. Kumul City or Hami City, as is referred to in the Project document, is located 595 kilometers from Urumqi City, the capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR); and 308 kilometers from the border with Mongolia in eastern Xinjiang. Historically, it formed an important link between Central Asia and the rest of China. The city of Kumul is at least 1,685 years old. As part of the national government's Western Development Strategy, Hami, as a relatively small city, is being supported to improve its urban infrastructure to facilitate greater levels of local economic and social development as it tries to catch up with the levels of economic and social development in Eastern China. This Project is designed to lend support to this process.

1.2 Project Components

2. Components of the Hami Roads and Environmental Improvement Project are: (1) Road construction: construction of 3 urban main roads with a total length of 9.02km and total surface area of 270,500m², with relevant greening and lighting for the road. Improvement of the Bayinan Road and Bayibei Road will keep the original road width, and reconstruction of Renmin Road is divided into two sections: one section with a length of 390.21m from the west starting point keeping the original width (13m), and the another section with a length of 1,516.37m with the width extending to 40m. (2) Environmental sanitation facilities, including 182 garbage containers, 2 street sweeper trucks, 1 street cleaning truck and related attached facilities.

Table 1-1 Summary of the Roads to be Constructed

Road	Start Point	Terminal Point	Road Nature	Length (m)	Width of Red Line (m)	Culvert	Street Light
Bayinan Road	Huancheng Road	Bayibei Road	Main Road	3518.64	54.0	A slab culvert of 1-4.0m	201
Bayibei Road	Bayinan Road	National Highway No. 312	Main Road	3596.53	60.0	A slab culvert of 1-4.0m	206
Renmin Road	Huancheng Road	Zhongshan Road	Main Road	1516.37	40.0	A slab culvert of 2-4.0m	98
				390.21	13.0		
Total				9021.75		3 culverts	505

1.3 Project Benefits

3. The longer-term positive impacts that should result in greater benefits for all of the ethnic minority population of Hami relate to greater levels of economic development through the growth of the non-agricultural based local economy, will result in the creation of not only a more diversified economy but greater income-generation opportunities, including waged employment, for both ethnic minority men and women. Already, there are greater urban-rural linkages with the movement of people, especially ethnic minorities, from the countryside of Hami Prefecture into Hami City; and it is necessary to improve the physical and social quality of life for all people, in particular the ethnic minority people. The Han living and working in Hami City are more used to urban living than most of the ethnic minorities but the reality is that the ethnic minorities also want to: (i) take advantage of increased paid employment opportunities; (ii) improvements to road safety; (iii) easier access to public facilities, especially schools, healthcare centers, and local markets; (iv) reduction in disease, injury and infection associated with improved solid waste management; and, (v) the opportunity to influence planning outcomes in Hami City.

4. However, some ethnic minorities will be affected by land acquisition and house demolition, and also by a disruption to the existing social network. 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 the ethnic minorities would benefit 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. A concerted effort will also be made to ensure that there are minimal disruptions to the existing social network, and also facilitate an enabling environment for the establishment of new social network that is of benefit to ethnic minorities.

1.4 Project Investment and Construction Period

5. The total project investment is CNY 169.0525 million, which includes an ADB loan for CNY 85.675 million (equal to 13.82 million dollars according to the exchange rate of 1:6.2). The construction period is divided into two phases. Project preparation phase for two years from 2007-09 and project implementation phase for five years from 2009-13, which will include all construction and commissioning.

1.5 Objectives of the EMDP

6. The ultimate objective of this EMDP is to ensure that ethnic minorities have the opportunity to participate in the project's implementation and equally share the benefits brought about by the project. The EMDP outlines the measures that are being taken, which include improvement of living conditions, poverty reduction, employment promotion, 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

7. This EMDP complies with relevant laws and regulations related to ethnic minorities of the PRC, the ADB's policies on ethnic minorities and involuntary resettlement, and relevant regulations of the XUAR, which are as follows:

Relevant Laws and Regulations of PRC and XUAR

➤ *Constitution of PRC*

- *Ethnic Minority Autonomous Religion Law of PRC*
- *Village Committee Composition Law of PRC*
- *Regulation of PRC for the Administration of Ethnic Minority Autonomous Township*
- *the Tenth Five-year Scheme for Ethnic Minority Enterprise Development*
- *Regulation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for Language Work*
- *Regulation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for the People's Congress of Autonomous Township, Ethnic Township and Town*

Relevant content of the above laws and regulations:

- *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.;*
- *People of PRC have the right to practice their chosen religion, which is protected by national government and local autonomous government;*
- *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;*
- *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;*
- *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.;*
- *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.*

Relevant Policies of ADB

Policy on Indigenous People

- *The major objective of the ADB ethnic minority policy is to guarantee that ethnic minorities benefit from the project. 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. 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. In addition, the EMDP includes relevant procedures for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation*

2. Ethnic Minority Conditions of the Project Area

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Hami City and Project Areas

8. Hami City administers 5 sub-districts, 4 towns, 12 townships and 2 ethnic autonomous townships. In 2006, annual production value was CNY 6.598 billion with an increased rate of 12.8% compared with that of 2005. The increase in production in the primary industry is CNY 0.772 billion with an increased rate of 9.9%; the increase in production in the secondary industry is CNY 2.306 billion with an increased rate of 14.7%, including CNY 1.845 billion of increase in the tertiary industries with an increased rate of 16.4%, and CNY 0.461 billion of increase in the construction industry with an increased rate of 8.4%; the increase in production in the tertiary industry is CNY 3.52 billion with an increased rate of 12.2%. The proportion of the primary industry, secondary industry and tertiary industry occupied among gross annual production value is respectively 11.7%, 35.0%, and 53.3%.

9. According to the SES, the annual per capita annual income of ethnic minority households in Hami ranges from CNY 15,520 for public sector employees (CNY 18,242 for the overall population) to CNY 19,450 for private sector waged employment (CNY 20,138 for the overall population). In the livestock and crop industry, the annual per capita annual income of ethnic minority households is CNY 16,470 (CNY 14,478 for the overall population), and small and medium enterprises CNY 17,550 (CNY 14,352). Hence ethnic minority households fare better in some sectors of the economy than the Han. However, there is a greater percentage of ethnic minority households in Hami living on the equivalent of less than US\$2 per day (21.6% compared to 17.9% of the overall population), US\$1 per day (17.6% compared to 11.1% of the overall population), US\$0.5 per day (2% compared to 1.6% of the overall population), and in receipt of the MLSS (11.1% compared to the overall population of 4.7%). Other quantitative indicators of income-related poverty include monthly income surplus over expenditure (CNY 1,330 for ethnic minority households compared to CNY 1,704 for the overall population), food consumption as a percentage of monthly expenditure (44% for ethnic minority households and 40% for the overall population) and net value of household assets (CNY 128,634 for ethnic minority households and CNY 251,948 for the overall population).

10. According to the SES sample (190 HHs with 627 persons sampled), the average household size is 3.3 and the average household population of ethnic minorities is 4.7 and the average family population of the Han is 3.0. As for the household structure, most of the Han households are two-generational, while households of the ethnic minorities are largely three-generational in nature. In Hami, the most common consumer items are mobile phones (100%), color television (93.16%), refrigerator (75.26%), washing machine (66.32%) and DVD/VCD (44.21%). Although to demonstrate the digital technology gap, computer ownership (7.62%) is very low and even lower for ethnic minority households. However, it is not uncommon to see ethnic minorities using the local internet cafes with the same frequency and for the same purposes as the Han; hence not too much should be made of the digital technology gap.

11. The major ethnic minority group is the Uygur, all of whom are Muslim and most of whom live in the peri-urban areas of the city although in recent times as the city has expanded many of these peri-urban Uygur communities have effectively become more urbanized and less rural. This has had quite a significant impact on their traditional livelihoods which historically revolved around a range of agricultural-based activities including cereal cropping, horticulture and livestock rearing. The other significant ethnic minority group is the Hui, which while also being Muslim, maintains its own mosques in Hami and has limited cultural interaction with the Uygur. Also the Hui are more likely to be found in predominately urban-based income generation

activities whether it be as owners of small businesses or waged employees. Other ethnic minority groups are more likely to be found pursuing urban-based income-generation activities.

2.2 Population and Ethnic Minority Distribution

12. In 2006, there were 140,800 households in Hami, with the total population being 420,500 and a 100:94 ratio for men and women. Among them, the non-agricultural population is 287,200, accounting for 68.3%. The birthrate is 13.41%, mortality rate being 5.40% and natural growth rate being 8.01‰. Hami's population is made up of 24 nationalities including: Uygur, Han, Kazakh, Hui, Kyrgyz, Mongol, Xibo, Russian, Tajik, Man, and Daur. They live in primarily mixed communities. The ethnic minority population of Hami is 119,700, which is 28.48% of the total population. Uygur is the main ethnic minority with a population of 89,800, which is 21.38% of the total population. Summary of population distribution of ethnic minority groups in Hami is shown as Table 2-1.

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

No.	Ethnic group	Population	Proportion
1	Uygur	89872	21.38%
2	Kazakh	10710	2.55%
3	Hui	14970	3.56%
4	Kyrgyz	22	0.01%
5	Mongol	994	0.24%
6	Xibo	159	0.04%
7	Russian	90	0.02%
8	Tajik	8	0.00%
9	Uzbek	7	0.00%
10	Tartar	3	0.00%
11	Manchu	1670	0.40%
12	Daur	8	0.00%
12	Others	1254	0.30%
Total		119767	28.49%

Source: XUAR Statistical Yearbook, 2007.

13. Of the ethnic minority groups, the Uygur, Kazakh, Hui, Kyrgyz, Tajik, and Uzbek are primarily Muslims; although typically in Hami, the two major ethnic minority groups, the Uygur and Hui, maintain their own mosques. The Hui are culturally closer to the Han than the Uygur, with the latter of who originally hail from the steppes of Central Asia and whose linguistic origins are Turkic in origin. While the Kazakh are also Muslim, their cultural origins are not quite the same as the Uygur and historically they have developed traditions associated with herding that are more nomadic than the Uygur. However, in Hami, there is a good deal of inter-cultural communication among the different ethnic groups and very few schisms exist on a contemporary basis that are solely based on ethnicity.

2.3 Labor Force Participation

14. In 2006, the registered unemployment rate in Hami was below 3.9%. By the end of 2006, the total number of employed persons was 43,435 (excluding the persons employed by individual

and private units), and among them the ethnic minorities were 12,148 or 27.97%, female employed persons were 18,399 or 42.36%.

15. Employment by Sectors for Ethnic Groups shows that the Employed ethnic minorities engaged in all 19 sectors in Hami for 2006 (see Table 2-2), although the agricultural sector accounts for well over half of all waged employment opportunities for the ethnic minority groups. In some sectors, such as the construction sector, there are diminishing opportunities for the ethnic minorities but in value-added sectors, such as financial services, opportunities for them are on the increase.

Table 2-2 Employment by Sectors for Ethnic Groups

Grouped by Sectors	Ethnic Minority Employed Persons			
	2005	2006	Increase	%
Total	11617	12148	531	4.57%
1. Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	407	536	129	31.70%
2. Mining	1420	1431	11	0.77%
3. Manufacturing	1166	1230	64	5.49%
4. Production and Distribution of Electricity, Gas and Water	380	388	8	2.11%
5. Construction	147	117	-30	-20.41%
6. Transport, Storage and Post	219	223	4	1.83%
7. Information Transmission, Computer Service and Software Industries	124	125	1	0.81%
8. Wholesale and Retail Trade	136	134	-2	-1.47%
9. Accommodation and Catering Services	103	93	-10	-9.71%
10. Financial Intermediation	356	394	38	10.67%
11. Real Estate	103	112	9	8.74%
12. Leasing and Business Services	103	101	-2	-1.94%
13. Scientific Research, Technology Service and Geological Prospecting	547	544	-3	-0.55%
14. Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facility Management	720	718	-2	-0.28%
15. Services to households and Other Services	25	24	-1	-4.00%
16. Education	2333	2564	231	9.90%
17. Health, Social Security and Social Welfare	807	779	-28	-3.47%
18. Culture, Sports and Entertainment	269	285	16	5.95%
19. Public Management and Social Organizations	2252	2350	98	4.35%

Source: Bureau of Labor and Social Security of Hami City.

16. Unfortunately, there is no gender-specific data readily available showing the labor force participation of ethnic minority women in Hami City. During Project implementation, the IA will endeavor to ensure that such data becomes available to monitor and evaluate how this Project will impact upon ethnic minority women.

2.4 Education

17. In 2006, there are 5 secondary and higher colleges and 2 regional key senior high schools in Hami. There are 58 primary schools and middle schools administrated by Hami City, including 21

primary schools (including 1 private school) and 37 middle schools; 25 schools especially for the Han, 23 schools especially for ethnic minorities and 10 schools mixed by the Han and ethnic minorities; 34 schools in rural areas and 23 schools in urban areas. Totally, there are 40,846 students, including 23,079 in primary schools, 12,434 in junior high schools and 5,333 in senior high schools; with the total number of teachers being 4,469.

18. At present, there are 24 bilingual classes with 728 students, including 12 bilingual classes with 398 students in primary schools, 9 with 250 students in junior high schools and 3 with 80 students in senior high schools. The current year investment for education infrastructure is CNY 5.91 million. In the nine-year compulsory education, enrollment rate and completion rates by the ethnic minority students and female students are both close to 100%. Detailed condition of local education is shown as Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Enrollment Rate and Completion Rate

Type \ Rate	Enrollment Rate			Completion Rate		
	average	minority	Girl	average	minority	Girl
Primary School	99.75%	99.6%	99.99%	100%	100%	100%
Junior High School	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Senior High school	47%	46%	48%	96%	94%	95%

Source: Education Bureau of Hami City.

19. Table 2-4 shows that the education level of ethnic minority groups in Hami is not very high, especially of women of whom 70% have an educational level of less than junior high school. This becomes a barrier for women to participate in the project and is the reason why effective training of ethnic minority women to derive as many benefits as possible from the Project is necessary.

Table 2-4 Educational Background of Ethnic Minority Groups

Education Background	Average		Ethnic Group	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	6.56%	7.82%	11.79%	14.59%
Primary school	37.81%	37.46%	30.62%	38.20%
Junior high school	27.19%	27.36%	16.61%	20.60%
Senior high school or technical college	17.81%	17.92%	14.98%	16.74%
Junior college	7.50%	4.89%	5.86%	5.15%
University	2.81%	4.56%	2.61%	4.72%
Graduate	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: Household SES, March 2008.

20. Community consultations in Hami 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 labor market. Many government bureaus interviewed noted language training courses provided by them to boost employment skills were popular among the unemployed. As a tourist city, employment offered by tourism demand Chinese-speaking minorities. Although traditional ethnic culture is a key to attract tourists, good Chinese can help to sell more art crafts and get more chances of being tour guides.

Also, the new highly-effective techniques for agricultural production are generally sourced from China Mainland, of which the trade is undoubtedly based on Chinese. Since Hami is a key traffic hub, the local development is mainly supported by industries, with some industries attracting the population from other places. Speaking good Chinese can help local ethnic minorities to effectively participate in those industries.

2.5 Medical Care

21. In 2006, there were a total 277 medical institutions, 6 municipal medical and sanitation institutions (including Hami Hospital, Hami Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Hami Station for Maternal and Child Health, Public Health Monitoring Station of Hami Public Health Bureau, Hami Affordable Hospital and Hami Red Cross Hospital), and 5 community health service centers dominated by related sub-district offices (including 18 community health service stations, 16 town (or township) health service stations and 82 village clinics). There are a total of 1,133 licensed doctors and licensed assistant doctors and 2,246 beds in the city.

22. In order to improve public health conditions, Hami City attaches much more importance to community health services and carries out a system of public health service that is composed of six parts (general medical care, prevention, health care, rehabilitation, health service and family planning) so as to change the ill-living habits of the residents, and provide informed knowledge as to what might well work best for all people. In 2005, the city was recognized as the National Community Health Service Demonstration City. With the recent construction, it has created a safe, effective, convenient and economic community health service network. Hami City also is very interested in looking at local conceptions as to how best to provide culturally appropriate healthcare, especially in the areas of maternal and reproductive healthcare.

2.6 Social Protection Measures

23. To help combat urban poverty at the household level, the minimum standard of living system for urban residents (MLSS) was established in 1 December 1998 in Hami. According to Measures of XUAR for Implementing Regulation of Town Dwellers' Lowest life Guarantee, PGHM promulgates Measures and Detailed Rules of Hami City for Implementing the Measures of XUAR for Implementing Regulation of Town Dwellers' Lowest life Guarantee, which promulgates an MSL standard as CNY 117 person/month. Hami City has instructed all Community Resource Centers to ensure that all ethnic minority households who qualify for MLSS be provided with this level of income support. According to the latest data in December 2007, the total number benefiting from the MLSS was 5,530 households and 11,182 persons, which accounts for 3.9% of the non-agricultural population of Hami city. Among them, women are 5,817 and account for 52.02%. Minorities are 4,586 and accounts for 41.01%, which is much higher compared with minority population of Hami (28.48%).

24. Vulnerable groups of Hami City are guaranteed medical care with the Special Poor Medical Fund, Special Medical Fund for Poor and High-risk Pregnant and Lying-in Women, and Affordable Hospital and Affordable Beds established by PGHM. Because the ethnic minority groups are generally poorer than the Han, they also benefit from these funds. As for the school entrance financial aid for students of poverty families, in 2007, with the main investment from the local government and in combination with social contributions, there are 151 university students receiving the gross subsidy for CNY 480,000. 85% of these students are from ethnic minority backgrounds and females constitute 64% of these ethnic minority students receiving such support. Additionally, low income residents receive a heating subsidy during winter to offset the high costs of central heating. Over the past decade, many ethnic minority households have

assessed this type of support and decided that living in apartments where they can take advantage of such a subsidy is quite a good idea. Ideally, what many ethnic minority groups are seeking is the opportunity to live in apartments during the winter and their own single-story houses with courtyards in the summer.

2.7 Analysis of Social Organization and Stakeholders

25. Relations between the different ethnic groups in Hami are generally harmonious although both the Uygur and Hami maintain their own separate identity and there are sometimes inter-ethnic rivalries played out in the local Muslim Associations. However, in general when collective decisions need to be made to support community-based initiatives there is a high degree of inter-ethnic cooperation. Within each of the ethnic minority groups the Uygur are the most hierarchical and well organized although Hui women have considerably more autonomy than Uygur women both within the household, among close and distant kindred, and in the public arena. The smaller ethnic minority groups sometimes appear to be excluded from special consideration although in reality most of them find it very easy to work with the Han majority.

26. 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. With property loss and income impacts effectively alleviated, local ethnic minorities stand to benefit from the project greatly. 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 tourism and special agricultural production).

27. A summary stakeholder analysis is show 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 Hami 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.

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 Hami City	Direct	Improved traffic conditions and living conditions. Convenient public toilets and public bathrooms Increased job opportunities and incomes
3	ADB	Indirect	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.
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.

No.	Stakeholder	Impact/ Interest	Major Benefits or Negative Impacts
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	Department for Environment and Sanitation Management	Indirect	Solid waste cleaning and environmental protection facilities management within project area.
14	Department for Orchard and Forest Administration	Indirect	Management and maintenance of the facilities of urban forestation.
15	Traffic Police Battalion	Indirect	Traffic security management, accident disposal and license tag approval.
16	Land Resource Bureau	Indirect	Examination, management and monitoring of project land use.
17	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.
18	Taxi Drivers	Indirect	Passenger transportation within the urban area. Some construction disturbance but benefit from lower vehicle maintenance after project.
19	Bus company	Indirect	Passenger transportation within the urban area. Some construction disturbance but benefit from lower vehicle maintenance after project.
20	Women's Federation	Direct	Involvement in implementation of project-related training and motivating women to take advantage of project opportunities.

28. The Executing Agency of the project is the PGHM and the Implementing Agency is the Construction Bureau of Hami. Both agencies share the same objectives with regards to improving the living standards of ethnic minorities. While all stakeholders generally support the overall objectives of the Project, there has been considerable discussion during the preparation of this Project in relation to the Renmin Road Mosque. Initially, engineers of the PMO sought to demolish the mosque because it was in the alignment of the technically preferred route to improve north-south transport connectivity in Hami City. However, after numerous community-based consultations and realizing the problems this might present for local people who use the mosque regularly, it was decided to choose a less preferred alignment option. Nevertheless, this was truly an example of Hami City responding to the interests of all stakeholders including those who would otherwise have been disempowered.

3. Project Impacts on Ethnic Minorities

29. The major objective of the project is to improve the conditions of urban traffic and infrastructure, improve investment environment, and create positive impacts on local economy and tourism. Affected persons will benefit from the city development with increased income and reduced poverty. During the period of project construction, however, the project will have temporary negative impacts but which can be mitigated. Therefore, it is necessary to take relevant measures and conduct specific activities to maximize positive impacts and alleviate negative impacts.

3.1 Positive Project Impacts

1. Recognition of the Cultural Rights of Ethnic Minority Groups

30. The decision not to demolish the Renmin Road Mosque after detailed community-based consultations, which included a careful understanding of different stakeholder perspectives from the local Uygur community that would have been affected, illustrates very well Hami City being able to use the lessons learned as a result of this Project preparation to facilitate more socially inclusive community development in future to render Hami City a more habitable urban environment. The RP takes into account the cultural preferences of the ethnic minority AP households in relation to the choice of housing at resettlement sites. The RP also takes into account the importance of the ethnic minority APs retaining existing social network, and also facilitate an enabling environment for these APs to develop new social network to complement their existing social networks.

2. Rendering Hami City Roads More Pedestrian-Friendly:

31. Better road junction control resulting from the redesign of junction configurations to provide the shortest possible pedestrian crossing facilities and proper channelizing of traffic both improves pedestrian and driver safety. New footpaths and overhead street lighting also render the city roads both more pedestrian friendly and safer for pedestrians, especially women, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups.

3. Benefits for Users of Public Transport

32. Bus stops with proper bus bays and associated pedestrian crossings that the Project will construct in the vicinity of schools, hospitals, shopping centers, cultural and recreational facilities, and places of religious worship will especially benefit ethnic minority groups. Providers of alternative forms of transport, such as mini-buses and mini-cabs, will be able to better respond to the local demand on a flexible basis because better roads into local communities will ensure greater accessibility.

4. Reduction in Dust Nuisance during Summer Months

33. The permanent resurfacing of city roads in Hami City, especially in those areas of the city where there are significant numbers of ethnic minorities residing, is a very positive benefit because it reduces the incidence of upper respiratory disorders associated with dust, clothes being laundered are easier to clean, and in general physical conditions in individual houses will significantly improve.

5. Improvements to City Environmental Health Conditions

34. Providing rubbish bins in the inner city area will not only improve the overall appearance of the city, but also contribute to improvements in public hygiene (e.g. reduction in cigarette butts often picked up by young children) and safety considerations (e.g. broken glass on footpaths constitutes an injury hazard to pedestrians). The better management of solid waste will also

improve public health during the summer months and render Hami a more pleasant city to live in because odors associated with uncollected solid waste will be largely eliminated.

6. Some Employment Opportunities Will Be Created

35. Total income earnings during Project implementation from jobs created is estimated to be in the order of CNY 2,364,200 from a total of 195 jobs, some of which need to be allocated to ethnic minority men and women living in Hami, especially those directly affected by the Project. These are jobs that would not exist without the Project and will provide work experience and the opportunities for savings among at least a few households that did not exist in the past.

7. Training and Skill Development

36. Opportunities will be provided as part of the Project for ethnic minority people living in Hami City, especially women, to improve their knowledge of the Chinese language, which is a necessary pre-requisite if such women want to undertake business with Chinese-speaking clients in the field of tourism. Demand-driven skill development will also be provided to enable ethnic minority people to have more choice in vocational employment opportunities.

8. Broader Project Impacts

37. It has been estimated that by 2014, more than 84% of ethnic minority households will enjoy per capita incomes in excess of the equivalent of US\$2 per day compared with the current estimate of 47.7%. Increased employment opportunities per capita will rise from CNY 15,720 to CNY 23,342 by 2014; and increased investment and business opportunities with increased gross domestic product rising annually by 11.4% from CNY 6,597 Billion in 2007 to CNY 10,358 Billion in 2014. The average number of sick days/person/year due to environmental health-related diseases will reduce from 5 days in Hami in 2008/09 to 3 days in 2014; and the average amount spent per person on a monthly basis will reduce from CNY 40 in 2008/09 to CNY 25 in 2014. Traffic accidents are also projected to be reduced from 0.35/10,000 in 2008/09 to 0.18/10,000 in 2014.

3.2 Negative Project Impacts

1. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement:

38. The main negative impact induced by this project is land acquisition and house demolition. Ethnic minority households are impacted to a larger extent (71.43%) than their proportion of the general population (28.48%). Affected ethnic minorities are shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-1 Affected Ethnic Minorities

Sub district	Village Involved	Total Affected Pop		Ethnic Minority Population		Kazakh		Uygur		Hui		Percentage Of Total (%)
		HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop	HH	Pop	
Renmin Road	Beicaiyuan Village	5	18	2	6	0	0	2	6	0	0	33.33%
	Xicaiyuan Village	7	23	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	8.70%
	Binhelu Community	12	31	4	13	1	3	3	10	0	0	41.94%
	Zhongshanbeilu Community	4	11	3	9	0	0	3	9	0	0	81.82%
	Zhonghshannanlu Community	41	138	25	99	10	37	14	58	1	4	71.74%
	Dayingmen Village	30	101	30	101	27	92	3	9	0	0	100.00%
	Total	99	322	65	230	38	132	26	94	1	4	71.43%

39. During the phase of project design, the PMO and relevant departments tried their best to minimize resettlement impact. According to the preliminary feasible study, the construction plan for Renmin Road was with a length of 1,908m and the width being 40m, which would involve in the demolition of 9 shops, 124 residential houses, and a historically significant mosque. ADB, the PMO, PGHM and team of TA held religious leaders meetings, religious people meetings, community meetings and special community meetings for women for several times and heard their views and suggestions. The final outcome is that the original plan was altered to take into account of these views. The new plan is that reconstruction of Renmin Road is divided into two sections: one section with a length of 390.21m from the west starting point keeping the original width (13m) and the another section with a length of 1,516.37m with the width extending to 40m. As a result of that decision, the demolition of the mosque, 9 shops and 25 residential houses are being avoided and those architectures around the mosque within 500m will keep their original features. Additionally, the project construction will be reasonably arranged, especially within the 500m perimeter so that ordinary religious activities will be maintained and not interrupted.

2. Disruption of Existing Social Networks

40. It was recognized during Project preparation that resettlement could result in the disruption of existing social network, especially for ethnic minority women, so every attempt has been made to (i) minimize the need for resettlement to take place; (ii) carefully listening to the views of ethnic minority APs to understand clearly their preference; and, (iii) to ensure public transport links are convenient for ethnic minority APs. At resettlement sites the PMO will also facilitate a series of integrative measures, such as inter-cultural events to ensure that ethnic minority APs are not simply assimilated.

3. Undermining of Traditional Ethnic Minority Cultures

41. The City of Hami celebrates cultural diversity, but as a result of the resettlement processes, understands that technical engineering solutions to the overall problems of improving the urban environment might result in the undermining of traditional cultural traditions. One such example is the use of NMT by ethnic minority groups living in the peri-urban areas of Hami City. Every attempt will be made to ensure that NMT users can also continue using city roads although in the interest of rational city transport planning there will be some restrictions at some times of the day, but consultations will be undertaken with ethnic minority users of traditional NMT to ensure they are not disadvantaged.

4. Public Health Risks Associated With Communicable Diseases

42. There were 140 HIV/AIDS cases in Hami in 2007 based on the data from Hami City Disease Control Center. Typically road construction workers will add to the risk of an increase in such communicable diseases but this will be minimized in Hami by (i) employing as much local labor as possible; (ii) providing free condoms and voluntary testing for construction workers; and, (iii) providing appropriate HIV/AIDS/STIs information for both workers and local community alike.

5. Environmental Impacts Associated with Construction-Related Activities

43. Noise levels will increase during actual road construction as will dust levels and general road hazards, which will impact to a greater extent on ethnic minority groups than the rest of the population. Noise restrictions during Friday prayers will be rigorously enforced and contractors will be required to monitor all equipment used and activities undertaken to ensure that noise levels do not exceed legal maximum comfort levels. Nuisance created by dust will be mitigated in accordance with standard operating procedures for dealing with construction-related dust levels. General road hazards will be avoided wherever possible but road signage in both the Uyghur and

Chinese languages coupled with adequate illumination will be used to mitigate these more serious impacts.

3.3 Specific Gender Project Impacts

Positive Impacts

1. Greater Gender Empowerment.

44. Ethnic minority women in Hami City have benefited from the participatory processes specifically associated with the Project design, especially in relation to the successful realignment of Renmin Road to avoid the demolition of the historic mosque. They have also been consulted in relation to the impact of social network that might be disrupted as part of the Project and as argued elsewhere their arguments have been carefully considered and are incorporated into this EMDP. Ethnic minority women have also been consulted on what they consider to be culturally appropriate housing.

2. Recognition of Women's Different Transport Needs.

45. In designing the Project it has been recognized that women sometimes have different transport needs to men in Hami, especially women who work from home and look after children, and to this end the Project has looked at ways transport operators can provide more flexible transport services based on easier access to local communities made possible by this Project.

3. Greater Safety and Security for Women.

46. With more footpaths that will contribute to greater road safety and overhead street lighting that improves personal security for women (or children attending school, especially during winter) during the hours of darkness it will be more possible for women to have greater opportunities than they have at present (e.g. younger women will be able to travel to work at night in those enterprises that operate around the clock).

4. Improved Public Health Outcomes.

47. By improving collection rates of solid waste management in Hami, it will be possible to eliminate infectious and toxic waste, breeding grounds for insects and other causes of human pathogens, reducing noxious odors, and eliminating the potential of people coming into direct contact with putrefying waste and uncollected waste. Women as the primary health-care givers in the household will reduce the amount of time spent looking after household members injured or falling ill as a result of uncollected solid waste.

5. Greater Employment Opportunities.

48. The Project will generate a limited number of direct and indirect employment opportunities for women specifically attributable to the Project but in the broader context as it will contribute to greater levels of economic development ethnic minority women also stand to benefit from the Project in this respect.

6. Skill Development.

49. Opportunities exist for ethnic minority women to acquire greater competency in the Chinese language, which is a priority among women consulted, and demand-driven approaches to skill training linked to improved employment opportunities. This impact facilitates both greater social and economic inclusion.

Negative Project Impacts

1. Disruption to Existing Social Networks.

50. Without careful consideration given by the Project, this could be a highly significant negative impact for ethnic minority women, especially the Uygur, because typically women are not able to network on as an extensive basis as men. This was identified during consultations with all Uygur women in Hami City and as outlined in this EMDP the Project will pay special attention to this important social development issue.

2. Inappropriate Housing Offered to APs.

51. Uygur women prefer houses with courtyards enclosed by walls where they can raise goats and sheep, grow grapes, and entertain guests. Generally, they do not wish to live in apartments, although many recognize they can be comfortable during the cold months of winter (of shorter duration in Hami than other Project cities). The Project has examined the designs of the one-storied houses of Hami City and strongly suggested that some design modifications would meet the demands of Uygur AP women.

3. Transport-Related Project Improvements Not Meeting Women's Needs.

52. Facilitating a more managed flow of traffic is less useful to many women than meeting their specific transport needs that might not include travel to the city center but rather frequent journeys on a daily basis. The Project has agreed to request of transport providers they provide a more flexible approach to the provision of transport services to meet the specific needs of women, especially those living in peri-urban areas where a significant proportion of ethnic minority people are living..

4. Bias of Urban Transport Improvements to Motorized Transport.

53. Improvements targeting motorized road transport users do not necessarily benefit NMT users, including pedestrian, cycle users, animal and hand-cart users, many of whom in Hami are ethnic minority women. The Project will include a series of pedestrian walkways and cycle-ways, which when coupled with the more vigorous enforcement of local traffic laws should ensure motorized road users do not use pedestrian walkways or cycle-ways as an extension of the existing roads.

5. Increased Traffic Volumes and Higher Speeds.

54. Ethnic minority women in Hami City will need to get used to more vehicular traffic moving at faster speeds and in a road use environment where vehicle users assume they have more "rights" on the roads than pedestrians. The Project in Hami City has designed a series of road safety measures ranging from the upgrading or construction of more footpaths, controlled crossings, road safety awareness programs, and stricter enforcement of traffic regulations to ensure the risks to ethnic minority women are minimized.

6. Greater Road Noise and Pollution Levels.

55. Ethnic minority women spend more of their time each day in the house in closer proximity to upgraded or newly constructed roads and as a result are at greater risk than ethnic minority men. However, the EMP has designed a series of measures to ensure neither road noise or exhaust pollution levels reach unacceptably dangerous levels inimical to women's health.

7. Nuisances Created During Construction.

56. A series of measures (e.g. operating machinery with a lower decibel rating, avoiding construction activities while women are taking children to and from school, and being sensitive to cultural gatherings) have been designed to ensure that the negative impacts are largely mitigated.

8. Unaccompanied Construction Workers Pose a Communicable Disease Threat.

57. The Project recognizes this and has been designed to (i) avoid too much reliance on outside labor and (ii) provide awareness and prevention approaches to minimize the social risks associated with typical construction projects.

4. Public Participation and Consultation

4.1 Public Consultation during Project Preparation Phase

58. 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 Hami 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.

Table 4-1 Summary of Participation and Consultation

Date	Participants	Type of Public Participation and Consultation	No. of Participants	EMs	Main Contents
Dec 2007-Jan 2008	APs, village leaders, project design	Surveys on APs	70	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduction of project background ➤ Minimizing land acquisition and house demolition impacts
Jan-Feb 2008	The heads of Xihe Sub-district and the heads and representatives of Zhongshanbeilu Community, Zhongshannanlu Community, Binhelu Community, Xicaiyuan Village, Beicaiyuan Village and Dayingming Village	Household interview Community interview	150	130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appeal of affected minorities ➤ Sample survey to affected households ➤ Restoration plan discussion
Mar 2008	Officials from relevant bureaus, such as CAB, Tourism Bureau, LSSB, MAB	Bureaus interview	120	114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Attitudes to the Project ➤ The ongoing projects implemented by the local government ➤ Recommendation by the local government ➤ Discussion about the demolition of Big Cross Mosque
Mar 2007	Village representatives	Community interview	120	110	<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 measures and benefit measures ➤ The impacts on women and vulnerable groups

Date	Participants	Type of Public Participation and Consultation	No. of Participants	EMs	Main Contents
April 2008	Government Departments And Community Representatives	Community interview	32	20	➤ Discussion about measures suggested by the EMDP
May 2008	The PMO	Bureaus interview, community interview	12	10	➤ Further introduction of the Project ➤ RP and Ethnic minority groups plan discussion

AP = affected person, CAB = Civil Affairs Bureau, EM = ethnic minority, LSSB = Labor and Social Security Bureau, MAB = Minority Affairs Bureau, PMO = project management office, TB = Tourism Bureau, WF = Women's Federation.

4.2 Views and Expectations of Ethnic Minorities for the Project Construction

59. General Views of Ethnic Minorities Generally, ethnic minority groups consulted as part of this EMDP agree that the Project for the most part will be largely beneficial for most people living in Hami City. However, many also argued that the Project should minimize resettlement impacts and especially avoid the demolition of mosques or other important cultural sites. Many people recognized that mosques had been demolished in the past and then rebuilt on the same site but also argued it is important to understand the symbolic importance of mosques to at least those ethnic minority groups that are Muslim. It was also generally argued that a good Project would try and improve linkages between local communities and the rest of Hami City. Most ethnic minority people also argued they would prefer – all things being equal – not to live in apartments despite their obvious advantages in the winter-time. Nevertheless, few ethnic minority people consulted were unequivocally opposed to the idea of living in apartments insofar as their livelihoods would not be negatively impacted upon.

60. Views of Ethnic Minority Affected Persons People were not completely certain as to whether they could specifically benefit from the Project, but all made the point that if their land were to be acquired and they would be involuntarily resettled, it would be expected that compensation would reflect full replacement cost and they could successfully appeal against officials who did not treat them well. Of equal importance, the APs also argued that they should be at least as well off as they are now and many hoped they would actually be better off as a result of being resettled. To ensure they are better off they argued they should receive preferential treatment in terms of project-related employment and any training that would be offered.

61. Views of Ethnic Minority Women All ethnic minority women expect the Project to take into account their specific needs, especially those relating to improved public transport and actual road design. They also argue that the Project will be beneficial if it ultimately results in more jobs and business opportunities being created not only for themselves but also other members of the household. One of the typical concerns expressed was the fact that younger people are leaving Hami City in search of employment in Urumqi or even further afield. Ethnic minority AP women are also very worried about the specific impact of disruptions to their existing social networks and argued it is very important to understand the negative impact upon them. However, all women argued that improved road safety and security measures were very beneficial.

62. Poor and Vulnerable Ethnic Minority Groups Representatives of these groups worried about safety issues during construction, especially people who are physically impaired but apart

from that concern expressed fairly general support for the actual Project. The broad consensus of these groups is that any urban development is better than none and specifically better footpaths and designated bus-stops make it easier for ethnic minority people to move around Hami. Poorer ethnic minority persons believe they should be given first priority for jobs associated with the Project but also argue those directly affected by the Project should be accorded top priority. Likewise with skill training the poor argue they should be included and the physically impaired argue they should be provided with skill training suitable for people that are physically impaired.

5. Ethnic Minority Development Action Plan

63. 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

A. Measures to Strengthen Benefits for Ethnic Minorities

1. Employment of the Local Labor Force

64. 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 labor, the project construction units will give priority to local ethnic minorities, women and residents entitled to basic living allowances, with the aim of increasing their incomes during the period of project construction and ensuring benefits to ethnic minorities from the project.

2. Maximizing the Gender Impacts

65. 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 labor 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 25% ethnic female employment and the quota of jobs to be allocated to ethnic minority groups is 45%.

- A designated focal point within the PMO, local women's federation and village committee will continue to run a participatory consultation process with women throughout the project for feedback and participation in implementation. Meanwhile, the PMO will inform local women's federation and village committee of relevant project information and the demands of commerce (such as vegetable and meat).
- Unskilled and nonphysical work will be provided to women, especially those

who are poor and heading FHH. Community management offices, assisted by the PMO and local women's federation, are responsible to select those families who most need help.

- The Women's Federation will also provide special training focusing on food service, ethnic minority cultures, intangible heritage and handicrafts to increase their income. At least 50% of trainees will be ethnic minority women. It needs to be noted that while the EMDP specifies 25% of jobs directly related to the Project are to be allocated to ethnic minority women the training, apart from that related to Project construction activities, will be demand driven and will enable ethnic minority women to take advantage of new economic opportunities that will be indirectly created as a result of this Project.
- The Women's Federation will use its position to assist women apply for longer-term loan finance to establish small enterprises.
- Local women's federation will praise and publicize the ones who have outstanding capacities and obtain great successful achievements.

3. Strengthen Public Participation

66. Public participation in the Project has been strengthened by the participation of the Uygur community in arguments as to whether the Hami Mosque on Renmin Road should be demolished or not. The Hami PMO was set on demolishing this mosque for technical reasons and it was supported by the Uygur Mayor of Hami City who wanted to build a new mosque. However, clearly people living in and around this mosque did not agree with either the PMO or Hami City and used the occasion of several ADB TA Team visits to voice their opposition to the demolition of this mosque. In a similar manner ethnic minority people voiced their concerns about the type of resettlement housing being offered and were able to point out to the PMO that more housing style choices had to be made available to reflect the diverse choices of different ethnic minority groups. Prior to this Project there had been no opportunities in Hami for ethnic minority people to voice their opinions and even though initially the city authorities felt uncomfortable with such a participatory exercise they insisted upon the EMDP being designed to reflect the greater involvement of civil society.

4. Expand Public Transport to Under-Serviced or Non-Serviced Communities

67. The opportunity will exist for existing and potential providers of paid transport services to expand their coverage and reach into local communities either under-serviced or not serviced by the existing network of public transport providers in Hami City. This will enable more people to commute on a daily basis to paid jobs outside their immediate vicinity, for women to use public transport to meet their specific needs, and for all of the local population to use public transport more effectively to go shopping, attend school, access health centers, visit friends and relatives, and engage in other non-recreational pursuits. Access to an expanded public transport system becomes more than a seasonal activity as it can be used year round. Existing providers have agreed to expand their routes to meet an increased demand resulting from this Project.

5. Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

68. The PMO and the Hami Labor and Social Security Bureau will prioritize vulnerable groups for employment and associated job opportunities, i.e., skills associated with use of power tools in road construction or safe preparation of foodstuffs. After completion the Hami Environmental

Protection Department will prioritize these persons for roadside planting and road cleaning work.

6. Skills Training

- (a) Technical training in planting and livestock breeding will be offered as part of the EMDP to ethnic minority people, especially women. This will include techniques of off-seasonal vegetable planting and edible fungi application, standardized management for Big Chinese Date and pruning, cultivation for high quality seeding of Big Chinese Date and fine management, technique of breeding for high quality milk cow, demonstrative management of water saving for cotton planting, and demonstrative popularization of high yield for grape planting and fine pruning, etc.. Ethnic minorities will have access to training in their own language if they so desire.
- (b) Training in tourist accommodation services will be provided. Training will cover public health; tour guiding, food preparation, accommodation and ethnic culture showcasing so as to assist in entry to tourism sector activities.
- (c) Labor-based technologies will be offered to ethnic minority people for two reasons. Firstly, to offer technical training to ethnic minorities in the project area and provide them with opportunities for working in the project. Secondly, 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. Other units will provide assistance such as driver training, partly because many people believe that an increase in tourism will require more drivers.
- (d) Training in handicrafts: As a part of the overall skills building training, the IA will arrange for private providers and relevant departments to offer training in arts and handicrafts. No specific budget has yet been identified for this activity but all ethnic minority people, especially women, will be targeted.
- (e) Training in Chinese language: Community consultations have highlighted the importance of bi-lingual abilities for employment with both private and government entities. A fact recognized by all ethnic minority groups in Hami is that without competency in the use of the Chinese language they cannot leverage any subsequent growth in tourism because most of the tourists are currently Han. Additionally, businessmen who invest in Hami are mostly from China Mainland, and Chinese, as the major intermediary, still plays an important role of technical training and products selling. Local department of education superintendence will further strengthen bilingual education and cultivate more talents with bilingual capacity to further effectively meet requirements of local socioeconomic development.

B. Measures to Mitigate Negative Impacts

1. Land acquisition and Resettlement

69. The design has been optimized to use existing roadbed and surface and minimize impacts on the farmland, buildings and trees and also on population and environment. The amount and degree caused by land acquisition and house demolition are big. According to national, local and ABD policies and also consultation with affected persons and related parts, IA will decide compensation standard and resettlement plans (including moving and relocation, livelihood

restoration, special facilities restoration), which will respect the custom and religion of local people.

2. Environmental Impacts in Project Construction

70. During construction, some issues are addressed in the loan assurances to minimize noise and protect trees, farmland from grind. Temporary garbage collections will avoid polluting environment. All relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met through environmental management plan implementation.

3. Disturbances to Ethnic communities

- 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.
- Assisted by local civil affairs department, 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.
- During the phase of project implementation, vocational interpreters for construction units to help facilitate integration of ethnic minority workers and community relations will be employed.

4. Public Health

71. The public sanitation problem in construction site is the disposal of garbage. The measures include: to stack and dispose garbage together; no littering; setup some public toilets; dustproof to prevent air pollution. The PM will ensure that specific actions for the control of transmissible diseases are undertaken for the construction of the Project. PGHM will implement this plan through cooperation with the Hami Centre for Disease Control (TCDC) which will take the lead role to plan, coordinate and monitor activities in each county. TCDC working in conjunction with the IA will ensure that all labor contractors disseminate relevant information and provide training to workers employed on Project-related construction activities in the field of HIV/AIDS and STD prevention. Assurances have already been received from the PMO that such provisions will be stipulated in all works contracts

5. Road Safety Education

72. This is a critical component of this EMDP and the PMO recognizes that unless a road safety education is targeted at all members in the community but especially school-age children it will not contribute to a reduction in the accident rate in Hami. Therefore the following measures are to be included that are designed to benefit all people living in Hami but especially ethnic minority people.

- All roadage signs will be in both Chinese and Uygur to conform to the practices throughout XUAR.
- Traffic police need to be able to converse in Han and Uygur, and there is a need for outreach to all schools targeting school-aged children in relation not

only to traffic rules and regulations but on respecting the rights of other road users.

6. Public Participation and Disclosure

73. In line with the project preparation phase participation, the Hami PMO and relevant stakeholders will undertake ongoing public participation. Table 5-2 overleaf shows the details of the public participation arrangements. A Resettlement Information Booklet will be distributed to Affected People as soon as the RP is approved by the EA and ADB 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 Hami to present and discuss the final version of the EMDP after ADB approval. Notices and meetings will ensure participation and information disclosure relating to all aspects of the project, such as notification of employment and training opportunities, land acquisition details, EMDP actions and general information and feedback sessions.

74. 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 has been incorporated into the plan.

Table 5-1 Public Participation Plan

Purpose	Measure	Date	Agency	Participants	Topic for Discussion
Publish EMDP and project information booklet	Hand out Booklets	On Approval of EMDP	Hami PMO	Affected villages	Discuss EMDP action plan, appeal channels
Publish RP or information booklet	Hand out Booklets	On approval of RP	Hami PMO	Community residents	Publish compensation standard and channel of appeal
Publish the primary draft of RP	Village news board and ADB website	To be decided by the EA	Hami PMO	Affected villages	EMDP aspects can be discussed in conjunction with RP consultations
The bulletin of land acquisition	Village news board and villagers' conference	Jan,2009	Hami 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	Jan,2009	Hami PMO and the leaders of Land	Affected villages	Checking shortcomings and filling gaps, assess

Purpose	Measure	Date	Agency	Participants	Topic for Discussion
			Administrative Bureau, Towns and villages		final impacts of RP and EMDP Preparing compensation agreement contract and discussing final income restoration plan and compensation usage plan Publish compensation and date of payment
Monitoring and evaluation	Family interview Institution interview	Dec.2008-June. 2011	Hami PMO and Towns and villages	Sample	RP implementation and AP restoration

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

5.2 Grievance Procedure

75. The grievance procedures for ethnic minority people affected by resettlement in this Project have been explicitly stated in the RP for Changji and there is no need to elaborate on these procedures in this EMDP except to stress that all APs from ethnic minority backgrounds will be treated in a similar manner as non-ethnic minority APs and will enjoy the same right to compensation for land, houses or other physical assets acquired and for income restoration measures designed to ensure they are at least as well off and preferably better off as a result of the Project. However, because the Project is also seeking to ensure that ethnic minority people in Changji receive equitable and transparent access to employment resultant directly from the Project the IA will consult directly with ethnic minority communities to ensure that such an outcome is possible. The IA has agreed that local communities can identify potential candidates based (i) on whether adversely affected by resettlement; (ii) poverty and vulnerability indices; (iii) gender and current employment/unemployment status; and, (iv) other factors such as expressed willingness to be employed. If local communities feel they are not being targeted fairly or individual households feel they are being excluded they will have the right to appeal to the IA and the IA must explain its rationale for excluding communities or individual households. For APs from ethnic minority backgrounds this process is relatively easier than for other ethnic minority communities and individual households but the IA has agreed it will address this matter as equitably and openly as possible.

5.3 Implementation Agencies and Investment

76. The EMDP to be implemented are either included as project investment and local government development budgets. The implementation agencies and capital sources are shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Budget of EMDP

No	Risks and Proposed Actions	Funding Needs (CNY)	Funding Source	Agencies Involved	Timing
A	Mitigation Measures	0.8 million			
1	Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	0.5 million	Design Contract and Resettlement Consultation Contract	Resettlement Consultation Unit and PMO	2007.11-2008.8
2	Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	0.1 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and affected communities	2009- 2013
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities	0.05 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and EAB	2009- 2013
4	Public Health	0.1 million	Project Contract (0.05) ACDC(0.05)	Project contractors and PMO and YCDC	2009- 2013
5	Traffic safety education	0.05 million	Traffic Police Battalion	Traffic Police Battalion Education Bureau Communities/village committee	2009- 2013
B	Project Benefit Enhancement Measures	2.15 million			
1	Employment of Local Labor Force for the project construction and operation	0.2 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO and SSB	2009-2013
2	Women's Participation	0.2 million	RP (0.1), Capital of Hami women's 11 th Five Year Development Plan. plan (0.1)	Project contractors and PMO and WF	2009-2013
3	Promote Public Participation	0.1 million	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2009-2013
4	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	1 million	Investment of bus and taxi company	Bus company and transportation bureau	2009-2013
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	0.05 million	RP	PMO, township government and community/village committee	2009-2013
6	Skills Training	0.1 million	RP	PMO WF and LSSB	2009-2013
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	0.5 million	Project Contract	Project contractors and PMO	2008-2010
	Total	2.95 million			

6. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation

77. 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%.
- 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.
- Regular contractor supervision and monitoring reports will provide data for many of the indicators.

6.1 Terms of Reference for EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation

78. 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;

79. 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.

80. Monitoring indicators for EMDP M&E are shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Monitoring Indicators for EMDP M&E

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	Improvements in Public Health as a Result of Better Solid Waste Management in Ethnic Minority Communities	➤ Decreases in cuts and infections from sharp waste, burns and respiratory trauma from burning waste, toxicity from exposure to hazardous waste, chronic respiratory disease, bacterial and viral blood infections, eye and skin infections, and contaminated water.
5	Road safety education	➤ Number of ethnic minority people participating in road safety education programs and decrease in accident rate including reduction in deaths and serious injuries.
B Reinforcement Measures		
1	Employment of Local Labor Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Skilled and unskilled job opportunities and the average wage level ➤ The number of hotels and restaurant added in construction period
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 to areas populated by ethnic minority groups ➤ Number of passengers ➤ Cost of gasoline per hundred kilometers
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	➤ 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
C Broad Social Development Outcomes		
1	Poverty reduction of ethnic minority households	➤ Increase in household income and expenditure and reduction in households where per capita income less than equivalent of US\$2 per day.
2.	Increase in full-time waged employment and decrease in underemployment and unemployment	➤ Number of ethnic minority households where adult members able to find full-time waged employment
3.	Development of small and medium enterprises	➤ Number of small and medium enterprises created by ethnic minority entrepreneurs and/or employing at least one ethnic minority person.

6.2 M&E Implementation Procedure

81. The implementation procedure for EMDP M&E as undertaken by an external M&E agency is shown in Chart 6—1

6.3 EMDP M&E Agencies

82. 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 ensured by Hami PMO and endorsed by the ADB.

6.4 EMDP M&E Timeframe and Reporting

83. 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.

84. 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.

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

- First EMDP M&E Report (baseline investigation): Nov of 2008;
- Second EMDP M&E Report: Nov of 2009 to Dec of 2009;
- Third EMDP M&E Report: Nov of 2010 to Dec of 2010;
- The fourth EMDP M&E Report: Nov of 2011 to Dec of 2011.

Chart 6-1: Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E Implemented by External M&E Agency

