

**World Bank Financed
Rural Roads Project of Tongren City**

Social Assessment Report

**World Bank Financed Rural Roads Project Management
Office Tongren City Guizhou Province
Resettlement Research Center of Wuhan University**

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1 Objectives, Contents and Methods

1-1 Role and Objectives of Social Assessment (SA)

1-1-1 Role of Social Assessment

Social assessment is a tool for project planners to evaluate the possible social consequences of the project on various stakeholders. Specifically, planners collect social information on the regional impact of the project, and identify and analyze the potential development opportunities and social risks of project implementation on various stakeholders, so that planners and decision-makers can determine development priorities. Social assessment can help minimize and even eliminate the potential negative social impact of the project, lower social risks and cost of project implementation and increase social benefits of the project investment.

In recent years, many governments have upgraded their view towards development. Instead of only targeting at income growth, the new concept of development believes that development shall pursue better health, more education opportunities, clearer environment, a larger say of individuals in public affairs, and inter-generational equity. Therefore, besides a sound financial assessment, environmental impact assessment and resettlement action plan, World Bank-financed projects must conduct a social assessment from a wider perspective. By doing this, the project cannot only achieve goals of improving economy, reducing poverty, and improving development conditions, but also guarantee that the implementation of the project can promote social development, improve the life quality of local people, and realize social harmony.

In the past, due to lack of social assessment before project commencement, project planners could not clearly understand their project, nor the social and culture conflicts in project areas; they also underestimated the potential social tensions and risks arising from project implementation. Undoubtedly, it has hindered project progress, caused improper solution to interest conflicts of various stakeholders, and even evoked some potential social contradictions and conflicts, thus reducing the overall benefits of project. Therefore, the World Bank urgently demands project owners to carry out social assessment to evaluate possible positive and negative

impacts of project on local minorities. Upon identification of negative impacts of project on minorities, project owners should try their best to avoid or minimize them, or take measures to relieve or make up for them.

1-1-2 Objectives of Social Assessment

This SA aims to assess the social impact caused by the project based on prior and full consultation with the affected community. Apart from direct and indirect social benefits of the project, it also covers direct and indirect negative impacts, as well as potential social risks and conflicts during project implementation. The social assessment aims to achieve the following objectives:

(1) Clarify for the project planners and decision-makers about requirements of the affected residents, especially those of vulnerable groups such as the impoverished, minorities, women, children, the disabled, etc., so as to guarantee their lawful rights and interests, and insure that they can obtain equal development opportunities and benefits from the project.

(2) Prompt the project owner to establish suitable organizational framework and institutional arrangement for project selection, design, implementation, monitoring and assessment, so as to guarantee public participation, facilitate communication and understanding between project owner and stakeholders. This can ensure that local stakeholders, especially the vulnerable groups such as minorities and women can share information.

(3) Inform the project planners and decision-makers in advance of potential social risks and conflicts during project implementation, so that policies and measures can be taken to minimize, eliminate or compensate these negative impacts, and gain understanding and support from local communities and residents. Consequently, this can guarantee smooth project implementation.

(4) Urge project planners to stress project's role on the entire regional social development from a long-term and wide perspective. This can avoid decision-making which solely pursues quick success or economic benefits of the project or enterprises, thereby reducing myopic decision-making which only cares about short-term interests.

1-2 Contents of Social Assessment

Social assessment of this project aims to identify both positive and negative

impacts of project construction on local social development, in order to fully recognize potential benefits and risks of project, so that countermeasures can be taken accordingly. By doing this, it can further avoid and eliminate social risks and conflicts which probably lead to project failure, meanwhile increase social benefits of project investment. Social assessment of this project mainly covers the following contents:

(1) Collect social and economic development information of the project-affected area. The information covers population, economic development, social culture and political system features of the project-affected community, and the condition of land resources traditionally held by local residents, as well as the condition of natural resources they live on.

(2) Determine key stakeholders related to the project. The stakeholders include groups or organizations directly or indirectly benefited by the project, and groups or organizations directly or indirectly losing benefit due to the project.

(3) Fully and freely consult with stakeholders related to the project. Prior to each phase of project preparation and implementation, free and full consultation with the affected population shall be conducted, and channels and procedures for the vulnerable groups to complain and appeal should be established.

(4) Analyze social benefits of project. Assess direct or indirect benefits of the project to every domain of social life from a macroscopic perspective, especially paying attention to the indirect social benefits which are difficult to be measured by currency. These benefits mainly involve positive impacts on improvement of health, literacy level, conception and labor condition. They are not covered in the financial assessment and environmental impact assessment, but are a major focus of social assessment.

(5) Analyze the social risks of the project. As land requisition and house demolition are required for project construction, local irrigation facilities, country roads and natural ecological environment are likely to be damaged. These would exert negative impact on the production and living condition of local residents. Besides, different groups may hold opposite attitude towards project construction due to interests conflict. Social assessment would focus on analyzing various potential social risks of the project, especially potential negative impact on the vulnerable groups such as minorities, the elderly, the disabled, the impoverished and single-parent families as

well as the land loss farmers.

(6) Analyze and understand local community's attitude towards project construction. After recognizing possible various potential interests conflicts possibly existing in project construction, intention and attitude of these stakeholders should be further understood, so as to confirm whether the project construction can obtain enough support from local community and residents.

(7) Collect suggestions from local community on project planning and implementation. World Bank financed project planning should ensure that the minorities can obtain social economic benefits from the project. Therefore, the project owner should take measures to avoid potential negative impact on the minorities. For inevitable negative impacts, the project owner should spare no effort to eliminate or compensate for these negative impacts. In order to achieve the objectives of social assessment, the social assessment team has collected opinions and suggestions from local affected population. Discussion with the affected persons about discovery in assessment has also been conducted, so as to make correct conclusion and takes measures on the regard. Furthermore, this assessment will provide appropriate strategies and suggestions to the project planners, so as to provide social conflicts and reduce negative impact on local residents and community.

1-3 Institutions to Undertake the Project Social Assessment

The Project Management Office (PMO) has entrusted Resettlement Research Center of Wuhan University to undertake the social assessment. Resettlement Research Center of Wuhan University (hereinafter referred to as WURRC), established in 1984, is a comprehensive academic research center that integrates scientific research, education, consultation and service providing. In 1985, it was funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). As early as the beginning of 1980s and 1990s, the WURRC participated in the research of China Three Gorges Project Resettlement. Since the middle of 1990s, it has undertaken resettlement consultation, external monitoring and social assessment for over 20 World Bank-financed and Asian Development Bank-financed projects, gaining rich experiences in social and economic survey, social assessment and resettlement planning, etc.

There are 10 researchers in the WURRC, among which 3 are professors, 5 are

associate professors and 2 are instructors. In order to implement this social assessment, a specialized team (hereinafter referred to the Team for short) was established in Wuhan University. Team members are mainly professionals with rich experience in economy, social and management researches, etc. Moreover, some doctors and postgraduates also contributed to the social and economic survey of this assessment. In a word, the WURRC is qualified and capable of this social assessment in terms of personnel and expertise.

1-4 Methods of SA

1-4-1 Literatures and Data Collection

(1) Collect literatures about the project affected areas, such as the local chronicles and documents on the local customs and lives, especially the economic and social statistics of minorities: *The Ethnography of Tongren City*, *Dejiang County Annals*, *Guizhou Sinan County Annals*, just to name a few.

(2) Collect the statistic yearbooks about the social and economic situations of project-affected areas, including *The Sixth Census Data of Tongren City*, *The Tongren City Statistic Yearbook*, *Statistical Communiqué of Dejiang County National Economic and Social Development*, *Statistical Communiqué of Sinan County National Economic and Social Development*, as well as the literatures provided by the Bureau of Statistics, the Poverty Alleviation Office and the Disabled Persons Federation in the project-affected areas.

(3) Collect literatures about the regulations and policies on social development of the project area, including national laws and policies on social development, as well as local regulations and policies of Guizhou Province and Tongren City.

(4) Collect the social and transportation development planning materials of the project area, including the 12th Five-Year Plan of social, economic and transportation development in Tongren City, Dejiang county and Sinan county

(5) Collect the Project Proposal and Project Feasibility Study Report and related documents from the design institutions entrusted by project owner.

1-4-2 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is commonly used in modern social research for data collection. Its main advantage is that it can obtain massive, integrated and objective data under one unified framework, which makes it easy to do quantitative analysis. As an important part of social assessment, this questionnaire is mainly aimed at understanding the status of family members, income and consumption level of the affected families. The samples of the survey are shown as Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Sample Distribution of Social Assessment Questionnaire

County	Town	Village	Number of Sample Household	Number of Sample Resident
Dejiang	Shaxi Town	Kongshan Village	9	41
	Gonghe Town	Shangping Village	10	28
	Pingyuan County	Sihe Village	10	39
	Shaxi Town	Longba Village	13	47
	Gonghe Town	Heping Village	10	30
	Fengxiangxi County	Fengpu Village	11	39
	Longquan Town	Dengjia Village	13	40
	Yushui Office	Xinzhai Community	11	35
	Shaxi Town	Huangba Village	15	61
	Chaodi County	Chenyuan Village	11	37
	Gaoshan Town	Lizishui Village	11	40
	Fengxiangxi County	Zhaishang Village	11	50
	Shaxi Town	Qinba Village	10	64
	Wenping County	Tongxin Village	12	40
	Changbao Town	Sanjiao Village	11	49
Jingjiao Town	Guanlin Village	11	41	
Sum in Dejiang County	11	16	179	681
Sinan	Wenjiadian County	Tunshan Village	12	60
	Wenjiadian County	Qunshan Village	12	46
	Qinggangpo County	Tianzhuang Village	13	45
	Yangjia'ao Village	Wangdaping Village	11	41
	Zhangjiazhai County	Jinggang Village	11	46
	Daheba village	Dayuanzi Village	10	57
	Daheba village	Majiashan Village	15	62
	Silin Village	Zhongling Village	15	59
Sum in Sinan County	6	8	99	416
Total	17	24	278	1097

1-4-3 In-depth Individual Interview

Although the project surely benefits the local society and economy in general, it may not favor every resident individually. Therefore, apart from a macro perspective, the social assessment shall also be done from the individual perspective. The opinions

of project stakeholders are crucial to help determine whether the project has any value or social benefit or not. Therefore, the project plan and design shall be optimized from the aspect of stakeholders as well. For this reason, based on group interview, the assessment team selected some heads of household whose family was seriously impacted by the project to have an in-depth personal interview, in order to understand their concerns and suggestions of the project.

1-4-4 Participatory Public Comments Advisory Meeting

The public comments and advisory meeting was organized and implemented by the research Team within the affected areas. The main participants were the representatives of the APs, the representatives of the local residents, the local grassroots cadres and so on. The research Team had direct dialogues with the local people at the meetings, and listened carefully to their hopes and worries, as well as suggestions and advice. By doing this, the Team collected various types of information, such as local production and life condition, etc. These collected information greatly enriched the planners' knowledge on the society, economy, history, culture, custom, community development, social network of the local area, which is helpful to optimize the project design, improve resettlement plan, and recover the APs' living (see Picture 1-1). Please refer to Table 1-2 for the meeting place, date, time and participants.



Picture 1-1 Meeting with Representatives of PAPs

Table 1-2 Information of the Public Comments and Advisory Meeting

Serial No.	Date and time	Place	Participants	Content of negotiation and consultation
1	July 5 th 2014, A.M.	Hexing County Niaooping Village	Liang Zuyin, Li Peiwen, Yang Xiulin, Chen Lin, Liang Jiafan, Peng Hexuan, Peng Yeming, Hu Xiyin, Hu Deyang, Liao Chengxiu, Zhou Ming`e, Xu Shouhuai, Kuang Fei, Liao Shoucheng and Xu Furong.	Public requirements and attitude to the resettlement plan.
2	July 5 th 2014, P.M.	Hexing County	Luo Keren, Lu Zhijia, Lu Yinggang, Wang Daijun, Chen Xuying, Zhou Wanbin, Zhou Xinlan, Wang Wanqi, Wang Xiaoyu, Li Yongsong, Ma Yunliang, Liu Jinhai, Mao Hongjiang and Tian Maohai.	Public requirements and attitude to the resettlement plan.
3	July 6 th 2014, A.M.	Jiancha County	Zhu Shaomin, Wen Yitao, Li Shuhai, Tao Wenpu, Su Hua, Yang Shengjiang, Liu Wenjiang and Liu Jiang.	Public requirements and attitude to the resettlement plan.
4	July 6 th 2014, P.M.	Yantang Town	Zhang Jinfeng, Zheng Chaobin, Zhang Yirong, Yuan Shifei, Zheng Yong and Zhang Taihong.	Minorities' requirements to the resettlement plan and the attitude of APs to the project.
5	July 7 th 2014, A.M.	Fuxing County	Wu Taihe, Liu Gang, Feng Guowen, Chen Changjun, Chen Wenjin, Qin Zhiqiang, Huang Bo, Ran Ruifei, Hu Maowen and Wnang Kehe.	Attitude of the disadvantaged group to the project and their requirements to the resettlement.
6	July 8 th 2014, A.M.	Dejiang County Transportation Bureau	Chen Jiang, Yang Qiang, Chen Nanfang, He Hui, Qin Ling, Zhang Qing, Li Wu, Yang Qing, Li Jianfeng, Wang Shijiang, He Wenjian, Fan Bo, Li Wang, Zhang Jinming, Luo Shizhou and Feng Cen.	Consultation with the local government in terms of resettlement policy and planning scheme.
7	July 10 th 2014, A.M.	Sinan County Transportation Bureau	Zhang Shilin, Tang Qiang, Yin Dabiao, Zhang Bo, Feng Hechuan, Yang Jing, Xu Jinneng, Zhu Shaolin, Li Yingliu, Mai Tiandou, Xie Fei, Rao Xiuwen, He Jinglei, Du Fang, Wu Yingwen, Li Wenwu, Zhang Tao, Chen Guo`an, Pu Xiaobin, He Jiang, Xu Shizhong and He Chenghai.	Consultation with the local government in terms of resettlement policy and planning scheme.
8	October 25th to November 6 th 2010	Impacted villages	Representatives of the impacted villagers, representatives of the township government and county government, and representatives of the project office.	Policy negotiation with the project owners, local government and APs on land acquisition compensation.

1-4-5 Negotiation on Land Acquisition Compensation Policy

As a key part of the resettlement policy, land acquisition compensation was much concerned by the public; therefore, it constitutes an important part in the Social Assessment. By investigation, the research Team was acknowledged that in the event of rural roads construction, the common way in the past was that the local government provides road construction fund, and the villagers donated the required land for the road construction. This means that the land required by the road construction was acquired from the villagers for free. This is because as a kind of basic public facility, the rural road was urgently needed in the villages, Therefore, although some of the

villagers did not agree with the free land acquisition policy, these villagers did not go against the policy in a fierce way. Therefore, at the advisory meeting of land acquisition compensation policy, the local government representatives strongly suggested to adopt the traditional method on land acquisition, namely, to ask the villagers to donate the required land for free.

In light of the World Bank's principles on involuntary resettlement policy, the project owner shall compensate the property loss directly related to the project timely, and the compensation shall be measured according to the replacement price. The compensation can guarantee the previous living standard of the resettled residents at least, or even improve their living standards. In this sense, there is difference between the local government policy and World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement. In order to reach consensus on land acquisition compensation policy, the research Team organized a negotiation for the local government and the villagers.

In October 2014, based on full consultation, the PMO reached an agreement with the local government and village committee on land acquisition compensation policies. The agreement was as following: (1) the village committee is committed to donate the waste land required by the rural road reconstruction and extension. The government would not compensate for the acquisition of waste land. (2) The housing land, paddy field, vegetable field, orchard land and forest land acquired due to the rural road reconstruction and extension would be compensated according the related policies and standards established by the county government.

The research Team held the opinion that the paddy fields, vegetable fields, orchard land and forest land are the income sources of the villagers so that it is rational to compensate them on acquisition, which can relieve the negative impact caused by the project on the resident income. However, the waste land acquired by the road construction was not the income source of the local people, and such land loss would not harm their income. Therefore, it enabled to use the limited fund to construct more roads and benefit more people by asking villagers to donate the required waste land as it was done traditionally. As a matter of fact, both the local government and the villagers considered it as the most effective way to improve people's income, and this land acquisition compensation policy is in line with the interests of local people.

Therefore, the project and land acquisition compensation policy get support from most of the villagers.

1-5 Procedures of Social Assessment

In light of the project characteristics, PMO designed procedures of social assessment. Please refer to the Figure 1-1 for the specific procedures.

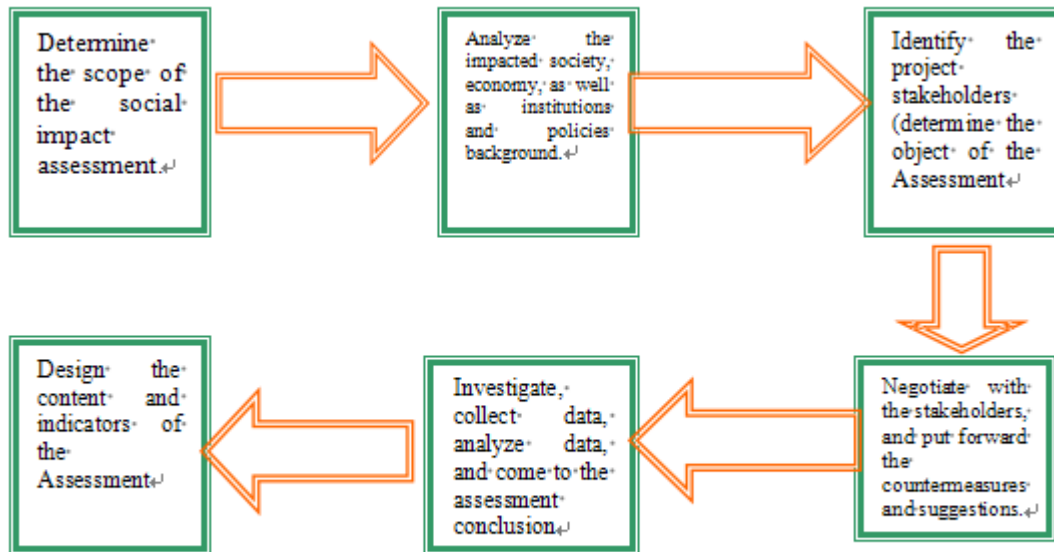


Figure 1-1 Major procedures of social impact assessment

1-5-1 Determination on the Scope of the Social Assessment

The Project is mainly about the reconstruction of the 86 rural roads in Dejiang County and Sinan County. The directly affected areas are the region through which these roads pass; and the indirectly affected areas are the neighborhood villages. The scope of this Assessment covers all the affected areas.

The survey respondents of the Assessment are mainly the households and residents affected by the Project. Most participants of the public comments and advisory meeting held at the affected areas are representatives of the affected persons. In order to obtain the local people's opinions from a wider perspective, the research Team invited a few representatives of the unaffected people to participate the meeting. Under the organization of the research Team, participants gathered together to express their own opinions freely.

1-5-2 Analysis of Social and Economic Development Status and Policy Background

The research Team analyzed the natural resources, environment, social and economic development status, history, culture and traditions of the affected areas mainly by studying the materials such as historical literatures and statistical data, and paid special attention to social policies and institution arrangement for the affected areas. By doing this, the research Team summarized the social and economic development status, development features and development trend in general. This enables the project planners to get a sound understanding of the local natural and social environment.

1-5-3 Identify the Stakeholders

All the individuals and organizations directly or indirectly impacted by the project positively or negatively within the project area can be counted as stakeholders. The research Team classified various stakeholders into 12 types: (1) Han people; (2) Minorities; (3) Grass-roots cadres; (4) Students; (5) Plant farmer households; (6) Livestock farmer households; (7) Transportation workers; (8) Impoverished population; (9) Disabled population; (10) Women; (11) The aged; (12) Single-parent family.

1-5-4 Contents and Indicators Designed for SA

The Assessment mainly consists of 3 aspects, they are as follows:

(1) The assessment on the impact that a project exerts on the local natural resources and environment;

(2) The assessment on the impact that a projects exerts on the local social and economic development;

(3) The assessment on the impact that a project exerts on the stakeholders, including both the positive and negative impact. The indicator selection shall focus on people's production and living.

1-5-5 Conduct Full and Free Consultation with the Stakeholders

Generally, questionnaire survey and statistic data analysis may not fully reflect the attitude of affected persons (APs) toward the project, as well as the potential risks.

Therefore, individual in-depth interview and consultation meeting are about the main concerns. The consult meeting is commonly organized and instructed by the experts, at which the participants can freely present their views on the issues that most local residents are concerned about. Moreover, their statements will be recorded faithfully. By discussion with the APs, the assessment experts can get to know their suggestions to the project planning and implementation, their attitude toward the project, as well as their common worries and concerns. Consultation meeting, together with the statistic data and questionnaire survey, can bring about sound analysis and assessment to the impacts that the project exerts on the local society, economy and various stakeholders.

1-5-6 Data Analysis and Conclusion of the Social Assessment

During the process of questionnaire survey, consultation meeting and the individual in-depth interview, the research Team mainly focused on the stakeholders` ideas and attitudes toward the project. After that, they come to the conclusion and identify the following contents: (A) what are the key factors of the local development; (B) who are the stakeholders; (C) what are the project social effects; (D) what are potential risks; (E) what are people`s attitude toward the project.

1-5-7 Optimize the Project Design and Implementation Solution

Based on full understanding of the stakeholders` ideas, as well as the potential effects and risks of the project, the research Team proposed the optimization of the project design and implementation solution via consultation with the project owner, local government and various stakeholders.

2 Socioeconomic Status and Cultural Background in Project-affected Areas

2-1 Project Overview

2-1-1 Project Goals and Necessity

The World Bank-financed Rural Roads Project of Tongren City aims to upgrade the existing rural gravel roads, build bridges and improve road maintenance in Dejiang County and Sinan County, which are under the jurisdiction of Tongren City, so as to improve their transportation conditions in a sustainable manner. Therefore, the completion of project will improve local road conditions and communication networks, facilitate transportation of local residents and make better use of local resources. Therefore, rich local resources will become active contributing factors to stimulate economic development, and improve income and life quality of local residents.

(1) The project will improve transportation conditions, road networks and maintenance of roads in Dejiang County and Sinan County to promote economic development.

(2) The project can also create more income opportunities for local residents, help them improve their life quality and eradicate poverty.

(3) Moreover, the project can promote population mobility of local residents, broaden their horizons, upgrade their old concepts, and facilitate communication between nationalities so as to realize social integration.

(4) Last but not least, the project will enhance the management capacity and standards of rural roads in the two counties.

2-1-2 Project Composition

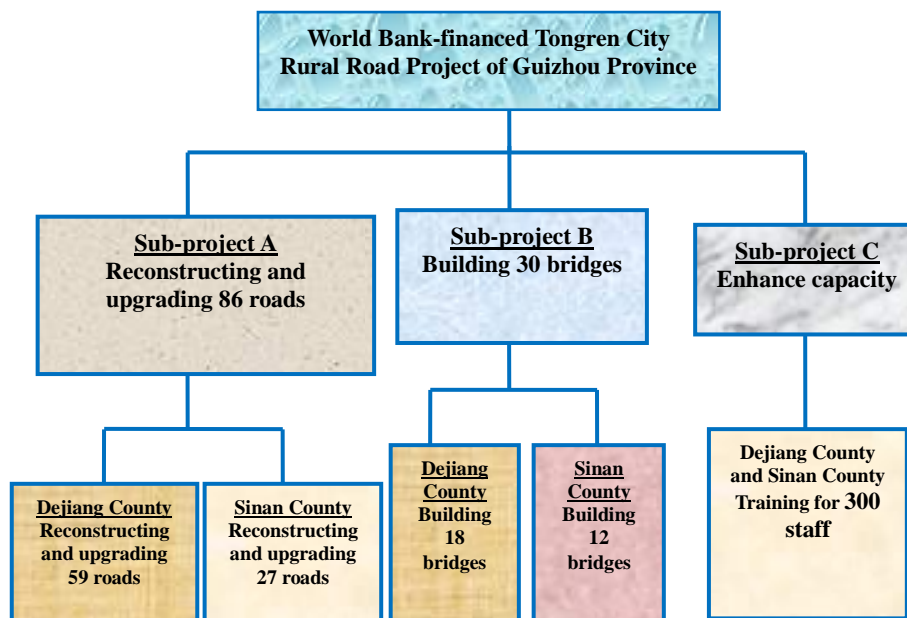
Tongren City Rural Roads Project of Guizhou Province is composed of three sub-projects:

(1) Sub-project A: Reconstruction and upgrading of rural roads. This sub-project mainly aims at upgrading and rebuilding the existing rural soil or gravel roads in Dejiang County and Sinan County to forth-class roads according to national and

provincial technical standards. Specifically, there are 86 rural roads to be upgraded with the total length of about 646.422 kilometers, and the budget fund accounts to 1.23 billion Yuan (205.77 million dollars). There into, 59 roads of about 415.705 kilometers are to be rebuilt in Dejiang County, while 27 roads in Sinan County of about 230.717 kilometers are to be rebuilt.

(2) Sub-project B: Bridge construction. The major goal of this sub-project is to build bridges to connect existing roads in the two counties, to facilitate transportation of local residents in all climates. 30 bridges are planned to be built, including 10 medium bridges and 20 small bridges, totaling to about 838 meters long. In Dejiang County, there are 18 bridges to be constructed (8 medium bridges and 10 small bridges) with the total length of 539.5 meters; 12 bridges (2 medium bridges and 10 small bridges) of 298.5 meters long are to be built in Sinan County.

(3) Sub-project C: Capacity building. To intensify maintenance and management of rural roads, reinforce fund management and enhance personnel qualities, 0.25 million dollars (about 1.5 million Yuan) will be put into use for training 300 staffs on management, construction and practices. As a project for capacity construction, this sub-project doesn't involve land expropriation and housing demolition.



2-2 Project-affected Areas and Benefited Areas

2-2-1 Project-affected Areas

Areas directly affected by the project are Dejiang County and Sinan County under the jurisdiction of Tongren City. According to the survey, land expropriation affects 2 counties, 35 towns and 157 villages. Thereinto, 21 towns (or street offices) and 120 administrative villages in total are affected in Dejiang County; while 14 towns and 37 administrative villages in Sinan County are affected. Refer to Table 2-1 for the list of affected towns and villages.

Table 2-1 Towns and Villages Affected by Land Expropriation

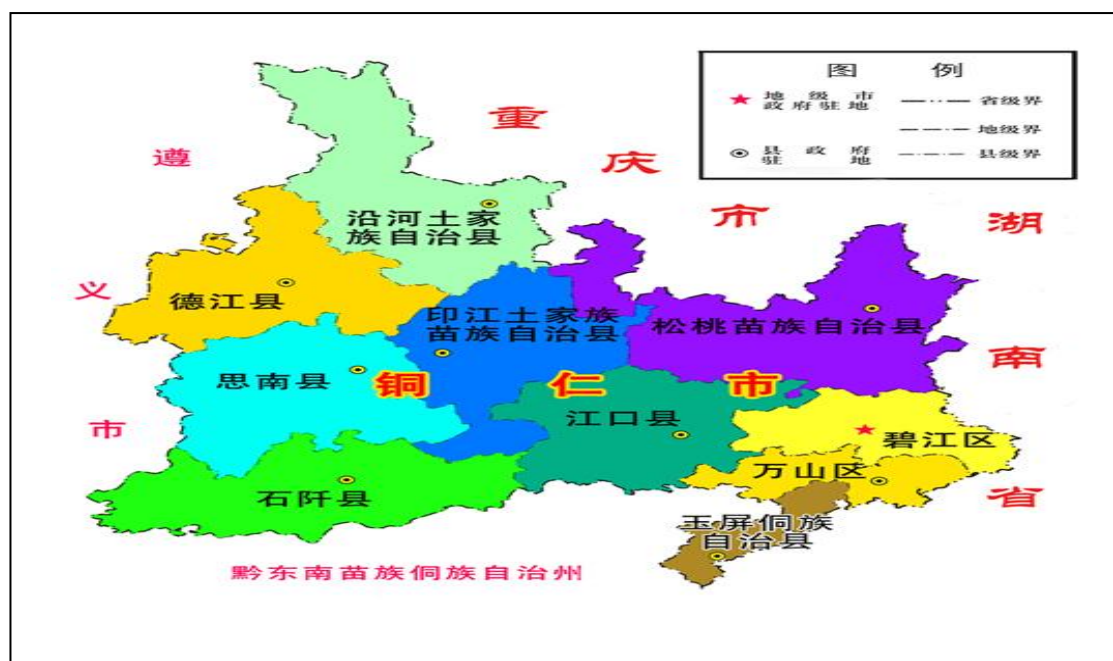
Sub-project	Affected county		Affected town		Affected village	
	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
59 rural roads and 18 bridges	1	Dejiang County	21	Fuxing Town	8	Dongquan Village, Nanxi Village, Yanpen Village, Gonghe Village, Meizi Village, Jia Village, Kedian Village and Nanmu Village
				Longquan Town	5	Naoshui Village, tangba Village, Taoyuan Village, Anshan Village and Dengjia Village
				Jiancha Town	10	Jiancha community, Dahe Village, Longpan Village, Jiantai Village, Chaoxi Village, Chonghua Village, Gaozhu Village, Xiaoxi Village, Songxi Village and Gunping Village
				Shaxi Town	5	Kongshan Village, Wanba community, Longba Village, Huangba Village, Qinba Village
				Hexing Town	11	Hepeng Village, Daxing community, Niaoping Village, Longxi Village, Qinglonggang Village, Chayuan Village, Banping Village, Changxian Village, Dongyuan Village, Baiguo Village and Zhongzhai Village
				Gonghe Town	4	Yanjing Village, Jieshang Village, Shangping Village and Heping Village
				Tongjing Town	15	Liming Village, Tongxin community, Bajiao Village, Jinchao Village, Yuzhu Village, Gaojing Village, Changba Village, Wujiang Village, Qingyuan Village, Jinpen Village, Qilixi Village, Fenghuang Village, Shanshuba Village, Xiaping Village and Xintan Village
				Pingyuan Town	1	Sihe Village
				Langan Town	8	Xinglong community, Loufang Village, Huoshi Village, Jinpen Village, Dalong Village, Datuwan Village, Changyuan Village and Longzhai Village
				Changfeng Town	7	Changfeng community, Tongba Village, Zhongzhuang Village, Nongchen Village, Xianjin Village, Duoping Village and Changwan Village
				Wenping Town	9	Wenping community, Tuodi Village, Triangle Village, Tongxin Village, Zhayu Village, Garden Village, Changxing Village, Tiekeng Village and Fengxiang Village
				Changbao Town	3	Triangle Village, Shangbao Village and Dazhaitou Village
				Yantang Town	8	Horizontal community, Pioneer Village, Xinchun Village, Qingshuitang Village, Luqing Village, Gaojiawan Village, Chawotuo Village and Shanshuba Village
				Quankou Town	6	Mala Village, Xinlian Village, Xinba Village, Zhuchang Village, Dayuan Village and Xintang Village
				Qianjia Town	1	Meijia Village
				Qinglong Street	1	Qiaotou Community
				Fengxiangxi Town	7	Fengpu Village, Tognwan Village, Zhuangyan Village, Zhaishang Village, Xisha Village, Yuanchang Village and Xingjie Village
				Yushui Street	1	Xinzhai Community
				Chaodi Town	6	Tengxi Village, Chenyuan Village, Chaodi Community, Tangba Village, Qinggangba Village and Shangping Village
				Gaoshan Town	1	Union Village
				Jingjiao Town	3	Xinkeng Village, Guanlin Village and Qingqiushu Village
Total of Dejiang County			21		120	

Sub-project	Affected county		Affected town		Affected village	
	No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
27 rural roads and 12 bridges	1	Sinan County	14	Wenjiadian Town	3	Tunshan Village, Qunshan Village and Red Flag Village
			14	Wengxi Town	8	Sangxing Village, Alliance Village, Victory Village, Long March Village, Minshan Village, Tangjaiba Village, Antang Village and Shangbatian Village
			14	Sandaoshui Town	3	Xinmin Village, Xintang Village and Shuanghe Village
			14	Donghua Town	2	Taxi Village and Dongguaxi Village
			14	Kuanping Town	2	Liangtianba Village and Defence Village
			14	Tianjiao Town	2	Nanshan Village and Meizibao Village
			14	Qinggangpo	2	Tianzhuang Village and Chaxi Village
			14	Yangjiaao	4	Wangdaping Village, nangan Village, Guantianba Village and Tujing Village
			14	Zhangjiazhai	1	Jinggang Village
			14	Liangshuijing	1	Guankouchang Village
			14	Daheba	4	Dayuanzi Village, Tiaoshan Village, Tianba Village and Majiashan Village
			14	Hepengxi	1	Liangshuiqing Village
			14	Silin Town	3	Zhongling Village, Ganchangba Village and Fenglian Village
			14	Sitang Town	1	Shanxing Village
Total of Sinan County			14		37	
Total	2		35		157	

Data source: *Project Socioeconomic Survey*

2-2-2 Project-benefited Areas

Areas directly benefited from the project are Dejiang County and Sinan County under the jurisdiction of Tongren City, while indirectly-benefited areas cover other districts (and counties) of Tongren City, Zunyi City, Qiandongnan Autonomous Prefecture, etc. (see Picture 2-1). According to the survey, the project will directly benefit 21 towns and 134 villages in Dejiang County, 14 towns and 59 Villages in Sinan County and 1 town and 2 villages in Wuchuan County , Zunyi City. The directly-benefited population totals to 333.6 thousand, accounting for 35.10% of the



total population of the area (see Table 2-2).

Picture 2-1 Project Benefited Areas
Table 2-2 Project Benefited Areas and Population

Benefited County	Benefited Town	Benefited Village (village)	Benefited Household (household)	Total Benefited Population (person)	Percentage of Benefited Population in Total Population of a Town (%)
Dejiang County	Fuxing town	11	4862	24414	66.77
	Longquan town	6	1760	6925	47.91
	Qiancha town	8	5967	22570	53.00
	Shaxi town	7	1378	5389	38.53
	Hexing town	13	6540	20191	76.35
	Gonghe town	10	4351	13896	59.82
	Tongjing town	11	4067	15703	58.96
	Pingyuan town	4	1500	5560	36.05
	Nangan county	7	2735	10757	62.18
	Wenping town	8	3737	13149	62.75
	Changbao town	4	2345	10800	35.58
	Gaoshan town	1	386	1156	6.56
	Qianjia town	3	1249	3781	26.10
	Yantang town	3	936	3496	20.65
	Quankou town	7	1951	8886	32.86
	Qinglong street office	4	13014	39288	42.00
	Fengxiangxi town	9	4757	17190	59.05
	Changfeng town	7	2741	11323	59.67
	Chaodi town	6	3951	14630	65.53
	Jingjiao town	4	2279	8158	46.22
Yushui street office	1	2360	4683	6.77	
Wuchang county	Shichao town	2	514	2053	15.51
Sinan County	Daheba town	8	2184	9178	37.92
	Donghua town	1	291	1122	8.21
	Liangshuijing town	2	1444	4580	14.45
	Silin town	6	1701	6091	42.93
	Wenjiadian town	3	807	3280	20.18
	Sandaoshui town	7	1916	8321	40.57
	Wengxi town	14	4306	17593	57.73
	Kuanping town	6	1396	6693	42.51
	Tianqiao town	2	393	1884	11.63
	Qinggangpo town	1	226	904	3.28
	Yangjiaao town	4	1082	4503	20.93
	Zhangjiazhai town	3	635	2921	12.08
	Hepengxi town	1	364	1596	8.92
	Sitang town	1	393	968	1.42
Total		195	90518	333632	35.10

Data source: *Project resettlement and socioeconomic survey*

2-3 Demographic Prospects in Project-affected Areas

As the Project-affected area, Tongren City is located in the northeast of Guizhou Province and lies in the slope zone between Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and the hilly land of west Hunan Province. Located in the heart of Wuling Mountain area, it has long been known as Portal of Eastern Guizhou. Mountainous regions cover most area of the

city, accounting for 67.8% of total area, while hills for 28.3% and other landforms for 3.9%. Currently it administers 2 districts (Bijiang District and Wanshan District) and 8 counties (Jiangkou, Shiqian, Sinan, Dejiang, Yuping, Yinjiang, Songtao, Yanhe). Among them, Dejiang County and Sinan County are directly affected by the project.

2-3-1 Size and Growth Trend of Population

Although the Project-affected areas are mostly mountainous, the Wujiang River flows across both Dejiang County and Sinan County. Due to this convenient water transport, the two counties got developed in early times. As population density is 178 persons per square kilometers in Dejiang County and 225 in Sinan County, which exceeds the average population density of Tongren City and even the average level of the whole country, it is obvious that the two counties are densely populated (see Picture 2-2).

Due to the backward social and economic development level, the project-affected areas experienced massive population outflow in recent years, as plenty of labor forces have migrated to prosperous coastal regions for work and business. According to statistics, in 2012, the registered population of Dejiang County and Sinan County amounted to 525.6 thousand and 670.8 thousand respectively, while their permanent population only remained 367.1 thousand and 497.9 thousand. This indicates that population outflow of the two counties both exceeded 100 thousand people (see Table 2-3).

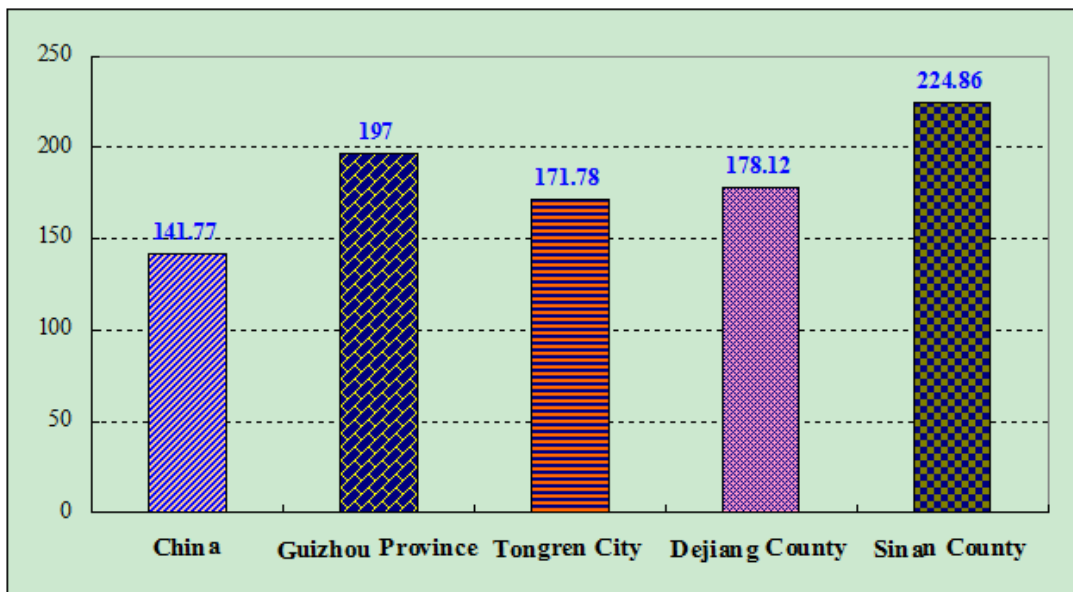


Fig 2-2 Population Density in the Project-affected Areas

Table 2-3 Size and Growth Trend of Population in Project-affected Areas

(Unit: Ten thousand)

Year	Tongren City		Dejiang County		Sinan County	
	Registered population	Permanent population	Registered population	Permanent population	Registered population	Permanent population
2000	376	364.85	45	43.79	55	61.82
2001	373	374.77	43	44.29	61	62.52
2002	373	379.04	43.8	44.74	61.4	63.13
2003	386.34	386.34	45	45	62	63.5
2004	390.05	390.05	46	45.61	63	64.23
2005	388.22	364.79	47	45.93	63	64.7
2006	394.66	354.17	48	43.83	64	62.76
2007	403.56	341.73	49	40.81	65	57.29
2008	409.02	333.78	50	39.79	66	54.96
2009	415.56	321.55	50.1	38.30	66	52.44
2010	421.7	309.63	51	36.84	67	49.99
2011	427.20	308.00	53.18	36.62	67.71	49.72
2012	426.46	309.44	52.56	36.71	67.08	49.79

Data source: Statistical Yearbook of All Counties and Cities in China, Guizhou Statistical Yearbook.

2-3-2 Demographic Structure

Demographic structure is a crucial aspect of population development. The demographic structure in project-affected areas will be analyzed from three aspects—gender, age and nationality.

(1) Gender structure. According to the 2010 population census, male-female ratio of permanent population in Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County is 104.1: 100, 102.0: 100 and 101.2: 100 respectively, which is lower than that in Guizhou Province and in whole country (see Table 2-4). As these ratios are within the range of normal value (107:100), it can be concluded that gender imbalance does not exist.

Table 2-4 Gender Structure in Project-affected Areas in 2010

Area	China	Guizhou Province	Project-affected area		
			Tongren City	Dejiang County	Sinan County
Total population	133972.49	3474.65	309.32	36.79	49.93
Male population	68685.26	1795.15	157.74	18.58	25.11
Female population	65287.23	1679.50	151.58	18.21	24.82
Sex ratio (100 for female)	105.20	106.89	104.07	102.05	101.16

Data source: Sixth National Population Census in 2010, Sixth Population Census of Guizhou Province in 2010 and Sixth Population Census of Tongren Region in 2010.

(2) Age structure. According to population census in 2010, the percentage of population of 65-year-olds and above in total permanent population of Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County is 9.77%, 11.09% and 9.08% respectively, and their dependency ratio is 61.13%, 73.55% and 65.87% respectively. In the light of the standard of an aging society (the percentage of population of 65-year-olds and above in total population exceeds 7%), the Project-affected areas have stepped into an aging society. Moreover, as plenty of young people in Project-affected areas go out for work in cities, it substantially increases the proportion of children and elders in permanent population, making it highly above the average provincial and national level (see Table 2-5). This indicates that population aging in Project-affected areas becomes more severe and dependency burden is heavier.

Table 2-5 Age Structure of Population in Project-affected Areas in 2010

Area	China	Guizhou	Project-affected Area		
			Tongren City	Dejiang County	Sinan County
Percentage of population of 0~14 years (%)	16.60	25.22	28.17	31.29	30.63
Percentage of population of 15~64 years (%)	74.53	66.21	62.06	57.62	60.29
Percentage of population of 65 years and above (%)	8.87	8.57	9.77	11.09	9.08
Dependency ratio	34.18	51.03	61.13	73.55	65.87

Data source: *Sixth National Population Census in 2010, Sixth Population Census of Guizhou Province in 2010 and Sixth Population Census of Tongren region in 2010.*

(3) Ethnic structure. Project-affected areas are a place where minorities aggregate. According to the sixth population census in 2010, percentage of minority population in total permanent population of Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County is 70.02%, 86.25% and 50.45% respectively. It can be seen that minority population is larger than Han population in project-affected areas. According to the research of social assessment team, the rapid increase of percentage of minority population mainly happened after reform and opening-up, as China intensified policy support for minorities at that time. Minorities could enjoy preferential policies in aspects such as admission to university and childbearing, etc. Subsequently, minority villages have been successively established in Project-affected areas, and many local residents change their nationalities from Han to ethnic minority. As a matter of fact, local Han residents have no difference from ethnic minorities in terms of lifestyle,

customs and cultural traditions, etc.

Table 2-6 Ethnic Structure of Population in Project-affected Areas in 2010

Area	China	Guizhou Province	Project-affected areas		
			Tongren City	Dejiang County	Sinan County
Population of Han nationality (ten thousand persons)	122593.26	2219.85	92.72	5.06	24.74
Percentage of Han people in total population (%)	91.51	63.89	29.98	13.75	49.55
Population of ethnic minorities (ten thousand persons)	11379.22	1254.80	216.60	31.73	25.19
Percentage of ethnic minority people in total population (%)	8.49	36.11	70.02	86.25	50.45

Data source: *Sixth National Population Census in 2010, Sixth Population Census of Guizhou Province in 2010 and Sixth Population Census of Tongren region in 2010.*

2-3-3 Education Status of Project Areas

Project-affected areas are remote mountainous region and the gathering residence of minorities. Although elementary education is quite advantageous in Sinan and Dejiang with a large number of students being admitted to national key universities, their socioeconomic development is still far lower than that in prosperous coastal areas, which leads to brain drain. As a result, the present education level of permanent population keeps far below the national level. According to population census in 2010, illiteracy rate of 15-year-olds and above in Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County is 11.10%, 15.33% and 13.31% respectively, which apparently exceeds national average rate (4.08%); population with university education per 100 thousand people is only 4389, 3742 and 3641 separately, which even reaches no more than a half of national average value (see Table 2-7).

Table 2-7 Education Level of Population in Project-affected Areas

Area	China	Guizhou Province	Project-affected area		
			Tongren City	Dejiang County	Sinan County
Illiterate population of 15 years old and above (ten thousand persons)	5465.66	303.85	24.72	0.83	1.24
Illiteracy rate of population of 15 years old and above (%)	4.08	8.74	11.10	15.33	13.31
Population with university education per 100 thousand people (person)	8930	5292	4389	3742	3641
Population with senior high school education per 100 thousand people (person)	14032	7282	7183	6461	7394
Population with junior high school education per 100 thousand people (person)	38788	29789	30252	28656	29209
Population with primary school education per 100 thousand people (person)	26779	39373	40306	40213	41213

Data source: *The Sixth National Population Census in 2010, The Sixth Population Census of Guizhou Province in 2010 and Sixth Population Census of Tongren Region in 2010.*

2-3-4 Urban and Rural Population Distribution

The project-affected area still has a large concentration of rural residents due to a lower rate of urbanization. In 2012, urbanization rate of Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County was 32.1%, 31.2% and 35.0% respectively, less than half of national urbanization rate (See Table 2-8). In recent years, however, a large number of population have shifted from rural area to urban area for work and business, as a result of rapid social economic development in Sinan County and Dejiang County. Consequently, local population urbanization level is improving rapidly. Now, Sinan County and Dejiang County are actively applying for the qualification of “county upgraded to city”. According to the plan, these two counties would sharply expand in area and population, which would accordingly improve local urbanization level.

Table 2-8 Urban and Rural Population Distribution of Project-affected Area in 2012

Area	China	Guizhou	Project-affected area		
			Tongren	Dejiang	Sinan
Urban population(Ten thousand)	71182	1268.52	99.33	11.45	17.43
Rural population(Ten thousand)	64222	2215.48	210.11	25.26	32.36
Urbanization rate (%)	52.6	36.4	32.1	31.2	35.0

Data source: *China Statistical Yearbook* (2013); *Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province* (2013); *People's Government Work Report of Dejiang County* (2013); *People's Government Work Report of Sinan County* (2013).

2-4 Economic Development of Project-affected Area

The project-affected area, located in western China, is the hinterland of Wuling Mountain Area. Previously, economic development in this area was relatively backward due to poor geographical location, scarce land resources and short time of exploitation. Hence, GDP per capita and income per capita are low. Both Dejiang County and Sinan County which are directly affected by the project are poor counties recognized by the State. Nevertheless, the project-affected area also has its own advantages, mainly including better ecological environment, abundant natural resources and sufficient labor supply. Besides, many preferential policies have been provided for the development of this area with implementation of Western China Development Strategy. Recently, the project-affected area has shown a fast growing

tendency in economic development by giving full play to the advantages of backwardness. In summary, economic development in the project-affected area has the following characteristics:

1. Though economic development level is relatively backward and GDP per capita is still low, the project-affected area has great potential and bright development perspective. It is now in a fast catching up momentum .

As project-affected area is located in the mountain area of western China, its economic development is relatively lagging behind other areas. According to the statistics, total GDP of Dejiang County and Sinan County in 2013 was 6.006 billion Yuan and 7.366 billion Yuan respectively; per capita GDP of both counties was 16341 Yuan and 14778 Yuan respectively. These were equivalent to only 71.29% and 64.47% of per capita GDP of Guizhou Province, as well as 38.99% and 35.26% of national per capita GDP in the same year (See Figure 2-3 and Table 2-9).

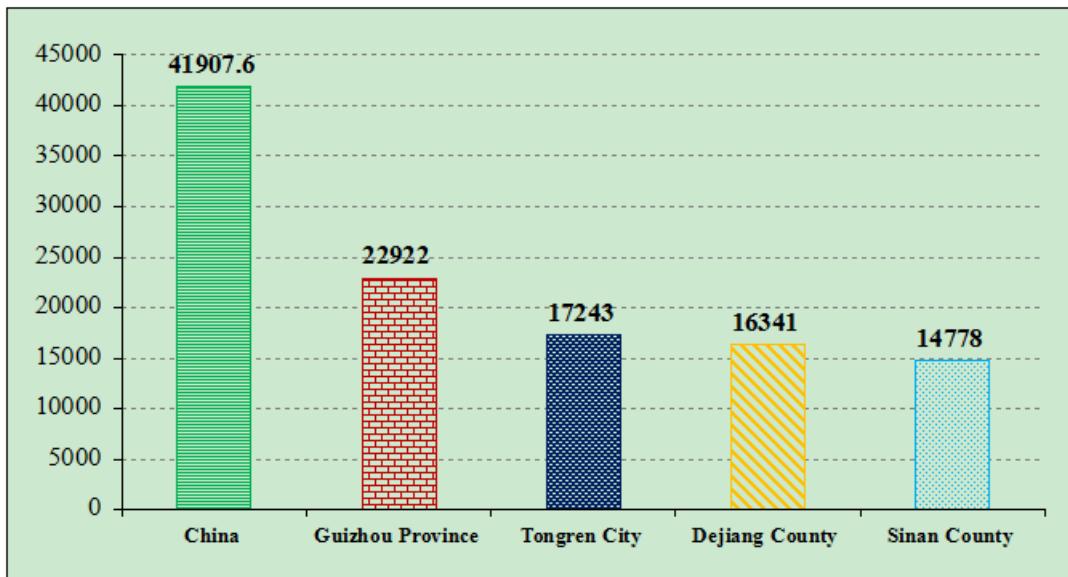


Fig 2-3 GDP per capita in Project-affected Areas (Yuan)

Regardless of relatively backward economic development, the project-affected area still has great development potential. In recent years, the project-affected area has been making the most of second-mover advantage to accelerate economic development. By doing so, this area is now speedily catching up with others in economy. Moreover, the project-affected area still maintains high economic growth speed while China experiences slower economic growth. The statistics indicate that both Dejiang County and Sinan County keep a 17% growth in local GDP in 2013. This is 9 percentages

higher than national GDP growth of 7.67% (See Table 2-10).

Table 2-9 Economic Development of Project-affected Area in 2013

Comparison object		Total GDP (100 million Yuan)	GDP Per capita (Yuan)	Disposable income of urban residents per capita (Yuan)	Rural net income per capita (Yuan)
China		568845.2	41907.6	26955	8896
Guizhou		8006.8	22922	20667	5434
Tongren		535.22	17243	18366	5397
Dejiang		60.06	16341	17632	4783
Sinan		73.66	14778	17719	5012
Comparison among project-affected area and China in economic development level	Guizhou/China	1.41%	54.70%	76.67%	61.08%
	Tongren/China	0.09%	41.15%	68.14%	60.67%
	Tongren/Guizhou	6.68%	75.22%	88.87%	99.32%
	Dejiang/China	0.01%	38.99%	65.41 %	53.77%
	Dejiang/Guizhou	0.75%	71.29%	85.31%	88.02%
	Dejiang/Tongren	11.22%	94.77%	96.00%	88.62%
	Sinan/China	0.01%	35.26%	65.74%	56.34%
	Sinan/Guizhou	0.92%	64.47%	85.73%	92.13%
Sinan/Tongren	13.76%	85.70%	96.48 %	92.87%	

Data source: *China Statistical Yearbook* (2014) from National Bureau of Statistics; *Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province* (2014); *Statistical Bulletin for National Economy and Social Development of Dejiang County in 2013*; *Statistical Bulletin for National Economy and Social Development of Sinan County in 2013*.

Table 2-10 Economic Growth of Project-affected Area Since 2000

Year	Total GDP (100 million Yuan)					Per Capita GDP (Yuan)				
	Dejiang	Sinan	Tongren	Guizhou	China	Dejiang	Sinan	Tongren	Guizhou	China
2000	8.89	10.50	63.64	1029.92	99214.55	2045	1709	1709	2759	7857.7
2001	8.94	10.93	67.30	1133.27	109655.17	2030	1758	1786	3000	8621.7
2002	9.80	11.72	73.53	1243.43	120332.69	2202	1866	1930	3257	9398.1
2003	9.98	11.77	85.98	1426.34	135822.76	2221	1857	2236	3701	10542.0
2004	11.32	14.30	101.07	1677.80	159878.34	2495	2236	2603	4317	12335.6
2005	14.21	17.88	128.05	1979.06	184937.37	3104	2774	2849	5052	14185.4
2006	16.25	21.12	147.47	2270.89	216314.43	3526	3254	3741	5759	16499.7
2007	19.83	26.16	179.17	2741.90	265810.31	3505	3238	4519	6915	20169.5
2008	23.32	29.13	216.42	3333.40	314045.43	5283	4630	5842	9855	23707.7
2009	27.34	33.69	251.74	3912.68	340902.81	6156	5339	6748	10971	25607.5
2010	32.32	40.24	293.62	4602.16	401512.80	8604	7857	9304	13119	30015.1
2011	39.78	49.31	357.96	5701.84	473104.05	10831	9889	11622	16413	35197.8
2012	50.52	62.40	457.91	6852.2	519470.10	13779	12541	14833	19710	38420.4
2013	60.06	73.66	535.22	8006.79	568845.21	16341	14778	17243	22922	41907.6

Data source: *China Statistical Yearbook* (Over the years) from National Bureau of Statistics; *Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province* (Over the years) from Statistics Bureau of Guizhou Province; *Statistical Bulletin for National Economy and Social Development of Dejiang County* (Over the years); *Statistical Bulletin for National Economy and Social Development of Sinan County* (Over the years).

2. Rural population is still a majority of the population in the project-affected

area. Resident income level of this area is lower, and large income gap between urban and rural residents still exists.

The project-affected area is still an area dominated by rural population. According to statistics, among permanent population of Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County in 2012, rural population occupied 67.9%, 68.8% and 65% of total population respectively. In addition, income of both local rural and urban residents is lower, which is far below the national average income standard. In 2013, disposable income of urban residents per capita in Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County was 18,366, 17,632 and 17,719 Yuan respectively, which was only 68.14%, 65.41% and 65.74% of national average standard accordingly; meanwhile, rural net income per capita was 5,397, 4,783 and 5,012 Yuan, which was only 60.67%, 53.77% and 56.34% of national average accordingly (See Figure 2-4 and Table 2-10). Furthermore, recently, in spite of rapid economic growth in project-affected area, rural-urban disparity is still a prominent problem. This area is still facing constraints of urban-rural dual structure. The statistics show that income ratio between urban and rural residents of Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County in 2013 was 3.40:1, 3.68:1 and 3.54: 1 respectively (Table 2-9).

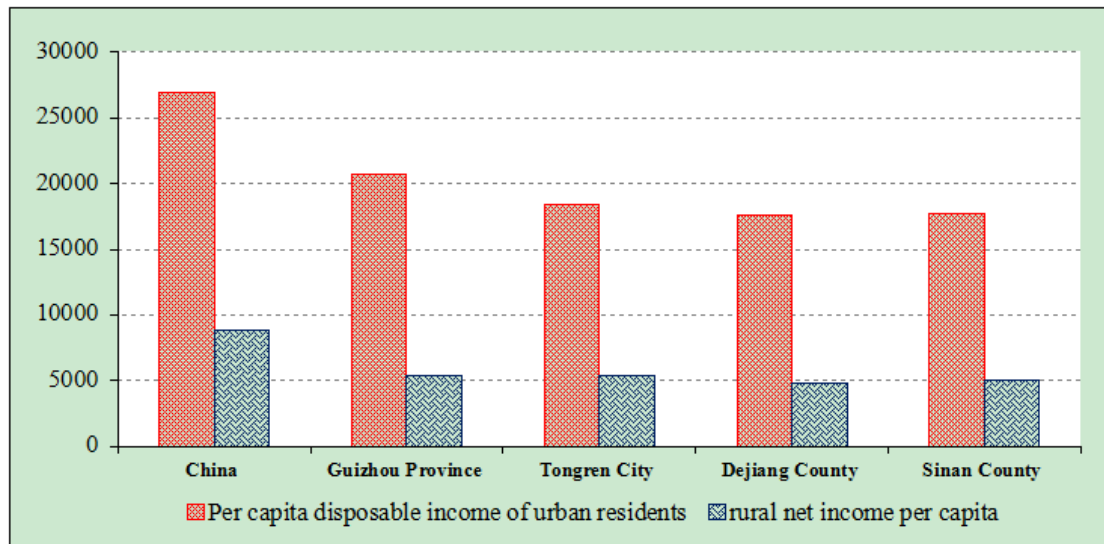


Fig. 2-4 Income of Resident in the Project-affected Area

3. The project-affected area is now in the stage of fast industrialization and urbanization, and rural-urban migration is quite frequent.

As an agriculture-dominated region, the project-affected area has extremely weak industrial base. In 2012, secondary industry of Tongren City, Dejiang County and

Sinan County accounted for only 28.8%, 19.4% and 23.3% respectively. This indicates that the industrialization level of project-affected area is still low (See Table 2-11). For the past few years, the project-affected area has implemented the strategy of “enhancing county with industry” in order to vigorously promote industrialization. In this way, a good momentum has shown in the industrial economy with larger amount, faster growing rate and higher industrial efficiency. Following transition of industrial structure, rural labor force starts to shift from agriculture sector to urban non-agriculture sector. This significantly speeds up industrialization process. According to statistical data, total registered population of Dejiang County in 2012 was 525,600, but only 367,100 people were permanent residents as 158,500 people had immigrated to urban area; in the meantime, total registered population of Sinan County was 670,800 while the permanent population was 497,900, since 172,900 people had moved to urban area (See 2-12). On the basis of development planning for Dejiang County and Sinan County, these two counties are applying for qualification of administrative city. In the near future, they are expected to become regional central cities with a population of about 300,000.

Table 2-11 Industrial Structure of Project-affected Area in 2012

Project-affected area	Primary industry		Secondary industry		Tertiary industry	
	Output value (100 million Yuan)	Proportion (%)	Output value (100 million Yuan)	Proportion (%)	Output value (100 million Yuan)	Proportion (%)
Tongren City	123.93	27.1	131.79	28.8	202.19	44.1
Dejiang County	17.39	34.4	9.80	19.4	23.33	46.2
Sinan County	19.47	31.2	14.53	23.3	28.40	45.5

Data source: *Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province* (2013).

Table 2-12 Urbanization Level of Project-affected Area in 2012

Area	China	Guizhou	Tongren	Dejiang	Sinan
Total registered population (Ten thousand)	135404	4249.48	426.46	52.56	67.08
Total permanent population (Ten thousand)	135404	3484.00	309.44	36.71	49.79
Urban population (Ten thousand)	71182	1268.52	99.33	11.45	17.43
Rural population (Ten thousand)	64222	2215.48	210.11	25.26	32.36
Urbanization rate (%)	52.6	36.4	32.1	31.2	35.0

Data source: *China Statistical Yearbook* (2013); *Statistical Yearbook of Guizhou Province* (2013); *People's Government Work Report of Dejiang County* (2013); *People's Government Work Report of Sinan County* (2013).

4. In project-affected area, the rural region still lacks adequate infrastructure;

traffic capacity yet cannot well meet the travel demands of local resident because of the low-level rural roads in countryside. Therefore, local government and residents have a strong desire to accelerate rural road construction.

As the project-affected area is located in the transitional slop zone from Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau to West Hunan Hill, the mountainous region covers 67.8% and hills take up 28.3% of the whole area. There are many beautiful and natural mountains as well as rivers within this area. All these contribute to rich tourism resources of this area (See Figure 2-5 and Figure 2-6).



Figure 2-5 Rural Scenery of Dejiang County



Figure 2-6 Rural Scenery of Sinan County

However, the complex landforms also result in many natural barriers, making it difficult for local road construction. In the past few years, local government has ramped up investment in transportation infrastructure. This has greatly improved local transportation condition. However, as for Dejiang County and Sinan County, the asphalt (cement) road has only connected 20.5% and 21.3% of administrative villages respectively. It is still difficult for many local rural residents to travel, farm and gain water supply. According to social assessment report, both local government and residents believe that rural road improvement plays the most important role in bettering local residents' life quality. They are eager for upgrading of the local roads. Thus, generally local residents hope that project construction can start as soon as possible, so as to improve the local transportation conditions as early as possible.

2-5 Natural Resources and Their Property Right System in Project-affected Area

Project-affected area is quite abundant in natural resources, including not only mineral resources such as coal, iron, pyrite, fluorite and marble, but also various precious traditional Chinese medicines, e.g. gastrodia elata and ginkgo. Specialties like gastrodia elata and flue-cured tobacco from Dejiang and Sinan are sold well both at home and abroad. Since property right of natural resources such as land and minerals has been clearly defined in Chinese law, property right system regarding these resources has also been established in project-affected area, including the ethnic minority areas.

2-5-1 Cultivated Land Resource and Its Property Right System

Mountains and hills are the dominant terrain of Dejiang County and Sinan County. Thus, cultivated land resource and cultivated area per capita in these two counties are limited. Statistics demonstrate that cultivated area per capita for agricultural population of Dejiang County in 2013 was only 0.76 mu, and only two towns of the whole county exceed 1 mu of cultivated area per capita; cultivated area per capita for agricultural population of Sinan County in the same year was 0.7 mu, and only one town exceed 1 mu (See 2-13).

Table 2-13 Cultivated Area Per Capita of Project-affected Area

Affected area County name	Dejiang County			Affected area County name	Sinan County		
	Agricultural population (Person)	Cultivated area (Mu)	Per capita cultivated area (Mu/Person)		Agricultural population (Person)	Cultivated area (Mu)	Per capita cultivated area (Mu/Person)
Qinglong	22401	9480	0.42	Sitang	35860	15105	0.42
Jiancha	36195	31485	0.87	Tangtou	44632	26445	0.59
Chaodi	20641	13725	0.66	Xujiaba	36853	22185	0.60
Fengxiangxi	24497	15240	0.62	Dabachang	27481	22830	0.83
Wenping	19607	14100	0.72	Wenjiadian	15330	11550	0.75
Fuxing	32518	22785	0.70	Yinwuxi	33105	17160	0.52
Hexing	22478	21120	0.94	Hepengxi	17231	12120	0.70
Gonghe	21755	11640	0.54	Zhangjiashai	23266	18450	0.79
Yantang	17094	18525	1.08	Sunjiaba	19479	11370	0.58
Longquan	15015	11790	0.79	Qinggangpo	26567	20115	0.76
Qianjia	14761	10605	0.72	Wengxi	29205	25830	0.88
Shaxi	13772	11790	0.86	Liangshuijing	30635	19875	0.65
Nangan	15187	14790	0.97	Shaojiaqiao	35519	22350	0.63
Pingyuan	14811	10740	0.73	Daheba	23334	18150	0.78
Quankou	24312	20235	0.83	Tingziba	26701	9870	0.37
Gaoshan	16189	15150	0.94	Xiangba	14082	20640	1.47
Changbao	27287	11220	0.41	Changba	15779	11430	0.72

Affected area	Dejiang County			Affected area	Sinan County		
County name	Agricultural population (Person)	Cultivated area (Mu)	Per capita cultivated area (Mu/Person)	County name	Agricultural population (Person)	Cultivated area (Mu)	Per capita cultivated area (Mu/Person)
Tongjing	27796	17550	0.63	Banqiao	13550	10650	0.79
Jingjiao	15971	19020	1.19	Silin	13660	12990	0.95
Changfeng	15711	15015	0.96	Donghua	13290	10125	0.76
Total	417998	316005	0.76	Hujiawan	14964	11430	0.76
				Kuanping	15172	10770	0.71
				Fengyun	16870	13275	0.79
				Sandaoshui	19866	13305	0.67
				Tianqiao	15615	11550	0.74
				Xinglong	16149	10875	0.67
				Yangjiaao	21087	15225	0.72
				State-run farm	--	6570	--
				Total	615282	432240	0.70

Data source: *Statistical Yearbook of Dejiang County, Statistical Yearbook of Sinan County.*

Currently, China is implementing the socialist public ownership of land, namely, state ownership and collective ownership. Land within urban districts is owned by the State; land in rural and suburban districts, excluding those portions which belong to the State in accordance with the law, belongs to farmer collectives; house site, private plots and hilly land are also owned collectively by farmers.

Farmers collectively owned land is contracted out to the members of local collective economic organization for farming, forestry, livestock and fisheries production. Duration of such contract is 30 years. Contract between contract-issuing party and contractor shall be signed, so as to define rights and obligations of both parties. Contractors for land operation are obliged to protect and use the land rationally according to the usages specified in the contract. Contracted land management rights of farmers shall be protected by law. Both women and men enjoy equal rights regarding rural land contract law. At the same time, the State practices control system on the usage of land. The State has compiled overall plan of land utilization. In this plan, land is divided into agricultural land, construction land and unused land based on land usages. Additionally, the State rigidly restricts transfer of agriculture land to construction land, control total land area transferring to construction, and give special protection to cultivated land.

2-5-2 Mineral Resource and Its Property Right System

Dejiang County reserves a large number of various high grade mineral resources, mainly including coal, iron, fluorite, marble, kaolin, clay soil, gypsum, super limestone,

etc. Proven mineral reserves include 97.24 million tons of coal, 44.26 million tons of iron ore, 191.80 million tons of pyrite, 5.4 million cubic meters of clay soil and 7.7 million cubic meters of fluorite ore. Thereinto, Dejiang Renfa Coal Mine and Shaxi Coal Factory are the largest coal production base in the region; high-quality limestone and barite are mainly distributed along the Coast of Wujiang River, which creates a favorable condition for development of building materials industry; marble has highly exploitation value because of its centralized distribution, wide varieties and high grades.

Sinan County is not only an important base of primary agricultural products such as cooking oil, flue-cured tobacco, silkworm cocoon, commercial cattle and pigs for the whole province, but also the high-quality flue-cured tobacco production base county and the key eco-agriculture county of the whole nation. Its main mineral resources cover coal, iron, pyrite, realgar, orpiment, barite, marble, etc. Proven reserves for coal, iron ore, pyrite and marble are 26.36, 4.35, 15.47 and 300 million tons respectively; prospective reserves of decorative stone resources exceed 1 billion cubic meters, which potentially can create more than 3 trillion Yuan of economic value. This would help to develop Sinan County into the largest stone development and processing base of Guizhou and even southwestern China.

In China, ownership of mineral resources belongs to the State; State ownership of surface and underground mineral resources shall not be changed by reason of variance in ownership or use right of the land to which they are attached. It is forbidden to exploit mineral resources within natural reserves and important scenic spot designated by the State, sites of unmovable historical relics and historic resort under the State's key protection, regions delimited for ports, airport and national defense facilities, and within a certain distance next to important rivers, dams, railways, highways, industrial zone, large water conservancy facilities and urban municipal facilities, without permission of relevant responsible departments authorized by the State Council. Meanwhile, Article 10 of *Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China* has also provided that "In mining mineral resources in national autonomous areas, the State should give consideration to the interests of those areas and make arrangements favourable to the areas' economic development and to the production and well-being of the local minority nationalities."

2-5-3 Forest Resource and Its Property Right System

Project-affected area has a subtropical humid monsoon climate, which has four distinct seasons and significant vertical climate difference. The climate is characterized by rich heat, appropriate sunlight and abundant rainwater. Most of the area is mild and humid. For this reason, the project-affected area is abundant in forest resources. Furthermore, vegetation here is well protected. Especially in recent years, owing to implementation of “Convert Marginal Farmland Back to Forests” strategy, local people become more active in afforestation and forest protection. By doing this, the ecological environment of the places that once have fragile ecological environment and severe stony desertification as well as soil erosion has been significantly improved. As for 2013, total forest area of Dejiang County has reached 1.525 million mu, timber growing stock has amounted to 3.33 million cubic meters, and forest coverage rate of the whole county has achieved 49.21%; in the meanwhile, Sinan County has achieved 1.399 million mu of total forest area, and forest coverage rate has reached up to 41.8%.

In China, rural woodland is mainly owned collectively. In the past few years, project-affected area has reformed the collective forest right system. By this way, woodland contract management right and forest ownership are contracted to farmer household of local collective economic organization, under the premise that the woodland remains collectively owned. Duration of contract is 70 years. The contractor have the right to continue the contract in accordance with relevant State regulations after the 70-year contract duration. After defining the contact relationship, local responsible department shall conduct boundary settlement and registration by law. As a result, national-unified form of woodland right certificate would be issued.

2-6 History, Customs and Culture of Project-affected Area

The project-affected area is located in the middle and lower reaches of Wu River in Guizhou Province, where there has been human habitation long ago. The ancestors of Gelao people, Tujia people and Miao people were the indigenous people living here in the past. They mainly inhabited along the banks of Wu River and its major tributaries. They mastered the slash-and-burn agriculture and made their living by fishing, hunting, pasturing and farming.

During the Spring and Autumn Period, the affected area was part of the southern

territory of State of Ba (an ancient state in southwest China), and was later governed by Kingdom of Yelang (also an ancient state in southwest China). In the Qin Dynasty, China established the system of prefectures and counties, according to which the affected area was subordinate to Qianzhong County. In the Han Dynasty, "Qianzhong County" was replaced by "Wuling County". In the Tang and Song Dynasties, the affected area was under the jurisdiction of Si Zhou (Zhou is an ancient administrative division of China). In the Yuan Dynasty, China established a pacification superintendency to govern the affected area. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, it was under the jurisdiction of a prefecture (Fu in Chinese); during the ROC (Republic of China) period, it was governed by an administrative commissioner's office. In feudal times, China's central government applied the native chieftain system in remote regions inhabited by ethnic groups like the affected area, which allowed the natives to govern their native affairs. The native governors obtained their office, land and governorship through inheritance. In the eleventh year of emperor Yongle's reign in the Ming Dynasty (1413 A.D.), the court abolished the superintendency and established a prefecture, and substituted officers assigned by the court for native chieftains (known as "bureaucratization of native officers"), which brought an end to the native chieftain system.

The affected area has the advantage of shipping on Wu River. Since the ancient times, many merchants gathered here to prosper local economy and trade. As the goods distribution center and political, economic and cultural center of the middle and lower reaches of Wu River, it is one of the counties that were first developed in Guizhou and was known as "The First County in Central Guizhou". After long time of development and cultural exchange, the affected area has now been inhabited by multiple ethnic groups. In addition to Han people, there are Tujia, Miao, Gelao, Mongolia and other 21 ethnic groups living in Dejiang County and Sinan County. In 1990 when China conducted the fourth census, the total population of Tongren City was 2.9225 million, of which only 0.2243 million were identified as ethnic minorities. Since the 1990s, as China implemented preferential policies for ethnic minorities, many rural areas applied for ethnic townships and a lot of people altered their ethnicity from Han to the minorities; as a result, the proportion of ethnic minorities in the affected area increased rapidly. According to the data of the sixth census conducted in 2010, the percentages of

ethnic minorities in total population in Tongren City, Dejiang County and Sinan County were respectively around 70%, 86% and 50%. At present, in the affected area each ethnic group has its own unique manners and customs in costume, food, residence, marriage, protocol, and funeral as well as festivals of ethnic characteristics. Yet all the ethnic groups use the same written language and intermarriage between each other is very common. Each ethnic group inhabits compactly in a small community and various ethnic groups inhabit mixedly in a large area. All the ethnic groups live in equality and harmony with each other and there has been no conflict among them.

The affected area used to be barbarians' land. As it was once part of the territory of State of Ba and State of Chu (an ancient state in China), it has conserved the genes of Ba and Chu culture; meanwhile, it boasts of massive native folk cultural heritages, which bring it strong regional cultural features. At present, a large number of Tujia people live in the affected area. Some ancient Tujia folk customs and culture are still popular in this area; for example, the most typical ethnic cultural activities are Nuo Opera, Dragon Dance and Hand-Swinging Dance.



Figure 2-7 Dejiang Nuo Opera



Figure 2-8 Masks for Nuo Opera

Nuo Opera is also called Nuo Tang Opera or "Gang Shen". It is a religious sacrificing opera performed by actors who wear mask as well as an ancient ethnic folk custom and cultural activity known as "Living Fossil of Chinese Opera". Nuo Opera originated in the Pre-Qin Period and became popular in the Tang and Song Dynasties. It also incorporated folk culture in the Qing Dynasty. Nuo Opera show is mainly aimed at worshiping the gods and entertaining the spirits. It has grown out of Nuo Dance and

is the prototype of the opera transformed from Nuo Dance. In terms of performance form, it includes "Nuo Sacrificing", "Nuo Rite", "Nuo Opera", and "Nuo Stunt Show" (see Figure 2-7). Props used in Nuo Opera include Nuo mask, ritual instruments and Nuo costumes (see Figure 2-8). Known as "Living Fissile of Chinese Opera ", Nuo Opera integrates the art of paper-cut, dyeing, painting, calligraphy and architecture. At present there are two groups of Nuo Opera in Dejiang County, the Maoshan group and the Shiniang group, and in total there are 131 types of Nuo Opera across the county. Dejiang is therefore called "Land of Chinese Nuo Opera".

Tujia Dragon Dance originated in the middle Tang Dynasty and has survived over 1000 years. The story goes that once in the Tang Dynasty, there had been no rain for a long time; as there was a popular fairy tale of "Yinglong" who was in charge of wind and rain and the totem of "dancing dragon", the Tujia ancestors then made a Yinglong and a dancing dragon with bamboo and straw to pray for rain. Unfortunately, there was no response to their pray and the people were so angry that they aimed their guns at the Yinglong and dancing dragon and fired at them. Unexpectedly the rain came soon and the story of "blasting dragon to pray for rain" began to spread. After a thousand years' evolution, the dance festival featured with "blasting dragon lantern" well known today took shape gradually. The Dragon Lantern Festival can be divided into "Water Dragon Festival" and "Fire Dragon Festival". Water dragon dance is aimed to pray for good weather for the crops and harvest of all crops, therefore it is usually played in drought season. Fire dragon dance is played from the Lunar New Year's Day to the night of the fourteenth day of Lunar Year when the dragon lantern pays New Year calls house by house to give out auspiciousness and to add to the festive atmosphere of the New Year.

"Blasting dragon lantern" is a special and brilliant activity held in the night of the Praying-For-Rain Day and the fifteenth day of the Lunar Year. It is said that the more the dragon is blasted, the better the coming year will be. In the evening, the performers in the dragon lantern team take off their dragon dress and only wear shorts. When the dragon lantern goes to the street, people direct their firecrackers and self-made fireworks they have prepared at the head, body and tail of the dragon and blast it intensively. The sparks then roll on the performer. The noises of the gongs and drums, firecrackers and cheers then mingle in the splendid spectacle (see Figure 2-9).



Figure 2-9 Tujia Dragon Bombing



Figure 2-10 Tujia Hand-swinging Dance

Hand-swinging dance is a traditional dance favored by the Tujia people. According to research, hand-swinging dance is gradually evolved from the dance performed by ancient Tujia people who sacrificed to their ancestors and to celebrate harvest and victory when they came back home from hunting or when they had a harvest or a victory. The dance is much more like a sacrificial activity. Hand-swinging songs are born from the dance and the dance is named after the songs. From the third day to the seventeenth day of every Lunar Year, all the people in each village gather in their Hand-Swinging Hall or Ancestral Chieftain's Hall. First, the chieftain holds up a broom and sings a demon-sweeping song. Then the hand-swinging team holds the Dragon-Phoenix Banner and play gongs and drums, Wei Drum (several people make a circle surrounding a drum and play the drum), ox horn, primitive trumpet, Suona horn and other traditional instruments. At the same time, people set off the three-bore gun-like firecrackers and traditional firecrackers. The performers, with their heads wrapped in scarves, hold a stick and enter the performance site to begin their dance after they shout out an "Oho". They dance trippingly and happily with jollification. The dance movements include single swing, double swing and back-and-forth swing, which are bold and unconstrained and full of vitality (see Figure 2-10). There are two kinds of Hand-swinging Dance: the Big Swing and the Small Swing. The Big Swing is performed in the Hand-swinging Hall by a large number of people for a longer time. The performance mainly incorporates eight parts, namely,

"rushing into the hall and setting up the stage", "breaking the earth", "human originating", "migrating and settling", "farming and laboring", "defending and fighting against enemy", and "sweeping the hall and removing the stage" , accompanied with gong and drum, folk songs, Dong Dong Kui (a musical instrument made of two bamboo flutes), flower drum, and weeding gong-drum songs, showing the scenes of Tujia ancestors such as wading , migrating, farming activity, daily life and fighting. The Small Swing is performed by a small number of people for a shorter time from the ninth day to the eleventh day of a Lunar Year in the Ancestral Chieftain's Hall. The performance includes sacrificing to Peng Duke King, beating mosquito, ox fighting, Ice Jamming, digging, sowing, rice planting, weeding and reaping, showing the joy and happiness arisen from harvest.

3 Social Policies in Affected Areas

3-1 Evolution of Social Policies in Project-affected Areas

Social policy is a government instrument to solve social issues, promote social security, improve social environment and advance social welfare through national legislations and administrative interventions. Good social policies can ensure basic social and economic security for all the people, fulfill the basic needs of survival, promote social stability, push forward social justice and integration and build a good environment for long-term and sustainable economic growth. Apart from the well-known saying of “No economic development, no social progress”, “No good social policy, no prosperous economy” has also become a consensus of the masses.

The project-affected areas, just as other places in China, carried out a planned economic system before 1978, under which the State established a government-led and urban-rural dual social policy system: in towns or cities, the State established a social security system for urban people, most of whom were placed in state-owned enterprises or units, thus they gained a life-time job and enjoyed social services and welfare such as medical service, housing, education and pension provided by the state-owned enterprises and units. However, in rural areas, the State established a collective welfare system on the basis of collective land ownership system, and farmers only enjoyed certain collective security as a collective member.

China began to shift from a planned economic system to a market-based economic system from 1978. In the 1990s, along with the establishment of a market economy, social policies in the project-affected areas underwent a fundamental transformation like other areas in China. In this period, the country implemented the administrative idea of “giving priority to efficiency with due consideration to fairness”, which focused on economic growth but ignored social development; the social security system and welfare reform at this time showed obvious marketing orientation. Either the policy, education policy, medical policy or the housing policy, all of which have undergone the transformation from government leading to marketing orientation. All the policies covering labor employment, education, medicine, or housing, etc. have shifted from state-oriented to market-oriented. The government withdrew from public

service gradually. It was in this period that the old urban and rural social security system gradually disintegrated, thus many people lost their basic social securities.

After entering the 21st century, the government began to rethink the relationship between market economy and social policies. The role of social policy in economic development and social progress was reemphasized. Chinese government has put forward a new concept of development (“Scientific Outlook on Development”) and the idea of “Building up a Harmonious Society” since 2003, pointing out the importance of social development and balanced development of society, economy, politics and culture. In recent years, central and local governments of China attached great importance to social construction and people’s livelihood, and issued multiple social policies. These policies constitute the main macroscopic management environment in the project-affected areas.

3-2 Main Social Policies in Project-affected Areas

The social policies in the project-affected areas comprise laws and regulations and policies at state level and local level, which mainly include the followings:

- *Constitution of the People’s Republic of China* (2004)
- *Law of the People’s Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy* (2001)
- *Administrative Regulations of the Ethnic Township* (1993)
- *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women* (2005)
- *Education Law of the People’s Republic of China* (1995)
- *Social Insurance Law of the People’s Republic of China* (2001)
- *Compulsory Education Law of the People’s Republic of China* (2006)
- *Population and Family Planning Law of the People’s Republic of China* (2002)
- *Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Implementing Pilot Project of New-type Social Endowment Insurance for Rural Areas* (2009)
- *Special Rules on the Labor Protection of Female Employees* (2012)
- *Provisions of Guizhou Province on Implementing Law of the People’s Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy* (2005)

- *Regulations of Guizhou Province on Promoting Non-government Funded Education* (2006)
- *Regulations of Guizhou Province on Population and Family Planning* (2014)

3-3 Briefs of Main Social Policies in Project-affected Areas

3-3-1 Policies on Development of Minority Nationalities

Equality, unity, mutual assistance, harmony and mutual prosperity of all the nationalities are the basic principles of China's ethnic policy. Regional autonomy shall be practiced in areas where minority nationalities live in concentrated communities in the light of actual situation that China is a unified multinational country. A series of policies that give priority to development of minority regions have been carried out, which mainly include the followings:

1. Adherent to the policy of ethnic equality

- All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any act which undermines the unity of the nationalities or instigates division is prohibited. (**Article 4 of *Constitution of the People's Republic of China***)
- State organs at higher levels and the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas shall uphold and develop the socialist relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any act which undermines the unity of the nationalities or instigates division is prohibited. (**Article 9 of *Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy***)

2. Practice system of regional national autonomy

- Regional autonomy is practiced in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of the right of autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic

of China. (**Article 4 of Constitution of the People's Republic of China**)

- Regional autonomy shall be practiced in areas where minority nationalities live in concentrated communities. National autonomous areas shall be classified into autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties. (**Article 2 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)
- On the principle of not contravening the Constitution and the laws, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas shall have the power to adopt special policies and flexible measures in the light of local conditions to speed up the economic and cultural development of these areas. (**Article 6 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)
- The chairman of an autonomous region, the prefect of an autonomous prefecture or the head of an autonomous county shall be a citizen of the nationality exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned. Other posts in the people's government of an autonomous region, an autonomous prefecture or an autonomous county should, whenever possible, be assumed by people of the nationality exercising regional autonomy and of other minority nationalities in the area concerned. (**Article 17 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)
- If a resolution, decision, order or instruction of a state organ at a higher level does not suit the conditions in a national autonomous area, the organ of self-government of the area may either implement it with certain alterations or cease implementing it after reporting to and receiving the approval of the state organ at a higher level. (**Article 20 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)
- When recruiting personnel, enterprises and institutions in national autonomous areas shall give priority to minority nationalities and may enlist them from the population of minority nationalities in rural and pastoral areas. (**Article 23 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)
- Posts in people's government of an ethnic township shall, whenever possible, be assumed by people of the nationality exercising ethnic township and of

other minority nationalities in the area concerned. (**Article 4 of *Administrative Regulations of the Ethnic Township***)

3. Use and develop minority spoken and written languages of minority nationalities, protect minority culture

- The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own ways and customs. (**Article 4 of *Constitution of the People's Republic of China***)
- The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages. While performing its functions, the organ of self-government of a national autonomous area shall, in accordance with the regulations on the exercise of autonomy of the area, use one or several languages commonly used in the locality; where several commonly used languages are used for the performance of such functions, the language of the nationality exercising regional autonomy may be used as the main language. (**Article 21 of *Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy***)
- In the prosecution and trial of cases, the people's courts and people's procuratorates of national autonomous areas shall use the language commonly used in the locality, and they shall rationally be manned with persons who are familiar with the spoken and written languages of minority nationalities commonly used in the locality. The people's courts and people's procuratorates should provide translation and interpretation for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken or written languages commonly used in the locality. Legal documents should be written, according to actual need, in the language or languages commonly used in the locality. They shall guarantee that citizens of the various nationalities enjoy the right to use the spoken and written languages of their own nationalities in court proceedings. (**Article 47 of *Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy***)
- The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas shall collect, sort out, translate and publish books of the nationalities and protect the scenic spots and historical sites in their areas, their precious cultural relics and their

other important historical and cultural legacies. (**Article 38 of *Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy***)

4. Respect minority folkways and customs; protect minority freedom of religious belief

- Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief. No state organ, public organization or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion. The state protects normal religious activities. No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state. (**Article 36 of *Constitution of the People's Republic of China***)
- The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas shall guarantee the freedom of the nationalities in these areas to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and their freedom to preserve or reform their own folkways and customs. (**Article 10 of *Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy***)

5. Preferential policies enjoyed by minority nationalities

- The state gives financial, material and technical assistance to the minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development. The state helps the national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres at different levels and specialized personnel and skilled workers of different professions and trades from among the nationality or nationalities in those areas. (**Article 122 of *Constitution of the People's Republic of China***)
- The State and the people's governments at higher levels shall provide greater support to the poverty-stricken areas in national autonomous areas in the financial, monetary, material, technological and trained personnel fields so as to help the poor population there to shake off poverty as soon as possible and to become well off. (**Article 69 of *Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy***)
- The State shall, in accordance with unified planning and market demand, give first priority to national autonomous areas when making rational

arrangements for resource development projects and infrastructure projects. The State shall appropriately increase the proportion of investment and the proportion of policy-oriented bank loans in the investment in major infrastructure projects. (**Article 56 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)

- While exploiting resources and undertaking construction in national autonomous areas, the State shall give consideration to the interests of these areas, make arrangements favorable to the economic development there and pay proper attention to the productive pursuits and the life of the minority nationalities there. The State shall take measures to give due benefit compensation to the national autonomous areas from which the natural resources are transported out. (**Article 65 of Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)
- Local people's government at or above county level shall assist ethnic township to strengthen constructions of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fishery as well as water conservancy, electric power and other infrastructure construction, and give support to develop transportation in ethnic township areas. (**Article 13 of Administrative Regulations of the Ethnic Township**)
- The people's governments at higher levels shall give first priority to national autonomous areas when making rational arrangements infrastructure projects. According to state regulations, where counterpart funding is required of national autonomous areas for infrastructure projects such as transportation, energy, water conservancy, education, health, culture, sports, radio and television broadcasting arranged by the State there, the State may appropriately decrease the proportion of counterpart funding; the State may exempt counterpart funding in key counties for national poverty alleviation and financially strapped counties which cannot afford the fund. (**Article 14 of Provisions of Guizhou Province on Implementing Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional National Autonomy**)

3-3-2 Policies on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

Equality between men and women is a fundamental state policy of China. The

constitution stipulates that “women in the People’s Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, in political, economic, cultural, social and family life”. *Marriage Law of People’s Republic of China* promulgated in 1950 and 1980 and *Amendment of Marriage Law of People’s Republic of China* promulgated in 2001 all have established the basic principle that men and women are equal. *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women* promulgated in 1992 and amended in 2001 clearly stipulates that women shall enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of social and family life. Moreover, the State has fully recognized that women not only undertake the function of social production, but also the function of population reproduction as mothers. Women have particular physiological needs and special interest demands. The State also has enacted laws to protect the special exclusive rights enjoyed by women.

- Women shall enjoy equal rights with men in all aspects of political, economic, cultural, social and family life. (**Article 2 of *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women***)
- With exception of the special types of work or post unsuitable to women, no unit may, in employing staff and workers, refuse to employ women by reason of sex or raise the employment standards for women. (**Article 23 of *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women***)
- Equal pay for equal work shall be applied to men and women alike. Women shall be equal with men in the allotment of housing and enjoyment of welfare benefits. (**Article 24 of *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women***)
- All units shall, in line with women’s characteristics and according to law, protect women’s safety and health during their work or physical labour, and shall not assign them any work or physical labour not suitable to women. (**Article 26 of *Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women***)
- Women shall enjoy equal rights with men in rural contracted land use, income distribution of collective economic organization, compensation use of land expropriation and requisition and rural homestead land use. (**Article 32**)

of Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women)

- A woman shall enjoy equal rights with her spouse in possessing, utilizing, profiting from and disposing of the property jointly possessed by the husband and wife according to law, which shall not be affected by the status of income of either party. (**Article 47 of Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women**)
- No employer shall reduce the wages of, dismiss, or rescind the labor or employment contract with a female employee due to pregnancy, childbirth or breast feeding. (**Article 5 of Special Rules on the Labor Protection of Female Employees**)
- Where a female employee is no longer competent at her original labor during the period of pregnancy, the employer shall, based on the certificate of a medical institution, reduce the volume of labor or arrange other labor that she is competent at. The employer shall not prolong labor hours or arrange night-shift labor for female employees in or after the seventh month of pregnancy and shall give certain rest time during their labor hours. The time spent by pregnant female employees on antenatal examination during labor hours shall be included in labor hours. (**Article 6 of Special Rules on the Labor Protection of Female Employees**)

3-3-3 Population Policies

Tongren City implements the family planning policy, encouraging late marriage and childbearing and advocating one child per couple. Where the requirements specified by laws and regulations are met, plans for a second child, if requested, may be made. The law and policy briefs on population in the project-affected areas are as follows:

- As China is a populous country, family planning is its fundamental State policy. The State adopts a comprehensive measure to control the size and raise the general quality of the population. (**Article 2 of Population and Family Planning Law of the People's Republic of China**)
- The State maintains its current policy for reproduction, encouraging late marriage and childbearing and advocating one child per couple. Where the

requirements specified by laws and regulations are met, plans for a second child, if requested, may be made. (**Article 18 of *Population and Family Planning Law of the People's Republic of China***)

- A couple who has any of the following circumstances, may request to have a second child if any side of them is civil servant, staff or worker in enterprises and institutions or urban resident: (1) The first child is non-hereditary handicapped and cannot grow into a normal able-bodied person; (2) Any side of a couple is the only child of his or her family; (3) A couple who has been married over 5 years and has barrenness, but is cured and requests to have a second child after adopting one; (4) Any or both sides are remarried couple, one side of the couple has one child, the other side has not any children. (**Article 34 of *Regulations of Guizhou Province on Population and Family Planning***)
- A couple who has any of the following circumstances, in addition to provisions stipulated in Article 34, may request to have a second child if both sides are rural residents: (1) The first child is a girl; (2) Any side of the couple is minority nationality. (**Article 35 of *Regulations of Guizhou Province on Population and Family Planning***)

3-3-4 Social Security Policy Briefs

The *Guiding Opinions on Implementing Pilot Project of New-type Social Endowment Insurance for Rural Areas* issued by the state council in 2009 started the pilot project in 10% of the counties (city, district, banner) in the country to explore a new-type social endowment insurance system combining personal contributions, collective subsidies and government subsidies. Dejiang County and Sinan County are included in the pilot project. In the project-affected areas, any rural residents who have reached the age of 16 (students are not included) and have not yet participated in basic endowment insurance for urban workers can voluntarily participate in new-type social endowment insurance in permanent residences. The new rural cooperative medical system was fully carried out through the country in 2008. Main law and policy briefs on rural social security in the project-affected areas are as follows:

- The state shall establish and improve a new-type social endowment insurance system for rural areas. The combination of personal contributions, collective

subsidies and government subsidies shall apply to the new-type social endowment insurance for rural areas. (**Article 20 of *Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China***)

- The new-type social endowment insurance benefits for rural areas shall comprise base pension and personal account pension. Rural residents participating in the new-type social endowment insurance for rural areas shall receive monthly new-type social endowment insurance benefits for rural areas provided that they meet the conditions prescribed by the state. (**Article 21 of *Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China***)
- The fund of new-type social endowment insurance for rural areas is made up of personal contributions, collective subsidies and government subsidies. (1) Personal contributions: rural residents participating in new-type social endowment insurance for rural areas shall pay endowment insurance fee in accordance with provisions. The current standard for individual contributions is divided into five levels: 100/year, 200/year, 300/year, 400/year and 500/year. Local authorities can add payment standard in the light of local conditions. The insured can choose payment levels independently, pay more and get more. The State shall adjust payment levels timely according to per capita net income increase of rural residents and other conditions. (2) Collective subsidies: village collectives where condition allow shall provide subsidies for payment of the insured, the subsidy standard shall be determined democratically by village meeting held by the village committee. Encourage other economic organizations, social non-profit organizations and individuals to provide subsidies for the insured. (3) Government subsidies: the government shall pay base pension of new-type social endowment insurance for rural areas in full amount for the qualified insured. The central finance shall provide full subsidization for the central and western regions based on the base pension formulated by the central government and 50% subsidization for the eastern regions. (***Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Implementing Pilot Project of New-type Social Endowment Insurance for Rural Areas***)
- The pension benefits shall comprise base pension and personal account pension, which shall be paid for a lifelong time. The base pension standard

formulated by the central government is 55Yuan/person/month. Local governments can raise the base pension standard in light of actual situation of the locality. Appropriately raise the base pension for rural residents who have paid for a long time, the raised and increased part shall be paid by the local governments. Standard on monthly benefits of personal account pension is to divide the total deposit amount of individual accounts by 139 (which is the same with the personal account pension benefits coefficient of basic endowment insurance for urban workers). When an insured deceases, the balance in his/her personal account may be inherited except the government subsidies. Balance of the government subsidies shall be continued to pay for pensions of other insured ones. (*Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Implementing Pilot Project of New-type Social Endowment Insurance for Rural Areas*)

3-3-5 Education Policy Briefs

All project-affected areas have applied the system of nine-year compulsory education. All citizens, regardless of ethnic group, race, sex, occupation, property status or religious belief, shall enjoy equal opportunities for education according to law. No tuition or miscellaneous fee may be charged in the implementation of compulsory education. The spoken and written Chinese language shall be the basic spoken and written language in teaching in schools and other institutions of education. In schools and other institutions of education in which students of a minority ethnic group constitute the majority, the spoken and written language used by the specific ethnic group or commonly used by the local ethnic groups may be used for instruction. Law and regulation briefs on education in the project-affected areas are as follows:

- All citizens, regardless of ethnic group, race, sex, occupation, property status or religious belief, shall enjoy equal opportunities for education according to law. (**Article 9 of *Education Law of the People's Republic of China***)
- The State, in light of the characteristics and needs of the different minority ethnic groups, provides assistance to the development of educational undertakings in regions inhabited by the minority ethnic groups. The State supports and assists the development of educational undertakings in the outlying and poverty-stricken areas. The State supports and develops educational undertakings for the disabled. (**Article 10 of *Education Law of***

the People's Republic of China)

- The spoken and written Chinese language shall be the basic spoken and written language in teaching in schools and other institutions of education. In schools and other institutions of education in which students of a minority ethnic group constitute the majority, the spoken and written language used by the specific ethnic group or commonly used by the local ethnic groups may be used for instruction. (**Article 12 of Education Law of the People's Republic of China**)
- The State applies a system of nine-year compulsory education. People's governments at all levels shall take various measures to guarantee school-age children and adolescents access to education. Parents or other guardians of school-age children and adolescents as well as social organizations and individuals concerned shall have the obligation to ensure that school-age children and adolescents receive and complete compulsory education for the prescribed number of years. (**Article 18 of Education Law of the People's Republic of China**)
- No tuition or miscellaneous fee may be charged in the implementation of compulsory education. (**Article 2 of Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China**)
- For the school-age children and adolescents whose families have financial difficulties, the people's governments at all levels shall provide them with gratuitous textbooks, and give living cost subsidies to the boarders. (**Article 44 of Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China**)
- Encourage and support to carry out preschool education, regular senior high school education, secondary vocational education, higher vocational education, regular higher education and non-government funded schools aiming at non-academic vocational training. (**Article 4 of Regulations of Guizhou Province on Promoting Non-government Funded Education**)
- The non-government funded schools shall enjoy the preferential tax policy formulated by the State and the basic construction policies enjoyed by the same kind public schools at the same level. (**Article 17 of Regulations of Guizhou Province on Promoting Non-government Funded Education**)

4 Project Impact on Local Socio-economic Development

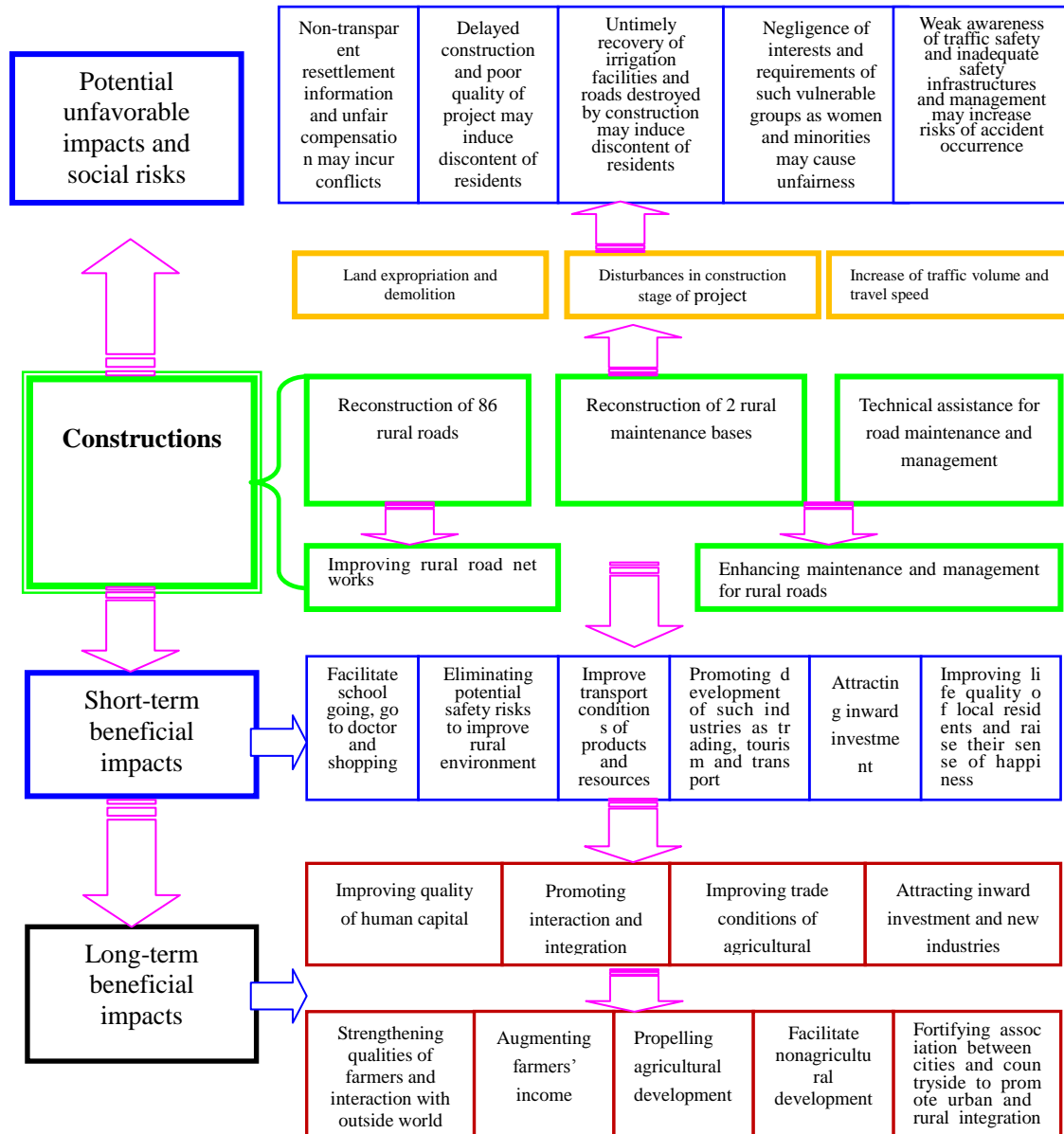
4-1 Mechanism of Project Social Impact

World Bank financed Tongren Rural Roads Project not only will upgrade rural roads in Dejiang County and Sinan County, improve transportation of local residents, but also can impel local economic development. Thus, it will promote transformation and development of the whole rural society, and improve life quality of local residents. However, the project demands expropriation of a few lands and project construction will also interfere with the production and living of residents who live along the roads. All of these will probably cause negative effects on the local society, i.e. the project has potential social risks. Therefore, apart from focusing on its economic benefits and finance sustainability, project owners should take a broader perspective and emphasize the benefits or effects of the project on the social development of the rural area, and assess the social benefits and potential risks of the project. Picture 4-1 demonstrates the mechanism and main ways how the project affects the local society.

4-2 Social Benefit Assessment

The World Bank-financed Tongren City Rural Roads Project aims to upgrade the existing gravel roads, build up bridges, and improve road maintenance in Dejiang County and Sinan County, so as to improve their transportation conditions in a sustainable manner. Therefore, the completion of project is expected to greatly improve road conditions and the communication networks in the two counties, facilitate work and life of local residents and help develop their various native resources. In this case, rich resources will become their economic advantage to stimulate economic development, thus enhancing income and life quality of local residents. According to the survey on benefited population from the social assessment team, the project will benefit 21 towns and 137 villages in Dejiang County, 14 towns and 62 villages in Sinan County and 1 town and 2 villages in Wuchuan County of Zunyi City. The total benefited population amounts to 337.1 thousand, and the percentage (percentage of benefited population in total population of a town) is 34.5%

(see Table 4-1). Hence, directly facilitating transportation of about 90 thousand households and 337.1 thousand people and products, the project will improve their life quality; amplify their sense of happiness, thus creating enormous social benefits.



Picture 4-1 Mechanism and Approach of Social Impact of the Project

Table 4-1 Villages and Population Directly Benefited by Project

Benefited county	Benefited town (town)	Benefited village (village)	Benefited household (household)	Benefited population (person)	Percentage of benefited population (%)
Dejiang County	21	137	70001	261577	43.98
Sinan County	14	62	17935	73498	19.92
Wuchuan County	1	2	514	2053	15.51
Total	36	201	88450	337128	34.50

Note: Percentage of benefited population refers to the percentage of affected population in total population of benefited town. Data source: *Resettlement and socioeconomic survey on the project.*

4-2-1 Short-term Beneficial Impact of the Project

The project office assesses and analyzes beneficial impacts of the project. From the results of social assessment, some beneficial impacts on local socioeconomic development are direct and will be achieved in a short term; while other impacts are indirect and will emerge after a long period of time.

To be specific, short-term beneficial impact of the project construction refers to direct and obvious social and economic benefits in a short term. These beneficial impacts cover the following aspects.

1. The project can directly improve transportation of local residents, making it easier for them to see a doctor, go to school and go shopping, thus enhancing their life quality.

Located in the slope zone which Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau transits to hills in the west of Hunan Province and Sichuan Basin, the Project-affected areas are full of mountains and valleys, in which 96% of lands belong to mountainous regions and hills. Up till now, 510 villages in Tongren City have no public roads, and the transportation conditions of rural areas are generally poor. However, percentage of substandard roads of project directly-affected Dejiang County and Sinan County reaches up to 83.5% and 84.3%. Percentage of asphalt road and cement road in Jianzhi Village is only 20.5% and 21.3%, while transportation in such villages mainly relies on physical labor (see Table 4-2). In a word, the issue of “poor transportation” in rural areas still remains unsettled.

Table 4-2 Status of Road Development in Project-affected Areas

Project-affected area	Total length of road (kilometer)	National and provincial road (kilometer)	Rural road (kilometer)	Percentage of substandard road	Percentage of asphalt road (or cement road) in Jianzhi Village
Tongren City	21416	1167	20249	75.2%	22.5%
Dejiang County	3309	188	3121	83.5%	20.5%
Sinan County	4075	136	3913	84.3%	21.3%

Data source: *Project Proposal*.

Poor road conditions cause great inconvenience to the transportation of local residents. In field interview from the social assessment team, various stakeholders also complained that poor road conditions make it difficult to people's daily lives such as going to school, seeing a doctor and shopping, etc. In this project, the existing rural roads will be rebuilt into a fourth-class two-lane gravel asphalt (or cement) road. After completion, residents can ride vehicles to school, seeing a doctor or going shopping in all climates. Undoubtedly, it can save plenty of time and costs facilitate transportation, thus improving their life quality.

2. The project can improve the transport of local agricultural products, so that they can be sold on time at a better price and ultimately increase farmers' income.

As two production bases of agricultural products in Tongren City of Guizhou Province, Dejiang County and Sinan County possess a large number of top products in Tongren region (see Table 4-3). As we all know, many households in rural areas make a living by planting and breeding. In general, because of great bulk and low added value, agricultural products cause a higher transport cost than industrial products. Moreover, since such products need to be stored and be kept fresh, they need to be transported efficiently. From the interview, the social assessment team has learned that, the restrictions of road traffic incur higher loss rate and cost of local agricultural products, and the loss rate of some fruits and vegetables even reaches up to about 39%. Besides, as most of rural roads in project-affected areas are narrow and steep gravel dirt roads, the mud in rainy days make it difficult for the passage of large vans. As a result, many agricultural products cannot be promptly transported to towns for sale. Likewise, in spite of optimistic product selling market, the muddy roads in rainy days will also delay transport of numerous local agricultural products. When the weather gets better, the peak season has passed, only to result in price fall and difficult sale. In

consequence, the income of local farmers never increases. According to the survey of social assessment team, difficult transport of some fruits and vegetables causes that their local procurement price is only 30% of their selling price in towns. However, after completion of this project, instead of being subject to weather, local roads will substantially get improved in transport conditions and capacity. In this case, farmers can transport their agricultural products in time and sell them at a more favorable price, which can directly raise farmers' income.

Table 4-3 Output of Major Agricultural Products in Project-affected Areas in 2013

Project affected area	Agriculture& Farming		Grain		Tobacco		Meat	
	Total value of output (ten thousand Yuan)	Per capita value of output (Yuan)	Total production (ton)	Per capita production (kg)	Total production (ton)	Per capita production (kg)	Total production (ton)	Per capita production (kg)
Tongren City	2208753	7127	1173039	378.5	36321	11.7	245064	79.1
Dejiang County	298203	8113	133274	362.6	8010	21.8	27808	75.7
Sinan County	360297	7228	192514	386.2	4736	9.5	44131	88.5

Data source: *Manual for Cadres of Sinan County in 2014.*

3. The project can perfect road network and driving conditions, which not only boosts development of local transport, tourism and other non-agricultural industries, but also provides new source of income for local residents.

Both Dejiang County and Sinan County are beautiful places with abundant tourism resources. With Sinan Stone Forest and Wujiang Valley as representative natural scenery and Nuo Culture of Dejiang County as representative minority culture, the two counties possess favorable basis for developing rural tourism.



Picture 4-2 Sinan Stone Forest



Picture 4-3 Wujiang Valley

Nevertheless, in interview, the social assessment team realizes that the bad road conditions severely restricted the development of tourism resources in rural areas. In recent years, with the improvement of people's life quality and transformation of their concepts, rural tourism has gradually become favored with urban citizens and tourists. Suppose that rural roads are completed to facilitate traffic of tourists, the exquisite natural scenery and unique local customs are bound to attract more tourists. Thus, it will create more sources of income for local residents and local farmers will soon become wealthy. During the interview, many farmers believe that low-level and ragged roads have been the biggest "bottleneck" of current rural development. To sum up, the project will become a strong impetus to propel local rural development.

4. The project will eliminate potential safety risks of existing roads, such as too many curves and steep slopes, etc., improve the rural environment, and amplify their sense of happiness.

For a long time, inadequate fund for road construction in project-affected areas, along with restrictions of terrain and environment, results in substandard roads, insufficient subgrade width, serious pavement damage, poor horizontal alignment and big longitudinal slope. Besides, there are many winding bends in some segments, and the security, protection and drainage systems along the roads are incomplete. Therefore, due to tremendous potential security risks, accidents on the roads happen occasionally, which directly harms the lives and property of nearby residents. From personal experience and interview, the social assessment team learns that, due to lack of repair and maintenance, the dirt roads in some rural areas are full of bends and big slopes and become very bumpy. On one hand, blowing dust on fine days and mud on rainy days really annoys local residents, because it harms the environment as well as the health of local residents. Luckily, the project aims to optimize alignment of rural roads and improve the above defects, and is going to pave the dirt roads with asphalt (cement). Thus, the rural environment will get improved promptly, with no dust on fine days and no mud on rainy days. In this case, residents will no longer need to worry about their health problems. Moreover, traffic accidents will be substantially reduced, which can eliminate many potential security risks. On the other hand, the current traffic problems cause inconveniences to both input of means of production and consumer goods and output of agricultural products. To reassure us, instead of more labor work as

previously required, the completion of roads will sharply reduce transport cost, save time and relieve residents' physical burden. In a word, it will greatly improve life quality of residents and their sense of happiness.

4-2-2 Long-term Beneficial Impact of the Project

Besides the aforementioned short-term direct benefits, the project also brings long-term indirect benefits to the local areas. These long-term benefits are accumulated by short-term benefits, which will have far-reaching positive impact on local socioeconomic development.

1. Enhance education for local people and establish a solid foundation for sustainable social and economic development of the local region.

According to the sixth population census in 2010, 13.10% of 6-year-olds and above are uneducated in Dejiang County; while the percentage is 11.56% in Sinan County (see Table 4-4). Obviously, the education level there is still far below the national average level. Through the interview, it is concluded that poor road conditions significantly results in dropout of local students. In recent years, permanent population of the two counties gradually decreases due to loss of rural labor force as they migrated to cities. This incurs rapid reduction of school-going students in every village, even some primary schools set up in villages have to be closed. In this case, children in the villages have to go to farther towns for study. However, inconvenient traffic makes it difficult to achieve this goal. Just as some villagers said, due to long distance and poor road conditions, parents have to rent a house in town for children to go to school, which will cost several thousand Yuan a year. As some parents find it hard to afford, they have to let children drop out early. Upon completion of the roads, costs for schooling will be reduced dramatically, which will relieve some burden on families, and is more likely to reduce dropout rate. In the long term, it plays a positive role in improving cultural quality of local residents.

In addition, due to backward traffic conditions and few development opportunities in some villages, it is quite difficult for local young men to get married. Competent men all migrate to towns for business, while only the elder, weak, sick and disabled stay in the depressed villages. Completion of the roads will make residents go in and out freely, which will enhance young men's communication with outside girls. In this way, the girls are more willing to come to the villages for marriage and life. Thus, it

helps reduce the proportion of single males and will promote harmony of local society.

Table 4-4 Education Level in Project-affected Areas in 2010

Project affected area	Total population of above 6 years old (ten thousand persons)	Percentage of population with various education degrees in population of above 6 years old (%)				
		Uneducated	Primary school education	Junior high school education	Senior high school education	College and university education
Tongren City	282.11	9.95	44.19	33.17	7.88	4.81
Dejiang County	33.48	13.10	44.20	31.49	7.10	4.11
Sinan County	45.99	11.56	44.75	31.71	8.03	3.95

Data source: *The Sixth Population Census of Guizhou Province in 2010.*

2. The project can help improve agricultural trade term, and propel development of non-agricultural industry, thus optimizing rural industrial structure and creating new income sources for local residents.

At present, the low level and poor transportation of rural roads in project-affected areas cannot meet the requirement of local social and economic development, which exerts multiple negative impacts on local industry, agriculture, commerce and tourism, etc. However, completion of the project will instantly reduce costs for transport and trade activities to develop non-agricultural industries, including transport, commerce, tourism, agricultural products processing and resource utilization, etc. In the long term, it will greatly promote structure optimization of local rural industry and create new sources of income for farmers to realize rural modernization.

3. The project will help associate local residents with the outside world, broaden their visions and concepts, and promote interaction and integration between nationalities.

Up till now, badly-damaged pavement and grumpy surfaces of the rural roads make driving a very uncomfortable experience. The transportation of people and products are also very difficult, which hinders the development of passenger transportation and cargo transportation, as well as the communication between people. However, the project will radically change the current traffic conditions and break the bottleneck of transport development, so as to achieve “smooth cargo transport and convenient driving”. In the long term, it will widen visions of local residents and update their ideas and concepts, as well as promote integration between nationalities.

4-3 Assessment on Potential Social Risks in Project Construction

As the project needs to expropriate some lands and demolish a small number of outbuildings, a few households will be somewhat disturbed in production and life, thus generating some negative impacts. This is especially the case for vulnerable groups. Due to lack of property, information and capacity, it is difficult for them to adapt to the new changes. To fully understand the potential adverse impacts of project construction, in the interview, the social assessment team collected various concerns of local residents and earnestly analyzed all problems about previous land acquisition and house demolition. At last, the team has summarized potential social risks during the product construction as follows:

1. Without involvement of local residents in project design, it may not be able to meet all of their reasonable demands, which is likely to evoke social conflicts and hinder successful project implementation.

As users of rural roads, local residents are quite familiar with their road conditions. Obviously, they are aware which road segment is full of big slopes and bends and where traffic accidents often happen; they know in which segment it's easy to slide or where culverts are to be built. Therefore, field survey of the design unit along villages to clearly know their reasonable needs plays a crucial part in optimizing the project design. From the previous experience on project implementation, without adequate involvement of local residents and government in design stage, they will still probably have disputes with route design after project commencement. In this case, project planners have to revise it again, and the local residents may even boycott and obstruct project construction.

2. Although land acquisition or structure demolition will cause conflict between individual interests and collective interests, no individuals are expected to resist project implementation.

Evidently, the project will bring enormous benefits to local social and economic development as well as the production and life of local residents. Therefore, in the interview, all residents have showed strong support for it. When the social assessment team inquires them of their attitude toward project construction, all of them reach a consensus to support it. However, the project unavoidably requires land expropriation or building demolition. For this reason, after expropriation of some villagers' lands,

probably they will lose some production materials, which are bound to damage their production. Hence, despite beneficial impact on collectives, the rural road construction has certain adverse impacts for some individuals, and potential conflict exists between individual interests and collective interests. Nevertheless, through survey and interview, the social assessment team has concluded that no individuals will boycott the project implementation.

3. Instead of using “voluntary land donation” method to provide land for rural road construction, this project adopts a new policy on compensation for occupied cultivated land. The interests imbalance incurred will possibly induce discontent of some villagers.

In spite of strong desire to rebuild and extend rural roads in project areas, the limited public fund for road construction still cannot satisfy this requirement of local residents. To benefit more residents, as well as to motivate participation of more communities, local government first adopted the method of “community’s voluntary land donation” to provide land for road construction. In other words, when land of a village requires to be expropriated for road construction, the village committee will allocate the land for use and the government will not compensate for it. However, for households who lose cultivated land or get less income, the village committee will provide assistance to them. Because Rural Roads Project needs expropriation of linear land, even though a great many households are affected, the occupied land area of each household is very small, so that it will not substantially influence their income. Therefore, villagers don’t reject this traditional policy. In compliance with requirements of World Bank on involuntary resettlement, project planners will compensate them for the expropriated land. Of course, this new policy becomes favored with the affected population. Nevertheless, local government officials and village cadres are generally concerned that this new policy will result in unbalanced interests of between villagers who voluntarily provided land for free and those who obtain land compensation at present, and it will induce discontent of some villagers.

4. As China’s policies on the compensation of land acquisition and house demolition are undergoing rapid changes, increasing compensation standard causes higher expectation of villagers, which will probably cause new difficulties of land acquisition and house demolition.

In recent years, the social conflicts evoked by land acquisition and house demolition become prominent in some areas of China. To relieve the discontent of these land-expropriated farmers, as well as to mitigate social conflicts caused by large-scale non-agriculturization of farmlands in process of industrialization and urbanization, the government has reformed compensation system and policies to raise compensation standards. However, frequent adjustments lead to increasing expectation of land-expropriated farmers. Instead of accepting the existing standard, they always hope to obtain more land compensation in the future, thus causing difficulties for land expropriation. Therefore, the governments of Dejiang County and Sinan County have decided to adopt new policies, that's, cash compensation by standard to relieve unfavorable impacts of land expropriation on the income of affected residents. Undoubtedly, it strongly guarantees smooth expropriation of land. In the meantime, the resettlement implementing agency should take into full account that, resettled residents' increasing expectation may cause difficulties for future land expropriation.

5. Since lacking adaptability, right to speak and influence, the needs and desires of vulnerable groups tend to be ignored. Therefore, effective measures should be taken to protect their legitimate rights and interests against any infringement.

Due to lack of property, social status or capability, the vulnerable groups often can hardly adapt to different kinds of social and economic changes, and they are prone to get hurt. Moreover, as they are usually inferior to other members of society in right of speech and influence, their needs and desires are easy to be neglected, and it is more difficult for them to recover income after land expropriation. To avoid violation of their legitimate rights and interests, the government should show more concern for them in resettlement implementation, especially in terms of the gender equality. According to our national laws, women enjoy equal rights with men on rural land contract. As for contract, women's legitimate rights and interests should be protected, and any organization and individual must not deprive or violate their contract right for land management. During contract period, if women get married and don't acquire contracted land in new dwelling, the party awarding the contract cannot take back the original contracted land; likewise, if women get divorced or become widowed, and they still live in original dwelling, or another place without acquiring new contracted land, the party awarding the contract cannot withdraw the original land, either. But in

reality, some traditional customs fail to put these legal provisions into practice. In short, project planners should protect women's legitimate rights and interests against any encroachment.

6. During project construction, selected roads will be under construction and will cause inconvenience to local residents, and fugitive construction dust may temporarily disturb their life.

As rebuilding existing roads is the main construction content of this project, it is inevitable that the roads will be destroyed during construction stage, which will cause temporary inconvenience to local residents. Besides, blowing dust, spoil and dregs may emerge in construction. Therefore, without proper management, construction will probably cause negative impact on local resources and environment, thus temporarily disturbing local residents' life. What's worse, unless solved appropriately, these problems may arouse discontent of villagers, even boycott of the construction.

7. As the completion of the project will increase traffic flow and consequently make drivers drive faster, but safety awareness of local residents is inadequate, it may increase traffic accident risk.

In the past, many residents' houses in project areas are adjacent to the roads, so there was less traffic flow and people drove slowly. Hence, most of traffic accidents are rollover and collision of motor vehicles due to poor pavement, bends and big slopes, while motors cause relatively smaller threat on pedestrians. In contrast, after completion of road reconstruction, both traffic flow and speed will increase substantially, while motors are more likely to threaten pedestrians. However, on one hand, the current rural areas of China are short of traffic infrastructure and police forces for road management; on the other hand, a huge number of villagers lack understanding and awareness of traffic regulations. Thus, such behaviors as crossing roads at will, unlicensed driving, drunk driving, overloading and over-speeding, overtaking, fatigue driving, driving without helmet, etc. are rampant. In a word, unless project planners reinforce safety management of road traffic as well as adjacent residents' safety awareness, there will be more possibilities of accident occurrences after project completion.

5 Impact of Project Construction on Stakeholders

Project construction not only affects the local society and economy, but also has direct or indirect impacts on local families, enterprises or other organizations. Therefore, an important part of project social assessment is to determine project stakeholders and analyze the impact on the stakeholders, including beneficiaries and groups whose interests are threatened. So far, the Project Management Office has determined various project stakeholders, and analyzed impact on these stakeholders. During social assessment, Project Management Office has paid special attention to impact on vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the disabled and the impoverished. Such social assessment aims to help project planners to take effective measures to benefit more people and reduce or eliminate negative impacts, so as to maximize project benefits.

5-1 Identification of Beneficiaries and Negatively Affected Groups

Project construction can benefit local people, but to some extent, it also disturbs the production and life of local residents. For this reason, the assessment team, on one hand, has determined stakeholders of this project by means of field investigation and analysis. On the other hand, they have analyzed primary positive or negative impacts of this project on stakeholders.

5-1-1 Identification of Project-benefit Scope

This project aims to reconstruct 86 rural roads, which are important passages connecting counties and townships in Dejiang County and Sinan County. In short, they are “capillary” of local rural road framework. Hence, project construction would greatly upgrade the rural road framework of these two counties, and promote local transportation capacity. Consequently, this would not only create more opportunities for local social economic development, but also greatly improve the life quality of local residents. From a macro point of view, it can be said that the entire Dejiang County and Sinan County are indirectly benefited by the project.

All villages within 4km along both sides of the rural roads can be defined as the

area directly benefited by the project. People who live within this area and would travel by the new roads can be defined as beneficiaries of the project. As shown in Figure 5-1, B, C, E and F Villages are directly passed by roads, and they are directly benefited area. Accordingly, people from these villages are direct beneficiaries of the project. Besides, villages that are not passed by the planned roads, but still use these roads for daily travel are also villages benefited by rural roads, e.g. A and D Village. Villagers of these villages are also beneficiaries of the project.

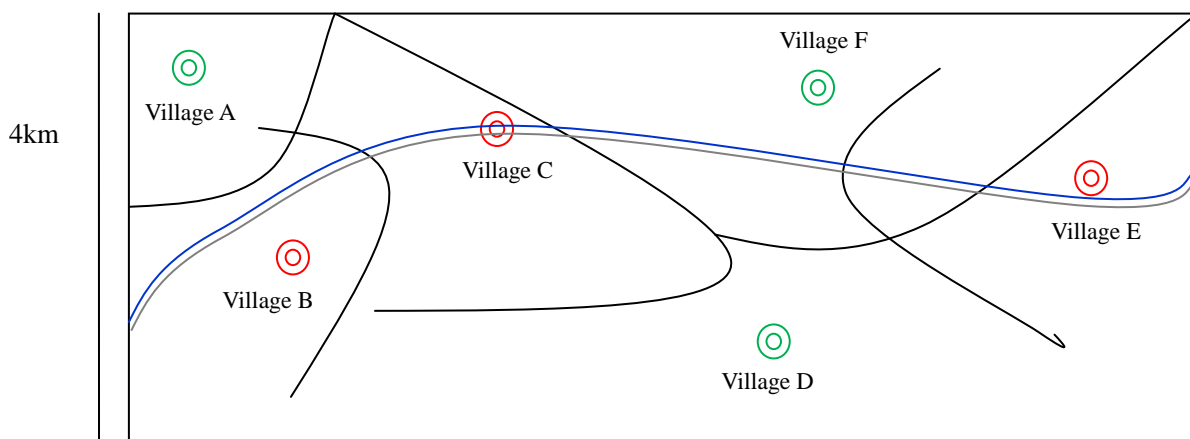


Figure 5-1 Scope and Villages Benefited by Project

From June to August, 2014, the assessment team has investigated the population benefited by project. Villages and people benefited by 86 rural roads construction of Dejiang County and Sinan County have been registered. According to the investigation results, the project construction would benefit 136 villages and 21 towns of Dejiang County, and 59 villages and 14 towns of Sinan County. In addition, 1 town and 2 villages of Wuchuan County in Zunyi City are directly benefited by the project. Total benefited population is about 333,600. Thereinto, 161,900 women and 46,100 impoverished people are directly benefited by the project. This accounts for 35.10% of total benefited population. Specifically, total benefited population of Dejiang County is about 261,900, accounting for 44.04% of total benefited population; total benefited population of Sinan County is about 69,600, accounting for 20.33% of total benefited population; benefited population of one town of Wuchuan County of Zunyi City is 2,053, accounting for 15.51% of the total benefited population. Details about benefited population of all towns are shown in Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1 Villages and Population Benefited by Project

No.	County	Benefited township	Number of benefited rural roads	Benefited township	Benefited villages	Benefited household	Benefited population (Person)			Proportion of benefited population of total population
				Total population (Person)	Number	Number of household	Total population	Female population	Poor population	
1	Dejiang	Fuxing	3	36566	11	4862	24414	12204	2420	66.77
2	Dejiang	Longquan	3	14454	6	1760	6925	3370	682	47.91
3	Dejiang	Jiancha	8	42581	8	5967	22570	11231	1754	53.00
4	Dejiang	Shaxi	4	13987	7	1378	5389	2668	685	38.53
5	Dejiang	Hexing	5	26446	13	6540	20191	9856	2490	76.35
6	Dejiang	Gonghe	6	23228	10	4351	13896	6756	2200	59.82
7	Dejiang	Tongjin	5	26635	11	4067	15703	7740	1790	58.96
8	Dejiang	Pingyuan	1	15424	4	1500	5560	2548	636	36.05
9	Dejiang	Nangan	3	17300	7	2735	10757	5100	1504	62.18
10	Dejiang	Wenping	3	20955	8	3737	13149	6378	1955	62.75
11	Dejiang	Changbao	1	30350	4	2345	10800	5420	1134	35.58
12	Dejiang	Gaoshan	1	17623	1	386	1156	622	203	6.56
13	Dejiang	Qianjia	2	14489	3	1249	3781	1860	509	26.10
14	Dejiang	Yantang	3	16926	3	936	3496	1735	358	20.65
15	Dejiang	Quankou	3	27044	7	1951	8886	3959	949	32.86
16	Dejiang	Qinglong	3	93526	4	13014	39288	17880	1048	42.00
17	Dejiang	Fengxiangxi	3	29113	9	4757	17190	8390	2499	59.05
18	Dejiang	Changfeng	3	18976	7	2741	11323	5440	1389	59.67
19	Dejiang	Chaodi	2	22325	6	3951	14630	7124	2210	65.53
20	Dejiang	Jingjiao	3	17651	4	2279	8158	3842	955	46.22
21	Dejiang	Yushui	1	69181	1	2360	4683	2330	489	6.77
Total of Dejiang County (1-21)			59	594780	134	72866	261945	126453	27859	44.04
22	Wuchuan	Shicha	1	13235	2	514	2053	1002	206	15.51
23	Sinan	Daheba	2	24201	8	2184	9178	4428	2299	37.92
24	Sinan	Donghua	1	13665	1	291	1122	521	310	8.21
25	Sinan	Lingshuijin	1	31703	2	1444	4580	2378	794	14.45
26	Sinan	Silin	1	14189	6	1701	6091	3036	862	42.93
27	Sinan	Wenjiadian	2	16250	3	807	3280	1633	791	20.18
28	Sinan	Sandaoshui	3	20512	7	1916	8321	4165	1615	40.57
29	Sinan	Wenxi	8	30473	14	4306	17593	8718	5554	57.73
30	Sinan	Kuanping	2	15745	6	1396	6693	3317	2526	42.51
31	Sinan	Tianqiao	2	16196	2	393	1884	925	543	11.63
32	Sinan	Qinggangpo	1	27595	1	226	904	454	276	3.28
33	Sinan	Yangjiaao	1	21514	4	1082	4503	2263	862	20.93
34	Sinan	Zhangjiazhai	1	24181	3	635	2921	1427	871	12.08
35	Sinan	Hepengxi	1	17885	1	364	1596	800	398	8.92
36	Sinan	Sitang	1	68393	1	393	968	422	321	1.42
Total of Sinan County (23-36)			27	342502	59	17138	69634	34487	18022	20.33
Total (1-36)			86	950517	195	90518	333632	161942	46087	35.10

Data source: project resettlement and social economic investigation.

5-1-2 Identification of Groups Benefited by Project

There are numerous types of groups benefited by project. On the basis of

investigation, the assessment team has identified the following groups as directly benefited groups:

1. All people living along the roads. After project completion, it is more convenient for all residents in the villages through which the road passes to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc. This can save both costs and time for them. As a result, contact of local residents with the outer world would be expanded. Meanwhile, after the road is well constructed, problems like dust in sunny days and mud in rainy days would be solved. With environment improvement of villages along the roads, life quality of local residents would also be improved.

2. Farmer households engaged in farming and breeding. Upon completion of project construction, farmer households who are engaged in farming and breeding can transport their agricultural products to other places timely at a lower cost. In this case, they can sell these products at a better price, thereby increasing their income.

3. Students. After the project is completed, students can go to school in town by motor vehicle whether it is rainy or sunny. This not only can save their time, but also is favorable to ensure that they get to school on time.

4. Local government. Project construction can greatly improve local traffic conditions. This would facilitate market circulation of various agricultural products, thus promoting local economic growth. This consequently would increase government tax revenue.

5. Rural entrepreneurs. Improvement on rural road conditions creates conditions for operation of non-agriculture industry, including transportation, tourism and agricultural product processing. This provides opportunities and wider space for rural entrepreneurs.

6. Enterprises and public institutions along the roads. Improvement on rural road conditions creates advantages for operation of enterprises and public institutions along the roads.

7. Various vulnerable groups. Improvement on rural road conditions would reduce financial costs and physical burden of vulnerable groups, such as it will facilitate the impoverished, women, children and the elderly people to see a doctor, go shopping, etc.

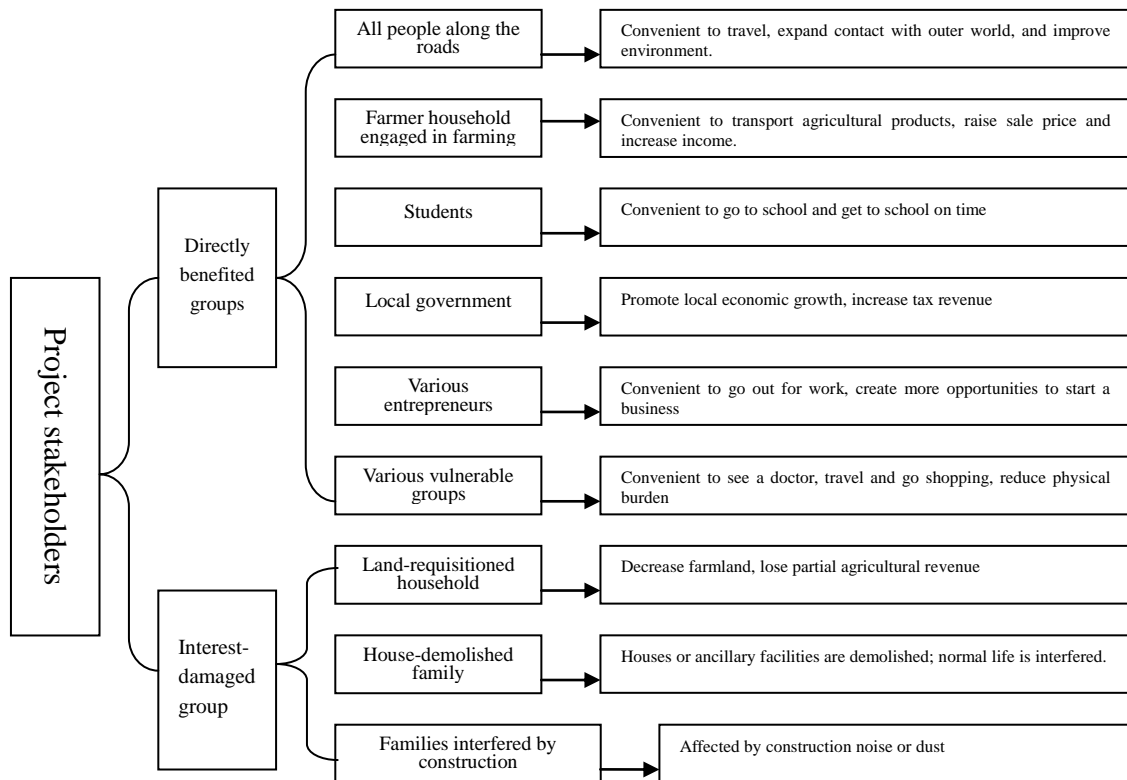


Figure 5-2 Groups Directly Benefited by Project

5-1-3 Negatively Affected Groups by the Project

As project construction brings relatively little negative impacts on the local area, there are not many interests-damaged groups. Based on investigation, the following groups are identified as main interests-damaged groups:

1. Land loss farmer households. Once land has been taken away, the farmers would lose part of means of production. Since the requisitioned land is linearly, it would involve a large number of households but a small area of land for each household. This would lead to limited negative impact. Furthermore, an agreement of compensation for land requisition has been reached after consultation between Project Office, local government and the affected population. In this agreement, the government agrees to provide resettlement compensation to residents for the expropriated farmland, ensuring that they restore livelihood quickly. Meanwhile, the village committees shall urge voluntary contribution of wasteland for rural road reconstruction through land re-adjustment. Moreover, as wasteland is not an income source of the affected population, they are willing to contribute their wasteland for better rural roads.

2. House-demolished families. For project construction, houses of some families may need to be demolished. After demolition, the families would have to rebuild new houses. This would disturb their normal life. However, the project investigation indicates that the route design of rural roads allows enough flexibility. Project design unit would further optimize route design, so as to ensure that residential houses are untouched as much as possible. Ancillary buildings such as tobacco flue-curing shed, to be demolished will be fairly compensated. By this way, the residents still can live a normal life.

3. Households affected by construction. During project construction, families adjacent to construction site may be interfered by raise dust, noise, spoil, waste dregs, etc. However, this interference is temporary. Intensified construction management can reduce its negative impact on residents.

5-2 Impact Assessment of Project Construction on Stakeholders

After analyzing impacts of project on local society, the assessment team has analyzed and assessed its impacts on various stakeholders, especially those of vulnerable groups, e.g. the impoverished, women, the elderly, etc.

Project stakeholders refer to all individuals and organizations within project-affected area directly or indirectly benefited or damaged by project. In order to evaluate attitudes of different types of people towards the project, the assessment team divided stakeholders into 12 types: (1) Han people; (2) Minorities; (3) Grass-roots cadres; (4) Students; (5) Farming households; (6) Breeding households; (7) Transportation personnel; (8) Impoverished people; (9) The disabled; (10) Women; (11) The elderly; (12) Single-parent families. Based on this, the assessment team organizes focus groups accordingly. Participators are representatives of these types of stakeholders. In the focus groups, a guide from assessment team would bring up the topics. Afterwards, the participators can express their opinions freely. Finally, the assessment team can reach a conclusion based on the interview records.

5-2-1 Opinions of Stakeholders on Necessity of Project Construction

To fully know opinions of various stakeholders on the necessity of project construction, the assessment team has interviewed these stakeholders. The interview mainly covers the following two questions: (1) what do you think are the constraint

factors of local development? (2) What do you think are the most lacking infrastructures in the local area at present? After analyzing the interview records, the assessment team has reached the following conclusions: local residents believe that the most important constraint factors of local development include, in order of importance: (1) Poor road condition and inconvenient transportation; (2) Lack of skills and backward ideas; (3) Lack of cultivated land and irrigation facilities; (4) Lack of information; (5) Lagging non-agricultural industry; (6) Poor implementation of good policies. Besides, local residents think the most lacking infrastructures include, in order of importance: (1) Road; (2) Water conservancy and irrigation facilities; (3) Agriculture technology and service; (4) Medical service; (5) School; (6) Waste treatment facilities; facilities for the elderly; (7) Power facilities; (8) Gas station and automobile service station (See Table 5-2)

Table 5-2 Opinions of Stakeholders on Necessity of Project Construction

Types of stakeholders		(1) What do you think are the most important three factors constraining local development at present? (In order of importance)		
Ethnicity	Han people	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of skills, backward ideas	Lack of information
	Minorities	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of skills, backward ideas	Poor implementation of good policies
Occupation	Grass-roots cadres	Backward non-agricultural industry	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of skills, backward ideas
	Students	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of skills, backward ideas	Lack of information
	Farming households	Lack of cultivated land and irrigation facilities	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of information
	Breeding households	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Poor implementation of good policies	Backward non-agricultural industry
	Transportation personnel	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of information	Poor implementation of good policies
Vulnerable groups	Impoverished people	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of skills and backward ideas	Lack of cultivated land and irrigation facilities
	The disabled	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Backward non-agricultural industry	Lack of cultivated land and irrigation facilities
	Women	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of cultivated land and irrigation facilities	Lack of skills, backward ideas
	The elderly	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of skills, backward ideas	Lack of cultivated land and irrigation facilities
	Single-parent families	Poor road condition, inconvenient transportation	Lack of cultivated land and irrigation facilities	Lack of skills, backward ideas
Types of stakeholders		(2) What do you think are the most lacking infrastructures in local at present? (In order of importance)		
Ethnicity	Han people	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities	Agriculture technology and service
	Minorities	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities	School
Occupation	Grass-roots cadres	Road	Agriculture technology and service	Power facilities
	Students	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities	School
	Farming households	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities	Agriculture technology and service
	Breeding households	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities	Agriculture technology and service
	Transportation personnel	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities	Gas station and automobile service station
Vulnerable groups	Impoverished people	Road	Medical service	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities
	The disabled	Road	Medical service	Agriculture technology and service
	Women	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation facilities	School
	The elderly	Road	Facilities for the elderly	Power facilities
	Single-parent	Road	Water conservancy and irrigation	Power facilities

	families		facilities	
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Data source: Project socioeconomic survey and public consultation

5-2-2 Opinions of Stakeholders on Benefits of Project Construction

In order to fully understand opinions of various stakeholders on benefits of project construction, the assessment team has interviewed stakeholders about the following question: what do you think are the biggest benefits of project construction to local society? Based on analysis of the interview records, the assessment team has concluded that: local residents think the biggest benefits of project construction to local society are, in order: (1) Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.; (2) Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost; (3) Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves; (4) Reduce dust and mud, improve rural environment; (5) Facilitate development of commercial trade, tourism and transportation industry (See Table 5-3).

Table 5-3 Opinions of Stakeholders on Benefits of Project Construction

Types of stakeholders		What do you think are the biggest benefits of project construction to local society? (In order of importance)		
Ethnicity	Han people	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.
	Minorities	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Reduce dust and mud, improve rural environment.
Occupation	Grass-roots cadres	Facilitate development of commercial trade, tourism and transportation industry	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.
	Students	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Reduce dust and mud, improve rural environment.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.
	Farming households	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Facilitate development of commercial trade, tourism and transportation industry
	Breeding households	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.
	Transportation personnel	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.	Facilitate development of commercial trade, tourism and transportation industry
Vulnerable groups	Impoverished people	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.
	The disabled	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.
	Women	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.
	The elderly	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Reduce dust and mud, improve rural environment.
	Single-parent families	Make it convenient to go to school, see a doctor, go shopping, etc.	Ensure unimpeded road transport in any weather, and agricultural products transported timely at a low cost.	Eliminate potential safety hazard incurred by big road slope grade and numerous curves.

Data source: Project socioeconomic survey and public consultation

5-2-3 Opinions of Stakeholders on Potential Negative Impacts of Project Construction

To fully know opinions of various stakeholders on potential negative impacts of project construction, the assessment team has interviewed the stakeholders. In the interviews, the following question were mainly discussed: what do you think are the potential negative impacts of project construction? According to analysis of the interview records, the assessment team draws the following conclusions: local residents think potential negative impacts of project construction to local society include: (1) Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income; (2) As part of buildings demolition is required for project construction, it would impact on residents' normal life; (3) Road transport would be interrupted by project construction; (4) Noise and raise dust from construction would interfere with residents; (5) Increase of traffic flow and speed after road widening would lead to an increasing traffic accident risk (See Table 5-4). Certainly, these potential negative impacts can be avoided or reduced if the project owner takes precautionary measures during project implementation.

Table 5-4 Opinions of Stakeholders on Negative Impacts of Project

Types of stakeholders		What do you think are the potential negative impacts of project construction?		
Ethnicity	Han people	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.
	Minorities	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Noise and raise dust from construction would interfere with residents;
Occupation	Grass-roots cadres	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Noise and raise dust from construction would interfere with residents;	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.
	Students	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.	Noise and raise dust from construction would interfere with residents;	With increase of traffic flow and speed, there would be an increased risk of traffic accident.
	Farming households	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.
	Breeding households	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.
	Transportation personnel	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Increase of traffic flow and speed would lead to an increased risk of traffic accident.
Vulnerable groups	Impoverished people	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.
	The disabled	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.
	Women	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Increase of traffic flow and speed would lead to an increased risk of traffic accident.	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.
	The elderly	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Noise and raise dust from construction would interfere with residents;
	Single-parent families	Project construction occupies cultivated land, which impacts on farmers' income.	Demolition of part of buildings would impact on residents' normal life.	Road transport would be interrupted by project construction.

Data source: Project socioeconomic survey and public consultation

5-2-4 Opinions of Stakeholders on Potential Risks of Project Construction

To fully understand opinions of stakeholders on potential risks of project construction, the assessment team has interviewed stakeholders regarding the following questions: what is your main concern about project construction? By analyzing the interview records, the assessment team has concluded that: local residents believe the potential risks of project construction include: (1) Project construction cannot start timely; (2) Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality; (3) New compensation policies dissatisfy those villagers who provide land for rural road construction free of charge; (4) Compensation information is not transparent and compensation is not fair; (5) Compensation funds cannot be paid timely; (6) Rural irrigation facilities and roads cannot be restored; (7) Rights and interests of women cannot be guaranteed; (8) Income of vulnerable groups cannot be recovered (See Table 5-5).

Table 5-5 Opinions of Stakeholders on Potential risks of Project Construction

Types of stakeholders		What is your main concern about project construction?		
Ethnicity	Han people	Project construction cannot start timely.	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Compensation funds cannot be paid timely.
	Minorities	Project construction cannot start timely.	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Compensation information is not transparent and compensation is not just.
Occupation	Grass-roots cadres	New compensation policies dissatisfy those villagers who provide land for rural road construction free of charge.	Project construction cannot start timely.	Compensation funds cannot be paid timely.
	Students	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Project construction cannot start timely.	Compensation information is not transparent and compensation is not just.
	Farming household	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Project construction cannot start timely.	Rural irrigation facilities and roads cannot be restored.
	Breeding household	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Project construction cannot start timely.	Compensation information is not transparent and compensation is not just.
	Transportation personnel	Project construction cannot start timely.	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Rural irrigation facilities and roads cannot be restored.
Vulnerable groups	Impoverished people	Project construction cannot start timely.	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Compensation funds cannot be paid timely.
	The disabled	Project construction cannot start timely.	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Income of vulnerable groups cannot be recovered.
	Women	Project construction cannot start timely.	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Rights and interests of women cannot be guaranteed.
	The elderly	Repair work would need to be done in a few years due to poor construction quality.	Compensation information is not transparent and compensation is not just.	Project construction cannot start timely.
	Single-parent families	Project construction cannot start timely.	Compensation information is not transparent and compensation is not just.	Rural irrigation facilities and roads cannot be restored.

Data source: Project socioeconomic survey and public consultation

5-3 Attitudes of Local Residents and Communities towards Project Construction

5-3-1 Local Residents Actively Support Project Construction

Rural Roads Project of Tongren City aims to improve the local road network and traffic conditions via reconstruction and extension of rural roads in Dejiang County and Sinan County. This project can not only greatly facilitate local residents' travel and improve their life quality, but also vitalize local natural and cultural resources assets. In this way, local residents can share development opportunities, sequentially promoting local social economic development. As project plays multiple roles in alleviating poverty and promoting minorities' development, local residents including minorities highly support it. Moreover, Rural Roads Project of Tongren City would neither require removal of community in a large scale, nor damage natural resources and environment on which local residents rely for survival and development. Therefore, local community and residents also support project construction. Among various types of stakeholders interviewed by Project Office, interviewees who absolutely support project construction accounts for 100%. This indicates none opposes project construction (See Table 5-6).

Table 5-6 Attitudes of Various Stakeholders towards Project Construction

Various stakeholders		Do you support project construction in your community?				
Classification basis	Types of stakeholders	Absolutely support	Conditionally support	No opinion	Partially oppose	Absolutely oppose
Ethnic category	Han people	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Minorities	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Occupation	Grass-roots cadres	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Students	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Farming households	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Breeding household	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Transportation personnel	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vulnerable groups	Impoverished people	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	The disabled	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Women	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	The elderly	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Degree of impacts	Single-parent families	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Population affected by requisition and demolition	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Population not affected by requisition and demolition	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Data source: Project socioeconomic survey and public consultation

Many farmers believe extension of local rural roads is the most important measure to enhance their income and life quality. They eagerly expect that local government reconstruct and extend local rural roads as early as possible. During the

interview in Fuxing Town, Dejiang County, the assessment team witnessed that local villagers presented self-made silk banners to express their gratitude towards town government for improving the rural roads and enhancing their production and living conditions (See Figure 5-3). During the interview with local residents, the assessment team also felt the urgent desire of local residents for reconstruction and extension of rural roads. All residents actively support project construction.



Figure 5-3 Local Villagers Presenting Silk Banner to Government, as an Expression of Gratitude for Rural Road Construction

5-3-2 Consultation with Affected Population Regarding Compensation Policies for Land Acquisition and Structure Demolition

Rural Roads Project of Tongren City mainly covers reconstruction of existing rural roads and upgrade of road class. This is a typical linear project. Despite land requisition of this project involves numerous families; its impact on each family is minimal as land requisition rate (the proportion of requisitioned land in original total village land area) would not surpass 2%. In addition, most of the requisitioned land is non-cultivated land; this would not impact on income of local villagers. Furthermore, income sources of local villagers have greatly changed in recent 10 years. For majority of farmer households, their main income is derived from work and doing business outside or operation of non-agricultural industry. Proportion of agricultural income in total family income has significantly decreased. During investigation and interview conducted by assessment team, the affected villagers say that they are not concerned that land requisition for project would impact on their income, as this impact is quite

minimal.

Through interview with officials from Land Resources Bureau of Sinan County and Dejiang County, the assessment team has learned that land requisition procedures are required for changing land property rights from rural collective land to state-owned construction land. However, considering land occupied by rural road, only land use, not land property right will be changed. Project owner should go through land registration procedures, instead of land requisition procedures in the administrative department of land and resources. According to traditional custom in the project-affected area, village collective re-adjust land on their own initiative, so as to provide required land required of rural road construction. The government need not compensate for the land occupied by rural road construction. Meanwhile, local government officials and some residents think rural road construction is an important public infrastructure construction for local community. The public infrastructure would bring about enormous development opportunities, thereby creating new income sources for them and improving their life quality. Thus, they are willing to offer their land unconditionally for rural road construction. In project-affected area, implementation of this policy has not been resisted by farmer households.

The assessment team can strongly feel the supportive attitude of local residents and ardent expectation on project from interviewing with them. They all hope that project can be implemented and completed as soon as possible. In this case, they can benefit from project much earlier. Therefore, they are voluntary to provide their own land for rural road construction free of charge. But the impact of land occupation on affected families differs from family to family. Some families may be occupied land while other families may not, but the latter still can share benefits from rural road construction. This possibly leads to inequality in local society. What's more, income of part of families would be affected after loss of cultivated land. According to World Bank's principles and policies of involuntary resettlement, compensation must be provided to affected families to recover and even increase their income. For this reason, from October to November, 2014, the Project Office, local government and village committees have fully negotiated over compensation policies for land requisition. Compensation agreements of land requisition have been signed with all affected villages (See Figure 5-4).

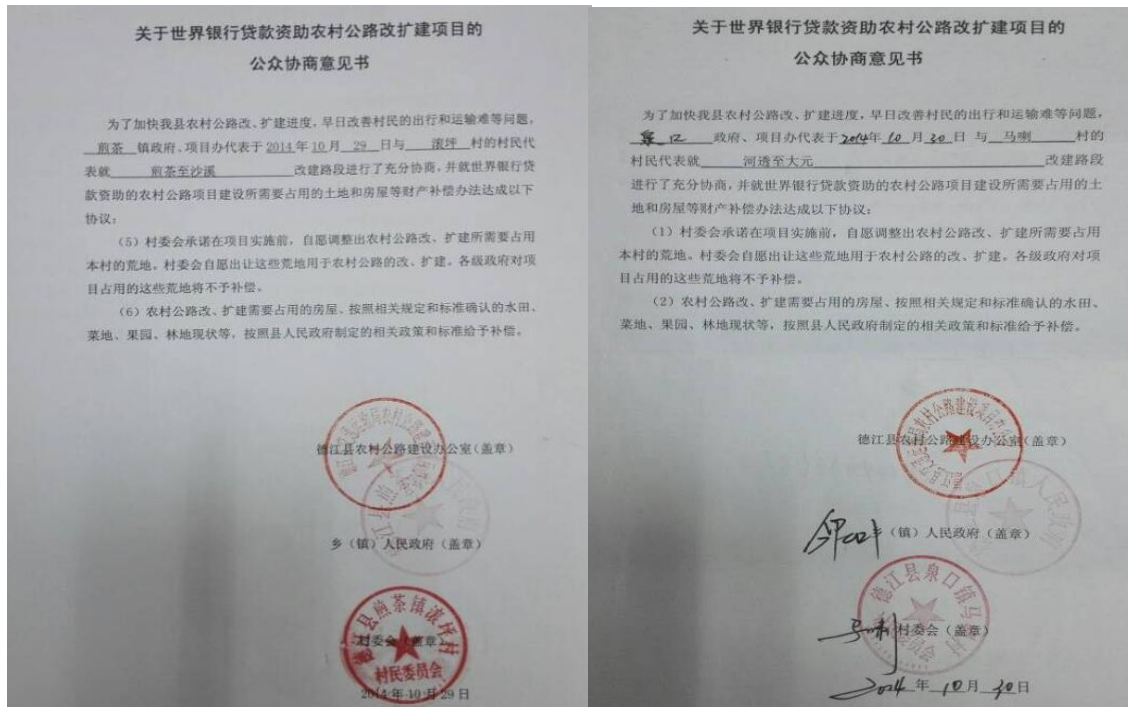


Figure 5-4 Compensation agreement of Land Requisition Signed by Project Office, Local Government and Village Committee

Project Office, local government and village committees have gained consensus. Village committees promise to adjust and spare wasteland of this village required for reconstruction and extension of rural road; in addition, village committee is voluntary to provide the wasteland for reconstruction and extension of rural road; at the same time, government at all levels would not compensate for the wasteland; however, houses, paddy field, vegetable field, orchard and woodland being occupied by rural road construction project, shall be compensated according to the relevant policies and standards of county governments. At present, Dejiang County and Sinan County are formulating specific compensation and resettlement plan for land requisition and house demolition based on the consensus.

5-3-3 Attitudes of Local Residents towards House Relocation

Rural road project of Tongren City is a typical linear project. House relocation can be avoided through design optimization. Hence, most demolished buildings are ancillary buildings such as tobacco flue-curing shed and poultry house of rural residents. This project construction will not result in large-scale housing relocation nor community relocation. However, it may need to relocate a small amount of scattered houses for project construction. The assessment team has consulted local residents

about house relocation. All residents believe that rural road construction can benefit their families and community development. They are willing to relocate if being compensated according to relevant policies and being arranged satisfactory reconstruction site. Nobody would protest project construction simply because being reluctant to relocate.

6 Assessment of Impact on Vulnerable Groups

Due to lack of property, low social status and lack of ability, it is hard for vulnerable groups to adapt to the social and economic changes arisen from the project,. Compared with other social members, vulnerable groups have a less say and influence on social and economic issues, and their demands and willing tend to be neglected by the project planners; moreover, due to lack of property, low social status and lack of ability, it is often more difficult for the vulnerable groups to recover their income after land requisition. Therefore, the SAT organized special survey and interview for vulnerable groups, and made special project impact assessment for them.

6-1 Category of the Vulnerable Groups Affected by the Project

The vulnerable groups affected by Tongren City Rural Road Project mainly consist of the following types: (1) lonely old people, i.e. people above 65 years old who live alone with no legal supporters. (2) Female single-parent families, i.e. families with female householder who has under-aged children; (3) orphans, i.e. children under 16 years old who lost their parents; (4) the poor families, i.e. families that have income below the national low-income level; (5) the disabled, i.e. people who are physically or mentally disabled.

Based on the project socio-economy survey, there are 967 vulnerable households affected by the project. Please refer to Table 6-1 for the detailed information.

Table 6-1 Type and Quantity of the Affected Vulnerable Groups

Area	No.	Name of the subproject	Affected township/town	Affected village	Number of the affected vulnerable households	Category of the Vulnerable Groups affected by the Project					
						Elderly person of no family	single-parent family	Orphan	Poverty-stricken family	The disabled	Household with sick person
Dejian County	1	Mingxi to Dongquan	Fuxing	Dongquan	17	0	0	0	14	3	0
				Yanpen	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
				Gonghe	3	0	0	0	0	3	
				Nanxi	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
				Sum	25	0	1	0	15	4	5
	2	Jiancha to Shaxi	Longquan	Yanba	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
				Taoyuan	5	0	0	0	2	1	2
				Naoshui	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
			Jiancha	Jiancha	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
				Gaozhu	5	1	1	0	0	0	3
				Songxi	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
				Gunping	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
			Shaxi	Kongshan	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
				Wanba	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
			Sum		30	3	1	0	4	13	9
	3	Hepeng to Longxi	Hexing	Hepeng	13	2	2	0	5	2	2
				Qinglonggang	8	1	2	0	2	2	1
				Daxing	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
				Niaoping	2	0	0	0	0	1	1

Area	No.	Name of the subproject	Affected township/town	Affected village	Number of the affected vulnerable households	Category of the Vulnerable Groups affected by the Project					
						Elderly person of no family	single-parent family	Orphan	Poverty-stricken family	The disabled	Household with sick person
				Longxi	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
				Chayuan	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
				Banping	5	1	1	0	0	1	2
				Sum	37	5	5	0	8	9	10
4	Qinjiawan - Chaodi	Chaodi	Tangba	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	
			Qinggangbao	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	
			Shangping	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	
			Sum	11	1	1	0	2	2	5	
5	Changba - Wangpai	Tongjing	Liming	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	
			Tongxin	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	
			Baojiao	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
			Jinchao	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
			Sum	11	0	1	1	1	4	4	
6	Pingyuan -Nan'gan	Pingyuan	Sihe	5	1	0	0	0	2	2	
			Dalong	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
		Nang'an	Xinglong	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
			Jinpen	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	
			Huoshi	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
			Loufang	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	
		Sum	15	2	0	0	3	5	5		
7	Datu - Huangba	Shaxi	Longba	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	
8	Jiancha - Dahe	Jiancha	Dahe	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
			Jiancha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			Sum	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
9	Changfeng - Duoping	Changfeng	Changfeng	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
			Tongba	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	
			Zhongzhuang	5	1	1	0	2	1	0	
			Nongchen	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	
			Xianjin	6	1	1	0	2	2	1	
			Duoping	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	
		Sum	23	5	3	0	5	6	5		
10	Fengjiazhai to Zhayu	Wenping	Wenping	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
			Duodi	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	
			Sanjiao	6	1	0	0	2	1	2	
			Tongxin	5	1	0	0	3	1	0	
			Zhayu	5	0	0	0	3	1	1	
		Sum	21	3	0	0	10	4	4		
11	Qiaotou to Yanjing	Gonghe	Jieshang	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	
			Yanjing	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
		Sum	5	0	1	0	1	1	2		
12	Banzhuyuan to Hepeng	Hexing	Hepeng	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
			Dongyuan	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	
			Baiguo	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
		Yantang	Shuiping	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
			Xianfeng	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	
		Sum	10	1	0	0	3	5	1		
13	Baiguotuo to Longqiao	Changbao	Snajiao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			Dazhaitou	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
			Shangbao	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
		Sum	3	0	0	0	1	0	2		
14	Wenping to Yinsi	Wenping	Tiekeng	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	
			Fengxiang	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	
		Sum	7	2	0	0	1	3	1		
15	Zhangxinjie to Yanmen	Gonghe	Shangping	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
16	Weigangzui to Gonghe	Yantang	Xinchun	8	0	3	0	0	5	0	
17	Xinchang to Changxian	Hexing	Changxian	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	
			Dongyuan	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
		Jiancha	Jiancha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Sum	4	0	0	0	0	4	0		
18	Meizi to Huayuanzi	Fuxing	Jia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
			Meizi	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
		Sum	2	0	1	0	0	1	0		
19	Hetou to Dayuan	Quankou	5	1	0	0	1	0	1		
20	Xiaba to Yalaoshan	Jiancha	Longpan	10	1	2	1	3	2	1	
21	Laozhai to Dabatou	Hexing	Banping	26	3	2	1	9	5	6	

Area	No.	Name of the subproject	Affected township/town	Affected village	Number of the affected vulnerable households	Category of the Vulnerable Groups affected by the Project					
						Elderly person of no family	single-parent family	Orphan	Poverty-stricken family	The disabled	Household with sick person
	22	Sancengyan to Anshan	Longquan	Anshan	6	1	1	0	2	1	1
	23	Changba to Xintan	Tongjing	Yuzhu	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gaojing				1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Changba				1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Wujiang				4	1	0	0	0	0	3	
Sum				8	1	0	0	0	1	6	
	24	Shenxiyakou to Huangtu	Wenping	Huayuan	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Changxing				3	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Sum				6	2	1	1	0	2	0	
	25	Chazishan to Fenghuang	Tongjing	Qingyuan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jinpen				1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Qilixi				1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Fenghuang				4	1	0	0	1	0	2	
Sum				7	2	0	0	1	1	3	
	26	Dejiang to Luqing	Hexing	Baiguo	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Shuiping				0	0	0	0	0	0		
Yantang			Xianfeng	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
			Xinchun	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	
			Qingshitang	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	
			Luqing	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Sum			12	0	1	1	1	6	3		
	27	Gonghe Qiaotou to Lianhuagai	Gonghe	Heping	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
	28	Yuzhongchang to Daping	Tongjing	Qilixi	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Shanshuba				3	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Sum				5	0	0	0	1	3	1	
	29	Dingjiashan to Chawotuo	Yantang	Chawotuo	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gaojiawan				3	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Sum				5	0	0	0	0	4	1	
	30	Fengxi to Dongwan	Fengxiangxi	Fengpu	13	3	0	0	1	5	4
Tongwan				14	4	0	0	2	4	4	
Sum				27	7	0	0	3	9	8	
	31	Laoshuixi to Guanzhuang	Hexing	Zhongzhai	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	32	Lanzhugou to Dengjia	Longquan	Dengjia	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
	33	Xinzhai to Zaonixi	Yushui	Xinzhai	24	4	2	0	5	4	8
	34	Dashuwan to Jiantai	Jiancha	Jiantai	11	1	2	0	4	3	1
Gaoshan				3	0	0	0	1	0	2	
Sum				14	1	2	0	5	3	3	
	35	Huoyantu to Zaojiaodou	Jiancha	Gaozhu	7	0	0	0	4	2	1
Chaoxi				3	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Sum				10	0	0	0	5	3	2	
	36	Huangjia to Huangba No.3 Group	Shaxi	Huangba	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
	37	Kedian to Tianxingqiao	Fuxing	Kedian	6	0	1	0	5	0	0
Nanmu				5	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Sum				11	0	1	0	10	0	0	
	38	Shaxiyakou to Datuwan	Nan'gan	Datuwan	8	1	1	0	2	2	2
	39	Longzhai to Ranjiawan	Nan'gan Township	Lingzhai	10	1	2	0	2	2	3
Changyuan				11	1	1	1	4	2	2	
Sum				21	2	3	1	6	4	5	
	40	Town government to Pengjiazhai	Changfeng	Xianjin	25	5	5	0	3	6	6
	41	Shanshuba to Taowan	Yantang	Shanshuba	16	2	0	0	2	6	6
	42	Heduimen to Xiantang	Quankou	Xintang	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	43	Chaodi to Chenyuan	Chaodi	Tengxi	11	2	1	0	3	2	3
Chenyuan				12	2	2	0	4	2	2	
Chaodi				5	1	0	0	1	1	2	
Sum				28	5	3	0	8	5	7	
	44	Wujiagou to Xujiashan	Jiancha	Chonghua	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
	45	Changtan to Yuanchang	Fengxiangxi	Yuanchang	11	1	2	1	2	3	2
Xingjie				12	1	1	0	3	4	3	
Sum				23	2	3	1	5	7	5	
	46	Xiaping to Xintan	Tongjing	Xiaping	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Xintan				3	1	0	0	1	1	0	
Sum				5	1	0	0	2	1	1	
	47	Xiajie to Shangchanggou	Yantang	Qingshitang	3	0	1	1	1	0	0

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						Elderly person of no family	single-parent family	Orphan	Poverty-stricken family	The disabled	Household with sick person	
	48	Matixi to Meijia	Qianjia	Meijia	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	49	Lizitan to Huangjia	Jinjiao	Xinkeng	23	6	2	1	5	3	6	
	50	Lizishui to Chenjia	Gaoshan	Lianhe	13	2	0	0	3	2	6	
	51	Matixi to Guanlin	Jinjiao	Guanlin	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	52	Zhoujia to Huangbayan	Jiancha	Xiaoxi	10	1	1	1	4	2	1	
				Dahe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			Sum		10	1	1	1	4	2	1	
	53	Tujia to Zhuangyan	Fengxiangxi	Zhuangyan	11	2	1	0	2	3	3	
				Zhaishang	12	2	1	0	2	4	3	
				Shaxi	10	3	2	0	1	2	2	
			Sum		33	7	4	0	5	9	8	
	54	Real Estate Board to Xiaogou	Qinglong	Qiaotou	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	55	Huangba Wanxiao to Qinba	Shaxi	Qinba	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	
	56	Ganxiqiao Qiaotou to Aojia	Changfeng	Changwan	34	7	6	0	4	10	7	
	57	Dahe to Longxi	jiancha	Dahe	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	
	58	Fenglin to Qingqiushu	Jinjiao	Qingqiushu	6	1	0	0	1	2	2	
	59	Yanshang to mine	Quankou	Dayuan	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	
	Sum in Dejiang County			21	120	678	89	59	11	161	189	169
Sinan County	60	Wengwen to Tunshan	Wenjiadian	Tunshan	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	
	61	Paotongshu to Dawan	Wenjiadian	Qunshan	6	2	0	0	2	1	1	
				Hongqi	7	1	0	1	3	1	1	
			Sum		13	3	0	1	5	2	2	
	62	Wengxi to Sanxing	Wengxi	Sanxing	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	63	Wengwen-Shanxing Road to Lianmeng	Wengxi	Lianmeng	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	
	64	Zaoziping to Huangnitian	Wengxi	Shengli	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	
	65	Wengxi County government to Changzheng	Wengxi	Changzheng	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	
				Minshan	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	
		Sum		7	0	1	0	2	2	2		
	66	Sanxing to Shangba	Wengxi	Shangtianba	5	1	1	0	0	2	1	
	67	Wengwen-Shanxing Road to Tangjiaba	Wengxi	Tangjiaba	6	0	0	0	2	2	2	
	68	Yanmenkou to Sanxing	Wengxi	Danxing	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	
	69	Tangben road to Antang	Wengxi	Antang	6	0	0	0	2	3	1	
	70	Aijiashan mountain to Xinming	Sandaoshui	Xinming	9	2	0	0	5	0	2	
	71	Yongxin to Machi	Sandaoshui	Xintang	6	1	0	0	2	3	0	
	72	Tangben road to Shuanghe	Sandaoshui	Shuanghe	6	2	0	1	0	0	3	
	73	Donghua Village to Dongguaxi	Donghua	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Dongguaxi	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	
		Sum		3	0	0	0	0	2	1		
	74	Zhangting road to Liangtian	Kuanping	Liangtianba	11	2	1	1	3	3	1	
	75	Zhangting road to Baowei	Kuanping	Baowei	12	1	0	0	4	4	3	
	76	Baiyangping to Nanshan	Tianqiao	Nanshan	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	
				Meizibao	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	
		Sum		7	0	0	0	1	4	2		
	77	Lancaocha to Meizibao	Tianqiao	Nanshan	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	
				Meizibao	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	
		Sum		6	0	0	0	0	4	2		
78	Longshui to Chaxi	Qinggang po Town	Tianzhuang	14	2	0	0	5	2	5		
			Chaxi	16	1	0	0	5	2	8		
		Sum		30	3	0	0	10	4	13		
79	Shangongqing to Langan	Yangjiaao	Wangdaping	10	1	0	0	2	4	3		
			Lan'gan	8	1	1	0	2	3	1		
			Guantianba	6	1	0	0	0	3	2		
			Shangjing	9	1	0	0	1	5	2		
	Sum		33	4	1	0	5	15	8			
80	Zhangting road to Jinggang	Zhangjiazhai	Jinggang	12	1	2	0	2	4	3		
81	Liangshuijing to Guankou	Liangshuijing	Guankouchang	2	0	0	0	0	1	1		
82	Nixi to Ca'er	Daheba	Dayuanzi	13	0	0	1	3	5	4		
			Taoshan	15	0	0	0	4	6	5		

Area	No.	Name of the subproject	Affected township/town	Affected village	Number of the affected vulnerable households	Category of the Vulnerable Groups affected by the Project					
						Elderly person of no family	single-parent family	Orphan	Poverty-stricken family	The disabled	Household with sick person
				Tianba	14	0	0	0	6	3	5
				Sum	42	0	0	1	13	14	14
	83	Pujiagou to Dashan	Daheba	Majiashan	21	2	2	1	5	6	5
	84	Dongqing'ao to Dongjiawan	Hepengxi	Liangshuiqing	6	1	0	0	2	2	1
	85	Qinglongzui to Zhuguaxi	Silin	Zhongling	5	0	0	0	2	2	1
Ganchang				4	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Fenglian				5	0	0	0	2	1	2	
Sum				14	0	0	0	5	4	5	
	86	Liangtian to Shanxing	Sitang	Shanxing	7	0	1	0	0	3	3
	Sum in Sinan County		14	37	289	25	9	6	72	96	81
	Total		35	157	967	114	68	17	233	285	250

Data source: Project social-economic survey.

6-2 Assessment of Impact on Ethnic Minorities

6-2-1 Brief History of the Minorities in the Project-affected Area

The project-affected area, located in the northeast Guizhou Province, is the interior of Wuling Mountains with Wu River passing through the whole area. Some 5000 years ago, ancestors of Tujia people, Miao people, Gelao people and Dong people inhabited in this area. This area was under the control of State of Ba and State of Chu in the Warring States Period. Ba and Chu were destroyed and unified into Qin State in 316AC, and then became a prefecture named Qianzhong. At that time this uncultivated land was reclaimed under the policy of recruiting people and making soldiers do farm work, therefore, the whole Wu River drainage basin was developed. Thanks to the Wu River, the transportation here was comparatively convenient, therefore, the regional interaction between Wuling mountainous area and central China started early. After Song Dynasty, as Han people moved in, advanced production instruments, technology and high-quality crops were introduced here. This changed the minorities' mode of production and life. The central feudal governments implemented Native Chieftain System policy here during the period of Yuan Dynasty, Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty. Emperor Yongzheng (in Qing Dynasty) implemented the policy of “*bureaucratization of native officers*” policy and abolished the Native Chieftain System, as a result, many Han people moved to this Wuling mountainous area. Because massive officers and station troops flowed in, it became a common phenomenon that people of Han people intermarried with local minorities, which make the blood relationship between the Han people and local minorities closer.

Before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, serious ethnic

discrimination and oppression existed in China for long. Many minorities were denied by other ethnic groups, and they led a tragic life. Some even had to escape to mountains in clans and live an isolated life. After the PRC was established, the central governments abolished the systems with ethnic discrimination and oppression. After that, the minorities' situation was improved. In the 1950s, the China central government organized large-scale ethnicity survey, and confirmed 55 ethnic minorities according to scientific identification. Meanwhile, the system of regional autonomy of ethnic minorities was established too. To be specifically, autonomous organizations were set up in ethnic enclaves to allow local ethnic groups to handle their own internal affairs. China also established ethnic townships in regions where multiple ethnic groups live together or in scattered communities so that ethnic minorities could enjoy equal rights to the fullest. At present, the distribution of the ethnic minorities shows an image of "partially clustered but overall scattered". The project-affected area is inhabited by multiple ethnic groups mixedly. There are some Han people living in ethnic minority areas, and some ethnic minority people living in Han areas. After long time of mutual exchange, each ethnic group has accepted other ethnic groups' culture. Today all ethnic groups use the same written language and intermarriage between each other becomes common. They share weal and woe and become interdependent and inextricably interwoven with each other.

6-2-2 The Customs and Culture of the Main Minorities in the Project-affected Area

The project-affected Tongren City is inhabited by various national ethnic groups. There are 25 ethnic groups in this area, such as Han, Tujia, Miao, Gelao, Dong, and Buyi etc. The data of the 6th National Census shows that the population constitution in Tongren City is as following: Tujia (39.76%), Han(29.98%), Miao (14.57%), Dong (11.68%), Gelao (3.32%), Mongolia (0.25%), and Yao (0.13%) etc. The population constitution in Dejiang County is as following: Tujia (83.96%), Han (13.75%), Miao (2.0%), Gelao (0.18%), Dong (0.02%), Zhuang (0.02%), and Buyi (0.01%) etc. The population constitution in Sinan County is as following: Han (49.55%), Tujia (28.34%), Miao (19.8%), Gelao (1.19%), Mongolia (0.85%), and Dong (0.15%) etc.

Table 6-2 Ethnic Composition in Tongren City

Affected Area	Name of the Ethnic Group	Tujia	Han	Miao	Dong	Gelao	Mongolia	Yao	Others
Tongren City	Population	1229710	927216	450786	361132	102849	7682	4058	9771
	Proportion (%)	39.76	29.98	14.57	11.68	3.32	0.25	0.13	0.33
Dejiang County	Name of the Ethnic Group	Tujia	Han	Miao	Gelao	Dong	Zhuang	Buyi	Others
	Population	308916	50602	7344	645	74	65	41	233
	Proportion (%)	83.96	13.75	2.00	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06
Sinan County	Name of the Ethnic Group	Han	Tujia	Miao	Gelao	Mongolia	Dong	Buyi	Others
	Population	247423	141509	98891	5926	4222	753	113	105
	Proportion (%)	49.55	28.34	19.80	1.19	0.85	0.15	0.02	0.1

Data resource: Leader Group Office of the 6th National Census, Guizhou Province: *2010 Census Data of Guizhou Province*, China Statistics Press, 2012.

Besides intermarriage, all ethnic groups in the affected area use the same language and character system, which enables all ethnic groups to live harmoniously together without any conflict. There is no culture barrier among these ethnic groups due to the long-term interaction. However, every ethnic maintains their own customs and culture in costume, foods, residence, marriage, etiquette, funeral etc. Please refer to Table 6-3 for detailed customs and culture of the main ethnic groups in the affected area.

Table 6-3 An Overview of the Customs, Language and Culture of the Ethnic Groups

Name of the Ethnic Group	Language and Character	Traditional Festival	Culture Feature	Belief
Tujia	Tujia people has used Chinese since very early	Buffalo Festival, Gannian Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, June 6 th Festival	Nuo Opera, Hand-swinging Dance, house built on stilts	They worship the Nature and ancestors. They are polytheistic.
Miao	Miao people used to have their own language, but now they use Chinese generally.	Miao New Year, First Harvest Festival, April 8 th Festival	Miao Songs, Lusheng Dance, House built on stilts	They worship the Nature, enshrine ancestors; they are superstitious and believe in the Spirit, Immortal and Deities. Witchcraft is popular among this group.
Gelao	Gelao people used to have their own language, but now they use Chinese generally.	March 3 th Festival, First Harvest Festival, June 6 th Festival	Folk Songs, Bamboo Handcraft, Acrobatics Lion Dance, Funeral Dance	They have a faith in animism. They have Mountain Ritual and Tree Ritual.
Dong	Dong people used to have their own language, but now they use Chinese generally.	Firecrackers Festival, Bull-fighting Festival, March 3 th Festival	Lusheng Dance, Drum Tower, Wooden Dong Covered Bridge, Embroidery, Dong Grand Choir	They are polytheistic and worship nature creatures like old tree and megalith.
Buyi	Buyi people do not have their own language; they use Chinese generally.	Buyi Courtship Day, March 3 th Festival, June 6 th Festival, First Harvest Festival	House built on stilts, Wax Dyeing	They believe in Fengshui. They are polytheistic, and worship the Nature and ancestors.

1. Customs and culture of Tujia ethnic group

Tujia people are the descendants of the Ba people in ancient times according to Professor Pan Guangdan's research. Ba People joined the war against King Zhou of the Shang Kingdom by King Wu of the Zhou Kingdom, and were enfeoffed with Bazi State because of the military exploits at the end of Shang Dynasty. During the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period, Ba had wars with Chu at east border from time to time, and withdrew to the southwest China under the threaten of Chu. At present, Tujia people mainly inhabit in east Wuling Mountain and Qing River drainage basin, straddling the common borders of Hunan Province, Hubei Province, Chongqing Municipality and Guizhou Province. In October 1956, the State Council officially identified Tujia as a single ethnic group.

Tujia ethnic people has their own language, but the majority have lived together with Han people for long time, and have begun to use Chinese quite early. Their language is reserved only in a few remote areas. Tujia people are gregarious. Their houses are bungalows or stilted houses built at mountain foot by cedar-wood. Their stilted houses are ably designed so as to overcome the limit of uneven ground and make full use of space. It is ventilative, moisture-proof, safe and clean in the house.

Tujia people used to be superstitious and worship ancestors. They were polytheistic and they worshiped the Nature, the earth, mountains, rivers, and water etc. Even now, they have a shrine in the central room to worship ancestors and gods. Tujia people have many festivals. Their festivals are classified into 5 types in terms of content, namely sacrificial festivals, memorial festivals, celebration festivals, social-recreational festivals and production festivals. Tujia folks attach much importance to the traditional festivals, particularly the New Year Festival.

Traditionally, Tujia people have the “wedding weeps” custom. Specifically, the bride should cry wedding songs before her wedding. If not, the bride will be discriminated and sneered at by other people. Nowadays this “wedding weeps” custom has faded away somehow. Dog meat is a taboo for Tujia people to treat their guests. Guests should never cross the chopsticks on the bowl when they finish the meal. When some Tujia people build their house, all villagers will come to help for free. Tujia people also help each other in peak season of farm work, for example, when transplanting seedlings, threshing and winnowing. People would help the families in

need of labor voluntarily and the families who receive help would provide meals for them. This custom of mutual help has passed on from generations to generations.

Known for Nuo Opera, Dejiang County is one of the major birthplaces of Nuo Opera. Nuo Opera in this county is the most original and intact one.

2. Customs and culture of Miao ethnic group

Miao ethnic group is one of the minorities with a large population. It has long history and its people are widely distributed in China. The ancestors of Miao can be traced back to the Chiyou Clan which was active in Central China in primitive times. Chiyou, a legendary ancient hero, has been worshiped by Miao people as their earliest ancestor till today. Miao people had migrated for several times in history, from the Yellow River Basin to the present-day Hunan Province, Guizhou Province and Yunnan Province. At present, there are Miao people in Guizhou Province, Hunan Province, Yunnan Province, Sichuan Province, Guangxi Province, Hubei Province, Hainan Province, with Guizhou Province as their “headquarters” with largest Miao population. The Miao people traditionally believed that all things on earth have spirit, and they worship Nature and ancestors. Traditionally, Miao people believed that the colossal or bizarre natural forms, such as megalith/bizarre rocks, grottos, towering trees, mountain, forest etc. have spirit, and they worshiped them with meat and wine. They also worship artificial objects, such as the Earth Bodhisattva, Land Goddess, Penates, bridges, wells etc. The Earth Bodhisattva, simply piled up by rocks, usually locates at the road crossing or roadside where foot-passengers having a break.

Miao people attach great importance to ancestor worship; they regard that although the body may die, the spirit of ancestors will always be with their descendants. Therefore, Miao people offer wine and meat to worship the ancestors at every festival or even before every daily meal. Many areas where Miao people reside will held regularly or occasionally ancestor worship ceremony.

Traditionally, Miao people are superstitious and believe in gods and spirits, and witchcraft is popular among this group. Besides familiarity with procedures, a wizard is also familiar with the genealogy, important historical events, migration routes, myths, legends, ancient songs, ancient poems and folktales. The wizard is the key medium in Miao culture inheritance, and is the intellectual in Miao society.

Miao people taboo “Wu” day (fifth of the ten heavenly stems), and civil work and

water collection are prohibited on that day after the Beginning of Spring. People can work on mountains but not in farm-field on the day when someone passed away, nor people never carry firewood home, otherwise there will be disaster in the carrier's home. The family, whose member passed away, never sells or lends things to other people within one month after the funeral ceremony. Miao people prohibit one from crossing the top of child's head. They regard that would prevent the child from growing tall. Miao women are not allowed to sit on the same bench with the elders.

3. Customs and culture of Gelao ethnic group

Gelao ethnic group has a long history. Their ancestors were Baipu people in Shang Dynasty, Zhou Dynasty and the West Han Dynasty. At present, Gelao people mainly inhabit in Guizhou Province. They have their own language, but only a few of them can still use this language. Chinese becomes their daily language of communication.

Gelao people believe that all things on earth have spirit, so that they worship old trees (towering trees), and offer food in front of the big tree as sacrifice. In some places, people also worship the mountains. Mountain with the sacred tree is regarded as holy, and is well protected. Graze and lumbering are prohibited and people are not allowed to cut firewood or mow there either.

4. Customs and culture of Dong ethnic group

Dong people are thought to be the descendants of ancient Yue people, which has a long history of 2500 years or more. Dong villages are generally inhabited at the foot of mountains or by water. People of the same clan live together. Their landmark architectures are the Drummer Tower, Wind and Rain Bridge and Wind and Rain Pavilion.

Dong people are traditionally polytheistic and worship natural objects, such as towering trees, large stones, wells and bridges. Their taboos include: not eating meals on threshold; not staring at others eating; no fire on lunar January 1st; people not from the same clan are not allowed inside the village during sacrificial time; the family sacred shrine is regarded as the most holy place, therefore, any lethal weapon is prohibited on the sacred shrine, such as knife, Song, sword, halberd, dagger-axe, spear, bow, crossbow etc.

5. Customs and culture of Buyi ethnic group

Buyi people are the aboriginals in southwest Yungui Plateau and have been closely linked with Zhuang ethnic group. As early as in the Anthropolithic age, Buyi ancestors had lived in this place. They were called “Xinan Man” in Tang Dynasty, “Fan” and “Zhongjia Man” in Song Dynasty, “Zhong Man” in Ming and Qing Dynasty and Buyi after the founding of PRC.

Most Buyi people settle down at the foot of mountain or by water, and people of the same clan live together. They usually go for Fengshui when they choose homesteads. The homestead should be located at the foot of mountain and by water; moreover, it shall be back against the mountain while face another green peak. It would be ideal if the back mountain is shaped as “sat-down lions”, “enclosed by dragons” and “the nobles' horse”; and the ideal front mountain shall be shaped as “two dragons snatching a treasure”, “two dragons playing a ball”, “thousands of houses galloping back stable” and “longevity stars shine high in the sky”. Buyi people commence house building at “luck day”, and when loading the beams and pillars, they would hold a fete by singing, dancing and banquet. They would invite ancestors' sacred shrine and Kitchen Deity (charcoal fire) to their new house when they move in.

Buyi people uphold free love, and young people are free to choose their companion. Single young men and women express their feelings and emotions by chatting and singing at festivals, market days and group gatherings.

Guests are not allowed to touch sacred shrine and tribute table, nor tread on the tripod near the fireplace. Buyi people usually show their hospitality by toasting wine, therefore, no matter the guest is a drinker or not, he should at least sip a little when the host is proposing a toast. Their Tree of Mountain Deity and Tree of Great Arhat are well protected from touching or cutting. Gifts sent by Buyi people are always in even numbers.

6-2-3 Project Impact on Minorities

The features and culture of the minorities are inseparable with natural resources and the land where they live. Therefore, there are risks of loss of ethnic features, culture and traditions due to land acquisition. According to the World Bank's policies on minorities, it is required that respect shall be paid to the dignity, human rights and culture features of minorities; to avoid or eliminate the negative effect, and guarantee

the minorities' benefit from the project. In planning and implementation process, the minorities shall be well-informed and they should also participate in project planning, and the project owner shall attach great importance to the minorities' rights and interests via direct consultation and negotiation with them, as well as consideration on the willingness and experiences of minorities.

By consultation and interview with the local minorities, we get to know that most local ethnic residents held the opinion that they can also share the social benefits of the project on local mass; while the potential risks of project had remained before the project. As the minorities have their own unique cultural traditions and customs, their concerns on the project benefits and potential risks may differ from the majority. As for them, the most important issues they worry about are as following:

(1) The planners don't take local minorities' suggestions and concerns into consideration in project plan and implementation. They have no effective channels to express their opinions and requests. This may result in missing development opportunities. Since the road conditions are not good there, residents strongly require for road construction and renovation. However, the local government is limited in fund, which is only enough to repair part of the roads in recent time. All villages are competing for their own roads. Due to this competition, a few villagers worry that their interest and demand might be ignored in project planning, and miss development opportunities due to their weak say in the project plan.

(2) Minorities' demands might not be taken into consideration in project design, and the project quality would not satisfy their expectations. The affected irrigation facilities and sub-roads would not resume to the normal operation in time after project completion, which will make local production and life even more difficult and result in resistance or conflict.

(3) During project implementation, if the project or construction management does not go properly, or the project staffs do not respect the customs of local minorities, there might be conflict between the construction staff and local ethnic groups. Moreover, some strangers would come to the ethnic villages because of the project. Although the local minorities have similar taboos as Han people in general, they have their particular beliefs, holy trees, Earth Temples, relics or natural scenic spots. If the construction staff have no idea about these or show no respect to their ethnic customs,

there sure will be conflicts.

6-2-4 Attitude of Minorities' towards the Project

It is estimated that the project is beneficial to the development of local economy, and brings new income resources and opportunities to the local minorities. Specifically, the project facilitates the local residents to go to school, market, farm work and hospitals, which improves their life quality and sense of happiness. Moreover, rural road construction do not cause large-scale resettlement work, do no harm to the natural resources and environment which the local minorities live on, cause no significant sanitation problem, and do not damage local cultural relics and historic sites. All affected minorities hope that the project can be commenced and completed as soon as possible, so that they could enjoy the benefits soon. This project is highly supported by the local ethnic people, and nobody resists it publically.

6-2-5 Minorities' Requirements on the Project

In the project-affected area, there is no concentrated area inhabited by minorities, and every ethnic group gets on harmoniously with each other without any conflict. What's more, the economic, social and political systems are the same among various ethnic groups. The minorities support the project just as the Han people do, and they do not have special requirements. They hold the opinion that as long as ethnic minorities and Han people are the same under the policies, there will be no resistance. Their requirements are almost the same as Han people, including:

(1) Provide all necessary information related to their ethnic traditions, culture and customs. Sufficient communication, consultation and negotiation are required, so as to analyze their demands. Rural road construction shall be prior in ethnic minorities' areas and poverty-stricken areas in project planning. It is good to commence the project as early as possible, so that they can enjoy the benefits soon.

(2) Fully understand the minorities' wishes and demands, and take their requirements into consideration in the project design. The design department shall do site investigation and communicate directly with the local residents, so as to understand their demands, and give a full consideration to their reasonable requirements when doing the project design, and optimize the design based on the survey.

(3) Adopt suitable measures and actions to minimize the negative impact and potential risks; meanwhile, increase the opportunities for minorities to improve their income from the project by acceptable methods.

(4) Manage the construction team in a strict and scientific way, make sure the damaged sub-road and irrigation facilities are repaired in time during construction, dump the dregs and wastes in appointed places, and protect the rivers from pollution. The construction staff shall respect the customs and religious beliefs of the local minorities. The project management department shall enhance the management of the construction team, and prevent conflict between the local residents and construction staff.

(5) Local people concern much about the project quality, because it is key infrastructure which they have been expected for long; moreover, the rural roads influence their production and life directly. They require a set of strict and formal system to guarantee their right and channels through which they can complain about constructure quality problem and participate in project quality supervision system.

(6) Set up proper traffic signs. The traffic administrative department shall publicize knowledge of traffic safety to the ethnic minorities living along the to-be-constructed roads, strengthen traffic management and improve the minorities' traffic safety sense.

6-3 Assessment of Project Impact on Women

6-3-1 Project Impact on Women

In the project-affected area, women have widely participated in various economic activities, like farming and retail. Nowadays, women also account greatly for family income. The form of land use would be changed because of the project. Land acquisition and resettlement would cause income loss for women, or make it more financially difficult for women. In a word, it would bring short-term but slight negative effect on women. In fact, the positive effect far outweighs the negative effect on women. The positive effects are as following: (1) the road condition will be largely improved by the project, therefore, it facilitates women to go shopping, hospitals and schools to pick up children. In a word, it greatly reduces burden of housework on women. (2) The condition of agriculture production and products transportation will be

improved significantly because of the project. Massive local males migrated to other cities to make a living, and consequently women become the main labor force in farming work. This relieves women from the intense physical labor, improves women's life quality, and increases their sense of happiness. In the long term, the project will bring more development opportunities for the local residents and strengthens the contact between the rural area and the outside world. This is good for local people to update their social concepts, eliminate gender discrimination, and realize gender equality.

The project is favorable in changing the model of production and life style, as well as promoting non-agricultural development. Therefore, an increasing number of labor forces will shift from agriculture sector to non-agriculture sector, consequently, non-agriculture employment ratio will inevitably increase. These changes may bring different impact to men and women. Based on the two facts that female labor force remains comparatively stable than male labor force, and women's vision is comparatively limited than men, therefore, women's capability may be restricted in the new situation and new environment. This is a challenge for women. It is necessary for the PMO to do impact assessments separately in light of different genders before the resettlement plan is confirmed. In fact, impact assessment based on different genders is one of the important ways to eliminate gender inequality.

6-3-2 Women's Attitude towards the Project

In the project-affected area, male householders are usually the decision-makers in the family. However, with increasing males going outside to work, the left-behind women have shouldered the responsibility to do farm work and look after the family in recent years. Therefore, women have a larger say in decision making than ever. Women's status in the family has been enhanced, particularly in decision making, so their opinions and demands are increasingly prominent to the project planning and decision making. It is crucial to understand their attitude toward the project. In order to understand women's attitude, the Team organized many consultations specially to listen to the opinions of women.

Women showed 100% support toward the project in surveys and interviews. They held the opinion that their daily activities cannot go without roads, like doing farming work, sending children to schools, going to hospitals and going to the market.

Convenient road can save their time, money and energy as well, which will improve their life quality and enhance the sense of happiness. No woman went against the project.

6-3-3 Women's Requirements on the Project

Women proposed the following requirements for the project planning and implementation from their perspectives:

(1) Guarantee their right to be informed. In the past, only the male householders were informed and invited to join the resettlement consultation, and most participants in the migrant representative meeting were males. Women thought their demands and requirements were neglected, and their rights to participate and to be informed were not well guaranteed in the past. There was still one important reason accounting for this situation, which was that local women were not active to participate in the consultations or meetings. While the fundamental reason was that it lacked of formal and official system to guarantee women's right to participate and be informed. Therefore, women hoped their rights could be taken into consideration in the design of the project system. They required that it should be regulated that a certain proportion of women representatives should be invited to participate every resettlement related meetings and consultations, all female decision-makers should be informed and invited to the plenary meeting organized by the village cadres.

(2) Guarantee women's legitimate land rights. A comparatively consummate law system has taken shape to guarantee women's legitimate rights in China. It is clearly stipulated in China Constitution that women enjoy equal rights with men. China has signed *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* by the United Nations. China passed special laws to guarantee women's right in 1992, and made amendment to the laws in 2005. Juristically Chinese women enjoy equal rights with men; practically, the married women don not have land contracting right by custom and village regulations. In most cases, women won their rights in the court, but it was too difficult to execute judgment in reality. For this reason, women required the government to establish and implement effective institutions to guarantee their land contracting right in the project.

(3) Guarantee women's interests in the project. Women required that besides their demands were fully considered and legitimate rights were guaranteed, their interests

should also be guaranteed as much as possible in project planning and implementation. Specifically, local government should support any forms of women employment in project implementation, there should be at least one female staff working in the resettlement offices of every level to manage women's complains and appeal.

7 Major Findings of Social Assessment and Recommendations

On the basis of full consultation with the relevant affected stakeholders and through field investigation and face-to-face interviews, PMO has analyzed social benefits that the project will bring to the local communities and residents and potential social risks and social conflicts that may arise from the project, and has come to understand the needs and attitudes of stakeholders. The social assessment team has summarized and concluded the findings and on this basis provides the following policy recommendations.

7-1 Major Findings of Social Assessment

7-1-1 Social Benefits of the Project

The social assessment and analysis shows that Tongren Rural Road Project has widespread and long-lasting social benefits and it is a development opportunity for local residents. The social benefits of this project include two parts: short-term and medium-to-long-term social benefits.

1. Direct short-term social benefits of the project

(1) The project will provide convenience for local residents in going to school, seeing a doctor and going shopping as it helps to solve traffic problem.

(2) The project will eliminate the potential danger from roads built on steep slopes, and improve transportation from the previous conditions characterized as muddy during rainy days and dusty during sunny days.

(3) The project will improve product transportation conditions, so as to facilitate export of transport local agricultural products and local resources to the outside and timely import at a low cost.

(4) The project will accelerate local tourism development and flourish non-agricultural industries such as transportation, trade and agricultural products processing, and thus will create new income sources for local residents.

(5) The project will increase personnel and resources exchange between rural and urban areas and create conditions for outside capital to flow into the rural area.

(6) The project will improve local farmers' quality of life and increase local residents' happiness.

2. Indirect long-term social benefits of the project

(1) The project will help to lower education cost of children and to reduce dropouts. In the long run, it will improve the rural population structure, enhance population quality, increase human capital and lay a foundation for social transformation and development of the region.

(2) Since the project will provide convenience for local residents' daily travel, it will reduce financial and physical burden of the farmers, improve local environment, eliminate potential dangers and will eventually enhance the life quality and the happiness of local residents.

(3) The project will improve the trade conditions for local farmers, enhance the efficiency of agriculture, raise farmers' income and promote the development of non-agriculture industries such as tourism industry and agricultural products processing industry. It will greatly advance the process of agriculture modernization.

(4) The project will help to eliminate the natural barriers that hinder the personnel and resources flow between rural and urban areas and tighten the economic ties between rural and urban areas. It will eliminate transportation barrier of urban capital flow into rural areas and will promote urban-rural integration.

(5) The project will facilitate both intra-region and inter-region exchanges, which will help broaden farmers' horizon, update their thinking and accelerate the process of the local society modernization.

(6) The project will enhance exchanges among various ethnic groups and will contribute to the harmonious development and ethnic fusion of the local society.

7-1-2 Potential Social Risks in the Project

Based on the survey, interview and analysis, PMO find that there are some potential social risks during project implementation, which, however, can be avoided and eliminated. The major potential risks include:

(1) Whether the project construction can be commenced and completed on schedule is mostly concerned. If the project construction is delayed and the construction has disturbed the work and daily life of local residents for too long, it is likely to cause grievances of local residents with the government.

(2) The construction quality of the project is generally concerned by local residents. If the construction quality is not good, local residents will have to lost the expected benefits. Therefore, poor construction quality may cause local residents to obstruct the construction.

(3) The compensation standards for land acquisition and structure demolition is also major issues that local residents concern. In the past the land required for rural roads in Dejiang and Sinan County were generally acquired by donation coordinated by village committees and the government did not provide any compensation for the land. However, in recent years, there have been increasing loud calls of farmers for compensation for land acquisition. In order to protect legitimate rights and interests of affected population, expropriated land and demolished houses will be compensated in this project. However, this may result in that the rural households who have voluntarily donated land for rural road previously may claim for compensation now, which may lead to social conflicts.

(4) In the process of compensation for land acquisition, if information is not disclosed or the compensation is not fair, it may lead to conflicts among local residents.

(5) When the project construction is completed, if the damaged irrigation facilities are not restored in time, or the former minor roads in the rural areas are not connected to the newly built roads, it may cause the grievances of farmers and may lead to new conflicts.

(6) If there is insufficient female participation in the resettlement affairs, the legitimate rights and interests of women may not be secured, which may cause gender inequality.

(7) During project construction, if the project supervisor and the construction team are lack of management or show disrespect towards the local ethnic customs, it may lead to conflicts between the construction team and local residents.

(8) If the special needs of the project-affected vulnerable groups are not considered in the resettlement plan, and no special support policies are made for them, it is likely that the vulnerable groups will have a lot of difficulties in work and life rehabilitation.

(9) When the roads are completed, the traffic flow and driving speed will increase. However, due to lack of safety awareness of local residents, the probability and risks of serious traffic accidents may increase.

According to the assessment, the potential social risks stated above can be avoided or eliminated. These risks can be completely avoided to ensure the successful implementation of the project provided that effective measures are taken in the process of project planning and implementation.

7-1-3 Stakeholders' Attitudes toward the Project

Tongren Rural Road Project not only will provide great convenience to local residents in daily travel and enhance their quality of life, but also will enable greater and more efficient use of natural and cultural resources in the region, allow local residents to share development opportunities, and improve social and economic development of the region. The project is fully supported by local residents including the various ethnic minorities as it has multiple effects such as reducing poverty and promoting the development of ethnic minorities. Furthermore, Tongren Rural Road Project does not require large-scale relocation of communities and does no harm to the natural resources and environment which local residents live on. Therefore, local communities and residents fully support the project and no one is opposed to it.

Tongren Rural Road Project is a typical linear construction project. It affects a number of families, but the impact on each family is quite small. According to preliminary survey, of the 105 villages with expropriated farmland, only 12 villages have the land acquisition ratio of over 1%, accounting for only 11.4% of the total number; 21 villages have the land acquisition ratio of between 0.5% and 1%, accounting for 20% of the total number; 72 villages have the land acquisition ratio of below 0.5%, accounting for 68.6% of the total number. Besides, now that the affected farmers have multiple income sources, expropriation of such a small amount of land has little effect on their income. Therefore, the local residents do not concern much about land acquisition for the project. As to them, they are willing to give out their land for the reconstruction and expansion of rural roads as long as they are compensated for the expropriated land according to the current compensation policy. They generally hold the opinion that the reconstruction and expansion of rural roads

will create new development opportunities for them, from which they will receive far more income than that they have lost in the expropriated land.

The construction of the project requires demolition of some buildings, most of which are makeshift houses that farmers use not for dwelling but for tobacco curing. Demolition of such houses will not cause much disturbance to the daily life of resettled people. Besides, measures such as optimizing road route will be taken to avoid demolition of houses in the later construction drawing design stage and subsequent construction stage. Therefore, Tongren Rural Road Project will not cause large-scale relocation of houses or communities. However, there is still a possibility that a few scattered houses will have to be demolished and relocated. All the residents agree that since the construction of rural roads is a great benefit to the development of their families and communities, they are willing to relocate if necessary as long as they are provided with compensation in accordance with policy and a satisfactory site for house reconstruction. No one will retard the project due to unwillingness to relocate.

7-1-4 Attitudes of Ethnic Minority Communities and Residents toward the Project

The ethnic minorities in the project-affected areas generally believe that the project will not only provide great convenience in daily travel for the local ethnic minority residents and improve their life quality, but will also enable greater and more efficient use of the natural resources and cultural resources in the ethnic minority areas and allow the ethnic minorities to share development opportunities so as to promote development of the ethnic minority areas. The project has multiple effects such as reduce poverty and improving development of ethnic minorities. At the same time, the rural road project will not cause large-scale relocation of ethnic minority communities, nor will it harm the natural resources and environment which the ethnic minorities live on. It will not cause any significant public health problems and it does not break any absolute taboos of the local ethnic minorities. The local ethnic minority residents fully support the project. They hope that the project will be implemented and completed as soon as possible, so that they can enjoy the benefits of the project soon. In fact, complaints of the local ethnic minority residents on government are not that land expropriation and structure demolition will affect their income and disturb their

lifestyle; instead, the complaints are that the government has built very few rural roads in the region and cannot satisfy their demand for more rural roads to be built sooner.

7-1-5 Requirements of Stakeholders

Stakeholders of the project, especially the ethnic minorities and women, have put forward many requirements on the planning and construction of the project which should be taken into consideration by the government when making project plan and resettlement scheme. The detailed requirements are as following:

(1) In selecting subprojects, priority should be given to the rural roads in ethnic minority areas and poverty-stricken areas and the project should be implemented as soon as possible, so that the local residents can enjoy the benefits of the project soon.

(2) The project management unit should carry out strict management of the construction teams. Each construction team should make sure to restore the roads and irrigation facilities that are damaged in the construction in time and avoid dumping discard soil and dregs carelessly and prevent occurrence of river pollution incidents.

(3) More traffic signs should be included in road design. The traffic management departments should provide traffic safety training for the ethnic minorities and strengthen traffic safety management and enhance the safety awareness of ethnic minority residents along the roads.

(4) The design institute should visit the villages along the roads to carry out field investigation, to have face-to-face interviews with the local residents, to fully understand the reasonable requirements of them, and to take their reasonable requirements into full account to optimize project design.

(5) Rural roads are important facilities that local farmers have been looking forward to for a long time. The conditions of rural roads will directly affect the work and life of local residents. So they have strong concerns for the construction quality. They require a formal institution to guarantee that they have the rights and channels to report problems about project quality during the construction process, so that they can take part in the construction quality supervision system.

(6) Ethnic minority residents require that during the construction process, the construction teams from other places should respect the manners and customs and religious belief of the local ethnic minorities. The project management unit should strengthen the management of construction teams and prevent any conflicts between

the constructors and local ethnic minority residents.

(7) Local residents require that if the government of Tongren City issues a new compensation standard for land acquisition before the resettlement and compensation scheme of the project is announced, the project owner should compensate farmers for land acquisition in accordance with the new standard.

(8) The women require the right to know and the to participate should be ensured. Each resettlement meeting must be held with the participation of a certain percentage of female representatives; when the resettlement meeting at village level is held, the female head of each household should be informed to attend.

(9) Some women require that their rights and interests of land contract should be guaranteed during project implementation. The government should ensure that women have equal land rights with men.

(10) The women require that in the planning and implementation process of the project, their needs should be taken into full consideration, their lawful rights and interests should be secured, and they should be ensured to benefit from the project as far as possible. For example, PMO should encourage the project construction units to employ female workers by various means. Resettlement office at all levels should employ at least 1 female worker specially to deal with grievances and complaints of women.

7-2 Policy Suggestions for Project Planning and Implementation

In order to advance project implementation, give full play to social benefits of the project and to eliminate potential risks, the SAT has put forward policy suggestions concerning the following aspects.

7-2-1 Suggestions for Project Design

The project owner shall require the design institute to visit the affected villages along the roads and fully understand local residents' demands on the route selection and project design, so as to optimize the project design and meet local residents' reasonable demands.

As local residents are the road users, their opinions and requirements are of much significance for project design optimization. If local government and residents can take part in the project design, it cannot only improve the quality level of the design greatly,

but also eliminate some disputes over route selection and specific design in advance and avoid the risk of project suspension due to disputes on project design in the process of project implementation. In the interviews, many villagers say that the design institute should consider their opinions regarding the road route, channel, culvert and spoil ground. Since many villagers' houses are close to the former roads, when the roads are reconstructed or new roads are built, the traffic flow and driving speed will increase, which will bring hidden dangers for children in the area. They hope that more traffic signs should be provided and the maintenance and management of rural roads should be strengthened. SAT suggests that all the demands of the local residents should be taken into consideration in project design.

7-2-2 Suggestions for Project Construction Quality Supervision

During the construction process of the project, besides PMO and the Construction Supervision Unit will monitor the construction quality, a new mechanism of construction quality supervision dominated by local officials and local residents shall be established.

Rural roads are important infrastructures that local farmers have been looking forward to for a long time. The condition of rural roads will directly affect the work and life of local residents. So they have strong concerns for the construction quality. The construction quality of the project may determine the degree of support and satisfaction of local residents on the project. As the components of this project is scattered, it is difficult to ensure the construction quality of the project simply by project supervision organization. Therefore, the SAT suggests that PMO shall disclose the key technical standards of the project design to the villagers and select 1~3 representatives of each village and 1~2 workers of each township government to work as field supervisors to monitor the construction quality. They shall have the right to report problems regarding project quality to the supervision organization, relevant local government departments or PMO. The new mechanism of project quality supervision dominated by local government and local residents may eliminate local residents' concerns about project quality and will contribute to the successful implementation of the project.

7-2-3 Suggestions for Land Compensation

The project owner shall raise enough funds and budget before land acquisition or structure demolition and shall pay compensation to the land-expropriated farmers immediately when the agreement of land acquisition is signed with them.

At present the compensation policy and standards for land acquisition in China are adjusted frequently and farmers have increasingly higher expectations for compensation standards of land acquisition, which becomes a major challenge for land acquisition in the project. According to the lessons of previous World Bank financed projects, one of the main causes of delays in land acquisition or structure demolition is that PMO fails to pay the compensation in time after signing agreements with farmers for land acquisition due to insufficient budget. In some cases, although the farmers have signed the compensation agreement but have not received the compensation in full, once the government issues a new compensation standard, the farmers are not willing to agree on the former agreement, which consequently will lead to dilemma of resettlement work and will cause many new conflicts. Therefore, the SAT suggests that in the implementation process of this project, the project owner should confirm that the resettlement funds are ready before land acquisition or structure demolition.

In the affect area, the policy that has long been implemented in the past is that village collectives donate all the land required for rural roads voluntarily and the government does not provide any compensation to the land owners. However, in this project, according to the involuntary resettlement policies and principles of the World Bank and based on the full consultation with the affected population, agreements have been reached that new policy will be adopted in the project: for expropriated cultivated land, compensation will be made; for expropriated non-cultivated land, the village collectives should make adjustments on land and donate the required land for rural roads voluntarily, as with the old method. The new policy will bring benefits to the affected population, but may also cause the grievances of some villagers whose land has been expropriated in the past according to the old policy. The local government should pay high attention to the contradiction that the new policy may cause and conduct full consultation with all villagers, so as to achieve the transition of policies.

7-2-4 Suggestions for Establishing Resettlement Organizations

PMO shall establish and improve the networks of the resettlement organizations. The resettlement organizations at all levels shall coordinate with each other to ensure the accuracy of the data about land acquisition or structure demolition, and avoid unfairness or inaccuracy of the data about land acquisition or structure demolition during project implementation.

Since the subprojects of this project are located in many townships and villages, the measurement and verification of land, houses, and land attachments will be labor intense work once the project is commenced. According to the implementation scheme of the project, the PMO of Dejiang County and Sinan County shall firstly make sure that the compensation funds are ready before land acquisition and structure demolition, and then allocate the compensation funds to the affected townships, villages and households in time according to the implementation progress in each township.

The resettlement offices, land departments and each township are responsible for measurement of the volume of the affected assets. In order to avoid inaccuracy of measurement data or unfairness in measurement, the SAT suggests that all owners of the affected assets should be present when the volume of the affected assets is measured or determined and the owners of the affected assets shall sign the document on the spot with the village committee, local government and the project owner.

7-2-5 Suggestions for Information Disclosure

Resettlement organizations shall ensure all resettlement information to be disclosed in time, which is a basic foundation for the government to win the trusts and supports of the villagers.

If the government does not disclose information to the villagers in time and in full during the process of project implementation, it is likely to cause their misgiving that the government hasn't paid the compensation fee in full; consequently the local governments will lose the trusts and supports of the villagers and the resettlement work will become more difficult. Therefore, during the process of project implementation, The PRO shall disclose all resettlement information (including expropriated land area of each household, resettlement policies, compensation standards, and compensation amount of each household) in the affected villages by posting notice and shall disclose

Resettlement Action Plan and detailed implementation schemes on the Internet so that all resettled people have easy access to these documents.

7-2-6 Suggestions for Resettlement of Vulnerable Groups

PMO and local government shall spare no efforts to support and help the affected vulnerable groups, to provide them with more development opportunities, to confer more rights on them, and to help them restore their livelihood.

The vulnerable groups in the society such as women, the disabled, the poor and the aged are usually the people who face risks most, and are also the groups who have the least abilities to cope with such risks and changes. Generally the vulnerable groups have no say and no influence. When they come to public institutes to seek for help, they are likely to suffer discriminations. So PMO shall pay more attention to the recovery of the vulnerable groups. Firstly, PMO shall guarantee their rights to know and to participate and shall disclose all information to them; secondly, PMO shall listen to their voice carefully and try to understand their real demands and willing and shall consider their special needs in making resettlement policies; thirdly, PMO shall provide the poor with jobs related to the project as much as possible.

7-2-7 Suggestions for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Ethnic Minorities

The project owner and local government shall take the following measures to better protect the lawful rights and interests of ethnic minorities during project implementation.

Adhere to the ethnic equality policy. The project-affected area is inhabited by multiple ethnic groups. There are some Han people living in ethnic minority areas, and some ethnic minority people living in Han areas. The distribution of the ethnic minorities shows an image of "partially clustered but overall scattered". After long time of mutual exchange, each ethnic group has accepted other ethnic groups' culture. Today all ethnic groups use the same written language and intermarriage between each other becomes common. They share weal and woe and become interdependent and inextricably interwoven with each other. The ethnic minority people consider that they are not distinctly different from the Han people and they believe that it is more

equitable and reasonable to implement the same resettlement policy on all ethnic groups. The government shall make fair compensation policies for all ethnic groups.

Respect the manners and customs and religious belief of ethnic minorities. During project implementation, PMO shall strengthen the management of the construction teams if they are from other places and should require them to respect the manners and customs of the local ethnic minorities so as to avoid conflicts between the construction teams and local ethnic minorities.

Give priority to the expansion and reconstruction of rural roads in ethnic minority areas. Rural roads are important public facilities that could increase income of ethnic minority residents and improve their quality of life. Since most of the ethnic minority areas are remote and the road conditions there are poor, the ethnic minority residents have more urgent needs for expansion and reconstruction of rural roads. Therefore, the government shall increase investment on traffic facilities in ethnic minority areas and provide more public facilities for ethnic minorities, which are the most effective measures to advance the economic development of ethnic minority areas.

7-2-8 Suggestions for Protecting Women's Rights and Interests

The project owner and local government shall take the following measures in the process of project implementation so as to safeguard women's right to participate and to promote gender equity:

(1) In the project-affected areas, women's economic activities have become an important source of income for households. Therefore, gender assessment is crucial in the planning and implementation of resettlement. Women's special needs must be taken into consideration in all aspects of resettlement plan—site selection, housing design, rehabilitation of infrastructure, provision of public service, payment of compensation, and restoration of income.

(2) In the project-affected areas, the main problems that women face are how to improve their adaptability to new environment and their skill in non-agricultural jobs. PMO shall work with local government and non-governmental organizations to provide women with jobs related to the project and shall spare no efforts to promote gender equity and increase women's income. For example, every resettlement office shall employ at least 1 female worker to specially deal with women's grievances and complaints.

(3) PMO shall develop measures to ensure women's rights to know and to participate. Each resettlement meeting must be held with the participation of a certain percentage of female representatives. When the resettlement meeting at village level is held, the female head of the household should be informed to attend. All resettlement plans should be made with consideration of women's special needs and women must be fully informed. PMO shall also hold separate meetings for women to deal with the problems that they face during the process of the resettlement.

(4) The local government and resettlement office shall ensure that women have equal right with men in terms of land and property possession. Divorced and widowed women still have the right to obtain land and land compensation. The PRO shall require that both spouses should be informed to sign land acquisition agreement and to get land acquisition compensation with the consensus of both spouses.

7-2-9 Suggestions for Preventing Traffic Accidents in Rural Areas

The project owner and local government shall take the following measures to prevent traffic accidents along the rural roads after the completion of the project:

(1) Design, build and inspect traffic safety facilities synchronously with newly built roads, reconstructed roads and expanded roads. Provide warning marks such as "Sharp turn ahead ", "Accident-prone section. Drive carefully" at bend roads, high sub-grade roads, roads along river banks and grade crossings and additional safety protection facilities where necessary.

(2) Further reform rural road maintenance and management system, establish and complete county-level, township-level, and village-level road maintenance and management organizations, provide sufficient rural road maintenance funds and implement rural road maintenance responsibilities system. It is suggested that road traffic safety be incorporated as an important part of safety production and social order comprehensive management of each township and village (community) and included into annual performance assessment as a strict criterion. Innovate the former mechanism, include traffic safety into local rules, strengthen the sense of responsibility and initiative of urban communities and residents in rural road maintenance and management and improve the maintenance and management of rural roads, so as to achieve sustainable development of rural roads and guarantee safe travel for local residents.

(3) PMO shall coordinate with relevant government departments and take various measures to improve traffic safety on the rural roads and enhance local residents' sense of self-protection. The main groups of rural road users are drivers of motorcycles and farm vehicles, villagers living along the roads, migrant workers and primary and secondary school students, who generally have weak sense of traffic safety. Traffic police departments shall cooperate with township (town) government, village communities, enterprises and schools to propagandize traffic safety rules to these groups in particular in a popular form.