

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

Xinjiang Regional Road Improvement Project

Qiemo County Local Roads Ethnic Minority Development Plan

**Communication Construction Administration Bureau of
Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region**

March 2007

Endorsement Letter of Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Ministry of Communication and Ministry of Finance have approved Qiemo County Local Road Project which is financed by ADB. The project is planned to commence in 2007 and finish in 2010. According to the requirements of ADB, an EMDP for the project should be compiled in accordance with the Social Safeguards Guidelines of the ADB. Communication Construction Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, with the assistance of PPTA consultants finished this plan. This EMDP is a key planning document of the project, which is approved and monitored by the ADB.

Communication Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region authorizes Communication Construction Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to be responsible for the implementation of the project and compilation of the EMDP. Communication Construction Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has asked for the views on the draft of this EMDP from relevant bureaus, departments, governments of towns or townships, and communities and incorporated those views into the EMDP. Communication Construction Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region confirms the content of this EMDP and will implement the principles, procedures and measures of the EMDP and guarantee the funds required for the implementation of all measures.

DIRECTOR

Communication Construction Administration Bureau of
Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region

Date: _____

Abbreviation Table

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AP	:	Affected Person
CRO	:	County Resettlement Office
EA	:	Executive Agency
ECIDI	:	East China Investigation and Design Institute
FSR	:	Feasibility Study Report
HD	:	House Demolition
IA	:	Implementation Agency
LAR	:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMO	:	Project Management Office
PRO	:	Project Resettlement Office
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
XCCAB	:	Xinjiang Communication Construction Administration Bureau
XCD	:	Xinjiang Communication Department
XLRD	:	Xinjiang Land and Resources Department

CNY : Chinese currency (yuan) – US\$1.00 = CNY7.70

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Summary of Ethnic Minority Development Plan

A. Introduction

1. This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is prepared to better safeguard all the AP, regardless their ethnic identities, within the Project area (PA). Adequate provisions to enhance the economic conditions of vulnerable groups have been integrated in Project design. Provisions for special mitigation measures have been included in the RP. By end of 2004, Qiemo County totally had a total population of 58,065. The minority population is 42,911, accounting for 73.9% of total population 58,065, including 42,686 Uigur people (99.48% of minority population), 165 Hui Nationality people (0.39%), and 60 other minority people (0.13%). There is only one main ethnic minority group in the PA, the Uygur nationalities. The Uygur is 42,686 or making up 99.48% of the total minority population, 73.5% of the total populations. Therefore, this EMDP targets the rural Uygur population, especially those below the poverty line.

B. Socioeconomic Profile

2. Income and poverty Aoyiyayilake Township, Aqiang Township and Kulamukele Township in the project area are the main poor concentrated area of the county. These three townships are designated as the key poverty-alleviation villages, and the total population accounting for 79.58% of the total poor population in the county. By end of 2005, in the county there were 12 key poverty-release and development villages and the current low-income people were basically minority people, accounting for 44.1% of total low-income people of Bayinguoleng Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture. In 2004, the per capita net income of the farmers and herdsmen in the county was 3392 RMB, however it's only 850 RMB in the project areas.

3. **Education** Qiemo County has totally 43 state-run middle schools and primary schools and 11,332 students, including minority students 7924, accounting for 69.93% of total students. In 2005, the enrolment of the school-age children of this county was 99.45% and the gross enrolment of junior middle school was 95.63%. The ratio of dropping out of school was controlled within 3% and the entire county the non-illiteracy ratio of the young and middle-aged people was 99.32%. In the entire county the work of building Han-minority school was finished, and bilingual education was popularized..

4. **Medical Treatment and Health** Currently, the entire county has 79 medical institutions In Aoyiyayilake Township and Aqiang Township of the project-affected area there are publics and simple diseases are treated there and serious or complex diseases are treated in county town.

5. **Gender Aspects.** Generally, the male is the head of a household, which shows the tradition of man ruling the family affairs. Generally, men and women are both engaged in the agricultural labour. In the last years, with socioeconomic development women's rights and interests were increasingly focused and their position was gradually improved. However, due to restriction in local natural and social conditions and influence of idea, in Qiemo County the social and economical development is relatively slow and overall woman development level is not high. Especially in the pastoral areas, the inconvenient communication not only restricts woman's developing family economy but also impairs improvement of production and life level.

C. Consultation and Disclosure.

6. At various stages, affected people have been consulted about the likely positive and negative impacts of the Project. The stakeholders consulted include (i) heads of households adversely affected, (ii) village heads and villagers' representatives, (iii) local government agencies and departments, and (iv) women and vulnerable groups. Upon ADB approval, the EMDP will be uploaded to the ADB website and distributed to the targeted townships and

sub-districts. More intensive consultation and participation will take place during implementation.

D. Expectations and Concerns

7. By means of holding meetings and visiting as well as household questionnaires, it shows that as a whole, the minority organizations and residents in project-affected areas are supportive and welcome the project construction. Meanwhile they put forward the following expectations to the project construction: the contractor should use the local construction materials and transportation equipment, and absorb the local laborers especially the minority laborers to participate in construction as far as possible; and safeguarding the residents and domestic animals.

E. Impacts and Minority Beneficiaries.

8. The EMDP aims to avoid or mitigate negative impacts on the minorities caused by the project and ensure their benefits from the project. This project will improve road and traffic and transportation conditions which will promote regional agricultural and husbandry development , speed up circulation of commodities and animal by-products, increase selling price of animal by-products, accelerate information exchange, increase employment opportunities, improve the access to education and medical service. In this project plan following sufficient measures are taken to eliminate or mitigate negative influences of the minority people by the project construction and enable them to benefit from the project construction

F. Proposed Measures

9. In order to eliminate or mitigate the negative influence on the minority and ensure the Uygur people benefit from the project, the principle and goal of this EMDP is to ensure: (i) measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts, (ii) measures to enhance positive impacts, (iii) measures to benefit affected Uygur population in a preferential or in an equitable manner, and (iv) measures that protect the Uygur communities and culture. The EMDP is based on relevant People's Republic of China (PRC) laws and regulations, and on the Asian Development Bank (ADB's) *Policy on Indigenous People*.

G. Monitoring and evaluation

10. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the EMDP is required to ensure the plan is implemented properly. The final M&E plan will be formulated shortly before project implementation. Objectives of the M&E plan with respect to minorities will be: (i) to collect data and information to identify project impacts based on the Project's Development Monitoring Framework (DMF) and the monitoring framework for resettlement, including qualitative information to describe social or poverty changes on minority people and their communities; and (ii) to ensure that appropriate approaches have been adopted and if the goals have been achieved.

H. Implementation / Institutional Arrangements.

11. The Qiemu county government and XCD will be responsible for implementing the EMDP; the Qiemu Ethnic Affairs Bureau will provide support to coordinate, advise and monitor implementation progress. Implementation arrangements for the EMDP have been integrated into the overall Project management, or are part of ongoing government programs. Other key agencies for implementation include the Civil Affairs Bureau, Labor and Social Security Bureau, and All China Women's Federation (ACWF). Township governments will assign staff to be responsible for implementation and coordination. The Project Leading Group will have a member responsible for EMDP implementation.

12. **Budgeting and Financing Sources.** Ensuring the general participation of ethnic minorities in different Project activities should not require a separate budget. However. it will be essential to ensure that minority groups are fully able to participate, and receive maximum benefit from training and any printed materials relating to the Project itself. The actions to be implemented are either included as (i) part of the Project budget or (ii) part of local

government development budgets Local government agencies will also collaborate with actions taken by XCD; local government staffing and related costs are covered by the local government administrative budgets. See Table below.

Summary Qiemo EMDP Action Measures, 2008-2010

No.	Summary of Measures	Budget (CNY 10,000)	Fund Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Monitoring Indicators
A MITIGATION MEASURES TO ADDRESS NEGATIVE IMPACTS & SOCIAL RISKS						
A2	Erect bilingual "Caution" signs to guarantee the safety of local residents and their livestock	19	Project investment for the project construction and installation	XCCAB, project contractors and the governments of project township	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traffic accident frequency in a year in the project construction area. ➤ The times of traffic security education given to teachers and students.
A3	Mitigate impacts induced by project construction on local environment/ public health	57.5	Contracts of project contractors	XCCAB, project contractors and the governments of project township	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. & type of complaints from locals about project construction. ➤ Incidence/type of disease ➤ Awareness of project construction workers of local ethnic minority cultural practices.
E PROJECT BENEFIT ENHANCEMENT MEASURES						
E1	Employ the local labour force to construct the project	32	Contracts of project contractors	XCCAB and project contractors	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. & average wages of workers by sex and skill category. ➤ Increase in no. of hotels & restaurants during project construction.
E2	Promote the development of the local stockbreeding industry	20	Development fund of the Eleventh five-year plan	Stockbreeding Administration Bureau, XCCAB, township govts.	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. and type of livestock per household. ➤ Average livestock prices.
E3	Encourage women to participate in the project	0.6	Women's Development budget of the County eleventh five-year plan	county Women's Federations, XCCAB, project townships govts & village committees	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of women trained. ➤ Number/average wage of women employed in project construction. ➤ Number of women employed and their average wage during project implementation.
E4	Technical Training	2	Development budget of the County eleventh five-year plan	XCCAB and the governments of project townships	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local people trained (by gender). ➤ Types of training & local evaluation of usefulness. ➤ Total fund using in technical training.

1 General Introduction

1.1 Project Introduction

1. The Qiemo County Local Road Component of Xinjiang Regional Road Improvement Project includes improving: (i) the road from Xinchangzhen bridge to Aqiang township government, and (ii) the road from Sutang highway maintenance station to Aoyiyilake township government.
2. The proposed local road for “Xinchangzhen bridge to Aqiang township government start from the cross of Xinchangzhen bridge at 30km away at the south of Qiemo County and extended to Aqiang township government at the southwest. The existing road was built in 2000 of sand surface and the width of the roadbed is 3~4.5m. It’s about 70km long and some sections were damaged a lot by the flood and desert.
3. The proposed local road from Sutang highway maintenance station to Aoyia Yilake township government starts from the cross of Sutang highway maintenance station at 149km at the southwest of Qiemo County and extended to Aoyia Yilake township government at the south. The existing road was built in 1999 of sand and gravel surface and the width of the roadbed is 3~4.5m wide. Totally, the road is about 105km long.
4. The geographical location of local road of Qiemo County is shown in Chart 1.
5. The areas along the roads to be upgraded are basically deserts and uncultivated grass ground and there will be no land acquisition and resettlement impacts on the local communities.

1.2 Description of Ethnic Minority Development Plan

6. The Ethnic Minority Development Plan aims at (i) eliminating or mitigating the adverse impacts of the Project on the minority people, (ii) guaranteeing that the minority people benefit from the Project, and (iii) protecting minority communities and culture. This EMDP is based on (i) the results of socio-economic investigation in the project affected area, (ii) meetings and group discussions, and (iii) personal interviews and questionnaires with the minority officials, residents (including male and female), households in poverty, individual business households and religious organizations. The assessment included both the positive and negative impacts, possibly brought about by the Project construction or operation, on the local society and economy, particularly the Uygur communities. The EMDP for this Project is prepared after extensive consultation with various concerned stakeholders. The EMDP stresses the measures designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts, enhance supportive benefits, and protect the local culture. The EMDP actions will include aspects of poverty relief, encouragement of women’s participating in the project and decision-making, maintaining public health and public safety, traffic and tourism development, environmental protection, local agricultural development, and improved education.

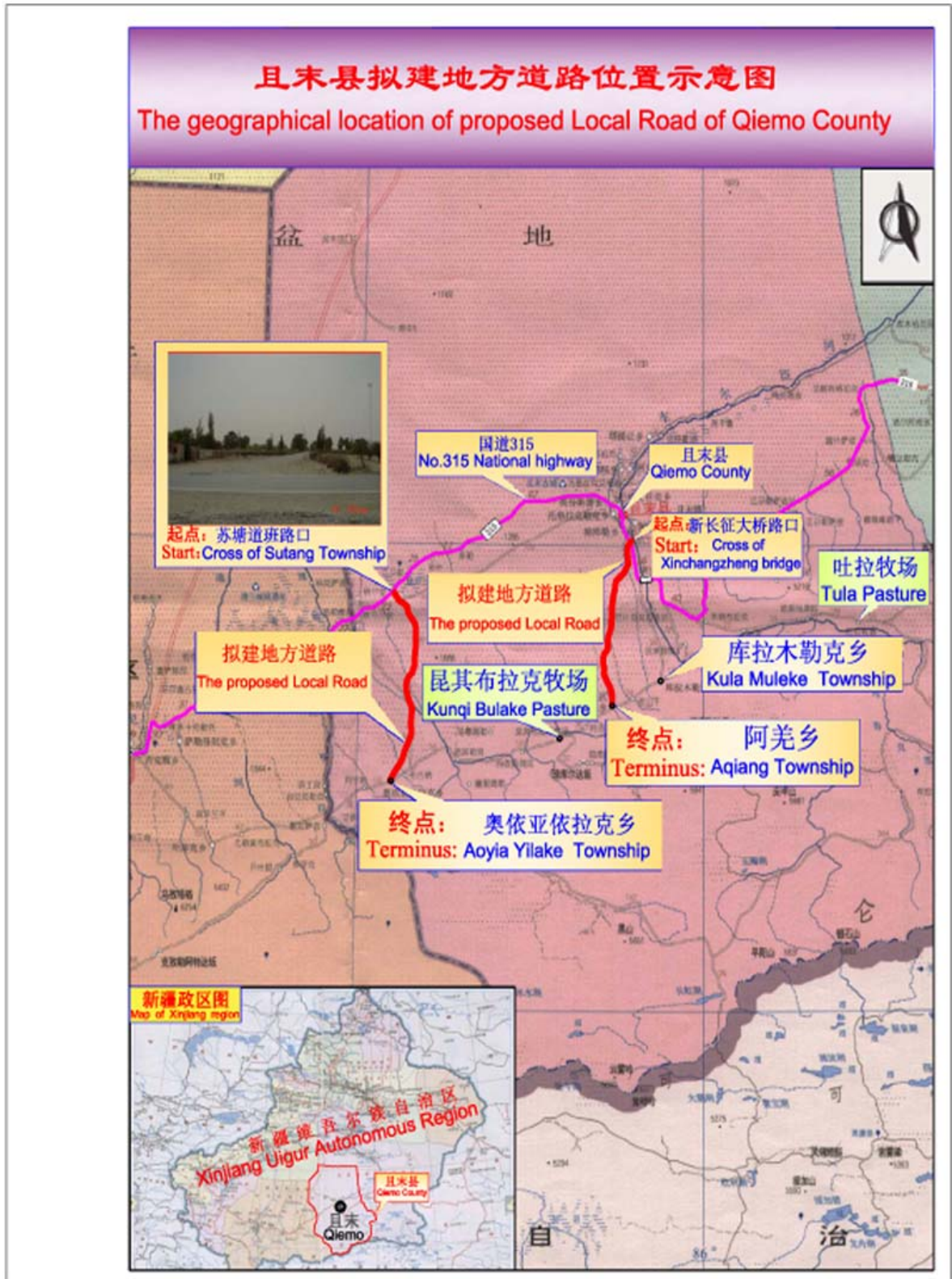


Chart 1 The geographical location of local roads of Qiemo County

1.3 Policy Framework

7. This EMDP is pursuant to relevant laws or regulations related to ethnic minorities of PRC, the policies for ethnic minorities and involuntary resettlement of the ADB and relevant regulations of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, which are shown in Table 1.

Type	Major Laws and Regulations	Main Contents and Points
Relevant Laws and Regulations of PRC and Relevant Regulations of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Constitution of PRC</i> ➤ <i>Ethnic Minority Autonomous Religion Law of PPC</i> ➤ <i>Village Committee Composition Law of PRC</i> ➤ <i>Regulation of PRC for the Administration of Ethnic Minority Autonomous Township</i> ➤ <i>the Tenth Five-year Scheme for Ethnic Minority Enterprise Development</i> ➤ <i>Regulation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for Language Work</i> ➤ <i>Regulation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region for the People's Congress of Autonomous Township, Ethnic Township and Town</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Except for the common rights that are shared equally by all local governments, the local autonomous governments share these additional rights: autonomously making laws, local political affairs self-administration, local economy self-administration, local finance administration, local science, education and culture self-administration, local public safeguard force self-composition, and use and development of ethnic minority language, etc.; 2. People of PRC have the right to practice their chosen religion, which is protected by national government and local autonomous government; 3. Development of administration systems and regulations to promote the development of the economy and culture of ethnic townships, assure ethnic minority legal rights and strengthen the union among all ethnic groups; 4. Except those specifically deprived of political rights, all people over 18 years old share the rights to vote or be voted for, regardless of their ethnic group, nationality, sex, occupation, family, religion, education, property, or residence period; 5. The national government should assist to accelerate the development of the economy and culture of ethnic minorities from the aspects of finance, materials and techniques, etc.; 6. All ethnic groups have the right to use their indigenous language; they are guaranteed the freedom of using and developing their indigenous language, and to advocate and encourage all ethnic groups to learn their language.
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Ethnic Policy of ADB</i> ➤ <i>Involuntary Resettlement Policy of ADB</i> 	<p>The major objective of the ADB ethnic minority policy is to guarantee that ethnic minorities benefit from the project. The main content of this policy is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADB notices that the socioeconomic conditions and living standard of ethnic minorities are always lower than others. Under the conditions of compliance with the sovereignty of the borrowers, ADB believes it has the responsibility to ensure that ethnic minorities have the right to share equal opportunities and; that their activities and assistance for developing countries should not bring

Type	Major Laws and Regulations	Main Contents and Points
		<p>negative impacts on the culture, living conditions or incomes of ethnic minorities. The projects financed by ADB will possibly bring potentially negative impacts on the ethnic minorities of the project area. Therefore, ADB require the borrower to have an EMDP to ensure the project is in coherence with its ethnic minority policy during the period of project implementation.</p> <p>2. The EMDP should describe the socioeconomic characteristics of ethnic minorities that are affected by the project, and determine the positive and negative impacts induced by the project. The EMDP should consider minimizing the negative impacts through project design plan modification and/or; adopt relevant measures to avoid and alleviate negative measures to strengthen the benefits that ethnic minorities obtain. In addition, the EMDP includes relevant procedures for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>ADB Resettlement policy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If possible, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it is essential to research into all feasibly substituted plans to minimize the number of APs;2. It is essential to offer equal land, houses, infrastructure and other forms of compensation to communities suffering negative impacts, which include ethnic minorities and herds-people. Moreover, it is also necessary to provide APs with sufficient resources and opportunities so as to reconstruct their houses and restore their livelihood as soon as possible, to a condition equal or better than before the project.3. As for the plans for resettlement and compensation, APs should be completely informed and fully consulted.4. Particular attention should be given to the requirements of those persons who are living in extreme poverty and those vulnerable groups who otherwise at risk. Often such people own no land or property, are female headed households, old or disabled people and other vulnerable groups. These groups should be offered targeted assistance to improve their socioeconomic status.

2 Natural and Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area

2.1 Natural Situation

8. Qiemo County is located at the south of Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region, at longitude 83°25'~87°30' and altitude 35°40'~40°10'. It links with Kunkun Mountain at the north and with Tarim basin at the south. It has total area 140250 square kilometers. At southern side there are mountains and its middle region is wide flat alluvial plain and its northern side is vast desert. Qiemo County boundary belongs to warm temperate zone with extreme arid continent climate, and based on the discrepancy of landform and influence of it for climate, dividing into two atmospheric districts: north plain warm and arid continent climate district and south mountain severe cold climate district.

9. Qiemo County has 112200-mu of irrigated farm land, 89.04% of total cultivated land. The soil is dry, has poor fertilizer- and water retaining capacity and low fertility and threatened by salt. The crops are mainly divided into summer and autumn crop. The summer crops include wheat (winter wheat, spring wheat) and spring corn and the autumn crops include turnover corn, corn, paddy, cotton and oil-bearing crop. They pay attention to circulation plantation.

10. Qiemo County is rich in resources such as petroleum, asbestos, jade, gold, coal, limestone and plaster etc, of which, the petroleum reserves are relatively high. In recent years, certain reserves of copper and zinc minerals resource are found successively at the north of Kunlun Mountain at the south of the county.

2.2 Socioeconomic Profile

11. Qiemo County is located at the south of Bayinguoleng Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture with total area of 140,250 square kilometers, which is the second large county in China. No.315 national road passes the county and desert branch road linked with the national road. The county town is 350km away at the east to Ruoqiang county, 280km away at the west to Minfeng county, and 700km away at the north to Ku'erle City. By the end of 2004, it governs 1 town, 11 townships, 2 farms and 53 administrative villages with population of 58065, 2.54% increased than last year with natural population growth rate of 10.56 ‰. In which rural population is 38202(accounting for 65.79% of the total population, 2.22% increased than last year, of which Uigur 42686 accounting for 99.48% of minority population and other minorities 225 accounting for 0.52% of total minority.)

12. By the end of 2004, the farmland area is 154,500mu, the per capita farmland holding for agricultural person of 4.04 mu, the total grain output of 19082 ton, the grain holding per capita of 328.6kg. In the year of 2004, the county has the total output value (price of the current year, same hereinafter) 418.34 million Yuan, 8.9% increased than that in last year. The total output value and increase is listed in the 8th and 9th place in Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture of Bayingolin; In which, the total output value is 179.33 million Yuan for the primary industry, accounting for 42.87% of the total and 9.9% increased than that in last year; 47.54 million Yuan for the second industry, accounting for 11.36% of the total and 1.2% increased than that in last year; 191.47 million Yuan for the tertiary industry, accounting for 45.77% of total and 10.1% increased than that in last year. The total output value per capita is 7200 Yuan, listing in the 9th order of Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture of Bayinguoleng. The planting structure is optimized gradually, the animal and husbandry development is notable and total output value of agriculture, forest, husbandry, sideline production and fishery is 312.35 million Yuan, 7.6% increased than last year; the industrial production is kept for fast increase and economic benefit kept for good direction, the total output value in industry is 44.19 million Yuan, 29.1% increased than that in last year. The basic socioeconomic condition of the county is shown in Table 2. The detailed socio-economic development profile of the county is shown in Annex 3.

Table 2 Basic Social and Economic Conditions in Qiemu County

Item	Unit	In 2003	In 2004	Increment rate (%)
I. Total population		56627	58065	2.54
1. Rural person/percentage	person/%	37372/66.0	38202//65.79	2.22
2. Minority/percentage	person/%	41904/74.0	42911/73.9	2.40
3. Natural population growth rate	‰	9.74	10.56	--
II. State land area	km ²	140250	140250	--
III. Comprehensive economic index				
1. GDP	10 ⁴ Yuan	36279	41834	8.9%
The primary industry / percentage	10 ⁴ Yuan /%	15217/41.94	17933/42.87	9.9%
The second industry / percentage	10 ⁴ Yuan /%	4260/11.74	4754/11.36	1.2%
The tertiary industry / percentage	10 ⁴ Yuan /%	16803/46.32	19147/45.77	10.1%
2. Total output value in agriculture and industry	10 ⁴ Yuan	32943	35654	
Of which: agriculture	10 ⁴ Yuan	29205	31235	7.6%
industry	10 ⁴ Yuan	3738	4419	29.1%
IV. Agricultural production				
1. Cultivated land area	mu	152250	154500	1.48
2. Grain output	ton	22336	19082	-14.57
3. Grain holding per capita	kg	394.4	328.6	-16.68
4. Cultivated land area per capita for farmer	mu	4.07	4.04	-0.74
5. Average income per capita for farmer or herdsman	Yuan	3093	3392	9.67%

Note: The GDP and gross growth rate of industry and agriculture are calculated on basis of 2000-year comparable price.

13. The main townships and villages affected by the road project include Aoyilakela Village of Aoyilakela Township and Aqiang Village of Aqiang Township and the benefiting area includes Aoyilakela Township, Aqiang Township, Kulamuleke Township and Kunqibulake Pasture, and their basic conditions in 2005 are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Basic Conditions of affected Townships, villages (pastures) in Qiemo County (2005)

Item	Unit	Aoyia Yilake township		Aqiang township	
		Whole township	Aoyia Yilake village	Whole township	Aqiang village
I. Population					
1. Total households	Household	553	136	457	206
2. Total population	person	2164	559	1937	861
Of which: non-agriculture / percentage	Person/%	2164/100	559/100	1878/96.94	834/96.89
Of which: minority / percentage	Person /%	2164/100	559/100	1937/100	861/100
3. Rural labor	Person	775	200	774	344
II. State land area	km ²	16600			
III. Total agricultural economic income	10 ⁴ Yuan	290.74	90.38	212.99	138.95
Agriculture	10 ⁴ Yuan	35.16	9.95	52.25	34.24
Forest and fruit industry	10 ⁴ Yuan	--	--	--	--
Animal husbandry	10 ⁴ Yuan	250.02	68.69	125.40	82.16
Industry	10 ⁴ Yuan	--	--	4.02	2.63
Construction business	10 ⁴ Yuan	--	--	--	--
Transportation service	10 ⁴ Yuan	2.00	0.60	2.93	1.89
Commerce and Catering	10 ⁴ Yuan	1.40	0.55	6.90	4.52
Services	10 ⁴ Yuan	--	/	3.70	2.38
Others	10 ⁴ Yuan	2.16	0.58	17.79	11.13
IV. Agricultural production					
1. Cultivated land area	mu	2670		2850	
2. Forage grass area	mu	360		1427	
3. Natural grassland area	10 ⁴ mu	187		131	
4. Cultivated land area per capita for farmer	mu	0.17		0.76	
5. Average income per capita for farmer or herdsman	Yuan	848	951	850	950

3 Ethnic Minority Conditions in Project Area

3.1 Distribution and Composition of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area

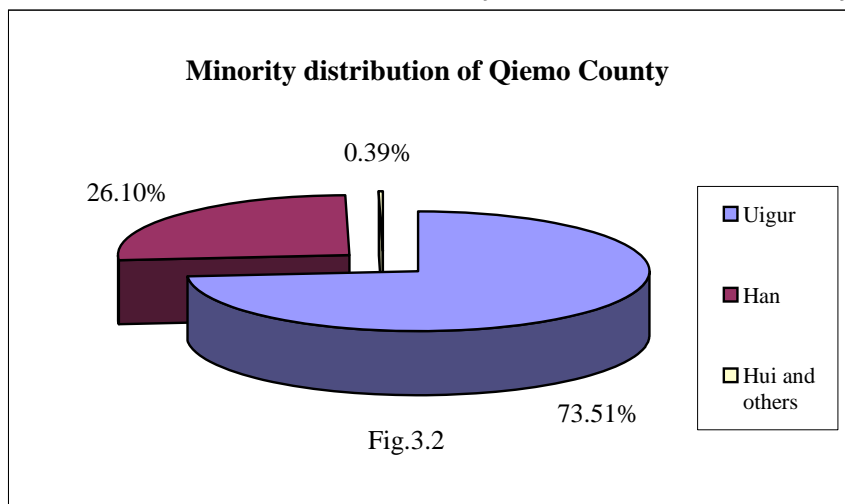
14. The minority of Qiemo County has Uigur, Hui, Mongolia, and Khalkhas; but the Uigur is by far the major minority. By the end of 2004, the population of minorities is 42,911, accounting for 73.9% of the total population. Among them, Uigur is 42686, accounting for 99.48% of minority; Hui 165 accounting for 0.39%; other minorities 60 accounting for 0.13%. Table 4 shows the ethnic minority composition of each affected township and administrative Villages.

Table 4 Minority Composition Effected Township (town, farm) and Administrative Villages

Town (ship)	Administrative village	Total population	Minority composition (person)				
			Han	Uigur	Hui	Mongolia,	Others
Aqiang		1937	--	1937	--	--	--
	Aqiang	861	--	861	--	--	--
Aoyia Yilake		2164	--	2164	--	--	--
	Aoyia Yilake	559	--	559	--	--	--

15. Uigur and Han population is distributed mainly in 14 townships (town, farm) of the county and Hui and other minorities in Qiemo town. The minority in town (Qiemo town) is 9941 accounting for 23.17% of total minority of the county, and accounting for 57.09% of total population of the town. The people distributed in rural area is 32,970 accounting for 76.83%, and accounting for 81.22% of total rural population of 40,595, in which urban Uigur is 9813 accounting for 23.0% of minority, rural population is 32,873 accounting for 77.0%; urban Hui population is 93 accounting for 56.36% of Hui minority, rural population is 72 accounting for 43.64%; other urban minorities is 35 accounting for 58.3% of minority, rural population is 25 accounting for 41.7%. See Chart 2. for distribution of main minority of Qiemo County in 2004.

Chart 2 Ethnic Minority Distribution of Qiemo County



3.2 Economic Characteristics of Minority

16. During the survey, the working team visited 47 households from project affected area (3 townships, 4 villages), they are all Uigur nationality. Through the survey on sampling households and the village visits, it is found that the minority economic features in the project

affected area are as follows:

17. A. Property. The properties of visited households are of the contracted land (mainly planting forage grass), house, domestic animals, orchard garden (by 1 household, mainly plant for apricot, pear) no person reflects that he has shop but engaging in trade. In this area, except the Uigur, the minority is few and its economic condition is same as Uigur. Through the analysis, it can find out that the burden is relatively light for the family with few kids and more labor force, so their economy is little richer. By the survey, the sum of cultivated land and grassland per capita for 90% sample households is less than 12mu. The average housing area per capita is 20 square meter, the most housing is of earth-wood/earth brick structure, and the average domestic animals quantity per capita is 20~30 heads.

18. B. Production Because of no land adjustment after 1980's and the population (more children) of Uigur family (even one family visited has 10 persons), resulting average cultivated land area per capita is less. The land cultivated by local residents are forage grass field, with less dry land and garden, which is mainly planted with wheat, pea, corn, barley, lucerne, etc. and has one-harvest for one years or planting in turn. Through the survey by sampling, it is found that most of minorities are engaged in stockbreeding and their planting material is mainly for livestock, and grain ration not meet the need for family members. Among 47 sampled households, 43 households are engaged in stockbreeding accounting for 91.49% of samples, 2 households engaged in agriculture and the rest 2 households engaged in migrant work and business. Its stockbreeding is mainly for sheep (mutton mainly, few goat), ox (scalper and yak), donkey, horse and camel, etc, by field stocking way and change pasture in the spring, summer, autumn and winter. Summer pasture is at a higher area, spring and autumn pasture at lower elevation with relatively mild climate and rich source of water, and winter pasture at lower elevation with convenient traffic and floating water area.

19. C. Income. The family income is from several parts such as planting, animal husbandry, outgoing work and trade business. Through the survey by sampling, it shows that family income is mainly from animal husbandry accounting for 91.5%, agriculture, outgoing work and trade business, accounting for 4.3%, 2.1% and 2.2% respectively. It is because that it is located at remote area, with inconvenient traffic and poor development of secondary and tertiary industry, which coincides basically the actual condition.

20. D. Poverty-relief. Aoyiyilake Township, Aqiang Township and Kulamuleke township are main poor area of the county, its government headquarter located at above elevation of 2900m, with poor natural and social condition, lower level of production and living standard of local masses, partial family still is poor due to lacking labor force, few grassland and farmland, many kids and long-term falling ill for family member. Aoyiyilake village and Aqiang village are key poverty-reduction villages of the county. The main poverty-reduction projects include construction of irrigation works, livestock breeding, construction of grassland, reform of low yield field, technical training, perfecting village infrastructure and social service facilities. The mode for poverty-reduction is by financial support and "labor service replace relieve" fund. At present, the fowl breeding project is under way in Aoyiyilake Township and construction of water conservancy project is performed in Aqiang Township.

21. E. Expenditure By the statistics, the family business expenditure for farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line and fishery is accounting for more than 99%, mainly for procurement of livestock and animal epidemic prevention, even no other type of expenditure. In the living expenditure, it is mainly for food, kid education, fuel, medical, cloth and few money for family durable goods, traffic and cultural entertainment.

22. F. Living The residents go the county town mainly by regular bus due to remote area and very inconvenient for the traffic. The main communication tools of local people are of donkey-drawn vehicle and motorcycle, accounting for 65% and 20% in Aqiang Township, and about 30% and 10% in normally, accounting for 18% and 16% in Aoyiyilake Township.

23. All households visited have winter heating equipment (heating brick bed or heating wall), with fuel of woods, coal, flocks and herds feces. Family water is from machine well and from river, no power supply is available for 3 townships, and the power supply at present in headquarter of township government is by solar energy for lighting only.

24. Now, telephone is not available for each village in project affected area, the signal of China Mobile not covering this region, having weak signal of China Mobile in Kulamuleke township headquarter, no telephone set in households visited and no mobile telephone neither. The external link is mainly by the satellite telephone, but it is very costly. The Channel-1 of CCTV, Channel-II of Xinjiang Satellite TV (Uigur language) can be received with outdoor antenna in four villages visited, but the signal not stable and menu effect is poor. Each village can receive the wireless broadcasting signal.

3.3 Cultural and Living Feature of Minority

25. The minority of project-affected area is mainly Uigur and the features of its main cultural activities are shown in EMDP of Ku'erle-Kuche Expressway. Here merely the actual conditions of Uigur language are described.

26. In the project-affected area Chinese and Uigur are equally important, especially in Uigur-concentrated area the role of minority language is obvious. The survey shows that most families hope their children to accept bilingual education (Chinese and Uigur), because bilingual is advantageous for employment and exchange. Except a few of Chinese schools, most schools there are minority ones.

27. The survey finds that bilingual wording is used in outdoors advertising signs and warning signs for easy identification. In some townships (towns) bilingual is used in agriculture annual statistic reports and economical statistics reports. Main carders of most townships (towns) can make exchange in bilingual.

3.4 Ongoing Ethnic Minority Development Programs Implemented by Local Governments

28. Qiem County is implementing the eleventh "five-year" development plan, which includes the development of agriculture, tourism, livestock husbandry, and poverty alleviation and women's development. Table 5 shows the ongoing ethnic minority development projects implemented by the local government.

Table 5 Ongoing Ethnic Minority Development Projects

Sector	Projects	Responsible agency	Budget (CNY 10,000)	Implementation Timing
Transportation	Construction of 3 county roads with 120km and 19 township roads, 53km	Transportation bureau	8500	2006-2010
Women's development	Social Development Project is Poor Area (SPPA) ● Micro credit projects ● Skill training At present, 3116 women are involved in the project.	● United Nations International Children's Fund ● Qiem County government ● Women's federation	187	1996-2010
Education	The attendance rate for the 9 years compulsory education should achieve 90%.	Education bureau		2006-2010
	Bilingual education	Education bureau		2006-2010
Medical	Improve the condition of the township hospital	Public health bureau		2006-2010
Tourism	Reconstruction the county hotel			
Poverty alleviation	Construction of township roads and village roads in Aoyiyayilake, Aqiang and Tuogelakeleke township which			2005-2010

	are the main poverty areas			
	Improve 21,500 mu arable land	Agriculture bureau		2005-2010
	30,000 cultivated grassland	Livestock husbandry bureau		2005
	Improve 70,000 mu native pasture	Livestock husbandry bureau		2005
	Power supply in the three poverty townships	Power company		2005
	5 village clinic	Public health bureau		2005
	3 skill training center	Labor bureau		2005

4 Project Impacts and Action Plan

29. As shown in Chart 1, the Project will affect Aoyiyayilake township and Aqiang township and these two townships will also benefit from the project. In addition, the Kulamuleke township, Kunqibulake pasture and the Tula pasture also can benefit from the road construction. Nearly all the local residents in project area are Uigur people.

30. Better road condition will effectively improve the living conditions of local residents and enhance the local environment, promote and accelerate the development of the local stockbreeding industry, tourism, education, public health, poverty assistance, and raise the living standards of ethnic minorities of the project area. While bringing the benefits of improving local infrastructure, the project construction will still have some negative impacts on local residents temporarily, mainly stemming from environmental pollution induced by the construction, and the impacts on the culture of local ethnic minorities and the lifestyle of local peasants as a result of more construction workers. However, such negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated by adopting relevant measures and methods.

31. Through interviews with relevant departments of the county and township governments, and consulting with affected villages several times, the impacts induced by the project construction local ethnic minorities have been identified and their mitigation or enhancement measures are discussed in the following sections. In summary, measures include plans for poverty assistance, women's participation and determination encouragement, public health and safety maintenance, tourism and stockbreeding development, environmental protection, education and sanitation, etc.

4.1 Negative Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.1.1 Road Safety

32. After village road construction is complete, and with the development and growth of transportation, the number and speed of vehicles will be increased, which will bring safety risks to the residents living along the newly-built or rebuilt roads and their livestock.

- **Measure to avoid, mitigate or compensate the impact: Erect bilingual caution signs to guarantee the safety of local residents (and their livestock)**

33. Erect bilingual "Caution" signs and a "Reduce Speed" section at the road entrance and exit sites, crossing sites, turning sites and on the roads near schools. It is also essential to publicize how to use the livestock roads. Through consultation, it is known that local residents, especially drivers expect the new caution signs to be bi-lingual. According to relevant regulations of XUAR, the caution signs should be in bi-lingual languages. Signs will also be erected to discourage people from beeping their horns when livestock are on or near the road, which would cause the livestock to startle and scatter, and may cause injury to the stock.

4.1.2 Public sanitation and Environmental Pollution

34. During the period of project construction, a lot of workers and construction units will live temporarily in the project area where ethnic minorities lives collectively, and after project completion, people from outside will increase. So the amount of human solid waste, rubbish and waste water will also increase, which will put increased pressure on existing limited facilities and cause public sanitation problems, such as the spread of communicable diseases, and have negative impacts on the health of ethnic minorities and also on the environment. In the project construction zone, the project will create noise, dust, by-waste and solid waste, etc. which will bring inconveniences to local residents.

- **Measure to avoid, mitigate or compensate the impact: Alleviate or eliminate the impacts induced by project construction on surrounding environment and public health**

35. The project will directly affect the 2 villages. In order to alleviate or avoid public sanitation and environmental negative impacts, the following measures will be adopted.

36. 1) When construction units carry out their work in ethnic minority residential areas, they will implement strict measures to ensure construction machines are correctly operated, with attention to noise pollution, and farmland, grassland and trees should not be damaged in any way. Construction units should construct temporary roads to be convenient to local residents, set up bilingual construction caution signs to enhance resident's safety and rehabilitate damaged public facilities in a timely manner. In addition, construction units and their staff and workers should strengthen their own consciousness of environmental protection and reinforce the propaganda of environmental protection. Project construction should fully make use of local resources and reduce earthworks near roadbeds as much as possible. If earthworks are unavoidable, construction units should adopt proper methods and utilize crushing plants and undertake such work in the non-rainy season. The solid waste produced by project construction should be discharged in fixed allocated sites to minimize environmental pollution, including use of portable toilets. A robust occupational safety and health programme will be implemented among construction units, staff and sub-contractors to ensure public health and sanitation.

37. 2) The construction unit will distribute information and awareness-raising materials about the tradition and culture of ethnic minorities for construction workers to enable them to respect the local traditions, customs and common religious activities. Meanwhile, the unit will invite the local commission for ethnic and religious affairs administration to further strengthen the awareness raising material to ensure workers avoid those activities that are against local traditions and customs, or would cause offense or embarrassment. During project construction, the construction unit will employ vocational interpreters to make the consultation and communication between the units involved in project construction and local ethnic minorities very clear. At the same time this will facilitate local ethnic minorities to participate in the project with ease.

4.2 Positive Project Impacts

38. Measures to enhance the following benefits are given following a description of identified benefits.

4.2.1 Convenience and Transport Options

39. The proposed county road will be the connection road between the pasture areas and the national 315 road. During the bad weather days, all vehicles can't pass the road, which will affect the local's lives. Also, due to the high cost of transportation, the livestock products can't be sold outside.

40. At present, if some goods need to be transported from Aoyiyayilake township to Qiemo county, the freight is 250 yuan/ton and will be reduced to 120 yuan/ton after the road constructed. The price of the ticket from the county to Aoyiyayilake township/Aqiang township will be reduced from 45 yuan/25 yuan to 20 yuan/10yuan. The traveling time from the county to Aiyayilake township will be reduced from 7-9 hours to 3-4 hours.

4.2.2 Provide employment opportunities during project construction

41. The project construction will directly or indirectly provide local ethnic minorities with a lot of employment opportunities. They can directly participate in the project construction and get relevant benefits. Rural people in the project area seldom go outside for working due to geographic and language barriers, but the Project construction will need various types of workers. So if local people are trained properly, they can be employed. During project construction, local residents can also provide workers with required services, such as small-scaled business, food supply and accommodation, etc. Some local people can even provide raw materials and transportation services to the project construction workers.

4.2.3 Promote the development of the stockbreeding industry:

42. The improvement of roads may encourage technicians of stockbreeding to go to the

villages and offer services such as stockbreeding improvement and management of stock health, promote the exchange of information and techniques on stockbreeding with the outside. This should decrease preventable stock losses, improve stock health and weight, raise the prices of livestock and promote the development of the local stockbreeding industry.

43. Livestock products are the main cash income resource in the project areas. According to the survey, the products are always sold to Ku'erle and Hetian. So the convenient local road will greatly help to develop the livestock business.

4.2.4 Raise the Social Status of Local Women

44. The project construction will increase the opportunities for women to communicate with the outside world and access outside information, which will promote local women to widen their horizons and realize the significance of promoting their rights.

4.2.5 Promote the Development of Education

45. Project roads construction can make it more convenient for students and teachers to travel between school and home. Project consultations indicate that at present, the overwhelming majority of teachers in the project area are from other places. Through roads improvement, the area can be made more inviting to potential excellent teachers, who no doubt consider the project area as a hardship posting at present. Attracting more highly qualified teaching staff will raise the local educational quality step by step.

4.2.6 Promote the Development of Medical Treatment

46. In Aoyiyayilake Township and Aqiang Township, there are township hospitals. The present conditions for medical treatment are at a low level, lacking adequate medical treatment facilities, medicines medical staff. When a villager suffers a common illness, they can go to the nearest medical facility; but when they suffer a serious illness, they must go the county, Bayinguoleng Prefecture or Urumqi city for medical treatment. According to consultations, local residents are most unsatisfied with the poor conditions for medical treatment.

47. With improved infrastructure, it is hoped that the townships and villages will become more attractive to doctors and nurses to enter in this area and raise the medical treatment level step by step, and also decrease transport time for emergency cases. The improvement of local medical treatment can reduce the times of local residents going out for medical treatment, the possibility of common illness left untreated escalating in to serious illness, and the local residents' expenditure on medical treatment.

4.2.7 Assist vulnerable groups to escape from poverty

48. The project construction will promote the development of local stockbreeding, which can provide local vulnerable groups with enhanced employment opportunities and enhance the transactions in local markets which will increase people's income. The increased interaction and communication with the outside will provide information to vulnerable groups regarding living and production patterns and increase the ways for them to escape from poverty.

49. The improved transport links between the Project area and the outside world will accelerate the speed of such inter-communication, which will reduce the prices of some commodities, foodstuffs and non-staple food so as to decrease the living costs of local people, which will greatly benefit the vulnerable groups.

4.2.8 Tourism and Commerce

50. Qiemu County is in remote region and currently the main commercial activities are undertaken nearby G315 route passing through the county in farm produces, mineral resources and animal by-products and they drive the along-highways service trade. The project-affected areas are the pastoral areas at north side of Kunlun Mountain, where the land

is wide, population is extremely low, natural conditions are very serious, highway is rare and road condition is poor, which results in long-term slow economical development and inactive commercial trade. The main commerce activities are transaction of livestock. In Aoyiyayilake Township there is a small-sized man-hand carpet house to produce carpets.

51. 1) Completion of this project will highlight rich tourist resources, especially scenic areas along and nearby the highway in Qiemo County, reduce the development cost and gradually attract investment in commerce development. For example, development of scenic areas such as Moleqie River Valley rock paint (Serikula Village of Aoyiyayilake Township) and Dula Pasture will directly benefit from the project construction.

52. 2) Development of tourism will greatly promote development of service trade of the surrounding areas (catering, boarding, shopping, transportation and farmer house visiting), expand Employment channel surplus labors of agricultural and pastoral areas and drive the region to overcome poverty and achieve prosperity and economical development.

4.3 Enhancement Measures to Strengthen Project Benefits for Ethnic Minorities

4.3.1 Employ the Local Labour Force to Construct the Project

53. During project construction, XCD will fully consult with the project construction unit and offer relevant skill training to off-farm workers of ethnic minorities, then recommend trained locals for project employment. At the same time, as for employing non-technical workers, XCD expects the project construction unit to give priority to the employment of ethnic minorities and women for non-technical work. In this way XCD seeks to increase family incomes of ethnic minorities within the period of project construction and guarantee these ethnic minorities benefit from the project.

54. XCD and township governments will organize women to participate in the technical training required by the project construction. The construction contractors should list the requirements for types of work and amount of workers to the local women's federation and consult on matters concerned with hiring women in order to maximize the number of women gaining employment in project construction. If local women agree, a target for women's employment will be set at no less than 10% of the total construction labor force.

55. A lot of outside workers will be required to go to the project area during the project construction period. Their living needs can be provided by services from people of the project area. Local residents, especially women, can sell milk and meat products as well as provide accommodation and transport services.

4.3.2 Promote the development of the local stockbreeding industry

56. At present, stockbreeding is a major industry existing in project villages and the main industry engaged in by local residents. It is also a culturally significant activity and forms the basis for local people living in the project area. As such, it is essential for the project construction to promote the development of the stockbreeding industry. Concrete measures include: (i) herders will be helped to increase well-bred livestock (such as horses, cows and goats) and improve the variety of livestock; and (ii) those rural households who have no livestock can be offered preferential assistance measures.

4.3.3 Encourage women to participate in the project

57. During the period of project implementation, it is necessary to set up the cooperation mechanisms among the cadres presiding over women's affairs in the Qiemo PMO and women's federation staff at township and village level, and then invite women to attend focused discussions at different stages to voice their requirements, thoughts and expectations for the project. The employment opportunities, especially non-technical and non-heavy manual work, should be offered to women on a priority basis, especially those from poor households and widows. The women's federation will mobilize women to participate in project

technical training so as to help them to gain relevant project skills as well as techniques for project services (catering, administration, etc.), handicraft manufacture and livestock breeding to increase their incomes.

4.3.4 Technical Training

58. Technical training on livestock breeding and plant cultivation will be offered. The township government will invite technicians or skilled practitioners to offer their knowledge of stockbreeding, illness prevention and plant cultivation to ethnic minorities of the project area in their own language.

59. Training in Chinese language. It is known from the household survey and socio-economic analysis in the project affected area that persons with bi-lingual abilities are much in demand by various employers, especially government departments and the tertiary sector. People speaking only their ethnic minority language will find it difficult to find a good job. The project will increase the demand for bi-lingual language skills and make it easier for ethnic minorities to seek work outside their neighborhood area. Therefore, it is essential in the project area where ethnic minorities are concentrated for people to be bi-lingual. The county government will supply language training to facilitate this.

5 Attitude and Expectation for the Project Construction of Minority Ethnic Group

60. Regarding impacts on the local society and economy of minority ethnic group for construction of the project, it is found that minority ethnic group support and welcome the construction of the project and brought out relative expectation by meeting discussion, group discussion, individual talks and sending ask-answer paper on the officers, farmers and herdsman (men and women), poverty family. The investigation group held site discussion meetings and interview meetings, photos from 6.1 to 6.4 show the discussion meetings.



Chart 3 Site interview discussion meeting in Qiemo County



Chart 4 Site interview discussion meeting in Aqiang town, Qiemo County



Chart 5 Discussion meeting in Qiemo County



Chart 6 Site investigation in Qiemo County

5.1 The attitude to the construction of the project of minority ethnic group

61. By discussion meetings with farmers, herdsman and town officers and ask-answer paper investigations, we understand the people and groups in the affected area of the project support and welcome the construction of the project very much, and they fully understand that the highway construction will play a big role in reducing transportation cost, fasten flow of people and raw materials, enlarging poultry product market and increasing price, speeding up information spreading and improving culture exchanging, improving medical service, providing jobs, reducing traffic accidents, improving local development and connection with surrounding areas and attracting investment, but they also required that reasonable measures or methods to resolve the problems of production and life of the people at both ends of the road during construction and the traffic safety of people and animals after project completion.

5.2 Expectation for project construction of minority ethnic group

62. Although the people in the project affected area support and welcome the project, they have the following expectations for the project:

63. 1) to make full use of the existing road subgrade, pavement and corridor belt; not to occupy cultivated land and grass land as much as possible to reduce affections on the surrounding people.

64. 2) to make full use of local construction materials and transportation equipment, and attract local labors, especially minority people labors to construct the project.

65. 3) to protect the project affected area especially ethnic minority group people at both ends of the road to avoid disturbing and affecting on their normal production and life. If the construction unit is constructing in minority ethnic group people resident area, the construction unit shall make strict measures to assure safety during using construction machinery, prevent exceeding noise and rolling the cultivated land. Temporary road shall be constructed to assure their daily going and out. Attention sign plate shall be set in surroundings of schools, shops and water channels in people language to assure safety. Other activities revolting the minority ethnic group people's habits shall be avoided.

66. 4) to take effective measures and methods to resolve people and animal's safety after completion of the project. For example, the grass ground of Aoyiyayilak Village for winter is nearby the to-be-built road.

67. 5) to take related measures to protect biological environment.

The Owner will hold meetings and encourage minority official and representative of the masses to attend the meeting actively for consultation of common problems. The meetings will be conducted before determination of land acquisition scope, compensation standard, resettlement scheme, project design, and periodically during project construction.

6 Management Implementation

68. XCCAB and the county government will have overall responsibility for management and implementation of the EMDP, including internal monitoring, described in Section 8. XCCAB and the county government will coordinate with town and village governments for assistance with information dissemination, participation, and implementation of some EMDP actions. The county government will be the key liaison point between APs and other government bureaus responsible for aspects of technical training and assistance to vulnerable groups. XCCAB will also be the key organization responsible for the management of project contractors. Details of project implementation and the organizations are given in Table 6.

7 Budget and Source of Funds

69. The required funds for implementation of the EMDP, estimated at CNY 1.31 million, come from the project investment funds (including design and planning funds, resettlement consultation funds, construction and installation funds, planned expenditure of XCCAB, resettlement compensation funds and environmental protection funds) and operational budgets of local governments of all levels and relevant competent departments. A summary is given in Table 6.

Table 6 Summary EMDP

No.	Summary of Measures	Budget (CNY 10,000)	Fund Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Monitoring Indicators
A MITIGATION MEASURES TO ADDRESS NEGATIVE IMPACTS & SOCIAL RISKS						
A2	Erect bilingual "Caution" signs to guarantee the safety of local residents and their livestock	19	Project investment for the project construction and installation	XCCAB, project contractors and the governments of project township	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traffic accident frequency in a year in the project construction area. ➤ The times of traffic security education given to teachers and students.
A3	Mitigate impacts induced by project construction on local environment/ public health	57.5	Contracts of project contractors	XCCAB, project contractors and the governments of project township	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. & type of complaints from locals about project construction. ➤ Incidence/type of disease ➤ Awareness of project construction workers of local ethnic minority cultural practices.
E PROJECT BENEFIT ENHANCEMENT MEASURES						
E1	Employ the local labour force to construct the project	32	Contracts of project contractors	XCCAB and project contractors	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. & average wages of workers by sex and skill category. ➤ Increase in no. of hotels & restaurants during project construction.
E2	Promote the development of the local stockbreeding industry	20	Development fund of the Eleventh five-year plan	Stockbreeding Administration Bureau, XCCAB, township govts.	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. and type of livestock per household. ➤ Average livestock prices.
E3	Encourage women to participate in the project	0.6	Women's Development budget of the County eleventh five-year plan	county Women's Federations, XCCAB, project townships govts & village committees	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of women trained. ➤ Number/average wage of women employed in project construction. ➤ Number of women employed and their average wage during project implementation.
E4	Technical Training	2	Development budget of the County eleventh five-year plan	XCCAB and the governments of project townships	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local people trained (by gender). ➤ Types of training & local evaluation of usefulness. ➤ Total fund using in technical training.

8 EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

70. In order to ensure the effective implementation of this EMDP and the realization of expected objectives, it is essential to monitor and evaluate EMDP implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken as a key project management duty of XCCAB utilizing staff and operational budgets, and undertaken in conjunction with RP monitoring. The following section describes the intended methodology, tasks, procedure, agencies and timeframe.

8.1 M&E Method

- M&E will adopt methods combining a field study, sample survey, technical analysis and evaluation by professionals;
- A field study is to be carried comparing local impacts with the wider area, including a general survey of the implementation of the procedures, expenditure, effects, institutional capacity and management of the EMDP;
- Implement a sample survey of the families in the project beneficiary area and project affected area. Through random sampling based on classification, typical samples of ethnic minorities should be surveyed utilizing a fixed-point tracking survey. The rate of sampling of affected persons should not be less than 20%, and the proportion of ethnic minorities should be greater than 50%;
- The survey should be conducted in order to collect relevant data to fill out impact tables comparable to the data presented in this EMDP and the social survey/resettlement survey.;
- A database of consultations and results should be compiled in addition to files, photos, records, videos and other relevant material in the process of EMDP M&E.

8.2 Tasks and Content of EMDP M&E

71. During the period of EMDP M&E implementation, an external M&E agency will be engaged by XCCAB to undertake the M&E once a year for 3 years. Through field observations, a fixed-point tracking survey for typical samples of ethnic minorities and random interviews with residents of project affected area, the agency should undertake the following:

- Assess the implementation and recommended processes of mitigation and reinforcement measures specified in this EMDP in the project affected area and project beneficiary area;
- Budget expenditure on all EMDP measures;
- Institutional capacities in relevant implementation measures; and
- The impacts of EMDP implementation by each measure.

72. Investigation and statistics to measure progress against all indicators of EMDP M&E, including the proportion of ethnic minorities' complaining about project construction, and changes in income per capita per year, etc. Monitoring indicators for EMDP M&E are shown in Table 6.

8.3 M&E Implementation Procedure

73. The implementation procedure for EMDP M&E as undertaken by an external M&E agency is shown in Chart 7.

8.4 EMDP M&E Agencies

74. EMDP M&E Agencies will implement an internal EMDP M&E mechanism and external

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

8.5 EMDP M&E Schedule and Reporting

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

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

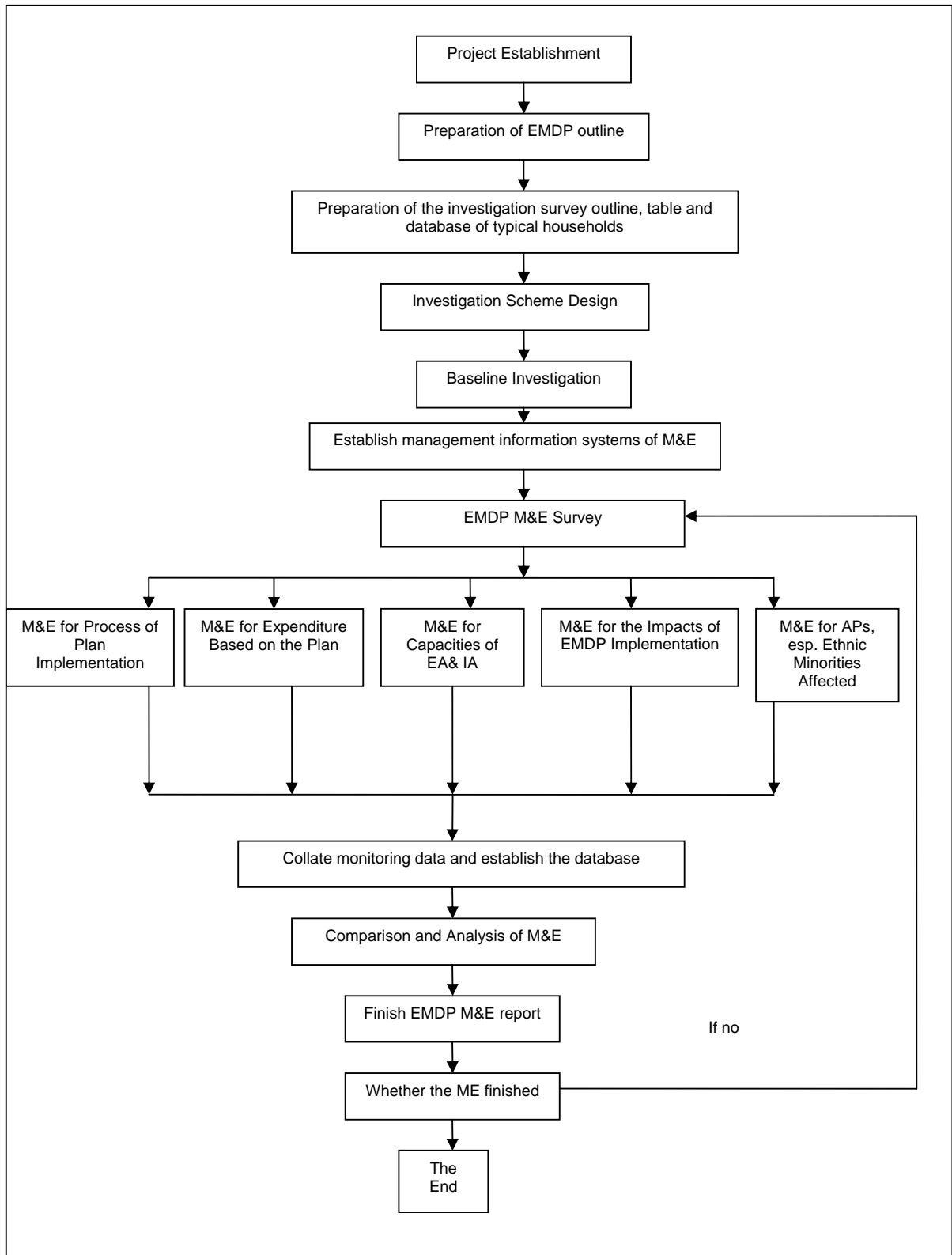


Chart 7 Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E Implemented by External M&E Agency

Attachment I: Focus Group Discussion

Interview 1

Time: morning of September 6, 2006

Location: Qiemo County Acqiang Township
Acqiang Village

Participated herdsmen: Qiyiti. Yiming (woman)

Aierken, Gulibahar, Yakepu

Kaderyiming, Nurekuerban

Mairejimu. Musa (woman), Haqimu. Wang

Mairemunishahan, Mushajiheti

Ainirouzi, Zhainuer Maimaiti

Rouzi. Toti, totally 13 families



- Question: To which nationality do you belong?

All 13 present villagers (100%) belong to nationality Uigur

- Question: What is your main job?

Among 13 in presence, 9 (69.2%) are herdsmen, 4 are doing housework.

- Question: What is the main product of your family? How many?

All family in presence answer unanimously: main products are livestock products, also a small part of agricultural products, e.g. wheat, maize, clover, in which average output of wheat per each mu is about 170kg, and clover is about 355kg.

- Question: If you need to increase output of livestock products, what problem do you think is the first to be solved?

Most people answer: development of planting forage grass and improving varieties also needs convenient traffic conditions

- Question: What do you think, are present traffic conditions inconvenient for production and life?

The most people answer that the present traffic conditions are not good increasing production and life cost, and are inconvenient for going to school, to see doctor, to find job outside, particularly it is impossible to get medical treatment timely when anybody falls sick.

- Question: Do you have your own vehicles? What are the vehicles?

All 13 people in presence have vehicles, 9 in which (69.2%) have vehicles drawn by animals; 4 of them (30.8%) have motorcycles, 4 of them (30.8%) have tractors, and 1 of them (7.7%) has motorized tricycle

- Question: What do you think is the most important problem to be solved in respect of traffic?

All answer unanimously: the first is improving traffic conditions and the second is vehicles

and reducing traffic cost

- Question: How do you sell your livestock products?

Mainly traveling merchants come here to purchase. The sales price is not high because the road conditions are poor. A small part of herdsman drives their sheep to the county center Bazaar for sale. The sheep becomes thinner because the county center is far away. Sometime they encounter flood that blocked the road.

- Question: How many livestock products did you sell last year? What was the transport cost?

The main livestock product villagers sold last year was sheep, maximum 150 and minimum 10 sheep, in average every family sold 55 sheep, and the transport cost for sale in average amounted to RMB 15 yuan.

- Question: How do you think, what influences will construction of this project bring to your family?

All of them think unanimously: once road constructed, transport vehicles will be more bringing them many conveniences: the first is reduction of payout for living goods and traffic and convenience for circulation of livestock products; the next is going to school, to see doctor and going out is more convenient than before; the third is increase linkage with outside, acceleration of family and regional economy, thus improving production and life level.

Interview 2

Time: Afternoon of September 10, 2006

Location: Qiemo County Oiyailack Township Oiyailack Village

Participated herdsmen: Yislamu Tuerdi

Aixiamuhan (woman), Yakepu. Keremu

Rehaman. Hasmu, Yiming. Ailika

Aini. Kare, Abuduweili. Aini

Maysihan. Tuerson (woman), Gamali. Sidike

Yusupu. Tohuti, Wumaier. Sdike, totally 11 people



- Question: To which nationality do you belong?

All 11 present villagers (100%) belong to nationality Uigur

- Question: What is your main job?

10 people (90.9%) from the present 11 people are herdsmen and 1 is merchant (9.1%)

- Question: How many livestock products did you sell last year? What was the transport cost?

The main livestock products villagers sold was sheep, maximum 30 sheep and minimum 5 sheep, in average every family sold 20 sheep, and the transport cost for each sheep is about RMB 20 yuan.

- Question: Does your family have agricultural products? What is the output per each mu?

Most people (about 91%) have agricultural products and the main products are wheat and clover, in which average output of wheat per each mu is about 177kg, and clover is about 160kg.

- Question: If you need to increase output of livestock products, what problem do you think is the first to be solved?

All of them think unanimously: development of planting forage grass and improving varieties also needs convenient traffic conditions

- Question: What do you think, are present traffic conditions inconvenient for production and life?

The most people consider that the present traffic conditions are not good increasing production and life cost, and are inconvenient for going to school, to see doctor, to find job outside, particularly it is impossible to get medical treatment when anybody falls sick.

- Question: Do you have your own vehicles? What are the vehicles?

Among herdsmen in presence, only 27.3% have vehicles, in which 9 in which 2 families (18.2%) have vehicles drawn by animal, 2 families (18.2%) have motorcycles, and 1 family (9.1%) has truck.

- Question: What do you think is the most important problem to be solved in respect

of traffic?

All of them think unanimously: the first is improving traffic conditions and the second is vehicles.

- Question: How do you sell your livestock products?

All of them think unanimously: Mainly traveling merchants come here to purchase. The sales price is not high because the road conditions are poor.

- Question: How do you think, what influences will construction of this project bring to your family?

All of them answer unanimously: once road constructed, transport vehicles will be more bringing them many conveniences: the first is reduction of payout for living goods and traffic and convenience for circulation of livestock products; the next is going to school, to see doctor and going out is more convenient than before; the third is increase linkage with outside, improving livestock products circulation, thus accelerating the family and regional economy, and enhancing production and life level.

Attachment II: Household Questionnaire and Results

Statistics of Household Questionnaire

No.	Content	Judgment standard	Sample	Results	Ratio (%)
1 Language	How did you know that highway will be constructed in your hometown?	Reading notification	56		
		Hearing cadres		52	92.9
		Hearing other people		4	7.1
		Others			
	Language used in your hometown	Uigur language	56	56	100
		Putonghua (mandarin)			
		Local Chinese dialect			
	To what school do your children go?	National school	56	52	92.9
		Chinese school		4	7.1
	To what school are your children willing to go?	National school	56	40	71.4
		Chinese school		16	28.6
	What language do your children use in school?	Chinese dialect	56		
		Putonghua (mandarin)			
		Uigur language		20	35.7
		Bi-language		36	64.3
	What do you think is the best teaching language for your children to use in school?	Uigur language	56	22	39.3
		Putonghua (mandarin)			
		Chinese			
		Bi-language		34	60.7
2 Family life	From where does your family get firewood (coal)?	Self-picked firewood	56	22	39.3
		Purchased coal		34	60.7
	Do you buy drinking water?	Yes	56	16	28.6
		No		40	71.4
	In which respects is your nationality different from other nationality? (multi)	Production	56	22	39.3
		Life		50	89.3
		Religion		30	53.6
		Social organization		2	3.6
		Different in all respects			
		No big difference in all respects		6	10.7
	What do you think will there be any inconvenience after your relocation?	Drinking water	56	4	7.1
		Breed aquatics		26	46.4
		Planting		10	17.9
		Collection		2	3.6

No.	Content	Judgment standard	Sample	Results	Ratio (%)
		No inconvenience		14	25
3 Marriage and family relatives	Do you think family relations are important?	Important	56	48	85.7
		Not important			
		Not to matter		8	14.3
	Will your children separate from you after they got married?	Yes	56	42	74
		No		8	14.3
		Not to matter		6	11.7
	When your children marry, to people from which locality is better? (multi)	The same village	56	10	17.9
		The same township		6	10.7
		The same county		18	32.1
		All will be OK		24	42.9
	Which nationality is the best for your children to marry?	The same nationality	56	52	92.3
		Other nationality			
		All will be OK		4	7.7
	Where do your main relatives live?	The same village	56	12	21.4
		The same township		14	25
		The same county		26	46.4
		Out of the county		4	7.1
	Who gives the largest help in your family's life, relatives, neighbors or government?	Relatives	56	4	7.1
		Neighbors		2	3.6
		Government		50	89.3
4 Family communication	With whom you usually keep most frequent contact?	The same nationality in the same village	56	44	78.6
		Other nationality in the same village		2	3.6
		The same nationality in other village		6	10.7
		All the same		4	7.1
	Who first helps your family in getting rid of difficulty?	Relatives	56	8	14.3
		Neighbors			
		Friends		4	7.1
		Government		44	78.6
	Does anybody from your nationality take position in village, township or county?	Yes	56	18	32.1
		No		26	46.4
		Don't know		12	21.4
	Does your village have any leader out of government organize people of the same nationality for mutual help?	Yes	56	34	60.7
		No		22	39.3
	If yes, who?	The aged people in the village	56	8	14.3

No.	Content	Judgment standard	Sample	Results	Ratio (%)	
		The educated people in the nationality		16	28.6	
		Village cadre		32	57.1	
5	Nationality in this village finds what salvation?	Islam	56	56	100	
Religious faith		Buddhism				
		Daoism				
		Christianity				
	Does your nationality have place for activities of religious faith in your village?	Yes	56	56	100	
		No				
	What is most influential to life of your nationality?	Jin	56	4	7.1	
		Ancestor				
		Government		12	21.4	
		Science & technology		40	71.4	
6	Relations between nationalities	Uigur	56	38	67.9	
To which nationality is this project most favorable?		Mongolian				
		Chinese				
		Favorable to those who is close to the project				
		Favorable to those who is far from the project				
	Favorable to all	18	32.1			
	To which nationality is this project most baleful?	Uigur	56			
		Chinese				
		Baleful to those who is close to the project				
		Baleful to who is far from the project				
		Not baleful to all		56	100	
	Which nationality is easily to find job here?	Uigur	56	2	3.6	
		Chinese				
		Others				
		Depends on one's ability		54	96.4	
	To what point attention should be paid when you relocate to another place?	Together with the same nationality	56			
		Together with neighbors				
		Close to school				
		Close to hospital				
		All are needed		56	100	

Attachment III: Situation of Social Development

1. Socioeconomic development and employment

During “10th Five-year Period” Qiemo County grasped the good chance, strived to adjust industrial structure and conduct reform, outwards-opening and technical progress, focused on economical construction and finance construction, greatly improved people’s life level and obtained great achievements in industry, agricultural industrialization, urbanization, information-orientated construction, economy and social undertakings. In 2005 GDP of the entire county was 435.74 million RMB, 86% higher than 234.29 million RMB at end of “9h Five-year Period” at a mean annual growth rate 10.1% (calculated on basis of comparable price of 2000), including: increased value of primary industry 200.75 million RMB at mean annual growth rate 8.3%; increased value of secondary industry 77.34 million RMB at mean annual growth rate 9.2% and increased value of tertiary industry 157.65 million RMB at mean annual growth rate 11%. The local financial income was increased from 99.26 million RMB at end of “9h Five-year Period” to 149.99 million RMB at end of “10th Five-year Period” by 51% at mean annual growth rate 8.6%. In the “10th Five-year Period” the completed accumulative investment in fixed assets of the entire county was 821.46 million RMB, 75% higher than 469.78 million RMB of that of “9h Five-year Period” at mean annual growth rate 12%. The rural economical foundation was enlarged year by year, industry project made a break-through, infrastructures and ecological construction got great progress, people’s life level was ceaselessly improved, social undertakings were overall developed, spirit civilization and legal and democratic construction were further intensified, and national economy and society were kept at overall, coordinated and sustainable development.

The “11th Five-year Period” program of Qiemo County specifies development strategy of establishing ecological county, stabilizing county through agriculture, invigorating county, through minerals and richening county through oil”. It will development industry on basis of its rich mineral resources, take industrial economy as the prevailing trade of the optimized industrial structure of the entire county, cultures the tourism to new growth point in its economical development, invigorates logistics, personal flow, information flow and capital flow, heavily develops commerce and trade, real estate, community service trade, and financing and insurance trade and overall enhances development level of tertiary industry.

2. Traffic

Within the county, there are east-west passing 315# National Highway, County Highways X255-X263, rural roads and other special highways. Currently, there are 15 highways accessible to township (town) with traffic accession ratio 100%. As of end of 2005, except that the highways from the county town to Aoyiyayilake Township, Aqiang Township, Kulamuleke Township, Kunqibulake Pasture and Tula Pasture of the pastoral areas are simply paved with sand-stone and have poor road condition, other 8 townships were accessible to the county town through asphalt-paved highways and the said highways are connected with 315# National Highway. Except rural roads of partial villages of 3 townships and 2 pastures are simple sand-stone paved roads and have poor road condition, other 8 townships and 1 town are built with rural roads. In the county there are totally 89 village-accessible highways with traffic accession ratio 92.45% (Of 53 administrative villages of the entire county, four villages are yet not accessible to highway (Ketelexi Village, Saerkenqi Village and Yishangan Village of Aqiang Township, and Jianggelesayi Village of Kulamuleke Township).

The passenger transportation of the entire county is contracted by individuals and under unified management of County Xingda Passenger Transportation Co., Ltd. The business routes are specified for the contractors and the price of each type of vehicle in different business routes is examined and approved by County Pricing Bureau.

3. Animal husbandry

Qimo County is a semi-farming-semi-husbandry county and its animal husbandry consists of animal husbandry in mountainous region and animal husbandry in farming region. The pastoral areas include 3 townships and 2 pastures and they are the main animal husbandry production base of the entire county and the farming region includes 8 townships, including two semi-farming-semi-husbandry townships. The ratio of output value of animal husbandry over the output value of gross agriculture grew year by year and animal husbandry plays an outstanding role in building modern agriculture and increasing incomes of farmers and herdsmen. The gross agricultural output value of the entire county is 357.42 million RMB, including output value of animal husbandry 76.44 million RMB, 21.4% of gross agricultural output value. Currently, in the entire county there are totally 527 livestock farming households, including 397 households in farming region, and 25.41 million mu utilizable natural grass ground, including 17.6 million mu in mountainous area and 7.81 million mu in farming region. At end of year 2005, livestock inventory of the entire county was 360400 heads, including 253100 heads of productive dam at a dam ratio 70%; 21800 heads of ox inventory, 18600 heads of donkey inventory, 308500 heads of sheep inventory, 216800 heads of newborn animal, 272470 heads of output animals, meat output 6922 tons, milk 1882 tons and wool output 379 tons.

Currently, the livestock farming in the entire county reaches a high scale. However, due to fast development in last years and degradation of grass farm, the output of animal husbandry may be increased merely through main measures such as improving varieties, greatly enlarging grassing, and intensifying prevention from disaster and diseases.

4. Poverty relief and disaster-relief

Qimo County is a semi-farming-semi-husbandry county and the impoverished population of the entire county is mainly in Aoyiyayilake Township, Aqiang Township and Kulamuleke Township of pastoral areas and these townships are the key point for poverty relief of this county. The pastoral areas are at elevation above 2900-m and has serious natural conditions and social conditions and the nearest and the farthest village is 90km and 300km from the county town respectively. The infrastructures, especially the traffic conditions and facilities of social services are relatively poor. The causes for poverty mainly include poor natural conditions, inconvenient traffics, shortage and degradation of grass ground resources, disease, natural disasters, insufficient information channel, low technical level and incomplete social infrastructures and service facilities.

In the entire county there are 12 key poverty relief and development villages (Aerpo Village, Serikele Village, Aoyiyayilake Village and Buguna Village of Aoyiyayilake Township, Katelesi Village, Yishangan Village and Aqiang Village of Aqiang Township, Kulamuleke Village, Qimubulake Village and Akeya Village of Kulamuleke Township, Alematiremu Village of Kuisatema Township and Jiawaairike Village of Tukelakeleke Township). As of end of 2005, in 12 key poverty relief and development villages of the entire county there were 1898 low income households of totally 8787 persons (per-capita net income below 924 RMB) and they are mainly minority people, 44.1% of total low income population of Bayinguleng Prefecture, including 1340 households of totally 5785 persons of three key poverty relief and development townships of the pasturing areas (533 households of totally 2164 persons of Aoyiyayilake Township, 457 households of totally 1937 persons of Aqiang Township, and 350 households of totally 1684 persons of Kulamuleke Township).

The poverty relief projects include building irrigation projects, culture of animals, improving varieties, building grass ground construction, improving medium- and low-output fields, technical training and perfecting township- and village-level infrastructures and social services facilities in a way of financial support and work-relief.

5. Woman development

As of end of 2005, the entire county had total population 58065 and 28345 women, 48.82% of total population. It consists of 13 nationalities (mainly Uigurs), including 42911 minority people, 73.9% of total population. The entire county has totally 34 town women committees, 15 township (town, pasture) women's federations, 15 full-time cadres of women's federations and 52 village women representative meetings and it has sound and perfect organizations and clear obligations and responsibilities. A work mechanism to maintain women's legal rights and interests was primarily established and women legal service and right-protection mechanisms were set up. In the last years, with socioeconomic development women's rights and interests were increasingly focused, their position and role were gradually improved, and great progresses were made in living environment, medical and health, education, participating in and discussing governmental and political affairs, employment, welfares and security. However, due to restriction in local natural and social conditions and influence of idea, in Qiemo County the social and economical development is relatively slow and overall woman development level is not high. Especially in the pastoral areas, the inconvenient communication not only restricts woman's developing family economy but also impairs improvement of production and life level.

6. Living environment

Women live in a given economical and social environment and their survival, protection and development are influenced by several factors such as economy, population and social environment. In the last years, the economical forces of Qiemo County were ceaselessly enhanced (GDP increased from 276.83 million RMB in 2000 to 509.73 million RMB in 2005 at mean annual growth rate 10%, local financial income increased from 99.26 million RMB to 149.99 million RMB at mean annual growth rate 8.6% and farmers and herdsmen's pro-capita net income increased from 2003 RMB to 3814 RMB) and the urban and rural habitants' life environment was gradually improved (in 2005, rural water-supply reform benefiting ratio was 67.5%, rural running-water popularization ratio 62.7%, rural hygiene toilet popularization ratio 66%, urban sewage treatment ratio 70%, urban domestic refuse harmless disposal ratio 98% and per urban habitant house area 25.95m². The atmosphere is still contaminated by sand, dust and smoke and the ratio of days of air quality I, II and III over the total days of entire year was 74%, 11% and 0.4% respectively.). The women's living environment was obviously improved.

7. Medical and health

In the entire county the health undertaking was steadily developed and medical and hygiene conditions were gradually improved. In 2005 the expenses in hygiene, woman and children health, prevention and control of diseases and family planning was 13.99 million RMB, 480000 RMB, 990000RMB and 3.14 million RMB respectively, 89.82%, 41.18%, 94.12% and 119.58% higher than year-2000 respectively. Woman's genital health was further focused on, pregnant woman antenatal medical inspection ratio was 96.6%, pregnant woman and lying-in woman system management ratio 98.5%, hospitalized partus ratio of rural pregnant woman and lying-in woman 98.5% and infant mortality 9.66‰, 19.96‰ lower than that of year 2000.

Currently, the entire county has 79 medical mechanisms, including county people hospital, 1 Uigur hospital, 1 woman and children hospital, 1 epidemic prevention station, 11 township public health centers, 36 village-level clinics, 23 individual clinics, 2 pasture clinics, 3 school clinics and the clinic coverage administrative villages in farming region is 87.5%. The medical system of entire county totally has 429 cadres and workers (185 persons in township public health centers), 356 medical technicians (156 technicians in township public health center), and 79 registered doctors, 33 registered assistant doctors and 94 registered nurses (16 registered doctors, 21 registered assistant doctors and 43 registered nurses in township

public health centers). The entire county has 306 beds (including 10 beds county hospital, 60 beds of Uigur hospital, 10-16 beds of each township public health center) with 5 beds of every 1000 persons.

8. Education

It intensifies basic education, carries out the development strategy of “Invigorating County through science and technology”, and fast develops education undertaking and the quantity of women and children accepting education was remarkably increased. In 2005, the schooling ratio of the school-age children of this county was 99.53% and that of female children 99.55%. The gross schooling ratio of junior middle school was 95.76% (that of female children 96.26%) and gross schooling ratio of senior middle school 31.93% (that of female youth 31%). In the common middle and primary schools there were 42 disabled students (including 19 female students). The illiteracy ratio of the young and middle-aged women was controlled. In 2005, the becoming-literate ratio of young and middle-aged people was 98.85% and that of women 98.83%, 1% higher than that in 2000.

Up to October 2005, Qiemo County had 43 state-run primary and middle schools, including one complete middle school, four junior middle schools, eight 9-year-system schools, 30 rural primary schools and 11332 students of middle and primary schools, including 7924 minority students, 69.93% of total students. The schooling ratio of primary schools and junior middle school for corresponding-age children was 99.45% and 95.63% respectively and the ratio of dropping out of school was controlled within 3%. In 1097 teachers and staff, minority teachers accounted for 73.7% of total teachers. The houses of middle and primary schools had floor area 95506m², of which above 90% is of brick-wood or brick-concrete structure. The per-student house area of middle and primary schools is 8.43m² and the middle and primary schools totally owned 1038 sets of computer and built 20 remote education receiving stations and 2 campus networks. The students of over 90% middle and primary schools may accept education on information technology education. In the entire county the non-illiteracy ratio of the young and middle-aged people was 99.32% and the illiteracy ratio was controlled below 5%. In the entire county the work of building Han-minority school was finished, and bilingual education was seedily popularized.

During “10th Five-year Period” in Qiemo County basic education was developed fast, teacher team was expanded and refreshed, and the structural layout and allocation of education resources of middle and primary schools were ceaselessly adjusted and optimized. For example, for improving teaching quality of three towns and 2 pastures of pastoral areas, in 2004 Qiemo County cancelled junior middle sections in 5 schools of pastoral areas and in the county town built pastoral areas boarding junior middle school reformed three central schools of pastoral areas (such as Aqiang Township Central Primary School) to boarding system, and in vocations trained the teachers in remote agricultural and pastoral areas.

9. Participating in and discussing governmental and political affairs

With implementation of “China Woman Development Program”, each level people’s government focuses on women’s right in participating in and discussing governmental and political affairs, intensifies training, selection and appointment of woman cadres, ensures women’s political rights and improves their management and decision-making level in economical and social affairs. In 2005, 2 representatives of provincial-level people’s congress of Qiemo County included one woman representative. The ratio of woman cadres in the county-level party committee and township- and town-level party committee and government leading team was 11% and 13.55% respectively. The entire county has totally 1428 woman cadres, 42.7% of the total cadres, including 3 county-level woman cadres and 76 division-level woman cadres (14.8% of total division-level cadres).

10. Employment, welfares and security

In the last years, Qiemo County actively carried out women employment policy,

ceaselessly intensified women employment, took many effective measures to widen women employment fields and channels, promoted women employment, and especially transferred rural surplus women labors. In 2005, 2046 employees of 5318 entire social employees were women, 38.47% of total employees.

Currently, animal husbandry development of pastoral areas of Qiemo County is seriously restricted by grass ground resources. In order to transfer rural surplus women labors, local governments intensify and actively organize labor output. In the last years rural women employees, especially labors output were increased and employment fields were gradually widened. From analysis of employment trades, women are mainly in agriculture, trade, catering and social service. From social division of labors, men mainly engage in agriculture and animal husbandry production main and a few of women take part in the work. Household works are mainly undertaken by women. The output woman labors account for about 30% of total woman labors and they mainly engage in picking cotton, grape or tomato, instead of engineering construction. In addition, partial local Uigurs women can braid woolen carpet, however, currently, due to not high quality, simple varieties and types and not ideal marketing channel, the carpets are merely restricted in self-use or use in a very small range of same area (same village or same township).

The development in social insurance and welfares undertakings was accelerated. In 2005, in the entire county 2900 persons took part in basic endowment insurance (including 1265 women), 6092 persons in basic medical insurance (including 2858 women), and 4013 persons in unemployment insurance (including 1876 women). In 2005, in Qiemo County totally 2896 persons were listed under lowest life guarantee and the county monthly issued every of them 170 RMB of life guarantee expense.

11. Exploration of resources

Qiemo County is rich in mineral resources, mainly petroleum, asbestos, jade, gold, coal, limestone and gypsum. The petroleum reserve is high, rich, especially in 1980s an integral oil field of reserve over 100 million-tonnage was found in middle of Talimu Basin. The asbestos is distributed westwards from Aerpo Village and eastwards to Annankan in boundary of Xinjiang and Gansu and the asbestos mineralization belt is west-east 700-800 km and south-north about 100km and ten asbestos ore points were found. Qiemo County has a high jade reserve and the reserve of Tatelekesu Jade Mine and Tatsisayi Jade Mine is 15000 tons and 2000 tons respectively, and they are usually soft jade, medium-blue jade and blue-white jade. In the last years, several metallic mineral resources (copper, zinc, nickel) of certain reserves were found at north side of Kunlun Mountain in south of the county.

12. Tourism and Commerce

Qiemo County is at south side of Taklimakan Desert of Talimu Basin and north side of Kunlun Mountain and Aerjin Mountain and its unique natural environment, long cultural history and diversified minorities form outstanding tourist resources. Now, there are 9 scenic areas (including 2 state-level and 2 autonomous region-level areas) and the main scenic areas include Zangunluke Ancient Tombs Group, Aerjin Mountain International Hunting Farm, Qiemo Hunting Area, Zahulake Garden and Momeitage Mountain. In 2005, it accepted 60000 visitors, including 448 foreign visitors and 62000 domestic visitors, and reached total tourism incomes 5.507 million RMB. During the 10th Five-year Period" it totally accepted 247200 overseas and domestic visitors and reached tourism incomes 23.382 million RMB. In the entire county there are 30 tourist enterprises with 900employees. In the last years with intensified fund investment and advertising, tourism became a new green blooming trade and new economical growth point of Qiemo County. However due to late start, slow development of products, weak infrastructures in scenic area and especially blocked roads to pastoral areas the tourism development was somewhat restricted.

Qiemo County is in remote region and currently the main commercial activities are undertaken nearby G315 route passing through the county in farm produces, mineral

resources and animal by-products and they drive the along-highways service trade. The project-affected areas are the pastoral areas at north side of Kunlun Mountain, where the land is wide, population is extremely low, natural conditions are very serious, highway is rare and road condition is poor, which results in long-term slow economical development and inactive commercial trade. The main commerce activities are transaction of livestock. In Aoyiyayilake Township there is a small-sized man-hand carpet house to produce carpets.