



Social Monitoring Report

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PRC: Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Prepared by National Research Center for Resettlement of Hohai University
Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, PRC

For Xinjiang Project Management Office

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Asian Development Bank

ADB Financed Project

Ethnic Minority Development Plan Monitoring Report

Altay Roads and Environmental Improvement

Component Of

Xinjiang Urban Transportation and Environmental

Improvement Project

(Draft)

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT,

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB – Asian Development Bank
AP – affected person
EM-Ethnic minority
EMDP – ethnic minority development plan
HH – Household
M&E – monitoring and evaluation
PMO – project management office
PRC – People’s Republic of China
PSA – poverty and social assessment
RP – resettlement plan
SES – Socio-economic survey
XUAR(G) – Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Government)
TCDC – Altay Centre for Disease Control

1. Project Summary in Affected Areas

1.1. Project Description

1. Altay Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project is one of the components of ADB financed project-Xinjiang Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project.
2. The content of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component includes: (1) Roads: Construction of 19 urban roads as well as associated auxiliary facilities for road green and road lighting and road maintenance equipment. The total length of the 19 proposed roads is 29.26km, including 3 roads newly-building, 10 roads extending and 6 roads upgrading. Besides, there are 5 bridges to be built; (2) Environmental sanitation facilities, including 10 public toilets and bathrooms, 20 garbage collection units, 654 dustbins, 102 garbage containers, 1 garbage compaction truck, 1 street sweeper truck, etc. Additionally there will also be a road safety campaign targeted at all road users and an environmental sanitation awareness and participation program targeted at all the population.

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile of Altay City and Project Areas

3. There are 8 townships and 3 towns, 2 pastures, 3 sub-district offices, 97 administrative villages, 13 agricultural and livestock breeding sub-farms and 15 residential committees in communities. Nongshi Division is located in Beitun Township, including 181 Legion and 189 Legion. The total population in 2010 is 196,600. Altay's population is made up of 26 ethnic groups, which mainly made up by Han and Kazakh. There are 103,300 Han people, accounting for 52.54% of the total population, while the Kazakh people are 77,100, accounting for 39.22%; the other ethnic population are 16,200, accounting for 8.24%. The non-agricultural population are 126,100, accounting for 64.14% of the total population; while the agricultural population is 70,500, accounting for 35.86%.
4. In 2010 the annual production value is 3.485 billion Yuan, increased 10.1% on the basis of comparable price. Per capita GDP reached 18689 Yuan. The production values of first industry, the second industry and the third industry have increased by 620 million Yuan, 682 million Yuan and 2.184 billion Yuan, according to 4.9%、17.1% and 9.9% respectively.
5. Social consumer retail sales amounted to RMB 1.13 billion, increasing by 14.8%; Investment in the fixed assets reached to 1.501 billion Yuan, increasing by 78.2%; Fiscal revenue is 205.23 million Yuan, increasing by 39.80%, fiscal spending is 1.21897 billion Yuan, increasing by 28.85%; the account balance of financial institutions is 6.627 billion Yuan, increasing by 30.72%, the outstanding balance of the loans is 2.889 billion Yuan, increasing by 39.27%. Farmer's per capita net income is 5267 Yuan, increasing by 6.58%; total grain output is 51100 tons, increasing by 32.73%; there are 502400 head of cattle, decreasing by 0.49%; At the end of June, the highest number of animals raised to 765700 head (only), decreasing by 2.05%. Output of major industrial products: in 2010 the

central heating 1.86 million KJ, increasing by 1.1%; generation capacity is 102.4553 million KW/H, decreasing by 2.7%; Dairy milk production is 1633.1 tons, decreasing by 17.7%.

2. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1. EMDP M&E Agencies

6. The EMDP M&E of this project is undertaken by National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University. Based on the project requirement, a special agency called “Altay Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project EMDP M&E working team” is established by NRCR on June 2012, consisting of Field investigation team, household interview team, data analysis team and translating team. Certain rules and regulations have been established, and all survey is guided by detailed work plan and sound work schedule. Prof. Shi Guoqing, the director of NRCR, is the general leader of working team. According to ADB’s policies and outline of EMDP M&E, the working group will conduct a sound monitoring to the implementation performance of EMDP.

2.2. M&E Mission

7. The external M&E agency will conduct an independent M&E on the implementation performance of EMDP according to the requirement of ADB. The agency should undertake the following:
- Draw up TOR for EMDP M&E;
 - Visit and evaluate the IAs;
 - Investigate the social-economic status of typical sample villages;
 - Interview typical sample households;
 - Interview and visit special groups;
 - Investigate and evaluate the construction sites;
 - Reflect the problems to IAs and provide targeting suggestions;
 - Draw up EMDP M&E report.

2.3. M&E Method

8. **Documentation Investigation:** M&E will systematically gather and analyze any documents related to the implementation of EMDP, including summary reports, statistics, and special research.
9. **Internal M&E Report Analysis:** M&E will closely review the internal M&E report to realize the problems rose in the implementation process of EMDP, thereby drawing up the survey scheme and methods for M&E.
10. **Agency Visiting:** M&E will interview the IA involved in the implementation process of EMDP such as Bureau of civil affairs, Labor Bureau, Women's federation, National Religious Committee, and CDC, investigating measures that have been taken, performances that have been achieved, as well as the existing problems. Besides, the M&E will review the institutional capacities of IAs.
11. **Household Interview:** M&E will conduct depth interview with the affected ethnic minority households to find the social-economic status of APs and AHs, the rehabilitation of their livelihoods, and the implementation of EMDP, benefit and adverse impact from the project, and the opinions and suggestion of AHs.
12. **Focus Group Discussion:** M&E will conduct focus group discussions in the affected ethnic minority concentrate areas, covering all the representatives from city government, county government, township government, village committees and AHs, in order to gathering information like social-economic status of project area (the development of communities or village committees), development of women and poverty group, he implementation of EMDP, benefit and adverse impact from the project, and the opinions and suggestion of AHs, and the negotiation and consultation in the project.

13. **Field Observation:** M&E will visit the construction sites of the project to find the implementation process of EMDP, measures and arrangement, and performance. Besides, the M&E will provide associating suggestions and solutions to the problem found in the field trip.
14. **Typical Sample Investigation:** The M&E will conduct follow-up survey to the typical affected ethnic minority households. The content of the survey includes livelihood rehabilitation, family income and expenditure. Special attention will be paid to the typical household like single-parent family, poverty household. The working team will provide suggestions and solutions based on the findings.

2.4. Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E

15. The Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E can be seen in Chart 2-1.

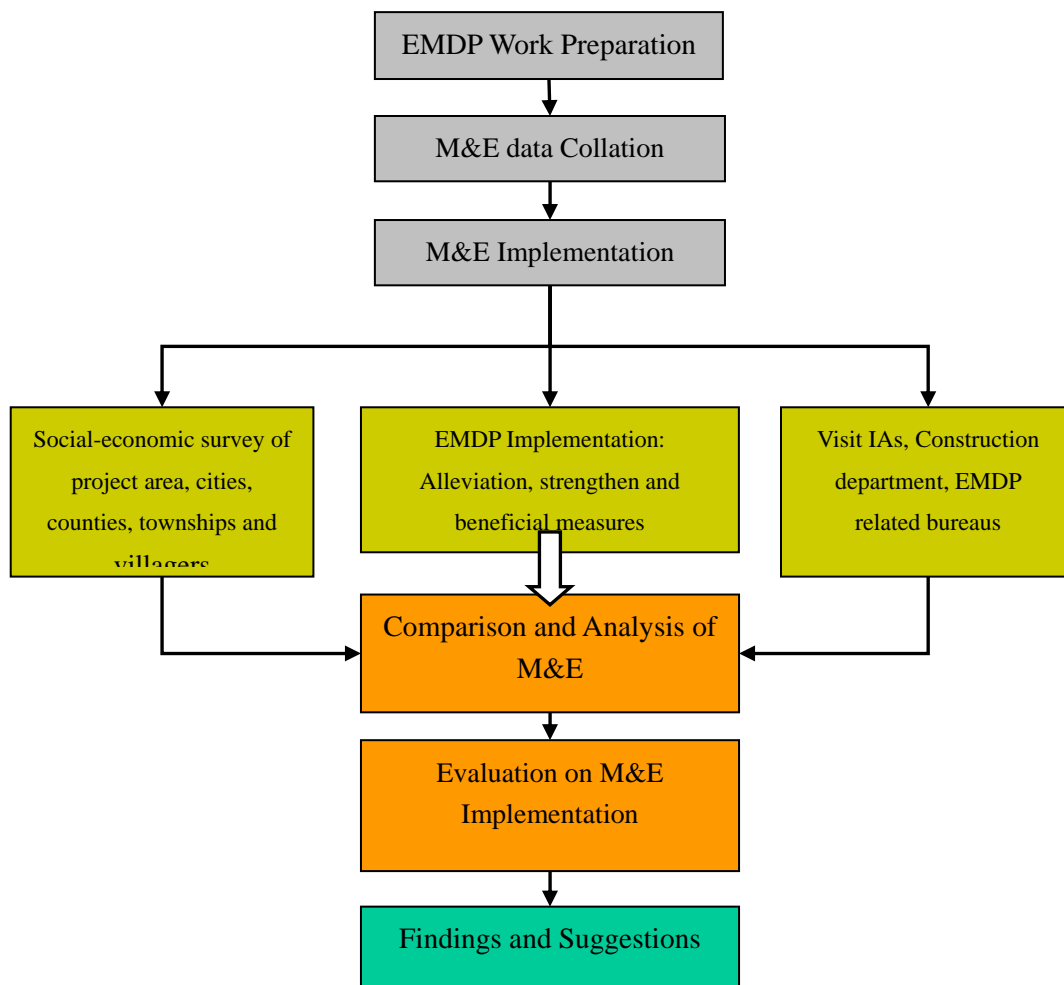


Chart 2-1 Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E

2.5. M&E Content

16. During the period of EMDP M&E implementation, the external M&E agency will monitor the M&E twice a year. The content of the M&E includes:

- Project construction process;
- The social-economic status in project area;
- The social-economic status of the typical villages;
- The social-economic status of the typical households;
- The EMDP implementation;
- The capacities construction of EMDP IAs;
- The problems and suggestions from APs;
- The performances of EMDP implementation
- The internal EMDP M&E
- Other related information.

2.6. M&E Implementation

17. A seven-day field investigation has been taken place by 4 specified monitors from NRCR from July 10th, 2012 to July 16th, 2012. They visited the IAs of EMDP in project area, and interviewed typical villages, AHs and special groups.

18. **Agency Visiting:** According to the requirements of TOR of EMDP M&E, the monitors visited the IAs, gathering statistics, working diaries, summary reports and other relevant documents. The institutions involved in this monitoring include: Xinjiang Housing and urban- rural construction office, Altay city traffic department, Civil affairs bureau, National Religious Committee, labor and social security bureau, bus companies, the women's federation, the CDC, the traffic police brigade, municipal curing place,

school, all levels of township (town) government and other relevant organizations.

19. **Focus Group Discussion:** In the process of monitoring, the monitors will conduct focus group discussions in the affected ethnic minority concentrate areas with APs and IAs to gathering their opinions and suggestions towards the project. The focus Group Discussions will build up convenient communication channels between IAs and APs, which ensure the problem be solved in time.
20. **Special Group Interview:** The monitors conduct household surveys targeting special groups like households with female owners, poverty households.
21. **Field Survey:** Since it is the implementation stage of the project, the focus of this survey is resettlement process, implementation of EMDP, problems and limitations in the implementation process, development measures and their function to ethnic minority residents, institutional capacity evaluation, and so on.

3. Measures and Implementation of EMDP

22. Altay EMDP includes two types of measures, namely Mitigation Measures and Reinforcement Measures. Mitigation Measures include: Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction, Alleviate the Disturbances to Ethnic Minority Communities, Improvements in Public Health as a Result of Better Solid Waste Management in Ethnic Minority Communities, Road safety education. While the Reinforcement Measures include: Employment of Local Labor Force, Women's Participation, Strengthen Public Participation, Strengthen the Coverage Area of the Bus and Taxi Corporations, Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups, Skills Training, Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources. This M&E will monitor the implementation and performance of above measures. The content of this M&E can be seen in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 The content of this M&E of EMDP

NO.	Action Plan	Measures	Monitoring Indicators
A Mitigation Measures			
1	Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare RP in consultation with AP and EM ➤ Optimized Design minimize impacts of land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of ethnic minorities receiving compensation and /or being resettled. ➤ Number of appeals and grievances related to resettlement by ethnic minorities
2	Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure construction machines are correctly operated, with special attention to noise mitigation. ➤ Ensure farmland, grassland and trees are not damaged in any way. ➤ Establish temporary waste-collection sites in the project construction area to avoid environmental pollution. ➤ Ensure all relevant environmental, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complaints by residents, regarding project construction disturbances ➤ Satisfaction levels on waste collection and site cleanliness by residents who live in the project area

NO.	Action Plan	Measures	Monitoring Indicators
		occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors.	
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restrictions on the contractors from undertaking project construction on Fridays within 500 meters of any mosque. ➤ Awareness-raising about the tradition and culture of ethnic minorities for construction workers with involvement the Commission for Ethnic and Religious Affairs. ➤ Use of vocational interpreters to facilitate communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of complaints from ethnic minorities, as a result of the project construction; ➤ The extent of acquaintance of ethnic knowledge
4	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of waste bins in the construction area, waste collection and transportation procedures, and provision of on-site toilets for men and women. ➤ Air pollution measures such as dust dampening. ➤ Contract with YCDC to implement a health action plan to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, STIs and other diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness efforts targeted at EMs ➤ Numbers of EMs reporting improvements in health
5	Traffic safety education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bilingual Road signs ➤ Traffic safety education to communities and schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers participating in traffic safety education disaggregated by age and gender ➤ traffic accident rate of Ems
B Enhancement Measures			
1	Optimized Public Bathroom Design in accordance with ethnic customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ set up single, isolated bathroom for ethnic minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the satisfaction of ME toward the design of bathrooms
2	Employment of Local Labor Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local government to consult fully with project construction units, organize skills training, and recommend available local villagers, especially local ethnic minorities for the available positions for project construction work. Priority for unskilled work to be given to local ethnic minorities and women. ➤ The Women's Federation will advocate for local women to obtain skills training and organize their participation in skills training related to project construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Skilled and un-skilled job opportunities and the average wage level for EM groups disaggregated by gender

NO.	Action Plan	Measures	Monitoring Indicators
		➤ The management for public toilets and bathrooms based on the community needs	
3	Women's Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project has set a target of 30% direct female ethnic minority employment. 50% of project training is to be undertaken by women. ➤ The WF will provide training to women on income-generating activities, and especially on the tourism industry, such as food preparation and handicraft making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of EM women provided training ➤ Number of job opportunities and average wage level of Em women in construction and operation period
4	Promote Public Participation	➤ Full disclosure and implementation of the participation plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Time and site of the consultation activities ➤ Focus of appeals ➤ Number of grievances successfully addressed
5	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	➤ Implementation of bus and taxi service corporation expansion plans to increase service areas and service new resettlement areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of new bus services to EM areas ➤ Coverage to new resettlement area, and project lanes and roads in EM areas ➤ Number of EM passengers per day ➤ The bus fuel consumption per 100 km
6	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	➤ PMU to give priority to vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities in project employment, associated services related to project construction such as catering, and skills training, etc. After project completion, the Altay Environmental Protection Department will endeavor to employ these persons in infrastructure maintenance such as roadside planting and cleaning work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of EM households receiving assistance
7	Skills Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training in accommodation services, tour guiding, food preparation and ethnic culture showcasing. ➤ Training in ethnic arts and handicrafts. ➤ Training on Chinese language. ➤ Training on driving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of EM people trained disaggregated by gender ➤ Types of training undertaken by EM and disaggregated by gender ➤ Cost of training for courses undertaken by EM

NO.	Action Plan	Measures	Monitoring Indicators
8	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stipulate in construction contracts the use of local materials and service providers as much as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of EM local enterprises participating in the Project ➤ Consumption from the local market ➤ Job opportunities for EM people generated by the Project
9	Education on Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capability building for government officials; ➤ Organize education activities in schools; ➤ Promote the environmental protection through mass media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of people participated in the education on environment protection

3.1. The Implementation of Mitigation Measures

3.1.1. *Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition*

23. Since the collective land acquisition of Altay City Roads and Environmental Sanitation Component in Dubazha'er village has not started yet, this report only illustrates the plan for both land acquisition and resettlement.
24. According to the resettlement plan, the proposed total area of Land Acquisition is 43.62 Mu, in which the state-owned land is 32.09 Mu (residential area is 26.52 Mu, commercial land is 0.13 Mu, and industrial land is 5.44 Mu), and the collative land is 11.53 Mu (arable land is 2.4 Mu, vegetable field is 9.13 Mu, of which 102.83 8.25 belongs to Dunbazha'er).
25. It has been found in this monitoring that the collective land acquisition area decreased from 11.53 Mu to 9.13 Mu due to the change of design for West Ring Road. 2.4 Mu of collective land in Dunbazha'er Village will not be collected. Therefore, the nature of collected land is pure vegetable field now. The detailed information of land acquisition can be found in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Collective land acquisition

Road component	Township	Village	Nature of the land	Land acquisition area
Qiaodong Road	Lasite Village	Dunbazha'er Village	Vegetable field	9.13

26. Since the collective land acquisition has not started yet and the state-owned land acquisition area has been changed due to the change of road construction, the detailed data is in the gathering process up to this monitoring.

3.1.2. Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction

27. In the process of implementation, the construction of the project will bring some adverse influence to the ethnic minorities along the road, including social impact, ecological impact, air pollution, and noise pollution, which will lead problems for the travel of residents, safety for students, security for construction sites, and traffic jam and traffic accidents caused by constructive transportations.

Table 3-3 The comparison between planned and actual implementation performances of *Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts*

Planned measures	Found in this monitoring	Notes
Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	Adapting the mitigation measures for negative effect of social environmental, the mitigation measures for negative influence of ecological environment, mitigation measures for negative effect of sound environment, mitigation measures for negative effect of atmospheric environment	For example: the construction is forbidden near residences and schools during the period of 00:00—08:00; reasonably arrange construction progress and set time-sharing arrangement for each road building project, avoid the pollution, strengthen the ecological restoration work, regularly monitor vehicle noise, carry out compulsory maintenance for over-limited vehicles to make sure the noise within the standard, and gradually eliminate noise larger vehicles; implement automobile emissions detection system, and limit or prohibit the vehicles which excess emissions limitation.

3.1.3. Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities

28. It has been found in this monitoring that there is no Mosque in project area. Thus, the road construction will not disturb the normal religions activities of local EM. There is no relevant complaint.
29. It has also been found in this monitoring that the construction organizations distribute informational materials about EM culture and customs to let workers realize and respect local EM and their normal religions activities. At the same time, the Ethnic and religious committee is invited to supervise the distribution of these informational materials to avoid violence to EM culture and customs.

3.1.4. Public Health

30. In the process of construction, many people gather in the construction sites, including constructive workers, their families, servicers in the third industry, and some EM residents in the project area. In each project section, the health safety measures taken construction organizations include: setting fixed dustbins and rubbish dump sites on construction area, centralized processing all living garbage and constructive garbage, clearing rubbish dump sites on a regular basis, prohibiting throw living garbage anywhere, ensuring the environmental sanitation of the construction camps; covering transport lime, ballast, cement which vehicles are easy to produce dust with tarpaulin, preventing air pollution; setting up a certain number of public toilet according to the need, prohibiting defecating indiscriminately; taking dust prevention measures.
31. Local CDC and the women's federations department have taken a series of practical and effective measures to control the growth and propagation of infectious diseases through the assistance, support and cooperation of project office and contractor.

(1) It is found in the survey that, CDC conducts severe monitoring towards infectious diseases in communities and streets. Staffs from epidemic prevention department organize surveillance to medical institutions in the city. They run daily monitoring and daily report on AFP. Staffs from township epidemic prevention department organize surveillance to medical institutions in the city forth a month. Monthly reports are required, and posted online. Early warning of eight kinds of infectious diseases has been sent out in time. The incidence of common infectious disease declined obviously. According to Altay information system for disease control, legal infection cases in 2011 are 113 more than that in 2010; however, the increased rate has deduced 21%.

(2) In order to ensure the environment health of construction sites, special staffs are assigned by construction contractor to take responsibility of sterilization work, especially disinfection and sterilization work of the public facilities. At the same time, drugs for mosquitoes, flies, and rats are sprinkled in the temporary residences in construction sites to control of infectious of epidemic disease effectively. This monitoring found that there is neither food poisoning event nor sudden infectious diseases in each construction sites.

(3) In order to ensure the food safety, construction departments assigned special staff to purchase fresh food and vegetables to ensure the health food source and food process. This monitoring found that there is no food poisoning event due to the quality of food.

(4) Medical stations are set up around every construction site. The most popular medication equipped in the medical station are targeting cold, fever, infection, diarrhea, and bleeding. Medical stations provide the safeguard for emergency measures to prevent accident and epidemic disease of construction workers and subordinate staffs.

(5) With the cooperation of municipal public security bureau, education bureau, the women's federation, and a number of other departments, Altay CDC constantly improves and standardizes AIDS/STD prevention and control management system; strengthen the construction of AIDS/STD prevention mechanism; improve the specialist is responsible for HIV initial screen laboratories and epidemic network management. Regular AIDS/STD tests are held to new workers in the construction site, and face-to-face explain AIDS/STD prevention knowledge for them in order to improve their awareness and self-protection capability of AIDS/STD prevention. CDC has run 35 times of AIDS/STD test in the project area.

Table 3-4 The comparison between plan and actual effect of public health and safety protection

Planned measures	Found in this monitoring	Notes
Public Health	The CDC holds strict monitoring on infectious diseases in affected communities and streets; special stuffs are assigned by construction units take responsible for sterilization in construction sites; a medical station is set up in each construction site to promote AIDS prevention and control knowledge	For example: Compared with 2010, legal infection cases in 2011 increased by 327, but growth rate was reduced by 11.32%; the temporary living places for construction workers and their subordinate staffs are sprinkled with drugs to prevent mosquitoes, fly, and rats, effectively controlling the infectious of epidemics disease; ensure good food sources and food processing; hold regular AIDS/STD detection for new workers in construction sites; improvement cognitive level of women about AIDS, strengthen their self protection consciousness and ability.

3.1.5. Traffic Safety Education

32. It has be found that, since the implementation of the project, Altay city traffic police brigade has adopted various forms of promotion method on traffic safety education. The popularization of propaganda is strengthened through duty law enforcement in pavements and window management services.

33. Up the monitoring, there are a total of 20 transportation accidents in 2009,

14 in 2010 and 29 in 2011.

34. To ensure the complete and valid of road traffic signs in city area and the role of road traffic in accident prevention, Altay traffic police brigade of public security bureau organize baseline survey about urban road traffic signs and further improve the standardization based on the actual conditions of city traffic. This survey eliminated the danger sections which influence the traffic safety of urban road, thereby effectively ensuring the urban road traffic to be safety and smooth.



Picture 3-1 Traffic Signs

35. According to this field investigation, Altay city constantly perfect the settings of urban road traffic sign in recent years. There are hospital & school indicators, road signs, traffic lights, triangular (round) signs, pavement signs, etc within city area. They are all bilingual signs of Chinese and Uygur language. There are 110 traffic signs in the urban area.

Table 3-5 The comparison between plan and actual effect of Traffic Safety Education

Planned measures	Found in this monitoring	Notes
Traffic Safety Education	Carry out "civilized traffic action plan" activities, deepen the "the six" the traffic safety propaganda work, strengthen the cooperation with the news media, extensive publicity traffic laws and regulations, set up the city traffic safety propaganda mechanism, put the traffic accident exhibition board, broadcast traffic safety warning educational film, constantly perfect the urban road traffic sign settings	Up to this monitoring, there are a total of 35 transportation accidents in 2011, 15 fatalities, 31 injured people, and 40900 Yuan of economic loss. The four indexes of road traffic accident compared with the same period of last year: traffic accident reduced 2 cases, decreasing by 5.14%; the number of death reduced 3, falling by 16.67%; the number of injured person reduce 1, falling by 3.13%; and the economic loss decreased 400 Yuan, reducing by 0.97%.

3.2. The Implementation of Benefit Enhancement Measures

3.2.1. Optimized Public Bathroom Design in accordance with ethnic customs

36. The EM involved in this project are mostly Muslim. According to Islam and Muslims, it is prohibited for male or female to bare themselves in the public pool or bathroom. Therefore, curtains will be used to isolate the bathroom for EM in public bathrooms.

3.2.2. Employment of Local Labor Force

37. It is found in this monitoring that the subproject A1 contract hire 61 local male labor, in which 11 are EM and 50 are Han. Working time is from April 1, 2011 to October 20, 2011; Labor standard is divided into general worker, skilled worker and normal worker. The labor cost standards per person a day are respectively 150, and 200 Yuan.

38. The subproject A2 contract hire 141 local male labor, in which 124 are

male and 17 are female, 11 are EM and 50 are Han. Labor standard is divided into general worker, skilled worker. The labor cost standards per person a day are respectively 150, and 200 Yuan.

39. The subproject A3 contract hire 129 local male labor, in which 116 are male and 13 are female, 4 are male EM, 2 are female EM, 112 are male Han, and 11 are female Han. Labor standard is divided into general worker, and skilled worker. The labor cost standards per person a day are respectively 150, and 200 Yuan.

40. The subproject A4 contract hire 33 local male labor, in which 23 are male and 10 are female, 2 are male EM, 1 are female EM, 21 are male Han, and 9 are female Han. Labor standard is divided into general worker, and skilled worker. The labor cost standards per person a day are respectively 130, and 180 Yuan.

Table 3-6 The comparison between plan and actual effect of employment of local labor forces

Planned measures	Found in this monitoring	Notes
Employment of local labor forces	Considering Ethnic minorities and women in privilege under the same condition; Providing wages of 130~200 Yuan/person/day to different jobs; Signing temporary employment contract with them according to the working period.	For example: subproject A1 contract hire 61 local male labor, in which 11 are EM and 50 are Han. Working time is from April 1, 2011 to October 20, 2011; Labor standard is divided into general worker, skilled worker and normal worker. The labor cost standards per person a day are respectively 150, and 200 Yuan.

3.2.3. Encouragement on Women's Participation and Expand of Employment

41. According to this field survey, the embroidery industry of Kazak has been developed rapidly in accordance with the rapid economic development and expanded market demand, especially based on the policy support of municipal party committee and municipal people's government.

42. At present, 48 households registered as national embroidery operators in the city ministry of commerce, including 1 national embroidery company, 2 national embroidery professional cooperatives, 45 individually-owned businesses. The registered capital is 1.973 million Yuan. The total employees reach to 617, and the professional national embroidery households are 150. The national embroidery annual production value was 3 million Yuan in 2011, and sales volume reached 2.5 million Yuan. Employment wages are between 1550-2550 Yuan, in which 3 women's annual incomes are more than 100000 Yuan, 8 women's annual incomes are more than 60000 Yuan, and 30 women's annual incomes are more than 30000 Yuan. The promotion effect to employment is obvious as 55 women achieved re-employment only in year 2011.
43. Strengthening the efforts on skill training, and improving women's comprehensive quality. At the beginning of this year, the community made full use of "the winter of science and technology" to establish embroidery training base, strengthen the practical training for women on agricultural, planting, breeding, embroidery, cooking, hair and other kinds of skills. 20 kinds of practical skills training are held this year, covering more than 3400 women. These trainings further promote urban and rural women's entrepreneurship and innovation.
44. Carrying out the promotion, baseline survey and statistical work of small assure loan for women. The registered women who have small loan have reached to 1435 people.
45. Through the field survey, it is found that local women have participated in construction of the project. Altay project departments and the women's federations organized skills trainings jointly for the rural female labor, especially for the women from AHs of land acquisition.

3.2.4. Promote Public Participation

46. Monitoring group visited Altay construction bureau, project office, bureau of land and resources, the collection office, women's federation, city bus companies, the traffic police brigade, the bureau of civil affairs, labor bureau and other related Bureaus, and the project effect streets, communities (villages); and in-depth interviewed affected minority families did questionnaire survey to understand related influence of resettlement policy, planning and implementation stage on local EM. It has been found in this monitoring that the bureaus and departments that in charge of EMDP paid great attention to community participation and consultation broadly listen to the opinions of social groups, government departments, communities and APs to encourage EM to take part in the resettlement and reconstruction. Towards the topic of how to promote the social-economic development in EM area, the relevant bureaus and departments visited the EM communities and communicated with EM representatives. Focus group discussions are held to find out the actual needs and thoughts of EM groups.

3.2.5. Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation

47. There are 159 staffs in Altay Bus Company, including: 48 permanent staffs and 111 contract staffs. There are 4 existing operation lines with the length of 32 kilometers. Altay Bus Company is responsible for the daily travel task for all ethnic groups in the city. It provides for free ride services for 65+ elders, active-duty military, and provides half price preferential bus service for students. The basic operation situation of Altay Bus Company can be seen in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7The basic operation situation of Altay Bus Company

Year	Bus line	Daily passengers (10,000 people)	Fuel consumption/per 100 km (Yuan)
2009	4	2.7	29
2010	4	2.9	28
2011	4	3.1	28

48. Since the construction of this project, Altay Bus Company adjusted bus lines (including new bus lines) according to the overall urban planning and the number of residents near the village. The city bus lines have been increased to four, and day passenger capacity has reached to 31000 people. The daily passengers has increased 4000 in 2009 and 2000 in 2010, compared with that in 2009. At the same time, the city bus company actively expanded the coverage of bus lines. The roadway coverage rate reaches to 100%.

Table 3-8 The comparison between plan and actual effect of Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation

Planned measures	Found in this monitoring	Notes
Implementation of bus and taxi service corporation expansion plans to increase service areas and service new resettlement areas.	Take measures to ensure that the minority passengers catch bus on time, effectively improve ride environment, urban elderly preferential treatment scope and range is expanding constantly, increase traffic contact between the old and new city, purchase new vehicles and adjust the operation pattern	Effectively improving the bus service; offering preferential treatment for elders; the lane coverage rate has reached 100%

3.2.6. Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

49. For the vulnerable groups of AHs, they can apply for low-rent houses with monthly rent of 40~50 Yuan. Besides, if they submit applications to the government, they can obtain one time aid for serious illness according to

their real situation via community's approval. In addition, the government set up detailed arrangement for the education, employment, and household transfer for the APs. The government can also reduce or even avoid rent for the poor families.

50. If the APs belong to low income families, they will be included in the safeguard scope of low-rent house in Altay. The other families will gain the balance from asset for asset resettlement according to article 25 in "Urban House Demolishment Management Regulation". The low income families have the priority on public welfare jobs.

51. Public welfare jobs in Altay are mainly cleaning, green maintenance and nursing. Social public welfare jobs are released to the public every year. People have the registered permanent residence, laid-off workers and other unemployed personnel, poor families and low-income families could apply for the post from residence community offices. The applications have to be submitted to the labor employment management department for examination and approval. People apply for public welfare jobs do not need to pay other expenses. The employer will pay three insurances for them. The monthly wages of each worker is about 870 Yuan.

3.2.7. Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

52. It has been found in this monitoring that soil, sand, stone, cement and lime, and building materials for the construction are from local. It can save the cost by using local material in meet the engineering quality, and can increase the family income of local ethnic minority residents during construction, thereby enhancing the degree of support of local ethnic minority residents.

53. At the same time, local transportation resources should be used as far as possible to improve the local building materials industry and the

development of transportation industry, increasing the family economic income of local minority people in project construction period.

3.2.8. Education on Environmental Protection

54. It is indicated by this monitoring that the project office has promoted and popularized the environmental protection consciousness to the public in project area. Up to this monitoring, 200,000 people have received the education about environmental protection on different topics such as rubbish distinguishing, brochure delivering, promotion in communities and schools.

4. Findings and Suggestions

4.1. Findings

(1) The implementation of EMDP has started according to the process arrangement of the project. Certain of measures have been carried on by project departments and authorities of the local governments according to EMDP plan to minimize the adverse effect of the project and make sure EM will benefit from the project. Measures include: Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition, Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction, Alleviate the Disturbances to Ethnic Minority Communities, Improvements in Public Health as a Result of Better Solid Waste Management in Ethnic Minority Communities, Road safety education, Employment of Local Labor Force, Women's Participation, Strengthen Public Participation, Strengthen the Coverage Area of the Bus and Taxi Corporations, Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups, Skills Training, Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources.

(2) The EM in project area have welcomed this project. It has been found in this monitoring that EM in project area think this project bring adverse effect like land acquisition and house demolishment, but it also improve local transportation conditions and promote labor employment.

(3) The project construction provides job opportunities for local residents; thereby promote the development of service industries. It has been found in this monitoring that local residents obtain a great deal of jobs in the construction period that increase their incomes.

(4) The measures taken by local governments and departments like labor force transformation, poverty alleviation and employment promotion are useful for maximizing the benefit of this project. Up to now, Altay city is carrying on skills

training, bilingual education, tourism development, minority characteristic industrial projects in the project influence area. These development projects promoted the employment of local ethnic minorities and long-term development. EM development is the fundamental purpose of EMDP, and its implementation is also conducive to achieve benefit maximization.

(5) Xinjiang Housing and construction bureau, Altay Housing and construction bureau paid great attention to the implementation of EMDP. Each level of government agencies and departments conscientiously implement the EMDP through the communication, communication and coordination with project owner and the construction departments, which play an important role in EM development.

4.2. Suggestions

(1) Establish implementation coordination mechanism for EMDP. So far, the measures of EMDP have started implementing; however, part departments are lack of meticulous understanding on EM policies. Suggestion from monitoring and evaluation institution: set up coordination and safeguard mechanism that connects construction departments, affected county and government departments, bureaus that involved in EMDP to ensure the plan can be carried on timely and effectively, so as to achieve the goal of project benefit for EM population.

(2) The project office should establish and perfect the implementation report system and internal monitoring system of EMDP since current internal monitoring system has just established. Internal M&E includes: implementation progress of EMDP, implementation content, funds implement, completion of target. Establish archive management system for local labor employment to ensure their rights. The contents of the file management include: labor forces in construction site, local materials used in construction site, populations

participated in temporary training, etc.