



# Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 40643  
July 2012

## PRC: Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement Project Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Ethnic Minority Development Plan – No.1

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

For Xinjiang Project Management Office

This report has been submitted to ADB by Xinjiang Project Management Office and is made publicly available in accordance with ADB's Public Communications Policy (2011). It does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB. Your attention is directed to the "Terms of Use" section of this website.

Asian Development Bank

ADB Financed Project

**Ethnic Minority Development Plan Monitoring Report**

Changji Roads and Environmental Improvement

Component Of

Xinjiang Urban Transportation and Environmental

Improvement Project

(NO.1)

**NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT,**

**HOHAI UNIVERSITY**

**July 2012**

Monitor Institution: National Research Center for  
Resettlement of Hohai University

Director: SHI Guoqing

Evaluator: SHI Guoqin, HU Zijiang,  
Gu Anqi, Hou Ronggui, WANG  
Chen

Report writing staff: SHI Guoqin, HU Zijiang,  
Gu Anqi, Hou Ronggui, WANG  
Chen

Adress: Hohai University, No1.Xikang  
Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province,  
China

Postcod: 210098

Phone: 0086—25—83786503

Fax: 0086—25—83718914

Email: gshi@hhu.edu.cn  
[gshi1@126.com](mailto:gshi1@126.com)

## Contents

ADB Financed Project.....	1
1. Project and Project Area.....	5
1.1. Project Description.....	5
1.2. Socio-Economic Profile .....	5
2. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation .....	8
2.1. EMDP M&E Agencies .....	8
2.2. M&E Mission.....	8
2.3. M&E Method .....	9
2.4. Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E .....	10
2.5. M&E Content .....	11
2.6. M&E Implementation .....	11
3. Measures and Implementation of EMDP .....	13
3.1. The Implementation of Mitigation Measures.....	19
3.1.1. <i>Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition</i> 19	
3.1.2. <i>Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction</i> .....	20
3.1.3. <i>Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities</i> .....	22
3.1.4. <i>Public Health</i> .....	23
3.1.5. <i>Traffic Safety Education</i> .....	25
3.2. The Implementation of Benefit Enhancement Measures .....	26
3.2.1. <i>Employment of Local Labor Force</i> .....	26
3.2.2. <i>Encouragement on Women’s Participation and Expand of Employment</i> .....	27
3.2.3. <i>Promote Public Participation</i> .....	28
3.2.4. <i>Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation</i> .....	29
3.2.5. <i>Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups</i> .....	30
3.2.6. <i>Skills Training</i> .....	31
3.2.7. <i>Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources</i> .....	31
4. Findings and Suggestions.....	33
4.1. Findings.....	33
4.2. Suggestions .....	34

## Table

Table 3-1 The content of this M&E of EMDP.....	14
Table 3-2 The implementation of optimization plan.....	19
Table 3-3 The implementation of Eliminating and Mitigating Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction.....	22
Table 3-4 The implementation of public health and safety protection .....	24
Table 3-5 The implementation of expanding the Coverage Area of Public Transportation .....	26
Table 3-6 The implementation of expanding the employment of local labor forces	27
Table 3-7 The female population in the construction sites of the typical villages ...	28
Table 3-8 The implementation of expanding the female participation.....	28
Table 3-9 The implementation of Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation .....	30
Table 3-10 The implementation of Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources.....	32

## Chart

Chart 2-1 Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E .....	11
---	----

## Pictures

Picture 3-1 The construction site .....	20
Picture 3-2 Traffic sign in Chinese      Picture 3-3 Bilingual traffic sign in.....	21

## 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 – Turpan Centre for Disease Control

## **1. Project and Project Area**

### **1.1. Project Description**

1. ADB financed Changji Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement project includes: (1) Road component covers 9 roads including 8 major roads and 1 sub-major road with the total length of 23.24 m. The length of the bridge in Southern park road is 32 m. (2) Environmental sanitation facility component: new facilities will be supported, including 8 public toilets, 8 rubbish collection houses, 394 dustbin, 33 garbage bins, 5 Waste compression cars, 5 garbage clean truck, 4 road sweepers, and 2 snow clean truck.

### **1.2. Socio-Economic Profile**

2. ADB financed Changji Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement project is located in the capital of Changji autonomous.
3. Changji has 4 villages, 6 townships/towns, 6 sub district offices, 182 village committees, 89 village groups, and 30 neighborhood committees with a total population of 411,100 people in 138,000 households. The non-agricultural population is 287,100, accounting for 70% of the total population. The male population accounts for 51.4%. The urbanization rate is quite high, reaching 70% since Changji is well known as livable city.
4. The infrastructures in both urban and rural area are well developed. At present, the rates of water penetration, urban sewage treatment and living waste harmless treatment have reached 100%, and the rate of natural gas penetration is above 90%; rate of road mechanized cleaning is 42%; rate of city road lighting is 100%; green area of Changji has reached 998.67 hectares with the rate of 34.4%, the per capita green area is 8.68 square

meters. Changji is a multi-ethnic city, having 32 nationalities like Han, Hui, Uygur, Kazak and others. In 2006, the minority population is about 91600, accounting for 22.28% of the total population. Among them, the largest number of minority population is Hui, which is 55242 people, accounting for 13.44% of the total population. The second is Kazak of about 18200 people, accounting for 4.43% of the total population, Uygur accounts for 2.18% of the population. And Uyghur and Kazakh people are more dependent on animal husbandry; while Hui is more dependent on non-agricultural production. And compared to the Uyghur centralized city, there are no so many Uyghur in Changji, Hami and Kashgar.

5. The population of Changji is 6397, among which 2.22% of the non-agricultural population enjoy Minimal living standard. In 2006, urban per capita disposable income reached to 8740 Yuan, slightly lower than the level of autonomous region of 9120 Yuan. Per capita rural net income is 6059 Yuan, much higher than that of autonomous region (2737 Yuan). The registered unemployment rate of Changji is 3.6%. EM employments are not concentrated in any particular position. But, EM has high proportion in participation in agriculture and catering industry. The minority children enrollment rate is close to 100% in nine years of compulsory education stage. Through the household survey, it found that EM who only had elementary education in project area nearly reached 50%, indicating that the education level is not high in project area.
6. The dominant language in project area is Chinese and other EM have high level Chinese, which provides a foundation for the local minority participate in this project though all kinds of opportunities. It is different from other city in this. Women's social-economic statuses in project area are relatively high compared with the average level of Xinjiang. Women can participate in a wide range of the high added value industry like agriculture, tourism, service and others can bring cash income, to improve living conditions for

their family.



## **2. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **2.1. EMDP M&E Agencies**

7. 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 “Changji 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**

8. 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;
  - Visit special groups;
  - Investigate and evaluate the construction sites;
  - Reflect the problems to IAs and provide targeting suggestions;
  - Draw up EMDP M&E report.

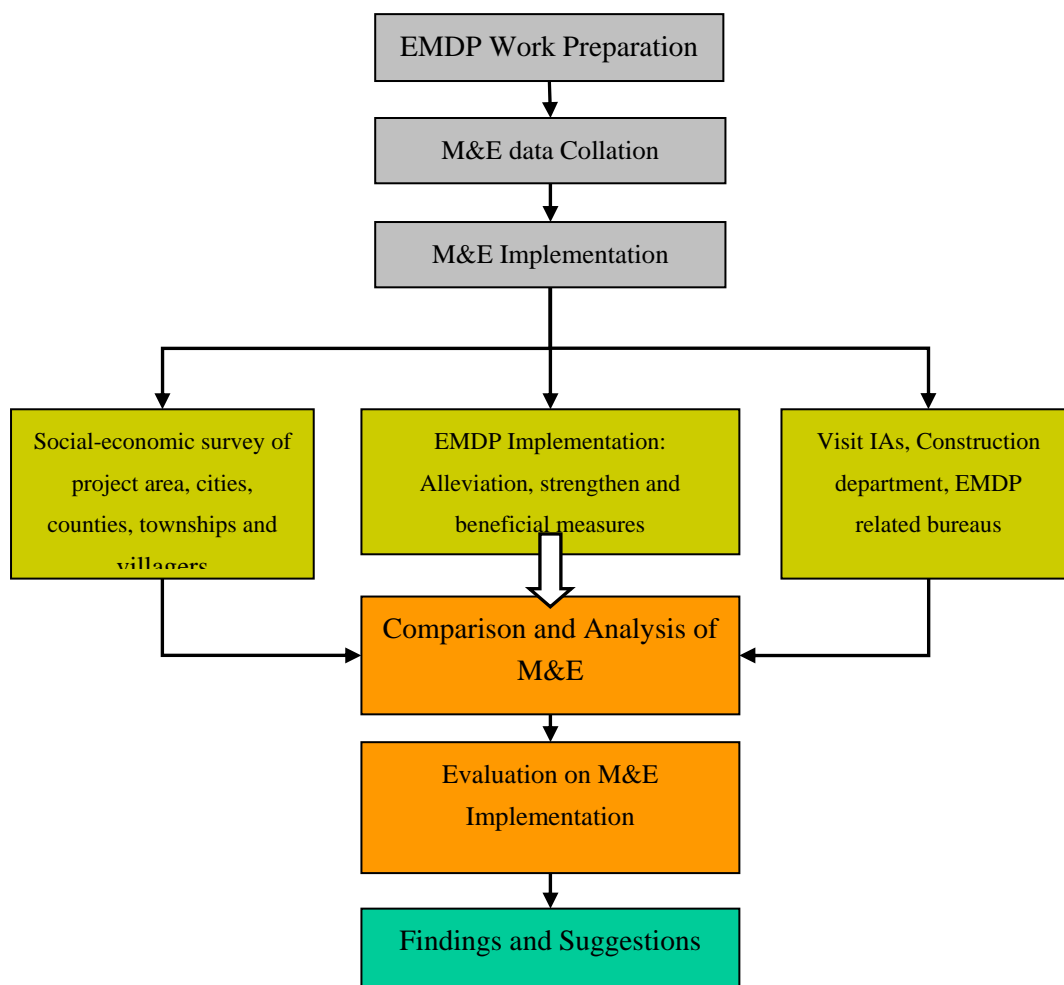
## 2.3. M&E Method

9. **Documentation Investigation:** M&E will systematically gather and analyze any documents related to the implementation of EMDP, including summary reports, statistics, and special research.
10. **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.
11. **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.
12. **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, the implementation of EMDP, benefit and adverse impact from the project, and the opinions and suggestion of AHs.
13. **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.

14. **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.
15. **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

16. 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

17. 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

18. A seven-day field investigation has been taken place by 4 specified monitors from NRCR from June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2012 to July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012. They visited the IAs of EMDP in project area, and interviewed typical villages, AHs and special groups.

19. **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, Changji 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.

20. **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.
21. **Special Group Interview:** The monitors conduct household surveys targeting special groups like households with female owners, poverty households.
22. **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**

23. Changji EMDP includes three types of measures, namely Mitigation Measures, Enhancement Measures and beneficial Measurement. 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**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Plan Measures</b>	<b>Findings in last M&amp;E</b>	<b>Findings in this M&amp;E</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>			
1	Prepare RP in consultation with AP and EM In-depth consideration of design alternatives/alignments/and use of government land where possible to minimize impacts	Further optimizing Design	The construction of Jianguo Road has been cancelled due to the change of urban planning	
2	Ensure construction machines are correctly operated, with special attention to noise mitigation. Ensure farmland, grassland and trees are not damaged in any way. Establish temporary waste-collection sites in the project construction area to avoid environmental pollution. Ensure all relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors.	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	Arrange the working time, avoiding working during the nights; Special constructive plans were conducted towards farmland, grassland, trees and communicating facilities; Temporary waste-collection sites are set up in the project construction area to avoid environmental pollution; Relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors.	special construction plan for planting and protection measures of farmland, grassland have been made; waste-collection sites are set up in the project construction area and the wastes are regular removed to waste treatment plant; Relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors.

3	<p>Restrictions on the contractors from undertaking project construction on Fridays within 500 meters of any mosque.</p> <p>Awareness-raising about the tradition and culture of ethnic minorities for construction workers with involvement the Commission for Ethnic and Religious Affairs.</p>	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	<p>There is no Mosque will be involved in this project;</p> <p>Awareness-raising about the tradition and culture of ethnic minorities for construction workers with involvement the Commission for Ethnic and Religious Affairs.</p>	Construction workers understand the ethnic customs
4	<p>Provision of waste bins in the construction area, waste collection and transportation procedures, and provision of on-site toilets for men and women.</p> <p>Air pollution measures such as dust dampening.</p> <p>Contract with CDC to implement a health action plan to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, STIs and other diseases</p>	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	<p>living garbage bins are put in the construction site reasonably to collect garbage. There are a certain amount of public toilets to meet the demand construction.</p> <p>Changji CDC runs a variety strict monitoring on infectious diseases and take corresponding control measures</p>	Monthly monitoring conventional planned immunity, prevention and control of infectious diseases. The rate of infectious disease declined. Special control measures have been conducted.
5	<p>Traffic signs</p> <p>Traffic safety education in schools and communities</p>	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	<p>The traffic signs have been placed in main road intersection, and affected roads.</p> <p>The traffic police brigade organize people to participate into the road safety education in communities and schools</p>	<p>The traffic accident rate decrease after setting the traffic signs.</p> <p>The traffic police brigade organizes many safety education activities in the community, school, villages and towns, and the enterprise to enhance the propaganda</p>
<b>B</b>	<b>Enhancement Measures</b>			



1	<p>Local government to consult fully with project construction units, organize skills training, and recommend available local villagers, especially local ethnic minorities for the available positions for project construction work. Priority for unskilled work to be given to local ethnic minorities and women.</p> <p>The Women's Federation will advocate for local women to obtain skills training and organize their participation in skills training related to project construction.</p>	<p>The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet</p>	<p>Human resources and social security bureau consulted fully with project construction units, organize skills training and provide subsidy, and recommend available local villagers, especially local ethnic minorities for the available positions for project construction work.</p> <p>Women's 11th five-year development plan of Changji has not put into implementation yet.</p>	<p>Skilled worker: 200 Yuan/day General worker: 150 Yuan/day</p>
2	<p>The project has set a target of 30% direct female ethnic minority employment. 50% of project training is to be undertaken by women.</p> <p>The WF will provide training to women on income-generating activities, and especially on the tourism industry, such as food preparation and handicraft making.</p>	<p>The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet</p>	<p>Completed 30% of the employment's target, and 50% of the training opportunities are allocated to women; Women received the entrepreneurship training, involving catering and handicraft industry</p>	<p>There are 45272 people participate in vocational skills training from 2009 to 2011, among which ethnic minorities are 13312 people, women are 18296.</p> <p>The average salary is 3000 Yuan/month.</p>

3	Complete information disclosure and involvement	Participation activities have been taken place since the preparation stage of the project with EM residents, communities, and ethnic leaders.	The construction has caused a certain distortion to the surrounding residents. The affected residents complained the situation to the contractor and project office	The complementation has been solved appropriately. The APs felt satisfied with the solution.
4	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	Urban bus routes have been increased to 13, and rural bus routes have increased to 89. Roadway coverage in resettlement sites reached to 80%. Daily passenger volume is 25000 people. Regarding to fuel consumption per hundred KM , natural gas car uses 34 square per 100 KM, gasoline car uses 37 liters, diesel vehicle uses 25.4 liters	Increase and update vehicle more than 380, making above 90% of operating vehicle is new, which create a good environment to passengers.
5	Privilege will be given to vulnerable people in the aspects of catering services provided for construction sites, and labor skills training; When the project is completed, jobs like green belts maintenance and road cleaning will be arranged to the vulnerable groups as far as possible.	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet		

6	Skills Training	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	There are 45272 people accepted the training between 2009 and 2011, among which there are 13312 EM and 18296 female. Organize urban reemployment training, rural labor force transfer training, entrepreneurship training, labor preparation system training	Labor preparation system training including petroleum and petrochemical, coal, coal, manufacturing, logistics, care industry, tourism, modern agriculture and so on.
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	Stipulate in construction contracts the use of local materials and service providers as much as possible.	More than 10 local material businesses gain benefit, and promote employment of about 100 people. Unskilled jobs try to hire local labor. And the labors are very satisfied with their wages.

## 3.1. The Implementation of Mitigation Measures

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

24. The construction inevitably involved in land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Thus, the plan institutions organize the scheme comparison and design optimization to reduce the adverse influence.
25. 9 roads were mentioned in the feasibility study, including North outer ring road, west outer ring road, Ningbian west road, Jiankang west road, south park road, Tacheng road, Shihezi road, Qingnian road, and Janguo west road. Jiangguo West road will not be included in this project due to the change of Changji urban planning and huge amount of land acquisition and house demolition. The length of Jiangguo West road is 993.95 m, the width of the red line of the road is 40 m, the width of the green belt is 11 m and the width of the pavement is 6 m. The road starts with Weiwu Road, and end up in Shiji Avenue. Plan optimization can reduce 60 Mu of land acquisition.
26. Expect the house demolishment of Qingnian Road and Shihezi Road is in the process, construction of other roads have been finished. The project office is optimizing the plan to reduce the adverse influence.

**Table 3-2 The implementation of optimization plan**

Planned measures	Findings in last M&E	Findings in this M&E	Notes
Reduce land acquisition	Further optimizing Design	Plan optimization can reduce 60 Mu of land acquisition	

### ***3.1.2. Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction***

27. In the process of project implementation, the construction may bring different degree of negative effects to the local ethnic minorities along the roads, including noise, residents travel, students safety to school, local irrigation and drainage system due to disruption of surface water pollution, influence people's religious activities, construction site safety problems, traffic congestion and traffic accidents, etc.

28. It has been found in this monitoring that, each IA has carried out some relevant measures to eliminate and mitigate the interruptions and influences caused by the project construction:

(1) Strict measures have been established by the construction departments for the reasonable arrangement of construction period. The construction works are only allowed to be taken during daytime in order to reduce the influence of noisy to residents' daily lives. The construction departments committed to give compensations for the influence to local residents.



**Picture 3-1 The construction site**

(2) In order to reduce the influence to the travel of ethnic residents, construction departments set up bilingual safety signs in the important places like the mosques, dweller building, institution, and along the road.



**Picture 3-2 Traffic sign in Chinese**



**Picture 3-3 Bilingual traffic sign in**

(3) There is no school in project area, which will reduce the potential safety hazard to the students. The monitoring institution suggested that the project implementation agencies and local government should draw up strict safety measures to improve the education for all the students on road safety.

(4) In order to ensure the normal operation of construction, and ensure the construction progress and efficiency, the construction departments strengthen the education on ethnic policy, customs and habits. At the same time, they tried to hire local labor transferred part of the subcontract work to EM residents, so they can obtain certain income. This monitoring has found no conflict and dispute in project area between EM and construction workers.

(5) Large tonnage traffic and large amount of material transportation may cause traffic jams and traffic accidents. Therefore, building materials transportation should avoid rush hour to reduce the influence to local residents.

**Table 3-3 The implementation of Eliminating and Mitigating Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction**

Planned measures	Findings in last M&E	Findings in this M&E	Notes
<p>Ensure construction machines are correctly operated, with special attention to noise mitigation.</p> <p>Ensure farmland, grassland and trees are not damaged in any way.</p> <p>Establish temporary waste-collection sites in the project construction area to avoid environmental pollution.</p> <p>Ensure all relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors.</p>	<p>The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet</p>	<p>Arrange the working time, avoiding working during the nights;</p> <p>Special constructive plans were conducted towards farmland, grassland, trees and communicating facilities;</p> <p>Temporary waste-collection sites are set up in the project construction area to avoid environmental pollution;</p> <p>Relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors.</p>	<p>special construction plan for planting and protection measures of farmland, grassland have been made;</p> <p>waste-collection sites are set up in the project construction area and the wastes are regular removed to waste treatment plant; Relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors.</p>

### ***3.1.3. Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities***

29. 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 compliant.

30. 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***

31. During construction, a lot of people gathered at the construction site, including construction workers, subordinate staff (construction workers' families and service in the third industry, etc.) and EM residents. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct scientific management and take corresponding measures on public health and sanitation.
32. In A6-A10 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, built up 4 public toilets, covering transport lime, ballast, cement which vehicles are easy to produce dust with tarpaulin.
33. Changji health bureau, the centers for disease control and prevention actively organize the AIDS prevention work. Relevant measures and solutions are as follows:
  - (1) Based on field work in construction site and nearby residents, it found that CDC conduct strict monitoring on infectious diseases in affected communities and streets. The incidence rates of common infectious disease declined obviously. According to the data in 2009, the annual incidence rates fell by 12.96% in 2009 compared with that in 2008. .
  - (2) In order to ensure the sanitation of construction camp, construction departments assign some specialists in responsible of the sterilization work, especially the disinfection and sterilization work of 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, and hire chefs to make delicious meals for workers.

(4) Temporary treatment rooms are set up in every construction sites, providing medicines for cold, fever and inflammation, diarrhea, bleeding, etc. The treatment rooms provide the safeguard for construction workers and their families for preventing accident and epidemic disease.

**Table 3-4 The implementation of public health and safety protection**

<b>Planned measures</b>	<b>Findings in last M&amp;E</b>	<b>Findings in this M&amp;E</b>	<b>Notes</b>
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 CDC to implement a health action plan to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, STIs and other diseases	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	living garbage bins are put in the construction site reasonably to collect garbage. There are a certain amount of public toilets to meet the demand construction. Changji CDC runs a variety strict monitoring on infectious diseases and take corresponding control measures	Monthly monitoring conventional planned immunity, prevention and control of infectious diseases. The rate of infectious disease declined. Special control measures have been conducted.

### ***3.1.5. Traffic Safety Education***

34. All the road signs, warning sign, speed limit tagging are marked with both Chinese and Uyghur language. This monitoring found that traffic signs are divided into warning signs, ban signs, directional signs, road sign, the speed limit. All of them are bilingual signs. Along with the construction of the roads, number of the sign increase from 596 pieces in year of 2009 to 610 pieces in 2010. According to the statistics provided by Changji vehicle administration office, the traffic accident rate keeps stable considering the growth of 400 volume new cars every week.
35. The traffic police brigade regularly send traffic police (equipped with Han and Uighur police) to the community, schools and foreign migrant workers centralized sites to carry out education on road safety regulations. This monitoring found that, there are 400000 people per year accept the education. The traffic police brigade organizes large campaign 9 times year, visits community 20 times, goes to school 25 times, and contacts more than 100 enterprises. They dedicate in safety education promotion, and safety awareness cultivation.

**Table 3-5 The implementation of expanding the Coverage Area of Public Transportation**

<b>Planned measures</b>	<b>Findings in last M&amp;E</b>	<b>Findings in this M&amp;E</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Traffic signs Traffic safety education in schools and communities	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	The traffic signs have been placed in main road intersection, and affected roads. The traffic police brigade organize people to participate into the road safety education in communities and schools	The traffic accident rate decrease after setting the traffic signs. The traffic police brigade organizes many safety education activities in the community, school, villages and towns, and the enterprise to enhance the propaganda

## **3.2.The Implementation of Benefit Enhancement Measures**

### ***3.2.1. Employment of Local Labor Force***

36. It has been found in this monitoring that the construction departments adapted tried to hire local residents (especially the AHs) for temporary workers. EM people and women have privilege on unskilled jobs.

1) It has been found in this monitoring that, A10.2 section of construction hires 170 local labors, in which there are 10 EM people and 70 women. The working period is 7 months. According to the working types, the wage for steel benders is 200 Yuan/day, the wage for skilled workers is 200 Yuan/day, and the wage for general workers is 150 Yuan/day.

2) A6 section of construction hires 185 local labors, in which there are 7 EM people and 25 women. The working period is 5 months. According to the working types, the wage for steel benders is 200 Yuan/day, the wage

for skilled workers is 200 Yuan/day, and the wage for general workers and back man is 150 Yuan/day.

3) A7-A10.1 section of construction hires 114 local labors, in which there are 8 EM people and 20 women. The working period is 7 months. According to the working types, the wage for general workers is 120 Yuan/day.

**Table 3-6 The implementation of expanding the employment of local labor forces**

Planned measures	Findings in last M&E	Findings in this M&E	Notes
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.	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	Human resources and social security bureau consulted fully with project construction units, organize skills training and provide subsidy, and recommend available local villagers, especially local ethnic minorities for the available positions for project construction work. Women's 11th five-year development plan of Changji has not put into implementation yet.	Skilled worker: 200 Yuan/day General worker: 150 Yuan/day

### ***3.2.2. Encouragement on Women's Participation and Expand of Employment***

37. There are 45272 people accepted vocational skills training between year 2009 and 2011, among that EM people is 13312, the population of women is 18296. 42 vocational skills training schools within the jurisdiction run trainings for all kinds of personal demands. Among them, the population attend urban employment and employment training is 17230, the

population attend rural surplus labors transformation is 21650, the population attend entrepreneurship training is 3342, the population attend labor preparation system training is 3050, in which town citizens obtain senior worker certificate is 502 people, intermediate workers certificate is 4600, primary workers certificate is 9700.

38. Local women mainly participated in the construction work. Each township organizes training courses for female labor forces, especially for the women from AHs. These women are doing measurements and handy works in the construction sites.

**Table 3-7 The female population in the construction sites of the typical villages**

Village	Zhonggouyi village	Liugongmiao village	Xiaosansigonger village	Zhonggouer village
Population	3	2	3	4

**Table 3-8 The implementation of expanding the female participation**

Planned measures	Findings in last M&E	Findings in this M&E	Notes
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.	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	Completed 30% of the employment's target, and 50% of the training opportunities are allocated to women; Women received the entrepreneurship training, involving catering and handicraft industry	There are 45272 people participate in vocational skills training from 2009 to 2011, among which ethnic minorities are 13312 people, women are 18296. The average salary is 3000 Yuan/month.

### ***3.2.3. Promote Public Participation***

39. Monitoring group visited the Changji construction bureau, project office,

bureau of land and resources, the land acquisition office, women's federation, city bus companies, the traffic police brigade, the bureau of civil affairs, labor bureau and other related bureau, and the project affected streets, communities (villages) to conduct in-depth interviews with affected minority family. The field trip is going to understand the related influence on local EM in the period of drawing resettlement policy, planning stage and implementation stage. 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.

#### ***3.2.4. Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation***

40. Since the start of construction, Bus Company has adjusted the bus routes according to the city general plan and resident population along the construction road, including the routes for new bus lines. Urban bus routes have been increased to 13, and rural bus routes have increased to 89. Roadway coverage in resettlement sites reached to 80%. At the same time, Taxi Company also expand the service scale to the surrounding of new roads in order to facilitate local residents.

**Table 3-9 The implementation of Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation**

Planned measures	Findings in last M&E	Findings in this M&E	Notes
Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	Urban bus routes have been increased to 13, and rural bus routes have increased to 89. Roadway coverage in resettlement sites reached to 80%. Daily passenger volume is 25000 people. Regarding to fuel consumption per hundred KM , natural gas car uses 34 square per 100 KM, gasoline car uses 37 liters, diesel vehicle uses 25.4 liters	Increase and update vehicle more than 380, making above 90% of operating vehicle is new, which create a good environment to passengers.

### *3.2.5. Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups*

41. Changji Bureau of Civil Affairs and project related departments adopted some measures to support the APs along the construction roads.

(1) The project office consulted with construction departments to solve the temporary employment of vulnerable groups. Currently, 10 people have participated in the construction. The project departments built free houses for households enjoying the minimum living guarantee, households enjoying the five guarantees and households with the disabled population. The salary is between 150 to 300 Yuan per day. Agricultural skill trainings are provided to non-skilled APs.

(2) A special surplus labor force registration office has been set up in the government. The earth-work is handled by some local labors after consulting with construction departments.

### ***3.2.6. Skills Training***

42. The specific types of work provided by Changji related departments to rural surplus EM labor forces includes: planting, breeding, horticulture and the facility agriculture, advanced suitable planting, breeding, gardening technology and agricultural products processing, management, marketing training. New Hui Snack Street is built. Through the investigation, it is found relevant departments provided a certain degree of economic subsidies in the training process of the corresponding training activities. The specific standards of subsidies are as follow:

◆ Vocational skills training subsidy standard:

Class A: 1500 Yuan/person ;

Class B: 1000 Yuan/person ;

Class C: 750 Yuan/person 。

Class D: 375 Yuan/person

Class E: 250 Yuan/person

◆ Special ability training subsidy standard:

Class A: 375 Yuan/person ;

Class B: 250Yuan/person ;

Class C: 125Yuan/person 。

### ***3.2.7. Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources***

43. 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.



44. 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.

**Table 3-10 The implementation of Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources**

<b>Planned measures</b>	<b>Findings in last M&amp;E</b>	<b>Findings in this M&amp;E</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	The project has not started, and measures have not implemented yet	Stipulate in construction contracts the use of local materials; Local drivers gain high income though the transportation	The contractor has not calculated the quantity of local materials. This will be provided in the next M&E.

## **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: Employment of Local Labor Force, Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction, Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups, Skills Training and so on.

(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 improve local transportation conditions, promote labor employment and improve the status of women.

(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, Changji 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, Changji 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.