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Prepared by National Research Center for Resettlement of Hohai University
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For Xinjiang Project Management Office

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Asian Development Bank

ADB Financed Project

Ethnic Minority Development Plan Monitoring Report

Hami Roads and Environmental Improvement

Component Of

Xinjiang Urban Transportation and Environmental

Improvement Project

(NO.1)

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT,

HOHAI UNIVERSITY

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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 – Turpan Centre for Disease Control

1. Project and Project Area

1.1. Project Description

1. Hami Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement project loaned by ADB includes: Road component involved with Bayi Southern Road, Bayi Northern Road and Renmin Road within Hami city, slab culvert bridge project, as well as the appurtenant projects like road planting, road lighting, transportation, and environmental sanitation. The detailed information of the Road component can be seen in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Road Component Construction Scale

Unit : m, m²

Name of Road	Starting and Ending Point		Boundary Lines of Roads	Length	Area of Motorized Vehicle Lane	Area of Non-motorized Vehicle Lane	Area of Green Belt	Area of Pavement
	Starting	Ending						
Bayi Southern Road	Ring Road	Bayi Northern Road	54.0	3518.64	84875.16	48029.44	/	22167.43
Bayi Northern Road	Bayi Southern Road	312 National Road	60.0	3596.53	86856.20	/	/	/
Renmin Road	Ring Road	Zhongshan Road	53.0	1906.58	27998.65	14972.20	13308.62	14661.94
Total	/		167.0	9021.75	199730	63001.64	13308.62	36829.37

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

2. The total area of Hami is 8.5 km², covering 18 townships/town, 5 sub district offices, 92 administrative villages, 30 neighborhood committees with a total population of 404400 people. There are 31 ethnic groups such as Han, Uygur, Kazak, Hi, in which Han people account for 70.99%, and minority population accounts for 29.01%. The non-agricultural population

is 231000, accounting for 57.12% of the total population.

3. The gross domestic product (GDP) achieves 17.67 billion Yuan in year 2011, increasing 4.214 billion Yuan compared with that of the last year or 22.2% based on the comparable price. Urban per capita disposable income rose to 15845 Yuan, increasing 2230 Yuan compared with that of the last year that accounts for 16.4%; the salary income rose to 9972 Yuan, increasing 9.4%; and the per capita consumer spending rose to 13097 Yuan, increasing 25.8%.

2. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1. EMDP M&E Agencies

4. 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 “Hami 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

5. 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;
 - 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

6. **Documentation Investigation:** M&E will systematically gather and analyze any documents related to the implementation of EMDP, including summary reports, statistics, and special research.
7. **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.
8. **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.
9. **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.
10. **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.

11. **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.
12. **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

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

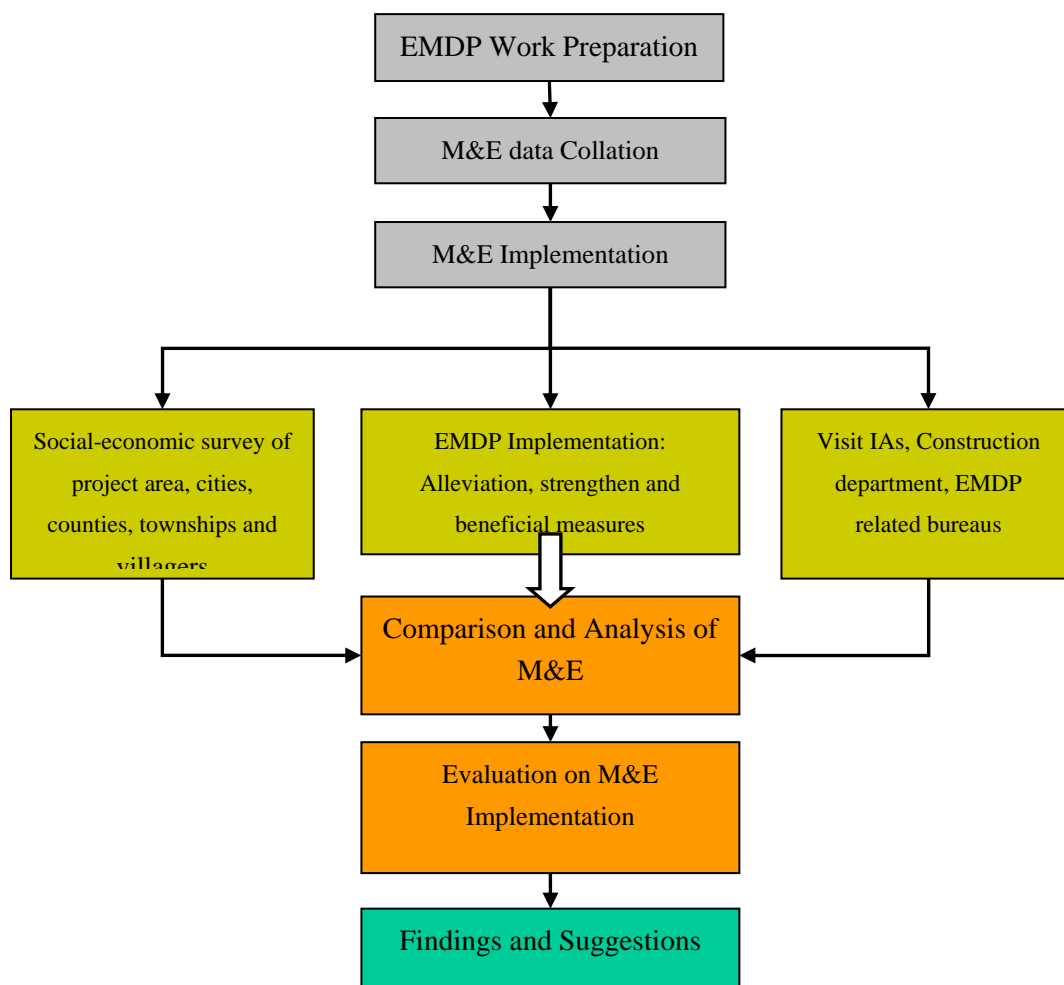


Chart 2-1 Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E

2.5. M&E Content

14. 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

15. A seven-day field investigation has been taken place by 3 specified monitors from NRCR from July 4th, 2012 to July 9^h, 2012. They visited the IAs of EMDP in project area, and interviewed typical villages, AHs and special groups.

16. **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, Hami 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.

17. **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.
18. **Special Group Interview:** The monitors conduct household surveys targeting special groups like households with female owners, poverty households.
19. **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

20. Hami EMDP includes two types of measures, namely Mitigation Measures and Reinforcement Measures 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.	Plan Measures	Findings
A	Mitigation Measures	
1	Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	Compare different plans to decrease the quantity of land acquisition
2	Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	Ensure construction machines are like cement mixers are located in the suburb to mitigate noise.
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities	Avoid to do constructions on worship day and promote ethnic culture knowledge to workers
4	Public Health	Monitor the water quality of construction sites and promote the provision to ADIS/HIV.
5	Traffic safety education	Organize education activity on Road safety law, and hold Safety education knowledge competition with Hami Television Station
B	Enhancement Measures	
1	Employment of Local Labor Force	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.
2	Women's Participation	Provide training to women on income-generating activities, and especially on the tourism industry, such as food preparation and handicraft making.
3	Promote Public Participation	Organize focus group discussion in the implementation of the project to listen to public opinions.

4	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	Increase 5 buses each year. Two new routes has been added since the implementation of the project.
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	Employment service desks are set up in the city, streets and communities. Green channel is built to help people with difficulties in finding jobs for the job enrollment, job instruction, skill training and job connections.
6	Skills Training	There are 14613 people accepted the training in 2009, 18271 in 2010 and 12037 in 2011.
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	Stipulate in construction contracts the use of local materials and service providers as much as possible.

3.1. The Implementation of Mitigation Measures

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

21. The construction inevitably involved in land acquisition, house demolition and resettlement. Thus, the plan institution organize the scheme comparison and design optimization to reduce the adverse influence.

3.1.2. Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction

22. 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 team gave up the concrete mortar mixing with large noise in this project; instead, they purchase concrete directly from the concrete batching plant located city suburb by special trucks to the construction site, which greatly reduced the noise generation. At the same time, the construction departments established a special operating region with fence surround it, minimize the influence of noise.

(2) Since this project is an extension of the original road, the original green belts were inevitably damaged in the construction period. The trees were transferred to other place by special garden department. Specific room will be leave for future green belts. It has been found in this monitoring that, trees, flowers and grass have been planted along the new Renmin Road

as road green belt.

(3) Strict waste management system is established in the road construction sites. Special garbage recycling boxes are set up, and the workers received related education to prohibit throwing rubbish anywhere. Specialists are responsible to the recycle and treatment of the rubbish generated in project construction process. Worker's life rubbish also discarded in a designated garbage disposal to avoid the environment pollution in construction area.

(4) 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. Special channels with fence are provided for the residents live in the construction site to ensure the travel convenience.

(5) It has been found in this monitoring that there are 2 to 3 safety supervisors in each road section. Construction sites have obvious security cordons and safety warning signs and slogans. Before work, the workers need to accept special production safety trainings and get the qualification. The whole construction site has a set of standardized work flow to minimize the potential safety problems.

(6) 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.

3.1.3. Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities

23. In the project construction area, there are one Uygur DaShiZi Mosque and a Hui Shaanxi temple. In order to avoid interference to minority community

and unnecessary conflicts, construction team take several aspects of measures:

24. First of all, workers in construction team are provided education about minority cultural and custom to make they respect minority culture and avoid misunderstanding. At the same time, minority workers are allowed to worship during the work time. Secondly, the construction sites are far away from the Uygur DaShiZi Mosque and a Hui Shaanxi temple for at least 500 m. The construction is arranged to avoid the major activities of mosque to minimize the adverse influence. Finally, the construction team also equipped with special bilingual translators. They often communicate with the ethnic community along the construction road to absorb their advices and fix the problem on time to avoid any misunderstanding.

3.1.4. Public Health

25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.

28. Hami health bureau, the centers for disease control and prevention actively organize the AIDS prevention work. Relevant measures and solutions are as follows:

(1) Large-scale public welfare promoting activity was held on December 1st on the theme of "Red ribbon ties us together". There are 3 banners, 30 exhibition boards, more than 1000 of bio-language brochures, 100 environmental-friendly bags, and 500 red ribbons in the activities.

(2) Signed "Publicity education project for authorities, institutions, migrant workers" agreement with Hami district Red Cross. The district Red Cross has already completed education mission for 7500 people and delivered 3000 materials for HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

3.1.5. Traffic Safety Education

29. Since last year, Hami public security traffic police detachment started planning "road traffic safety act" propaganda activities, which was listed in the "Four-five Law dissemination" proposed by Hami Law Dissemination department. From February 9th, the Hami newspaper published publicity outline of "Road Traffic Safety Law" in installment, and released 100 questions for knowledge competition based on content of "Road Traffic Safety Law". 5000 copies of this newspaper were sent to two counties and one city, railway, students of Sandaoling Mine area, and the drivers for free.

30. Meanwhile, Hami prefectural party committee propaganda department, the district safety supervision bureau, public security bureau, Hami branch property insurer and Hami television hold television speech contests called "I and traffic" together.

31. According to the arrangement of the ministry of public security, the district decided to carry out publicity week activities on the theme of "protect personal safety, regulate the traffic order" from April 24th to April 30th. 25000 copies of leaflets were delivered; large traffic safety pictures, exhibition, picture albums, and movie education activities were carried out.
32. At present, 24 buses in 12 Hami city roads have the publicity slogans of "abide to the road traffic laws, safeguard the traffic safety", "people-oriented, care for life".

3.2.The Implementation of Benefit Enhancement Measures

3.2.1. Employment of Local Labor Force

33. It has been found in this monitoring that the construction departments adapted following measures to absorb the local labor force:
- ◆ Sign temporary employment contracts local workers according to the working period;
 - ◆ Providing wages of 60~80 Yuan/person/day to different jobs. Normally, the local residents can obtain 1800~2400 Yuan salary per month. The payment is daily.

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

34. Women's employment skills training were promoted greatly by taking the opportunity of creating national venture city for Hami in 2011. A total of 430 women took part in the vocational skills training this year. The content of the training include flower gardening management, jujube planting technology, ethnic handicrafts, manual screen flower production. Women's ability and confidence of employment has been increased significantly

through the training.

3.2.3. Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation

35. There are 43 buses, 15 bus lines in Hami city now. The length of bus lines is 242.8 km, the length of road network is 76.7 km, and the area of service covering is 41.17 km². There are 44.53 million passengers per year. Along with increase of vehicles in Hami city, the road traffic congestion problem in urban roads aroused the attention of the municipal party committee and the city government. The construction of ADB financed road project has improved the road condition in Hami dramatically. Hami Bus Company also works out a set of management plan for urban traffic congestion. First of all, Hami reduces the 30 bus stops to 20, and plans to add 5 buses per year. Secondly, the bus running time will be extended. The operating time of bus No.1 and No.3 will be prolonged, and the number of these two buses will be increased. The first bus starts around 7:15 am from railway station, which meets the need of citizens.

3.2.4. Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

36. Since the people-oriented activities have been carried by Hami city, the project departments adopted specific training to help unemployed families, 40+ and 50+ people, and low-income insurance individuals. Four methods have been adopted to solve the problem of unemployment.

37. Construct assistant platform. The project departments visited 338 unemployed families, delivered 2535 copies of politics materials, gathered 400 jobs for vulnerable groups, provide 230 times of skill trainings, and helped 43 find the jobs.

38. Subsidy supported by preferential policies. So far, 2300 flexible employees obtained 1.38 million Yuan of social insurance subsidies, 3

service-oriented enterprises enjoy social insurance subsidies of 50000 Yuan, 936 public welfare jobs got allowance of 1.96 million Yuan and social insurance subsidies 850000 Yuan. 480000 Yuan of small loans was issued, including interest loans of 440000 Yuan.

39. Organize skill training. Two-phase theme trainings on "housekeeping service" and "Catering" were held successively. 80 40+ and 50+ people participated in the training, and 1500 staffs obtained vocational certificate and achieved stable employment.
40. Develop jobs from multi-channel. In the same time of strengthening the government public welfare jobs, recruitment should be held at the same time to strengthen the contacts among large enterprise, industry key projects and seismic comfortable housing project, water conservancy, transportation and other infrastructure projects. Since this year, the settled government public welfare jobs covered 197 households, 115 poor families, 86 40+ and 50+ people, 10 disabled people, 396 landless farmers, and 66 college graduates.

3.2.5. Skills Training

41. Up to this monitoring, the registered urban unemployment rate of Hami is controlled within 3.2%. 14613 people has accepted all kinds of trainings in 2009, accounting for 101% of the annual target; 18271 people has accepted all kinds of trainings in 2010, accounting for 101% of the annual target; 12037 people has accepted all kinds of trainings in 2011, accounting for 103% of the annual target.

3.2.6. Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

42. 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.

43. 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.

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.

4.2. 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.