



Social Monitoring Report

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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

Kuitun 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

1.1.1. Content of the construction

1. Kuitun Urban Transportation and Environmental Improvement project loaned by ADB includes: (1) Road component covers 2 major roads and 2 sub-major roads and 9 branch roads with the total length of 23.6 m and total area of 1.1384 million m². (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.

Table 1-1 Road Component Construction Scale

Unit : m, m²

No	Name of Road	Natural of the road	Length (m)	Width (m)	width of Motorized Vehicle Lane (m)	width of Non-motorized Vehicle Lane (m)	width of Pavement (m)	width of Green Belt (m)	Starting Point	Ending Point
1	Beijing East Road	Major road	2822	63	20	10	14	19	Manas street	Eshan street
2	Tuanjie South road	Major road	2168	63	18	10	14	21	Train station	Beijing road
3	Urumchi East Road	Sub-major road	2930	56	14	10	14	18	Manas street	Eshan street
4	Urumchi West Road	Sub-major road	2034	56	14	10	14	18	217 National road	Tuoli street
5	Xiyi street	Branch road	1519	40	12	0	16	12	Kashgar road	Beijing West Road

6	Hebu'ersai'er Street	Branch road	1615	36	9	0	15	12	Akesu road	Urumchi West Road
7	Emin street	Branch road	1935	36	9	0	15	12	South ring road	Beijing West Road
8	Taban street	Branch road	1935	48	12	10	14	12	South ring road	Beijing West Road
9	Wusu street	Branch road	2423	40	12	0	16	12	South ring road	Urumchi West Road
10	Hutubi street	Branch road	1114	42	14	7	10	11	Korla Road	Urumchi East Road
11	Kashgar Road West section	Branch road	427	40	12	0	16	12	Xiyi street	Hebu'ersai'er Street
	Kashgar Road East section	Branch road	943	40	12	0	16	12	Toil street	Tacheng street
12	Korla Road	Branch road	900	40	12	0	16	12	Toil street	Tacheng street
13	Qita West Road	Branch road	836	36	9	0	15	12	Toil street	Tacheng street
Total			23601							

1.1.2. Progress of the project

2. Project plan to implement four civil contract packages. In July 2012, the four civil contract packages has been completed 84% construction, and completed 81% of the total amount of investment.

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

3. Founded in 1975, Kuitun city belongs to the Ili Kazak autonomous city. It is

located in the southwest margin of Tianshan mountain of Junggar basin, bordering on Shawan County in the east, and connecting west Wusu City in west, close to Karamay city in the north and, connecting karamay Duzi mountain area in south. Its administrative region covers an area of 1109.89 square kilometers. It has five street offices and an agricultural township. In 2011, total output value is 9.15 billion Yuan, increasing 18%.

4. By the end of 2011, there are 55900 households in the city, and the total population is 153800 people, growing by 0.3% compared with previous year. There are 30 ethnic groups in the city, including the Han, Kazak, Uyghur, Hui and Mongols with the population of 10659, accounting for 7% of the total population. The non-agricultural population is 148700, increasing by 0.97%. The male population is 76400 people, and the female population is 77400. Birth population is 868 people with the birth rate of 5.64 ‰; and death population is 653 people with the mortality rate of 4.24 ‰. Urban per capita disposable income rose to 16650 Yuan, increasing by 2435 Yuan that accounts for 17.1%. Among them, salary income is 11041 Yuan, business income is 2935 Yuan, growing by 13.8% and 15.7% respectively,. Urban resident's per capita consumer spending is 11363 Yuan, increasing by 13.6%, in which per capita food spending is 4143 Yuan, growing by 17.5%. Urban per capita housing area is 31.2 square meters. Farmers per capita net income is 8370 Yuan, increasing 1370 Yuan compared with last year that accounts for 19.6%. Resident's savings account balance is 7.087 billion Yuan, increasing by 26%.

2. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1. EMDP M&E Agencies

5. 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 “Kuitun 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

6. 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;
 - Visiting 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

7. **Documentation Investigation:** M&E will systematically gather and analyze any documents related to the implementation of EMDP, including summary reports, statistics, and special research.
8. **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.
9. **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.
10. **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.
11. **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.

12. **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.
13. **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

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

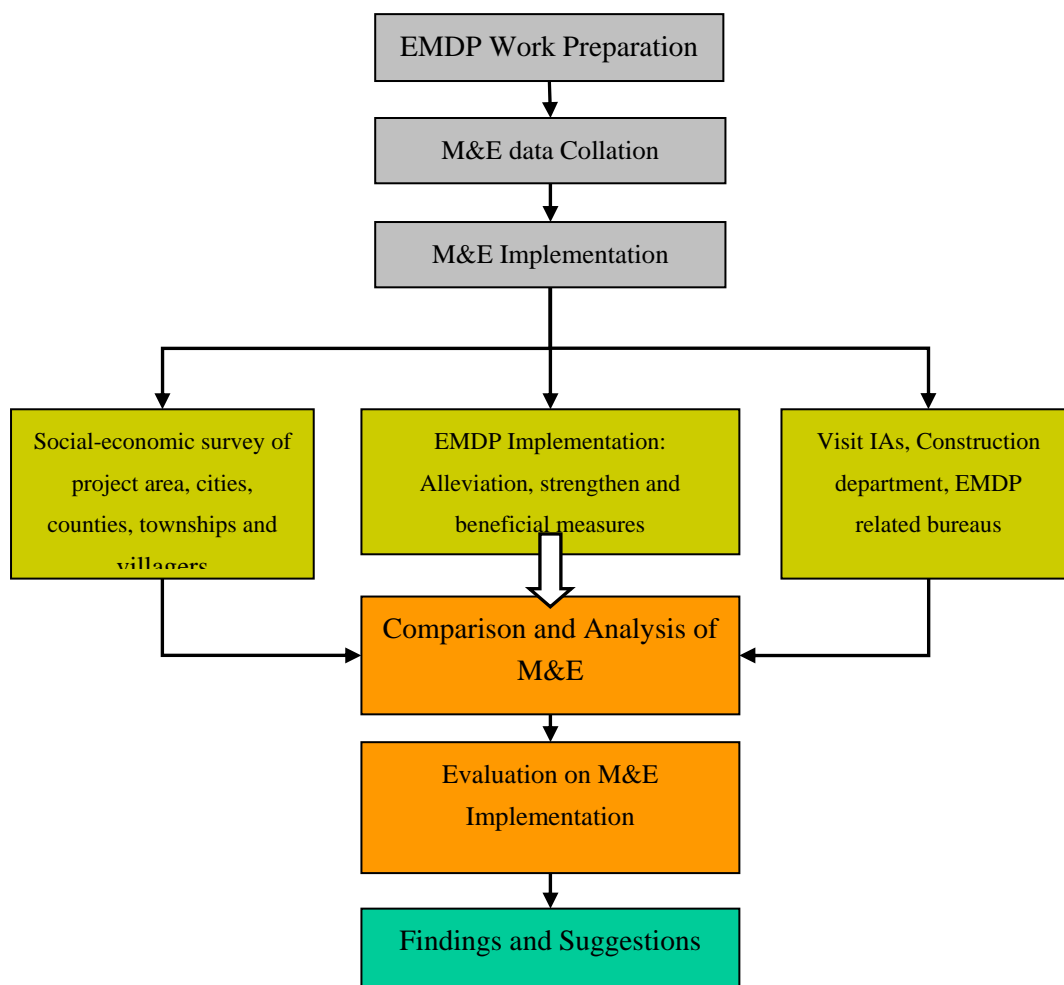


Chart 2-1 Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E

2.5. M&E Content

15. 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

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

17. **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, Kuitun 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.

18. **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.
19. **Special Group Interview:** The monitors conduct household surveys targeting special groups like households with female owners, poverty households.
20. **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

21. Kuitun 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	The project is constructed on the original road, thus no land acquisition and house demolishment is involved
2	Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid to do constructions on worship day; ➤ Promote ethnic culture knowledge to workers; ➤ Set up bilingual signs
4	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish and perfect the health management system in the construction sites ➤ Carry out public health specialist responsibility system ➤ Increasing public health safety propaganda

5	Traffic safety education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Around the topic of "civilized traffic, say goodbye to bad habits", in carry out the "field visit" police review activities; ➤ conscientiously carry out all kinds of road safety theme promotional activities
B	Enhancement Measures	
1	Employment of Local Labor Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Give preference to the local labor force to participate in construction ➤ Provide non-skilled jobs for local women and EM
2	Women's Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ further carry out the "new rural female demonstration village" construction, the fully implement the "female training project" ➤ Enhance women's employment training
3	Promote Public Participation	Organize focus group discussion for the approval of the project to listen to public opinions, and build up smooth feedback channel
4	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	Increase 150 buses and 9 new routes; the length of bus routes is 180 km, and the annual passages are 17.15 million. New bus routes will be built in the future
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	Green channel is built to help people have difficulties in livelihood, employment, enrollment, medical care, housing, and litigation.

6	Skills Training	Training 9257people, complete 2248 professional qualification certificates; complete 523 local training through relevant enterprises visiting. Works that have been provided includes chemical machinery, petroleum chemical and other more than 60 type of works
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	Stipulate in construction contracts the use of local materials such as concrete, sand, gypsum

3.1. The Implementation of Mitigation Measures

3.1.1. Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction

22. The construction can bring pollutions like noise, dust and waste, which lead adverse influence to nearby residents. 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) Optimization design. The construction departments should closely exam the design before the construction through field visiting and document review, in order to optimize the design and minimize the adverse influences.

(2) Publicity in advance. Road construction departments should report project condition, working period, and possible influences to construction bureau, streets/communities in project area. They should bulletin project name, nature, scope, and construction period in the construction sites to achieve the understanding of the surrounding residents.

(3) Establish fence. The construction departments established a special operating region with fence surround it, minimize the influence of noise and dust, as well as the potential safety hazard.

(4) Set up special route. Since the construction may shut down the entire road. Special channels with fence are provided for the residents live in the construction site to ensure the travel convenience.

(5) Set up Complaints window. The construction may produce inconvenience to nearby residents. In order to avoid misunderstanding and eliminate contradictions, road construction departments set up a complain

window, and equipped with bilingual translation. All the inhabitants affected by road construction can complain construction departments through that window. The construction departments should solve the problem in limited time.



Picture 3-1 The construction site

3.1.2. Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities

23. In order to avoid interference to minority community and unnecessary conflicts, the construction sites are far away from the Mosque temple for at least 500 m.
24. 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.
25. 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 solve the problem on time to avoid any

misunderstanding.

3.1.3. Public Health

26. 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.

(1) Establish and perfect the health management system in construction sites. A canteen food hygiene licensing system has been set up in construction sites. The dining rooms construction sites shall comply with the relevant provisions, and achieve hygiene license before engaging in food production and processing activities.

(2) Public health specialist responsibility system. The construction departments should hire full-time health management staffs in responsible of health management of dining room and accommodation in construction site.

(3) Enhance the education on public health. Multiple types of health education activities should be adapted by the construction departments to publicity and popularize knowledge about food hygiene safety and infectious disease prevention.

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

(1) Kuitun CDC held series lecture on HIV/AIDS targeting different people before the women's day. Teaching object mainly are entertainment owners, community service industry owners as well as women cadres. A total of

160 people attended the lectures.

(2) Kuitun city HIV/AIDS prevention and control teacher-training class: From 2011 January 13 to 14, "Kuitun HIV/AIDS prevention and control teacher-training class" was held in CDC meeting room sponsored by Kuitun CDC. A total of 104 people attended the training.

3.1.4. Traffic Safety Education

28. Conscientiously carry out all kinds of theme promotion activity. Focus on the new issued and released laws and regulations like “ the amendments to the criminal law of the People's Republic of China (8)” and “Decision on modifying the ‘road traffic safety law of the People's Republic” by the National People's Congress” and so on.

3.2.The Implementation of Benefit Enhancement Measures

3.2.1. Employment of Local Labor Force

29. The local residents are encouraged to participate in the project, and the project office tried to benefit to local people as well as militarize the adverse influences. According to the director in Kuitun civil company, the construction team gives preference to local labor forces to take part in the construction. There is a team organized by 20 male Uyghur in charge of the transportation of sand and stones in the construction sites.

30. At the same time, the construction team actively absorbs the women and local residents, providing non-skilled jobs for them like catering and cleaning, which bring a lot of benefit for local people.

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

31. Up to this monitoring, Kuitun Women's Federation actively took actions to promote the employment for women:

(1) Using the unique projects to increase women's employment. Some EM women were selected for visiting program to find out traditional handcraft items. 100 surplus female labor forces have achieved employment.

(2) Enhance the skill training. 53 women from urban area attended the free housekeeping training, and other 703 women attended vocational skill training. 2584 women have achieved employment.

(3) Carefully carry out small assure loan fiscal interest discount work for women, sent 7 female federation cadres to participate in small assure loan training, and small assure loan promoting conference to train the staffs from townships, streets, villages, women's federation leaders in communities. A total of 12.88 million Yuan of loan is delivered to 103 women to them to achieve employment and venture.

3.2.3. Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation

32. There are 150 buses, 9 bus lines in Kuitun city now. The length of bus lines is 180 km. There are 17.15 million passengers per year. The construction of ADB financed road project has improved the road condition in Kuitun dramatically. Kuitun Bus Company also works out a set of management plan for improvement the coverage of public transportation. It is planned to add 3 to 5 buses every year, and explore new bus route to cover the new project area.

3.2.4. Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

33. Kuitun city tries to help people with difficulties in livelihood, employment, enrollment, medical care, housing, and litigation.

34. Kuitun city strictly implement the superior documents and combined with their own actual features to conduct and implement of the " Kuitun enforcement regulation on Guaranteeing Urban Residents' Minimum Standard of Living", "Medical treatment interim measures for Minimum life guarantee people " "Interim measures on Guaranteeing rural Residents' Minimum Standard of Living ", "Kuitun city housing security work plan and task decomposition", "Kuitun city low-income housing situation household survey work plan", " implementation of Kuitun low-rent housing guarantee measure". The government guarantees the preferential policies are implemented in supporting activities, ensure each citizens can feel the concern and love from party and government.

(1) Social security supporting to improve the coverage of social security. Since this year, the city issued minimum life guarantee for 4773 households with 10802 people by allocating 2047000 Yuan (181 Yuan per person and 72000 Yuan heating fee for "Sanwu" people. Issue the rural minimum living guarantee to 228 households with 930 people by allocating 65244 Yuan. During the Spring Festival, minimum life guarantee eligibility people can obtain subsidy of 150 Yuan per person. Visit 100 poor households before the festival, issuing consolation money of 20000 Yuan.

(2) Employment supporting. Kuitun city should build nodes among labor security staffs, employment service centers, training center, and professional skill appraisal agencies in the streets and communities to formulate employment service cooperation network. The government also should develop domestic service, health care services, cultural entertainment services. Employment priority should be given to laid-off workers, "zero employment" family, and disabled people who have difficulties to achieve employment. 2600 job were provided in 2009, including 200 jobs in public welfare. 4000 people achieved employment, and 8000 person complete the job training. Registered urban

unemployment rate is controlled within 2.5%.

(3) Subsidy supporting. According "Kuitun enforcement regulation on Guaranteeing Urban Residents' Minimum Standard of Living", the rural Minimum Standard of Living is 1080 Yuan/year, urban Minimum Standard of Living is 1680 Yuan/year. City financial paid 15 Yuan a month of grain and oil food subsidies and 12 Yuan of fuel subsidies monthly to Minimum Standard person. The government further improves the medical condition Kuitun Huiminjikun hospital, invests 9 million Yuan for the construction of 3 health service center and township health center, improves the street health service center, and the health service function of community health service station. The access and expense of the medical care have been paid special attention to. Up to now, 5658 people have enjoyed the outpatient service medical treatment, 356 people enjoyed medical treatment in hospital. This year the government plans to invest 52 million Yuan to construct 800 sets of low-rent housing with 40000 square meters. The construction will start soon. 73 homeless people obtained subsidy from the government, and 13 of them received serious illness treatment.

(4) Education supporting. The government strict implements "one fee system" and "two exemptions one subsidy" policy in the compulsory education stage, improves the education supporting measures, and prohibit chaotic fees, ensure that public enjoy the right of fair education. Student financial assistance management center has been established to help poor students to complete their studies, through the many kinds of channels fees reduction, fees exemption, fees help, and award and so on.

3.2.5. Skills Training

35. Up to this 2011, the employment training for urban and rural area in Kuitun has achieved significant performance. 5276 people have achieved

employment with the completion rate of 121.6%. 9257 people have participated in the skill trainings with the completion rate of 115.7%. 2248 certifications have been obtained the completion rate of 106%.

(1) In order to transfer the rural surplus labor forces, the government tried to improve their skills and discover better jobs for them. Trainings on welders and Chinese style pastry are organized for Ganqi village in Kuitun city.

(2) Taking the annual skill training activity as an opportunity, the government paid special attention to the quality of the training. Scheduled training is promoted in the process. By investigating the employment demand of 7 enterprises in Kuitun economic and technological development zone like KeYuan chemical, Jinjiang chemical, Bingfeng investment and others, the scarce positions include 60 kinds of jobs such as chemical machinery, petroleum chemical industry. Though the coordination among each vocational college, teachers were sent to the enterprises to help them build skill training center.

3.2.6. Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

36. 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.

4. Findings and Suggestions

4.1. Findings

(1) Each component of EMDP has been implemented smoothly, and achieved expected performance. The project brought certain benefit for Kuitun, and actions have been taken to avoid the adverse influence. The project has obtained local residents' universal welcome.

(2) The implementation of EMDP has started according to the process arrangement of the project. There is no delay of the schedule.

(3) The construction work gave fully consideration to the belief and custom of local EM. Multiple measures have been taken to avoid the inconvenience to local residents.

(3) The project construction provides job opportunities for local residents; thereby. It has been found in this monitoring that local residents can run own business along the constructive road that promotes the development of local economic.

4.2. Suggestions

(1) Continue to carry out the measures in EMDP to ensure that the construction meet the expected performance. Some measures of EMDP have been implemented in the construction and still need to continue in strict accordance with the content of the plan.

(2) Continue to strengthen the public participation, especially participation of EM. Open and transparent measures can ensure that the local residents and EM participate in the project, reduce the risks of the project construction, and

bring benefits to local residents.

(3) 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.

(4) The government should continue to organize skill trainings for local residents, especially for women, and enhance the support for employment and vulnerable groups to improve the production and living standards of local residents.