



Social Monitoring Report

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

For Xinjiang Project Management Office

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Asian Development Bank

ADB Financed Project

Ethnic Minority Development Plan Monitoring Report

Turpan Roads and Environmental Improvement

Component Of

Xinjiang Urban Transportation and Environmental

Improvement Project

(Draft)

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR RESETTLEMENT,

HOHAI UNIVERSITY

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Contents

ADB Financed Project	1
1. Project Summary in Affected Areas	- 5 -
1.1. Project Description.....	- 5 -
1.2. Project Progress.....	2
1.3. Socio-Economic Profile of Turpan City and Project Areas.....	3
2. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation	5
2.1. EMDP M&E Agencies	5
2.2. M&E Mission.....	5
2.3. M&E Method	6
2.4. Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E.....	7
2.5. M&E Content	8
2.6. M&E Implementation	8
3. Measures and Implementation of EMDP	10
3.1. The Implementation of Mitigation Measures	13
3.1.1. <i>Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition</i>	13
3.1.2. <i>Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction</i> ...	14
3.1.3. <i>Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities</i>	16
3.1.4. <i>Public Health</i>	17
3.1.5. <i>Traffic Safety Education</i>	19
3.2. The Implementation of Benefit Enhancement Measures	22
3.2.1. <i>Employment of Local Labor Force</i>	22
3.2.2. <i>Encouragement on Women's Participation and Expand of Employment</i>	24
3.2.3. <i>Promote Public Participation</i>	25
3.2.4. <i>Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation</i>	25
3.2.5. <i>Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups</i>	26
3.2.6. <i>Skills Training for ME</i>	28
3.2.7. <i>Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources</i>	30
4. Findings and Suggestions	31
4.1. Findings.....	31
4.2. Suggestions	32

Tables

Table 1-1 The scale of proposed road construction	- 2 -
Table 1-2 The implementation processes	3
Table 3-1 The content of this M&E of EMDP	11
Table 3-2 The comparison between proposed land use in resettlement plan and actual land use	14
Table 3-3 The comparison between planned and actual implementation performances of <i>Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts</i>	16
Table 3-4 The comparison between plan and actual effect of public health and safety protection.....	19
Table 3-5 Traffic Safety Education Activities held by Turpan city traffic police brigade from 2009 to 2011	20
Table 3-6 The sitting of road and traffic signs in Turpan city area	21
Table 3-7 The comparison between plan and actual effect of Traffic Safety Education	22
Table 3-8 The employment of local labor forces in different project contract periods	23
Table 3-9 The comparison between plan and actual effect of employment of local labor forces.....	24
Table 3-10 The comparison between plan and actual effect of women's participation.....	错误！未定义书签。
Table 3-11 The basic operation situation of new route	26
Table 3-12 The comparison between plan and actual effect of Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation	26

Pictures

Picture 3-1 The staffs from Turpan CDC are promoting epidemic disease prevention knowledge.....	18
Picture 3-2 The promoting activity held by Turpan women's federation	19
Picture 3-3 The policemen on duty in the sun	22
Picture 3-4 Handcraft Training for Female EM.....	24
Picture 3-5 Turpan Civil administration staffs visit affected valuable groups ...	28
Picture 3-6 Agricultural planting skill training for local ME	29
Picture 3-7 The local materials placed Road construction site	30

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 Summary in Affected Areas

1.1. Project Description

1. Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project is one of the components of ADB financed project-Xinjiang Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project.
2. The roads in original plan locate in the old city, involving with large amount of demolishment and significant resettlements. After the adjustment by Turpan project office, the proposed 14 roads were reduced to 12, in which 3 roads belong to old city and 9 roads belongs to new city. Though the adjustment of the project plan, the quantity of the house demolish was decreased and the influenced of resettlement was reduced.
3. The actual construction items of the Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project include: (1) Road component, total of 12 urban roads with the total length of 21.834 km will be constructed. Among them, 3 roads (Wenhuaxi Road, Donghuan Road and Yucai Road) are in the old city with the total length of 3.123 km; and 9 roads (Huoyanshan Road, Luzhou Road, Sichou Road, ChanyeYuan Road, Gaoxinchang Road, Xinxinfu Road, Xinguangming Road, Xinmunaer Road, Xibaizikelike Road) are in the new city with the total length of 18.711 km. the actual scale of road construction and new road maintenance equipment can be seen in table 1-1. (2) Sanitation facilities project, new facilities will be supported, including 11 public toilets, 26 rubbish collection houses, 502 dustbin, 130 garbage bins, 5 Waste compression cars, 2 street sprinklers and 4 road sweepers.

Table 1-1 The scale of proposed road construction

NO.	Name	Width (m)	Length (Km)	Area (Hectare)	Location
1	Yucai Road	12	0.541	0.5935	Old city
2	Donghuan Road	41	1.539	6.8866	Old city
3	Wenhuaxi Road	39	1.043	4.8577	Old city
4	Huoyanshan Road	30	3.866	13.3595	New city
5	ChanyeYuan Road	30	0.854	2.4668	New city
6	Xinguangming Road	30	2.466	6.4898	New city
7	Xinguangming Road	30	1.962	5.2997	New city
8	Luzhou Road	30	0.979	2.4536	New city
9	Xibaizikelike Road	20	1.145	2.17	New city
10	Munaer Road	30	1.751	4.3047	New city
11	Sichou Road	30	3.843	12.2597	New city
12	Xinxinfu Road	30	1.845	5.4833	New city
Total	352		21.834	66.6249	

1.2. Project Progress

- The proposal, feasibility study report, and the preliminary design of the project have been approved by Development and Reform Commission of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on March 22rd 2010, June 8st 2010 and November 29th. The implementation processes can be seen in table 1-2.

Table 1-2 The implementation processes

NO.	Project document	Responsible agencies	Time
1	Project Proposal	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Mar 22rd, 2010
2	The approval of feasibility report	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Jun 8 th , 2010
3	The approval of the preliminary design of the project	Xinjiang Development and Reform Commission	Nov 29 th , 2010 年
4	Permission Notes for Location of Renmin Road	Turpan urban planning administration bureau	Aus 15 th , 2010
5	Construction Project Land Permit	Turpan urban planning administration bureau	Sept 1 st , 2010
6	Construction Project Planning Permit	Turpan urban planning administration bureau	Aus 15 th , 2010

5. Three civil contract packages will be finished in the Turpan Urban Transposition and Environment Improvement Project. Up to this monitoring, 90% of these three civil contract packages have been completed, and the investment has reached 71%.

1.3. Socio-Economic Profile of Turpan City and Project Areas

6. Turpan is located in the middle-east of XUAR, southern slope of Bogda peak, Tian Shan and the middle of Turpan Basin. 312 national road, Tuwu highway, Lanxin Railway and Southern Xinjiang Railway are important channels to connect Xinjiang with inland, central Asia and Southern-Northern Xinjiang. The total territory of Turpan is 16,000 km². Turpan's population consists of 27 nationalities, including Uygur, Hans, Hui, and so on. The length is 262 km from northern southern, and the width is 90 km. Turpan is the administrative center of the Turpan region, where is 187 km away from Urumchi.
7. Turpan is traffic throat of the Silk Road pass, and it is also world famous tourist attraction and noted historic city. Turpan has abundant tourist resources, including 27 key cultural object protection units of Autonomous region level, and 65 of city level. Grape Valley is one of the "National

4A-Level Scenic Area". Turpan is named as "China Excellent Tourism City" in 1999, and is awarded as "Historical and cultural city of Autonomous region" in 2004. "Karez- Grape Valley-Flaming Mountain Scenic Area" was named as "Autonomous region scenery district".

8. The urban area of Turpan is 14.9 km². There are 3 street offices, 2 townships, 60 administrative villages and 18 urban communities in Turpan. In 2006, the annual production value was CNY 2.99 billion, increased by 20.2% from 2005. The local financial income was CNY 247 million (excluding fund), increased by 31%.

2. EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1. EMDP M&E Agencies

9. 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 “Turpan 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

10. 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

11. **Documentation Investigation:** M&E will systematically gather and analyze any documents related to the implementation of EMDP, including summary reports, statistics, and special research.
12. **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.
13. **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.
14. **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.
15. **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.

16. **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.
17. **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

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

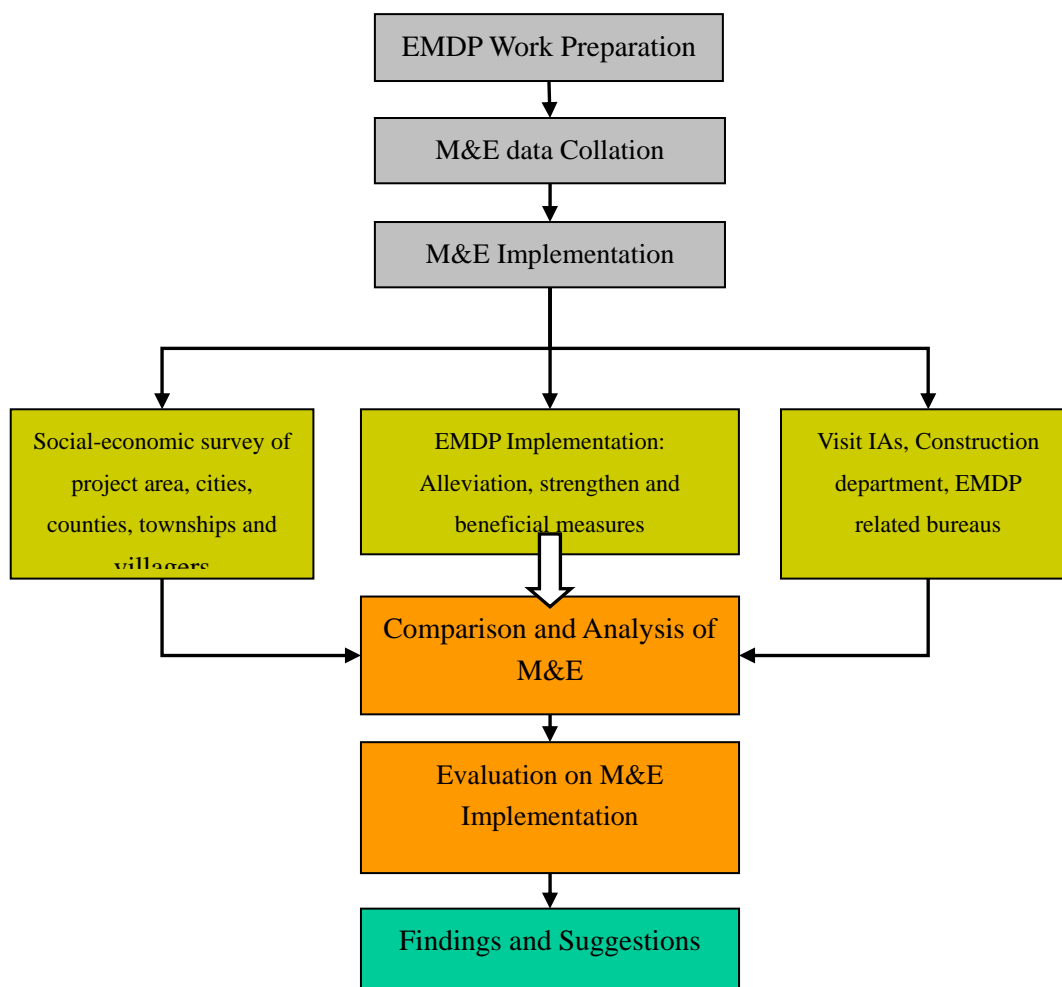


Chart 2-1 Technical Procedure of EMDP M&E

2.5. M&E Content

19. 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

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

21. **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, Turpan 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.

22. **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.
23. **Special Group Interview:** The monitors conduct household surveys targeting special groups like households with female owners, poverty households.
24. **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

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

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

NO.	Action Plan	Measures	Monitoring Indicators
A Mitigation Measures			
1	Optimized Design to Minimize the Impacts of Land Acquisition and House Demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare RP in consultation with AP and EM ➤ In-depth consideration of design alternatives/alignments/and use of government land where possible to minimize impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of ethnic minorities receiving compensation and /or being resettled. ➤ Number of appeals and grievances related to resettlement by ethnic minorities
2	Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure construction machines are correctly operated, with special attention to noise mitigation. ➤ Ensure farmland, grassland and trees are not damaged in any way. ➤ Establish temporary waste-collection sites in the project construction area to avoid environmental pollution. ➤ Ensure all relevant environmental, occupational safety and health standards are met by the contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complaints by residents, regarding project construction disturbances ➤ Satisfaction levels on waste collection and site cleanliness by residents who live in the project area
3	Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restrictions on the contractors from undertaking project construction on Fridays within 500 meters of any mosque. ➤ Awareness-raising about the tradition and culture of ethnic minorities for construction workers with involvement the Commission for Ethnic and Religious Affairs. ➤ Use of vocational interpreters to facilitate communication ➤ Among the units involved in the project construction and local ethnic minorities/workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of complaints from ethnic minorities, as a result of the project construction; ➤ The extent of acquaintance of ethnic knowledge
4	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of waste bins in the construction area, waste collection and transportation procedures, and provision of on-site toilets for men and women. ➤ Air pollution measures such as dust dampening. ➤ Contract with YCDC to implement a health action plan to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, STIs and other diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness efforts targeted at EMs ➤ Numbers of EMs reporting improvements in health
5	Traffic safety education	➤ Bilingual Road signs	➤ Numbers participating in traffic

NO.	Action Plan	Measures	Monitoring Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traffic safety education to communities and schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> safety education disaggregated by age and gender ➤ traffic accident rate of Ems
B Enhancement Measures			
1	Employment of Local Labor Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local government to consult fully with project construction units, organize skills training, and recommend available local villagers, especially local ethnic minorities for the available positions for project construction work. Priority for unskilled work to be given to local ethnic minorities and women. ➤ The Women's Federation will advocate for local women to obtain skills training and organize their participation in skills training related to project construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Skilled and un-skilled job opportunities and the average wage level for EM groups disaggregated by gender
2	Women's Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project has set a target of 30% direct female ethnic minority employment. 50% of project training is to be undertaken by women. ➤ The WF will provide training to women on income-generating activities, and especially on the tourism industry, such as food preparation and handicraft making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of EM women provided training ➤ Number of job opportunities and average wage level of Em women in construction and operation period
3	Promote Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Full disclosure and implementation of the participation plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Time and site of the consultation activities ➤ Numbers of Em participants ➤ Focus of appeals ➤ Number of grievances successfully addressed
4	Expand the Coverage Area of Bus Corporation and Taxi Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of bus and taxi service corporation expansion plans to increase service areas and service new resettlement areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of new bus services to EM areas ➤ Coverage to new resettlement area, and project lanes and roads in EM areas ➤ Number of EM passengers per day ➤ The bus fuel consumption per 100 km
5	Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PMU to give priority to vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities in project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of EM households receiving assistance

NO.	Action Plan	Measures	Monitoring Indicators
		employment, associated services related to project construction such as catering, and skills training, etc. After project completion, the Turpan Environmental Protection Department will endeavor to employ these persons in infrastructure maintenance such as roadside planting and cleaning work.	
6	Skills Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training in accommodation services, tour guiding, food preparation and ethnic culture showcasing. ➤ Training in ethnic arts and handicrafts. ➤ Training on Chinese language. ➤ Training on driving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of EM people trained disaggregated by gender ➤ Types of training undertaken by EM and disaggregated by gender ➤ Cost of training for courses undertaken by EM
7	Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stipulate in construction contracts the use of local materials and service providers as much as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of EM local enterprises participating in the Project ➤ Consumption from the local market ➤ Job opportunities for EM people generated by the Project

3.1. The Implementation of Mitigation Measures

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

26. The comparison of planned and actual land use can be seen in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 The comparison between proposed land use in resettlement plan and actual land use

Unit: Mu

Item		Proposed land use	Actual land use	Change
Collective land	Arable land	5.57	32.976	+27.406
	Vegetable field	19.2	0	-19.2
	Orchard	163.62	59.2935	-104.3265
	Homestead	102.83	40.647	-62.183
	Sub-total	291.22	132.9165	-158.3035
State-owned land	Constructive field	19.44	108.804	+89.364
	Unused land	292.99	629.0115	+336.0215
	Sub-total	312.43	737.8155	+425.3855
Total		603.65	870.732	+267.082

27. Compared with the proposed LA area and LA type in resettlement plan, the actual LA area and LA type have changed significantly. The main reason is:

28. The construction bureau of Turpan changed the content of this project based on the adjustment of urban planning. The scale of the road component has been changed from 10 roads of 22.76 km (10 roads are in old city and 4 roads are in new city) to 12 roads of 22.39 km (3 roads are in old city: Yucai Road, Donghuan Road, and Wenhua west Road, and 9 roads are in new city: Huoyanshan Road, Luzhou Road, Sichou Road, ChanyeYuan Road, Gaoxinchang Road, Xinxinfu Road, Xinguangming Road, Xinmunaer Road, Xibaizikelike Road). Due to the changes of project content and locations, the actual LA area and LA type have changed significantly compared with the original plan.

3.1.2. Eliminate and Mitigate Negative Impacts Caused by Project Construction

29. 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:

- During the period of 00: 00—08: 00, the construction is forbidden near residences and schools in order to reduce the influence of noisy to residents and students. Security guard duties have been set up in crossroads, population centralized location, school road and villages crossed by transport vehicles.
- Strengthening the management on health, public security, and environmental protection on the construction sites. Improving the promotion, supervision and management on environmental protection among workers. Hanging construction signs, identifying the construction name, project director, construction permit and complaint telephone numbers to accept the supervisions of the society.
- When doing construction near sensitive spot, an access road will be built for passages. The road will be 1m away from the construction site with good road condition. The informational sign about directions will be put 2m in the front of intersections to keep the safety of passages.
- Finishing the construction of each pass ways, road connections and safety signs before road running. Besides, these signs should in accordance with original street views and keep the compatibility of landscape.
- In order to ensure the cemetery relocation work, a leader group has been established to confirm cemetery relocation policies, compensation standards and relocation plans, to publish relocation announcement, to convince the affected families, and to manage the cemetery excavation.
- It is strictly prohibited to disorderly dump the waste in the construction adopt the fixed deposit, and timely outbound disposition is adapted to avoid the pollution of the soil.
- The ethnic minority population in Turpan is large, thus the local custom

and habits should be considered in the process of construction. Since there are many Mosques along the constructive road, it is prohibited to use high-noise equipments when ethnic minorities worship.

- Implementing automobile emissions detection system, and limit or prohibit vehicles that exceed emission limitations.

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

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

3.1.3. Alleviate the Disturbances to the Ethnic Communities

30. 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.
31. 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

32. In each project section, the health safety measures taken construction organizations include: setting fixed dustbins and rubbish dump sites on construction area, centralized processing all living garbage and constructive garbage, clearing rubbish dump sites on a regular basis, prohibiting throw living garbage anywhere, ensuring the environmental sanitation of the construction camps; covering transport lime, ballast, cement which vehicles are easy to produce dust with tarpaulin, preventing air pollution; setting up a certain number of public toilet according to the need, prohibiting defecating indiscriminately; taking dust prevention measures.

33. Local CDC and the women's federations department have taken a series of practical and effective measures to control the growth and propagation of infectious diseases through the assistance, support and cooperation of project office and contractor.

(1) In order to ensure the environment health of construction sites, special staffs are assigned by construction contractor to take responsibility of sterilization work, especially disinfection and sterilization work of the public facilities.

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

(3) With the cooperation of municipal public security bureau, education bureau, the women's federation, and a number of other departments, Turpan CDC constantly improves and standardizes AIDS/STD prevention

and control management system; strengthen the construction of AIDS/STD prevention mechanism; improve the specialist is responsible for HIV initial screen laboratories and epidemic network management. Regular AIDS/STD tests are held to new workers in the construction site, and face-to-face explain AIDS/STD prevention knowledge for them in order to improve their awareness and self-protection capability of AIDS/STD prevention.



Picture 3-1 The staffs from Turpan CDC are promoting epidemic disease prevention knowledge

(4) Female cadres from Turpan women's federation propagandize AIDS prevention and control knowledge among women, minimizing the damage on individual, family and social caused by AIDS. The cognitive level on AIDS among women is improvement, and their self protection consciousness and ability are enhanced. By 2010, the popularizing rate of AIDS prevention knowledge among the cadres in women's federation reached 90%, and that is 85% among urban female residents and 80% among rural female residents. At the same time, "face-to-face" educational activities are held among women aged between 15 and 49, promoting related knowledge for HIV/AIDS prevention and control for communities, families and individuals.

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

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



Picture 3-2 The promoting activity held by Turpan women's federation

3.1.5. Traffic Safety Education

34. It has be found that, since the implementation of the project, Turpan city traffic police brigade has distributed more than 40000 pieces of road safety leaflets and traffic police cards, more than 150 pieces of propaganda CDs, more than 1900 books of driver training materials, 950 copies of

propaganda pictorials, 40 suspension safety education banners, 60 times of safety regulations consultations, and 30 road safety lectures in the whole year of 2009. More than 30000 pieces of road safety leaflets and traffic police cards, more than 120 pieces of propaganda CDs, more than 1000 books of driver training materials, 700 copies of propaganda pictorials, 70 suspension safety education banners, 50 times of safety regulations consultations, and 20 road safety lectures in the whole year of 2010. More than 25000 pieces of road safety leaflets and traffic police cards, more than 100 pieces of propaganda CDs, more than 270 books of driver training materials, 360 copies of propaganda pictorials, 14 suspension safety education banners, 28 times of safety regulations consultations, and 20 road safety lectures in the whole year of 2011.

Table 3-5 Traffic Safety Education Activities held by Turpan city traffic police brigade from 2009 to 2011

NO.	Traffic Safety Education Activities	The scale of Activities		
		2009	2010	2011
1	Road safety leaflets and traffic police cards	40000	30000	25000
2	propaganda CDs	150	120	100
3	driver training materials	1900	1000	270
4	propaganda pictorials	950	700	360
5	suspension safety education banner	40	70	14
6	safety regulations consultation desk	60	50	28
7	road safety lectures	30	20	20

35. Up to this monitoring, there are a total of 35 transportation accidents in 2011, 15 fatalities, 31 injured people, and 40900 Yuan of economic loss. The four indexes of road traffic accident compared with the same period of

last year: traffic accident reduced 2 cases, decreasing by 5.14%; the number of death reduced 3, falling by 16.67%; the number of injured person reduce 1, falling by 3.13%; and the economic loss decreased 400 Yuan, reducing by 0.97%.

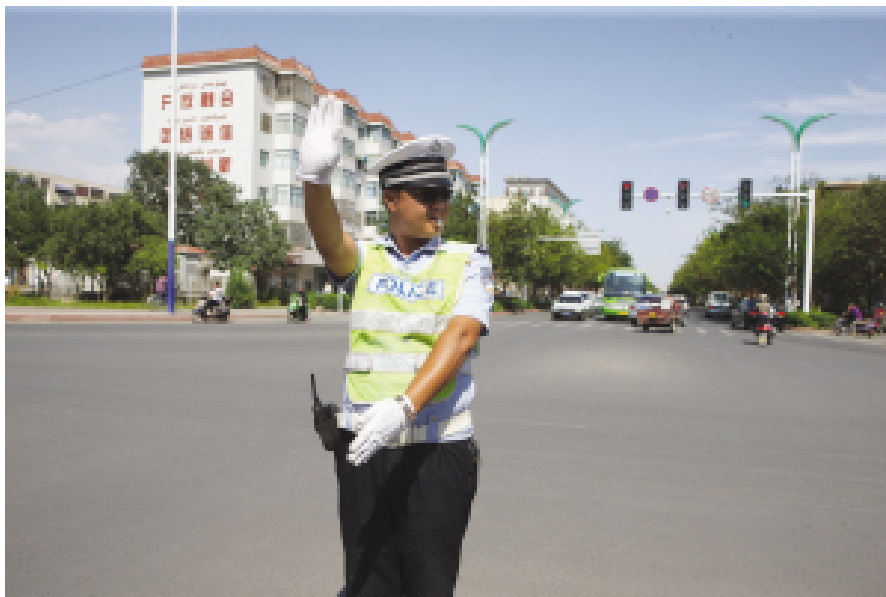
36. According to this field investigation, Turpan city constantly perfect the settings of urban road traffic sign in recent years. There are hospital & school indicators, road signs, traffic lights, triangular (round) signs, pavement signs, etc within city area. They are all bilingual signs of Chinese and Uygur language. The sitting of road and traffic signs in city area can be seen in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6 The sitting of road and traffic signs in Turpan city area

Road	Hospital & school indicators	Road signs	Traffic lights	Triangular (round) signs	Pavement signs
Luzhong Road	4	6	4	16	4
Gangchang Road	/	6	7	18	6
Laocheng Road	10	9	6	18	6
Wenhua Road	/	4	2	16	2
Bozikelike Road	2	5	4	15	4
Muna'er Road	/	1	/	/	/
Donghuan Road	/	4	/	/	/
Xihuan Road	/	4	/	2	/
"Army-Mass cooperation" Road	/	1	/	/	/
Total	16	40	23	85	22

Table 3-7 The comparison between plan and actual effect of Traffic Safety Education

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



Picture 3-3 The policemen on duty in the sun

3.2. The Implementation of Benefit Enhancement Measures

3.2.1. Employment of Local Labor Force

37. Since the project has started, the construction departments try to hire local residents, especially the land acquisition households, for temporary job

according to the requirement of project owners. When hire non-skilled workers, ethnic minorities and women will be considered in privilege under the same condition. Since the main duties of women are house works, including laundry, cooking and children and older people care, they do not have much time to work outside. It has been found in this monitoring that the construction departments adapted following measures to absorb the local labor force:

- ◆ Holding pre-employment safety education and simple skill training for local labors;
- ◆ Signing temporary employment contract with them according to the working period;
- ◆ Providing wages of 180~400 Yuan/person/day to different jobs. Normally, the local residents can obtain 2000~3000 Yuan salary per month. The payment can be daily or monthly.

38. The situation about recruitment of local labor forces can be seen in Table 3-8.

Table 3-8 The employment of local labor forces in different project contract periods

Contract periods	The recruitment of local labors					The standard of salary		
	Time	EM		Han		Type of Job	Salary (Yuan/day)	
		Male	fem ale	Male	Fem ale		Male	Female
A16	2011.5.1—2011.11.20 2012.3.10—2012.6.10	30	/	10	/	General Worker	130	/
						Skilled worker	250	/
						Normal Worker	200	/
A17	2012.3.10—2012.6.10	10	/	120	5	Special worker	400	200
A18	2011.4. 5 to now	10	8	20	12	General Worker	320	180
						Skilled worker	360	220

Table 3-9 The comparison between plan and actual effect of employment of local labor forces

Planned measures	Found in this monitoring	Notes
Employment of local labor forces	Considering Ethnic minorities and women in privilege under the same condition; Providing wages of 180~400 Yuan/person/day to different jobs; Signing temporary employment contract with them according to the working period.	For example: subproject A16 contract hire 40 local male labor, in which 30 are Ems and 10 are Han. Working time is from May 1, 2011 to November 20, 2011; March 10, 2012 to June 10, 2012. Labor standard is divided into general worker, skilled worker and normal worker. The labor cost standard per person a day are respectively 130, 250, 200 Yuan.

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

39. Since the dependency of women on land is higher than men and the education level of women is lower than men, the construction departments tried to provide appropriate jobs for women in privilege to increase their income.



Picture 3-4 Handcraft Training for Female EM

40. It has been found in the field survey that the local women have participated in the construction work since the project started. Turpan project office and the Women's Federation organized relevant skill training for rural female

labor forces, especially to the women affect by land acquisition and house demolition. These women can take some supplementary and basic jobs in the construction sites such as measure or handy works.

3.2.3. Promote Public Participation

41. 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

42. Up to this monitoring, Turpan 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. Now there are 7 city bus lines with 24000 passengers per day. However, the passengers per day decreases by 156000 people and 6600 people compared with that in 2009 and 2010. That is caused by the rapid growth of private cars due to improvement of living standards and income in accordance with social-economic development. Meantime, Turpan Bus Company has expanded the coverage rate of bus lines to 82%.
43. To increase the transport links between the old and new city and to convenient the travel for residents along the routes, electric buses are used as leading transportation supply mode in 2012. Route 501 is built

between the old and new city, via the third elementary school, the first middle school, the Municipal party committee and so on. It anticipates having 22 bus of this type. 501-route is an important link between the old and new city. The basic operation situation can be seen in Table 3-10.

Table 3-10 The basic operation situation of new route

Route	Number	Length (Km)	Time of single way (hour)	Average speed (Km/h)	Times per day
501	22	6	0. 35	20--30	10

Table 3-11 The comparison between plan and actual effect of Expand the Coverage Area of Public Transportation

Planned measures	Found in this monitoring	Notes
Implementation of bus and taxi service corporation expansion plans to increase service areas and service new resettlement areas.	Take measures to ensure that the minority passengers catch bus on time, effectively improve ride environment, urban elderly preferential treatment scope and range is expanding constantly, increase traffic contact between the old and new city, purchase new vehicles and adjust the operation pattern	Carry on strict examination to retention vehicles in departures and destinations; speed up the service frequency; ensure that the minority passengers catch bus on time; Invested 140000 Yuan to load cold fan system in all operational vehicle car, effectively improving the ride environment; provide bus cards for nearly 6000elders; open up bus route 501 between old and new city; renew 15 buses

3.2.5. Strengthen Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

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

(1) There are 15 vulnerable households with 49 people in Turpan project. The project office consulted with construction departments to solve the temporary employment of vulnerable groups. Currently, 19 people from 6 households 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 180 to 400 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, and has helped 33 people from the AHs find jobs in the construction sites. The salary is between 180 to 400 Yuan per day. The earth-work is handled by some local labors after consulting with construction departments.

(3) Turpan Labor Bureau provides all kinds of skilled training for local APs such as cultivation, driving and automobile service, promoting the change of their lifestyle. 13 people from poverty families are recommended to work in construction sites after consulting with construction departments.



Picture 3-5 Turpan Civil administration staffs visit affected valuable groups

3.2.6. Skills Training for ME

45. The specific types of work provided by Turpan related departments to rural surplus EM labor forces includes: masonry work, methane production worker, tractor driver, farm machinery repair, nurse, housekeeping, elder care, bake complete sheep, big dish production, Nang production, Zhuafan production, thin skin steamed stuffed bun making, baking steamed stuffed bun making, baking steamed stuffed bun making, embroidery, Uygur hat production, nursing patient and facility agriculture planting, breeding, etc. 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 。

46. At the same time, the city women's federations organized development orientation trainings for minority women. For example, vocational skills trainings that suitable for women features such as hairdressing and beauty are provided by WenQianguli Hairdressing & Beauty center according to the market demand and the characteristics of women to improve their ability to enter the labor market and adapt to the ability of professional change.
47. By the monitoring, the relevant departments have organized more than 3000 studies and trainings for women, helping them improve labor skills and increase employment opportunities. Especially, the municipal women's federation held of 120 for three days of scientific and technological knowledge training rural women on January 22, 2012, which has received the good effect.



Picture 3-6 Agricultural planting skill training for local ME

3.2.7. Utilization of Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

48. 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.
49. 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.



Picture 3-7 The local materials placed Road construction site

4. Findings and Suggestions

4.1. Findings

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

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

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

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