



Social Monitoring Report

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Prepared by Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company, Xinjiang Branch for
the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Government and the Asian Development Bank

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Asian Development Bank

**Fuhai County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental
Improvement Project**

**EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation Report
Report No. 3**

**Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,
Xinjiang Branch
July 2014**

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CONTENTS

1	OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AND LOCAL REGION.....	3
1.1	OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT	3
1.1.1	MAIN COMPONENTS IN THE PROJECT	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
1.1.2	PROGRESS OF PROJECT WORKS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
1.2	PROJECT INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
1.3	SOCIAL ECONOMY STATUS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
2	EMDP IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING & EVALUATING.....	5
2.1	INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL MONITORING FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	5
2.2	MISSION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	5
2.3	METHODS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	5
2.4	TECHNOLOGY ROAD FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING.....	6
2.5	CONTENT OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	7
2.6	IMPLEMENTATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATING	7
3	EMDP IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING & EVALUATING.....	8
3.1	IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT MEASURES.....	12
3.1.1	GUARANTEE OF WORKERS AND TECHNIQUE	12
3.1.2	GUARANTEE OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION	12
3.1.3	CAPACITY CONSTRUCTION	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.2	IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.....	13
3.2.1	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	13
3.2.2	ASKING FOR SUGGESTION ON THE LOCATION OF WASTE DISPOSAL PLANT ...	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.3	MEASURES FOR MINIMIZING NEGATIVE IMPACTS	14
3.3.1	OPTIMIZING THE PLAN TO TRY TO AVOID LAND EXPROPRIATION AND RESETTLEMENT	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.3.2	MITIGATING OR ELIMINATING DISTURBANCE AND INFLUENCE OF THE CONSTRUCTION	14
3.3.3	RESPECTING THE MINORITY TRADITIONS AND CUSTOM	15
3.3.4	PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH	15
3.3.5	CARRY OUT ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.3.6	EDUCATION OF ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS.....	16
3.4	STRENGTHENING POSITIVE IMPACTS.....	17
3.4.1	ABSORB THE LOCAL LABOR FORCE TO PARTICIPATE IN CONSTRUCTION	17
3.4.2	ORGANIZING SKILLS TRAINING	18
3.4.3	ENCOURAGE WOMEN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROJECT	18
3.4.4	INCREASE SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	19
3.4.5	UTILIZING LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND TRANSPORT RESOURCES	20
4	ASSESSMENT ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	32
4.1	ESTABLISHMENT AND CHANGE OF INSTITUTIONS	32
4.2	ASSESSMENT ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	33
5	PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS	34
5.1	DISCOVERY	34
5.2	SUGGESTIONS	34

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1-1	PROJECT COMPONENTS	3
TABLE 1-2	ACTUAL PROGRESS OF SUB-PROJECTS.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 1-3	PROJECT INVESTMENT COSTS OVERVIEW	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 3-1	ACTIONS OF EMDP	8
TABLE 3-2	IMPACTS ON LA OF OPTIMIZED DESIGN.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
TABLE 3-3	FUHAI TOWN SKILLS TRAINING.....	18
TABLE 4-1	COUNTIES PROJECT COORDINATION LEADING GROUP DIRECTORY	32

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 2-1 EVALUATING AND MONITORING ROAD FOR EMDP	6
FIGURE 3-1 DISCLOSURE FOR PMO INFORMATION	13
FIGURE 3-2 PROPAGANDA FOR AIDS	16
FIGURE 3-3 EDUCATION OF ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

1 Overview of the project And Local Region

1.1 Overview of the project

Fuhai County adjusted its overall planning, 3 of the planed building roads in Railway station area (Wenxing Road, Zongsi Road and Zongsan Road) were canceled, Which had adjusted into 9 roads' extension sections in Zhanqian Distrct(in front of train station), which are North extension section of Fumin Road, North extension section of Xinyang Road, Xiyi Road, West extension section of Maochang Road, West extension section of Wanfu Road, West extension section of Zhanqian Road, West extension section 1 and section 3 of Hengyi Road, West extension section 2 of Hengyi Road, North extension section of Zongyi Road, and Guangchang Road. The 5 roads extension in old town area and the other sub-components have remained the same as planned. ADB and the XJDRC had approved the adjustments of this project in March 2012.

The Project consists of the road construction, sewage treatment, and refuse disposal and central heating components. The components of the project are : (1)Road construction: Construction and expansion of 14 roads, with a total length of 10419.95m, together with lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment; (2)Sewage treatment: Construction of a 7,000m³/d sewage treatment plant, branch sewer pipes of 8,790m, 164 drainage manholes, an access road of 2.0km and 10KV power lines of 2.0km; (3) Refuse disposal component: Construction of a 60t/d refuse disposal system and operating equipment, 70 refuse collection points, 522 trash bins, an access road for 7,000m and 10KV power lines for 7.0km;(4)The Central heating Component: Reconstruction of primary and secondary heating networks for 7,946m. Details shown in table 1-1.

Table 1-1Project Components

Component	Brief description
Road Component	Construction and expansion of 14 roads, with a total length of 10419.95m, together with lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities, and maintenance equipment;
Sewage treatment	Construction of a 7,000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant, branch sewer pipes of 8,790m, 164 drainage manholes, an access road of 2.0km and 10KV power lines of 2.0km;
Refuse disposal	Construction of a 60t/d refuse disposal system and operating equipment, 70 refuse collection points, 522 trash bins, an access road for 7,000m and 10KV power lines for 7.0km;
Central heating	Reconstruction of primary and secondary heating networks for 7,946m, and the length of first part of network is 3015m, and the second is 4391m.

1.2 Socio-economic Profile

In 2013, Fuhai County achieved fixed asset investment of 1700.94 million, increased

by 3%, 1645.42 yuan from investment of city and town, increased by 6%. In terms of industry, the primary industry is insufficient in investment severely, only 268.27 million, decreased by 22.3%; the second industry increased the investment greatly with 454.35 million, increased by 63.4%; the tertiary industry achieved investment of 978.32 million, decreased by 4.9. The portion of tertiary industry is escalating gradually, and it has been a hard core of investment growth.

In terms of performance, the significant increasing point happens in five industries: manufacturing industry achieved investment of 166.03 million yuan, increased by 64.7%; the production and supply of electricity, fuel gas and water achieved 270.90 million, increased by 124.4%; financial industry achieved 6.46 million, increased by 258.9%; real estate industry achieved 529.10 million, increased by 152.9%; the investment of water conservancy, environment, public facility management achieved 234.36 million, increased by 173.5%.

The total output of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery is 950.14 million, increased by 12.33%, including 533.13 million of farming, increased by 22.07, 17.63 million of forestry, increased by 20.28%, 334.28 million of animal husbandry decreased by 0.39%, and 35.90million of fishery, increased by 4.12%. The services output of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery is 29.22 million, increased by 14.06.

Rural per capita net income is 9302 yuan, increased 1357yuan year on year.

By the end of 2014, county total population is 99428, increased 0.91% compared to last year, including urban population of 64912 with a gender ration of 1:0.97(33037 male and31875 female) and Corps population of 34516.In Fuhai County the birth rate is 14.22%, death rate is 10.33%, the natural population growth rate is 3.88 %

2 EMDP Implementation Monitoring & Evaluating

2.1 Monitoring & Evaluating Agency

Independent external monitoring for involuntary resettlement is prepared by Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering consultation company, Xinjiang Branch. Based on pertinent policies of ADB and the requirements on the external monitoring outline of minority national development plan, implementation effect of minority national development plan will be given an over-all supervision and evaluation.

2.2 Mission of the monitoring and evaluation

Based on ADB pertinent requirements, Independent external monitoring and evaluating agency of minority national development plan will focus on the implementation of the plan, mainly including:

- ◆ To prepare for implementing agency visitation and evaluation Work;
- ◆ To visiting and investigating Sampling household
- ◆ To visiting and investigating specific groups
- ◆ To report the problems in this monitoring to implementing agency and put forward pertinent advice.
- ◆ To do site surveys and interviews
- ◆ To prepare monitoring and evaluation report for minority national development plan

2.3 Methods for monitoring and evaluation

Literature survey :To systematically and targeted collect and verified the documents, agreements, statistical reports, data and other special investigations which related to implementation of minority national development plan;

Internal monitoring and analysis report: by reading the Internal monitoring and analysis report carefully to learn the implementation process and relevant issues and draw out feasible survey strategy and methods for monitoring and evaluating

Agency interviews: To interview the project owner and implementation units of minority national development plan(like Travel and Tourism Administration, Education Bureau, Women Federation, Labor Bureau, National Bureau of Religious Affairs) to understand the main measures they took, progress they got and the major issues raising in implementation period. Through field visits, monitoring agencies can make an evaluation on the implementing agencies capability of minority national development plan

Household survey: To interview affected minority house face to face to understand social and economic situation, restoration of livelihood, the implementation of minority national development plan, impacts and interests caused by the project, suggestions from minority households on minority national development plan;

Site observation: through Site observation on construction areas to learn implementation progress, measures and results, and for the issues founded in the investigation, external independent monitoring and evaluating agencies of minority national development plan will put forward pertinent suggestion and countermeasures.

Typical case study: the typical representative of minority households will be deeply investigated and interviewed to learn the economy restoration of typical cases, family income and expenditures and so on; To analysis and study the first hand information got through field investigation on the typical households (like single-parent families and poor families) to detect existing or potential problems and put forward suggestion and solutions.

2.4 Technology Road for Monitoring and Evaluating

Technology road mapping for monitoring and evaluating for minority national development plan will be seen in figure 2-1.

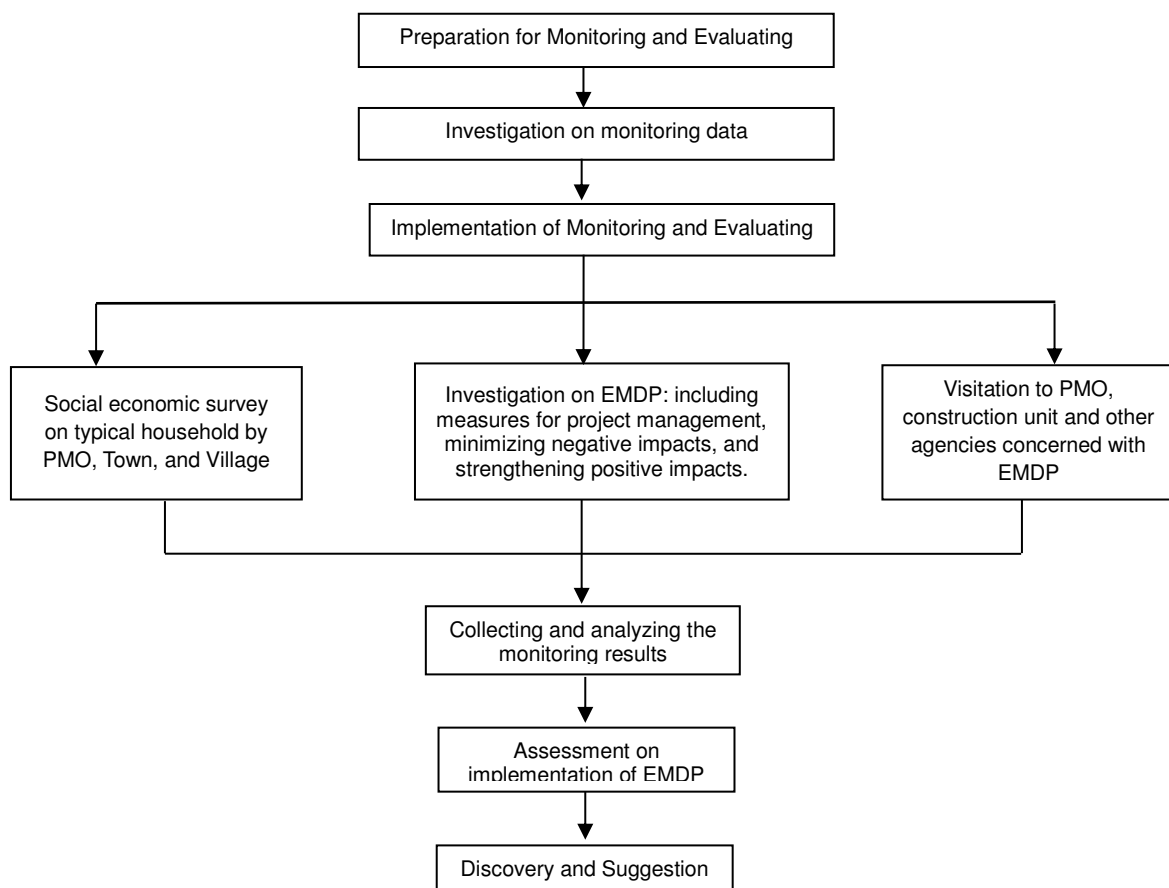


Figure 2-1Evaluating and Monitoring Road for EMDP

2.5 Content of monitoring and evaluation

Based on the requirements on the monitoring and evaluation outline of minority national development plan, independent external monitoring and evaluation agency will focused on following aspects.

- ◆ project implementation progress
- ◆ social economy conditions of project area;
- ◆ implementation of the minority national development plan
- ◆ capability construction of minority national development plan implementing agency;
- ◆ Comments and suggestions from affected minority households;
- ◆ Implementation effect of minority national development plan
- ◆ Internal supervision for minority national development plan
- ◆ Other pertinent Internal supervision

2.6 Implementation of Monitoring and Evaluating

This external monitoring started on 14, July 2014 and ended on 16 July, lasting 3 days. The external monitoring team consists of 3 professional evaluators from Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering Consultation Company, who visited concerned agencies, investigated typical villages, households, and specific groups.

Visitation on agencies: Based on the requirements on the monitoring and evaluation outline of minority national development plan, independent external monitoring and evaluation agency visited concerned agencies to collect some relevant materials, including Statistics Report, work log, summery report and so on. Visited concerned agencies includes Road Transport Bureau, Tourist Administration, The people of Bureau, Social Security Administration, Poverty Relief Office, Women Federation, Health Bureau, Traffic Police Brigade, school and other related agencies.

Visitation on specific group: the monitoring and evaluating team of minority national development plan will do a household survey on specific group (like female headed family and needy family) affected by land acquisition and demolition.

Field test: for the project has been put into over-all implementation stage, this survey will focus on measures of implementation of national minority development plan, problems and the insufficiency existing in the implementation process, effects of the plan on minority residents, implementation effect of all measures, agency capability evaluation and so on.

3 EMDP Implementation Monitoring & Evaluating

National minority development plan measures consists four parts: measures for project management, measures for community participation, measures for minimizing negative impacts, and measures for strengthening positive impacts. During this monitoring, the implementation and implementation effects of those measures will be monitored. The contents of this monitoring are shown in table 3-1

Table 3-1 Actions of EMDP

Measures	Actions and Measures	Monitoring indicator
A. Actions and Measures on management		
Guarantee of workers and technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ guarantee at least a Social Professionals or gender specialists with minority work experience and the capability of strategic shift on the basis of social behavior ➤ Guarantee a principal from district PMO and PMO for the implementation of Social Security System(SAP,EMDP, GAP, and RP) and coordinate social economic supervision(in following referred to security workers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NO. of Social Professionals and gender specialists ➤ Time budget of Social Professionals and gender specialists ➤ NO. of bilingual workers
Guarantee of language and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ guarantee a or two bilingual female workers(Chinese and Kazak-language) in each community being as Communicator among residents, PMO, labor dispute conciliation committee, National Bureau of Religious Affairs and other implementing agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NO. of bilingual workers
B. Activities for community participating in		
Information disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discuss the minority development plan with residents ➤ According to minority development plan, propagandizing the information about process of the project and minority development measures in two languages. ➤ Holding public meeting in community before the practice of construction to notice: commencing time and deadline of construction; expected temporary and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of meeting and records of meeting ➤ The medium, time and volume of information Dissemination ➤ No. of participator of the meeting(including gender and nationality) ➤ The satisfaction of residents with

	long-term impact of the project; measures of guaranteeing the safety of children; routes of appeal	information provided and solutions to problems
C. measures to minimize the negative impact.		
Mitigate or eliminate disturbance and influence of the construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure the correct use of construction machinery and prevent excessive noise to the residents ➤ Protect cultivated land, grasslands and trees from being destroyed ➤ In the construction area temporary garbage collection point will be set up ➤ Contractors ensure the environmental and occupational health and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ complaint incident ➤ resident's level of satisfaction toward garbage collection
Reduce impacts on minority communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stop construction within 500 meters of the mosque on Friday and religious holidays to ensure normal religious activities free interference ➤ Distribute tips concerning minority cultural practices and other relevant information in order to respect local customs and normal religious activities of ethnic minorities, with Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau participated ➤ Bilingual translators/site managers ➤ Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau prepare brochure or printed materials on minority customs and faith ➤ Muslim food services provided on the construction site by contractors ➤ Construction workers must wear a shirt and long pants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ethnic minorities' complaint incident ➤ Construction workers knowledge on the minorities ➤ Amount of brochure or printed materials on minority customs and faith ➤ No. of Muslim food services/restaurants on the construction sites.
Protect public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In construction sites, garbage recovery points will be set up fixed to treat the garbage and remove them to the City's garbage treatment station. Throwing away garbage at anywhere is strictly prohibited to ensure the sanitation in the construction sites. A number of toilets will be set up according to needs of the work force. ➤ CDC prints brochure on AIDS and infectious diseases prevention (Chinese and Uygur) ➤ Ensure all workers participate in prevention courses on sexually transmitted diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ sanitation sector's level of satisfaction to garbage collection and on construction sites and its sanitation conditions ➤ publicity campaign work in AIDS prevention and disease prevention ➤ No. of workers provided teaching and training

	and HIV/AIDS (Chinese and Uygur)	
Carry out environment awareness-raising activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The EPA staff regularly gives lectures on environmental protection to neighborhoods and schools along the new road to enhance the environmental awareness of residents. ➤ Enhance education of environmental awareness to students outside the classroom, including organizing students to visit waste yard regularly. ➤ Raise public awareness through the mass media, brochures and billboards to give information on environmental protection. ➤ In the process of implementing the project, contractors at construction sites should set up signs of environment protection , to remind people to keep the protect the environment, pay attention to their behavior, and set up an example to passing pedestrians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of slogans and signs ➤ No. of people promoting publicity and education as well as photos and image data ➤ No. of people getting education and publicity ➤ No. of students visiting the garbage station and participating in the lecture
Education of Road Safety awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Labeling slogans, warning signs and speed limit signs, especially nearby school and hospital. ➤ All the slogans , warning signs and speed limit signs should be labeled in two languages(Chinese and Uygur) ➤ Policeman(including Han and Uygur)should be dispatched to community and school to promote Education of Road Safety awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of slogans , warning signs and speed limit sign as well as photos and image data ➤ No. of slogans , warning signs and speed limit sign as well as photos and image data in two languages(Chinese and Uygur) ➤ No. of people getting education and publicity ➤ The ratio of traffic incident after being put into operation
D. measures to strengthen positive impacts.		
Absorb the local labor force to participate in construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contractor release job information and requirements (Chinese and Kazakh or Uygur) ➤ Contractor make bilingual (Chinese and Kazakh or Uyghur) contract ➤ Community Recommend s suitable local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ contractor's recruitment record ➤ No. of workers recruited, wages and work time ➤ No. of minority workers

	<p>minority and vulnerable groups to fit in appropriate positions of the construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organize training and recommend suitable local migrant workers, minority migrant workers in particular, to fit in appropriate positions of the construction; 	recruited
Organizing skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the communication between PMO and Departmental of Personnel & Labor Security to know the requirements for labor force. ➤ According to social economy requirements for talents and residents intention, Organizing skill training to improve their technical skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The times of skill training ➤ The number of people participating in skill training ➤ The satisfaction of participator of skill training ➤ The employment of participator of skill training
Encourage women to participate in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the project implementation, working cooperation mechanism will be established among Project Office, Women's Federations, and community cadres responsible for women work. Women's requirements, views and aspirations at different stages of the project are learned by holding discussions. ➤ Throughout the period of preparation, construction and operation of the project, implementing agencies will invite staff of Women's Federation to participate in the work. ➤ Job opportunities created by project construction, unskilled, non-heavy manual work in particularly, should be given to women, especially those from poor families and with female as the head 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ proportion of women participate in the meetings and information disclosure Conference ➤ The consideration of women's suggestion and realization of women's wishes. ➤ No. of women employed during the construction and operation and total wages ➤ No. of unskilled jobs and non-labor jobs ➤ The proportion of women participate in skill training
Increase support for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Project units, Personnel and Labor and Social Security Bureau and other relevant units should give priority to vulnerable groups in the project employment, catering services and labor skills training. ➤ Tacheng city Sanitation Department, after the completion of the project, will try to give priority to the vulnerable groups the work of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of people receiving labor skills training ➤ No. of people getting jobs

	the maintenance of green belt and the management, maintenance and operation of shelterbelt.	
Utilizing local building materials and transport resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Buying and Utilizing local building materials and transport resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The volume of building materials purchased in local place ➤ The number of derivative job opportunities

3.1 Implementation of project management measures

3.1.1 Guarantee of workers and technique

Buerjin county PMO is established in Construction Bureau, with five workers, including 2 female. In addition, affected communities/villages will provide special workers as communicators and coordinators between PMO and affected families. PMO workers are responsible for coordinating all concerned departments to guarantee the implementation of ethnic minority development measures. For an expected result, the effect of implementation will be investigated and evaluated by the PMO workers.

Social professionals or gender specialists pay more attention to cultivating and instructing the PMO workers. It was found that the five workers have mastered details of ethnic minority development measures as well as the capability of implementing those measures.

3.1.2 Guarantee of language and communication

In order to eliminate the language barrier among PMO, construction unit and residents, and ensure understanding and implementation of minority national development measures, one to two bilingual female workers(Chinese and Kazak-language) nominated by communities for communication between PMO, labor dispute conciliation committee and National Bureau of Religious Affairs. Communicator's information of communities shows in the following table

Table 3-2 details of bilingual communicators

Community/village	Name	Nationality	Language	Telephone
Yonganlu Community	Shamila	Kazak	Han, Kazak	3470155

Qihailu Community	Reyihanguli	Kazak	Han, Kazak	3475746
Huanchengxilu	Nuergulikekenayi	Kazak	Han, Kazak	3681904

This monitoring found that the communicator has fully understood ADB and domestic minority policies, minority development measures of the Project, and implementation methods, which built a bridge for PMO, construction unit and residents, guaranteeing that the minorities could understand the project aim and implementation measures, and cooperated to implement the project.

3.2 Implementation of community participation

3.2.1 Information disclosure

To guarantee the residents support and participate in project implementation actively, PMO attached great importance to information disclosure and formulated practical acting measures which will help residents understand the project to boost popularity and participation.

PMO take advantage of internet, posting announcement to propagandize Project positively, which makes residents know the progress and impacts of the Project and participate in it.



Figure 3-1 Disclosure for PMO information

3.3 Measures for minimizing negative impacts

3.3.1 Mitigating or eliminating disturbance and influence of the construction

During the construction period, especially those project constructions, like roads and Water supply and drainage pipelines, would bring negative effects to various degrees, including noise, dust, vegetation destruction, disturbance for shop running and resident trips, traffic incidents and traffic jam caused by construction, and so on.

This monitoring found that PMO cooperated with construction unit and formulated a series of measures to minimize or eliminate the construction impacts. The detailed measures are as follows:

(1) Comprehensive construction is for reducing construction time and scopes. For a comprehensive construction arrangement of roads, water supply, drainage pipelines, central heating pipeline and heat transfer station, PMO shall consult with construction unit to implement related projects together, reduce construction duplication and time as well as control impact scope.

(2) Construction time is arranged reasonably to reduce noise. The construction unit shall be strict with construction time arrangement, which is limited at daytime to protect residents from noise.

(3) For travel convenience and road safety, construction unit set up temporary channels, safety signs, and separation. To reduce construction impacts, at important places, such as residential buildings, departments, and roadsides, construction unit sets up bilingual safety warning signs, reserves special channels for resident's trips and separates construction sites by grid guard to guarantee the safety of residents.

(4) Strictly control Sewage disposal. Construction units formulated the strict waste management system which is Equipped with special garbage recycling box and educated workers not to throw litters. The waste caused by construction was recycled, and rubbish caused by workers was thrown in specified rubbish bin and then carried away after completing the project to avoid pollution on construction area environment.



Figure 3-2 Mitigating or eliminating disturbance and influence of the construction

3.3.2 Respecting the minority traditions and custom

(1) Local minorities worry that religious activity will be disturbed by the construction, to reassure them, so PMO signed a grantee with construction unit to forbidden building activities within 500 meters of the mosque on Friday and post a notice to inform the residents of construction timetable.

(2) PMO organizes, assisted by construction unit and National Committee of Religious, training about minorities cultural and custom for workers and distributes promotional materials which will benefit those workers respecting local cultural and normal religious activities to avoid cultural collision.

(3) Each construction unit set up communication mechanism between local minorities. During communication, construction unit should firstly contact PMO and village committee workers who will do some communication and coordination works to reduce misunderstanding and collisions. All the activities should be assisted by Bilingual translators.

(4) Construction workers must wear a shirt and long pants, for respecting minority workers.

(5) The contractors built a Muslim restaurant in the construction site to meet the requirement of separate Muslim dinner.

3.3.3 Protecting public health

In project construction stage, construction site gathered massive people, including managers of construction unite, builders, and workers from local minority residents. Therefore, PMO need to do a good job in the safety of the public health building

susceptibility to defend mechanism for infectious disease and susceptible diseases should be set up to Protect public health.

This monitoring found that, for minimizing the negative impacts of the project and ensuring public health, PMO, allying with construction units and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, establishes a serious of feasible defensive ,measures, and monitoring results are as follows:

(i) To guarantee environmental sanitation of construction encampments, implementing unites paid much attention to public facilities and dietetic hygiene, and provide special workers for the responsibility of disinfection. In the living quarters of builders and their family, anti-mosquito drugs, anti-fly drugs, and anti- rodent drugs to control communicable disease infection were sprayed. Special workers were provided for responsibility of purchasing fresh food and vegetables to ensure food safety at the source. Construction unites prepared medicines (like medicine for cold, fever, diarrhea, and anti-inflammatory, hemostat and so on) for incident and outbreak of communicable diseases happened to builders.

(ii) For reminding and educating worker and people of the prevention awareness of Aids, implementing unites set up the boards in the construction site to make propaganda for Aids.

In this monitoring, there is no incident of food poisoning and outbreak of communicable diseases.



Figure 3-3 Propaganda for AIDS

3.3.4 Education of Road Safety awareness

(i) supervising and inspecting construction units to make sure the traffic safety of

construction site; nearby school, hospital and construction site, labeling slogans, warning signs and speed limit signs, the pavement signs, protective nets and son on; all the signs should be labeled in two languages(Chinese and Kazak).

(ii) Making preparation for propaganda.

On 3th July, 2014, Fuhai transportation Bureau carried out a propaganda activity of “Measures for the Administration of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Rural Highway”, focusing on “Protecting the road and building a harmonious homeland”. By means of hanging slogans, distributing leaflets, displaying records to propaganda measures for rural highway, staffs distributed more than 800 propaganda materials in two languages (Chinese and Kazak) and answered more than 60 questions.



Figure 3-4 traffic safety measures

3.4 Strengthening positive impacts

3.4.1 Absorb the local labor force to participate in construction

In order to absorb the local labor force to participate in construction and benefit from the project, PMO takes following measures:

(a) Cooperating with construction unit to determine the needing workers and skill requirements; releasing job information and requirements in community or village's notice board.

(b) Signing the contract with workers to safeguard their lawful rights.

(c) Recruitment announcement and labor contract should use in bilingual, in order to attract minorities workers to participate in the project construction, understand the

content of labor contract and what they have the legitimate rights and interests.

(d) Labor Contract must be compliant with state related laws;

(e) Give priority to minorities and women under the same conditions, and try to hire the households affected by LA and HD, when unskilled workers are employed,

(f) Organizing pre-job safety education and skill training for recruited workers.

(g) Equal pay for equal work (means receive the same pay as others doing the same work)

From the commencement of project implementation to mid-2014, this monitoring found that the project employed 92 workers (with 69 male and 23 female), including handyman, concrete binders, road workers, etc. with an salary of RMB 150 yuan per day, equally 4500 yuan per month. In order to support EMD, 20 minority people was employed for the project construction which generated a lot of job opportunities for local labor force and improved their family income

3.4.2 Organizing skills training

In order to improve farmers and herdsman's skill and their income, making them benefiting from the project, Fuhai County PMO actively held different kinds of occupational trainings.

In the first half of 2014, Fuhai County PMO provided 55 people with trainings, including 32 minorities and 32 female. By mid- 2014, Fuhai County PMO totally provided 205 people with trainings, covering cooking, national embroidery, repairing, and domestic service, hand weaving, breeding, etc

Table 3-3 Fuhai town skills training

content	Time	Total	minority	Female
cooking	2014.3	13	8	7
Domestic service	2014.4	15	9	10
wireman	2014.6	12	6	8
breeding	2014.7	15	9	7
Total		55	32	32

Data resource: Fuhai PMO

3.4.3 Encourage women to participate in the project

Up to this monitoring, PMO and the Women's Federation of Fuhai n promoted the

development of women, the main measures are as follows:

(1) Implementing units try their best to attract 13 female to participate in the Project management and implementation.

(2) Stimulating more local women to participate in the construction. Under the same conditions, PMO gave priority to the female labor force and hired 13 temporary female workers.

(3) Stimulating more women to participate in the skill training; during the implementation, PMO provides 205 people of skill training, including 168 females.

(4) Maximum personal guaranteed small loans for women Entrepreneurship were set up to help woman.. The rural credit cooperatives of Fuhai put in guaranteed small loans of 57,360,000 yuan for Women's entrepreneurship in 2012. Up to 2013, Fuhai issued small sum secured financial discount loan of 2,050,000 yuan, which helped 50 enterprises, 27 self-employed 170 women.

3.4.4 Increase support for vulnerable groups

Assistance for student's education: To address the difficulties of schooling of the poor, relieve their pressures, making it possible for the poor children to receive good education and graduate smoothly, Fuhai County Disabled Federation issued "Love angel assistant fund" of RMB 13450 yuan to six poor students in 2014. With the help of "autumn assistance for Student", 35 poor students got assistance fund of 107 thousand, and accomplished their dream of school.

People in difficulties owning house to live: in 2014, Fuhai County accelerates housing construction progress to help poor people owning houses to live, aiming at build 856 guaranteed houses with a total investment of 0.13 billion,; 210 sets of which are low renting houses, 45 sets of which are public renting houses, 601 sets of which are reconstructed shanty area. There is low-rent housing rent subsidies added for 255 household.

Temporary subsidy for spring festival: From Eid al-Adha to spring festival, Fuhai Civil Affairs Bureau handed out 6586 meat coupons, with a total value of 184,400 yuan, benefiting 6,586 people with low incomes.

Social guarantee : For the improvement of social guarantee system and guaranteeing poor people's basic living, Fuhai country increased minimum living security payments from 283 yuan per people to 315 yuan per people. Up to July 2014, 20,414,200 yuan were accumulated for low incomes fund aiding 125,539 people and guaranteeing their living conditions.

The assistance for the disabled: From 12th to 13th, April, medicine, worthy of 4800 yuan, was distributed for free to 43 psychopaths in Fuhai County, which eased patient's family's burden greatly.

3.4.5 Utilizing local building materials and transport

resources

In the first half of 2014, building materials like sand, stone, concrete, protective screening, and color plates and so on used in project construction, are provided by local suppliers. 18 local enterprises participating in the project construction generated 272 jobs, and the amount of local purchase reached to RMB 2.70 million yuan. Local construction material utilization directly increase local minority family income during construction stage, and promote relevant industry development. Local minority resident benefit from the project implementation directly.

4 Assessment on Institutional Capacity

4.1 Establishment and Change of Institutions

To ensure the smooth conduct of Fuhai County minority projects, construction units and city (county) government set up the necessary coordination mechanism for the implementation of the ethnic minority development plan, coordination and monitoring. Institutions participating in the development of Fuhai County minority are:

- (1) Fuhai County Construction Bureau
- (2) Fuhai County Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- (3) Fuhai County Civil Affairs Bureau
- (4) Fuhai County Traffic Police Brigade
- (5) Fuhai County Labor and Social Security Bureau
- (6) Fuhai County Women's Federation
- (7) Fuhai County Environmental Protection Agency
- (8) Fuhai County National Bureau of Religious Affairs

Fuhai County minority development agency staff is shown in table 4-1

Table 4-1 Counties Project Coordination Leading Group Directory

NO.	Name	Unit	Position	Gender	Contact
1	Jie Xinyuan	CB	Director	male	0906-3475376
2	Zhang Ailing	CDCP	Secretary	female	0906-3475376
3	Feng Guodong	CAB	Director	male	0906-3476397
4	Li Xianglong	TPB	captain	male	0906-3476866
5	Yu Jingming	LSCB	Director	male	0906-3475235
6	Shalitana	WF	Secretary	female	0906-3475543
7	Yang Shitian	EPA	Secretary	male	0906-3471048
8	Wumutibieke	NBRA	Director	male	0906-3472430

4.2 Assessment on Institutional Capacity

In order to effectively implement the EMDP and strengthen the supervision of minority execution plan activities, management and transaction coordination, Fuhai County sets up an integrated set of organization, which is responsible for management on the project, formulation of EMDP and coordination between concerned implementing agencies. The leading group set up an office in Fuhai County Construction Bureau to deal with daily routines. This monitoring found that project units took following measures for the capacity building of institution:

(1) Give top priority to equip technicians and administrators of the institute, strengthening training for Professional qualities and management level

(2) Organizing vocational training for workers of all institutes to learn China's minority policy and ADB's relevant requirement, and improve worker's Professional qualities and capability of policy addresses

(3) Strengthen information feedback and ensure information unblocked between superior departments and subordinate departments

(4) Strengthen responsibility system for internal supervision, dispose of problem founded, and establish pertinent I risks warning systems.

5 Problems and Suggestions

5.1 Discovery

(1) According to the Project schedule, the EMDP has been put into specific implementation. All projects of implementation from Fuhai County have been gradually conducting the measures for Project management, social involvement, optimizing design, eliminating construction disturbance, etc. to minimize the negative impacts for minorities and guarantee their benefits.

(2) According to the field test, the implementation of Project brought positive impacts, such as improving the local environment and the transportation conditions, contributing a lot to promote the development of local economy and employment, and improve woman's social status. In the Project area, minorities supported this Project.

(3) According to monitoring, PMO provided many jobs for local residents. Therefore, the incomes of local residents were increased and their living standard were also improved.

5.2 Suggestions

(1) PMO strengthen the training for ethnic minority development plan. At present, the measures for EMDP are in important stage, however, PMO and construction units are a lack of detailed comprehension for EMDP. PMO should strengthen the training about EMDP to make everyone including construction units (communities/appointed communicator) understand the measures and guarantee its good operation.

(2) PMO should complete EMDP coordination mechanism. Monitoring found that PMO is a lack of effective measures for communicating with all implementation units, communities/construction, therefore, an effective coordination mechanism should be set up to guarantee the effective implementation and minorities could benefit from the Project.

(3) Building a sound EMDP reporting system and internal monitoring system. PMO should set up a sound internal monitoring system for the progress, content, capital implementation, task performance, and the number of implementation for hiring labor

forces, training, and propaganda activity should be accounted and related materials should be made for creating file and management.

(4) Continuing to strengthen public participation, especially the participation of minority nationalities. PMO stimulate all the construction units to hold a symposium in communities to ask for resident's advice, reduce the risks of project construction, and benefit people.

(5) Organizing skills training, especially for woman. Increasing support for vulnerable groups and local resident's living stand