



Social Monitoring Report

Semestral Report
Project Number: 43024-013
December 2015

PRC: Xinjiang Altay Urban Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project-Buerjin County

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

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

**EMDP Monitoring and Evaluation Report
Report No. 4**

**Sichuan Jingdu Junyi Engineering Consultation Company,
Xinjiang Branch
December 2015**

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1. Overview of the Project and Local Region

1.1 Overview of the Project

Burjin County Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Improvement Project consists of the following: I. road component: 11 roads would be constructed or extension with a total length of 15170.08m, together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities; road maintenance equipment and so on; II. Water supply network: water supply network with a total length of 71,733m will be built, a 9000m³/d water purifying plant would be constructed; III. a sewer network with a total length of 4140m will be built and 196 drainage manholes and 1sewage pumping station, a 6000m³/d sewage treatment plant would be constructed; IV. Refusal disposal component: A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km of access road with 0.95km;

Table1-1 Components of the Project

Component	Brief description
road construction	11 roads would be constructed or extension with a total length of 15170.08m; including 5 primary roads construction with 4539.57m and 5 secondary roads with 4067.73m, and a branch road with 6553.78m together with supporting facilities such as road lighting, landscaping, traffic marking facilities;
water supply	Including water intake head, water pipelines (including from the water intake head to the water purification plant section and from the water purification plant to the county water distribution network segment) with a total length of 34.8km will be built, a 9000m ³ /d water purifying plant would be constructed;
sewage treatment	with a total length of 4140m will be built and 196 drainage manholes and 1sewage pumping station, a 6000m ³ /d sewage treatment plant would be constructed;
refuse disposal	A 38t/d refuse disposal plant and operating equipment will be newly built, including 303 ashbins, 20 refuse collection points, 10KV power lines with 0.3km and an access road with 0.95km;

1.2 Progress of Project Works

Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission approved the FSR of ADB financed Burjin County Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project on December 6, 2010. According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2010

NO.2889 issued by Xinjiang DRC. The preliminary design got approved by Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission in August 11, 2011, According to notice on Foreign Investment management 2013 NO.2957 issued by Xinjiang DRC. At present, the project has completed the land pre-trial, the NDRC project, environmental assessment, construction land pre-planning permission procedures, as it shown in table 1-2.

Table1-2 Preliminary Formalities

NO	Project files	Organization	Time
1	Approval letter of the project preliminary design	Xinjiang Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission	September 2, 2013
2	Land planning permission for the component of the road construction	BurjinCounty construction bureau	May 17, 2011
3	Land planning permission for the component of water supply construction	BurjinCounty construction bureau	May 17, 2011
4	Project planning permission for the component of the sewage treatment construction	BurjinCounty construction bureau	May 6, 2011
5	Land planning permission for the component of the garbage disposal construction	Burjin County Construction Bureau	May 6, 2011

Up to recent monitor, the progress of each component is shown as following:

Road Component: Budget investment of CNY77.67 million, construction or rebuild of 11 roads for 15.17km. The tendering for contract packages of the road general, special equipment, county roads and drainage inside the three civil contract packages had been finished in June 2011, the total tendering price for CNY59.22million. In 2012 to 2014, civil works construction for Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road (Youyifeng Road—217 National Road), Hebin Road, and Shuanghubei Road and phase 1 of Huancheng Road (phase 2 of Huancheng Road to Shenxianwan Road) and phase 2 of Huancheng Road are being implemented, with a total length of 10.84km, CNY38 million yuan had been invested; two equipment packages are available finished (equipment was supplied), 10.66 million yuan had been invested. 2km of Huancheng road

component had been completed in 2015; 85.5% of investment had been achieved on road component.

County Water Supply Component: Budget investment of CNY 96.62 million, construction of a water distribution network of 71.7km, and a 9,000m³/d waterworks; the public bidding for the contract packages of civil engineering has been completed on June 21, 2011, the bidding price for CNY33.86million; water supply network has been completed on February 29, 2014, the bidding price for CNY38.04million. Up to now, the civil work of main part of the water supply plant has been done and so as 25km network layout. CNY28 million has been invested, in addition, the 70km material for water supply has been supplied, CNY 14 million has already been invested. 7km of network laying as well as part of installment of water plant equipment had been completed in 2015, and with a total investment of 92.1%.

Water Drainage Component: Budget investment of CNY 28.17 million, construction of drainage network for 4.14km; and an 6,000m³/d sewage treatment plant. And the public bidding for the 4km of drainage network civil contract package has been completed in June 21, 2011; the layout of 3.4km network for 4 roads has been finished in 2012 to 2014. CNY2.26million has been invested. And the layout of 200m network has been completed, CNY300,000 has been invested; the announcement of tender on wastewater plant civil work construction and equipment has been issued on July 11, 2015, the public tender of sewage treatment plant civil construction package (BEJ-D-C01) and sewage treatment plant equipment (BEJ-D-E02) had been finished on August 12, 2015, with bidding price of 19.55million yuan, and 11.87million yuan, planning to start to construction on August 12, 2015.

County Refuse Disposal: Budget investment is CNY30.36million, construction of newly-built a 38t/d refuse disposal plant and 52 garbage collection housing construction, as well as 312 bins, 118 garbage collection bin. The public bidding for the special and general sanitation equipment package, has been completed on June 23, 2011, the bidding

price for CNY7.76million; garbage removal systems and landfill contract package has been completed on Oct. 11, 2012, with bidding price for CNY3.55million; and the landfill civil construction work package has been finished on Dec.10 2013 with bidding price for CNY8.498million; the construction of earthwork, laying of impervious barrier as well as the management area of the landfill plant had been finished in 2014; the construction of water supply/drainage pipe network, concrete terrace, enclosing wall as well as the other facilities had been completed in 2015.

Table1-3 Actual progress of sub-projects

Items	Pre-procedures	Starting date	Progress of last monitor	Progress of this monitor	Estimated date of completion
Road Component	Finished	2011.11	Civil works construction for six road with 6.3 km has been completed (Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road, Hebin Road, phase 2 of Huancheng Road), and Shuanghubei Road and phase 1 of Huancheng Road are being implemented on the excavation and laying sidewalks, General and special equipment to complete the road supply, lighting, landscaping and traffic marking yet tender, flowers Road construction has not yet started	civil works construction for Youyifeng Road, Wolongwan Road, Yueliangwan Road, Wucaitan Road (Youyifeng Road—217 National Road), Hebin Road, and Shuanghubei Road and phase 1 of of Huancheng road component had been completed in 2015; 85.5% of investment had been achieved on road component.	2016.6
County Water Supply Component	finished	2011.11	Completed 14Km pipeline laying, and 25km pipe supply; Main plant civil works of water supply plant has been completed	Completed 25km of pipeline laying, and 70km pipe supply; 7km of network laying as well as part of installment of water plant equipment had been completed in 2015, and with a total investment of 92.1%.3.6km of pipeline laying.	2016.6
County Water Drainage Component	finished	2014.5	Complete 3Km pipe laying; the bidding for sewage treatment plant civil works and equipment is expected to be completed in September 2014; and has not yet	Completed the 3.6km of pipeline laying. And public tender of sewage treatment plant civil construction and the equipment had been finished.	2016.6

			started		
County Refuse Disposal	Being proceed	2014.5	Completion of earthworks and landfill waste disposal site management area foundations of buildings; complete guard dedicated, all general equipment supplied, and garbage removal systems, landfill and equipment supplier part of the management area	The construction had been completed.	2016.6

1.3 Socio-economic Profile

In 2014 the county GDP achieved 1.881 billion, increased 11% compared to last year, in which the first industrial contributes 342 million, increased 2.9%; the second industry contributes 788 million yuan, increased 23.3%; the tertiary industry contributes 751 million yuan, increased 5%. The proportion of the three industry is 18.2:41.9:39.9 and the per capita GDP is 27231 yuan.

Burjin county (agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing) achieved the gross industrial output value of 696.19 million yuan, increased 10.59% compared to last year; and industrial added value of 772.70 million yuan, increased 4.3% compared to last year.

County Budget revenues of public finances achieved 322.93 million yuan, increased 25% and Budget expenditure of public finances achieved 287.20million yuan, increased 25%.

Per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen is 9516 yuan, increased 13.83%, 1156 yuan.

By the end of 2014, county total population is 72775(Registered population in police station), decreased 0.76% compared to last year, including 21716 Han people, accounting for 29.84% and 51059 minorities, accounting for 70.16%.

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 EMDP, implementation effect of EMDP will be given an over-all supervision and evaluation.

2.2 Mission of the Monitoring and Evaluating

Based on ADB pertinent requirements, Independent external monitoring and evaluating agency of EMDP 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 do site surveys and interviews
- ◆ To report the problems in this monitoring to implementing agency and put forward pertinent advises.
- ◆ To prepare monitoring and evaluating report for EMDP

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 EMDP;

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 EMDP (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 monitor make an evaluation on the implementing agencies capability of EMDP

Household survey : To interviews affected minority house face to face to

understand social and economic situation, restoration of livelihood, the implementation of EMDP, impacts and interests caused by the project, suggestions from minority households on EMDP;

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 EMDP 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 EMDP is seen in figure 2-1.

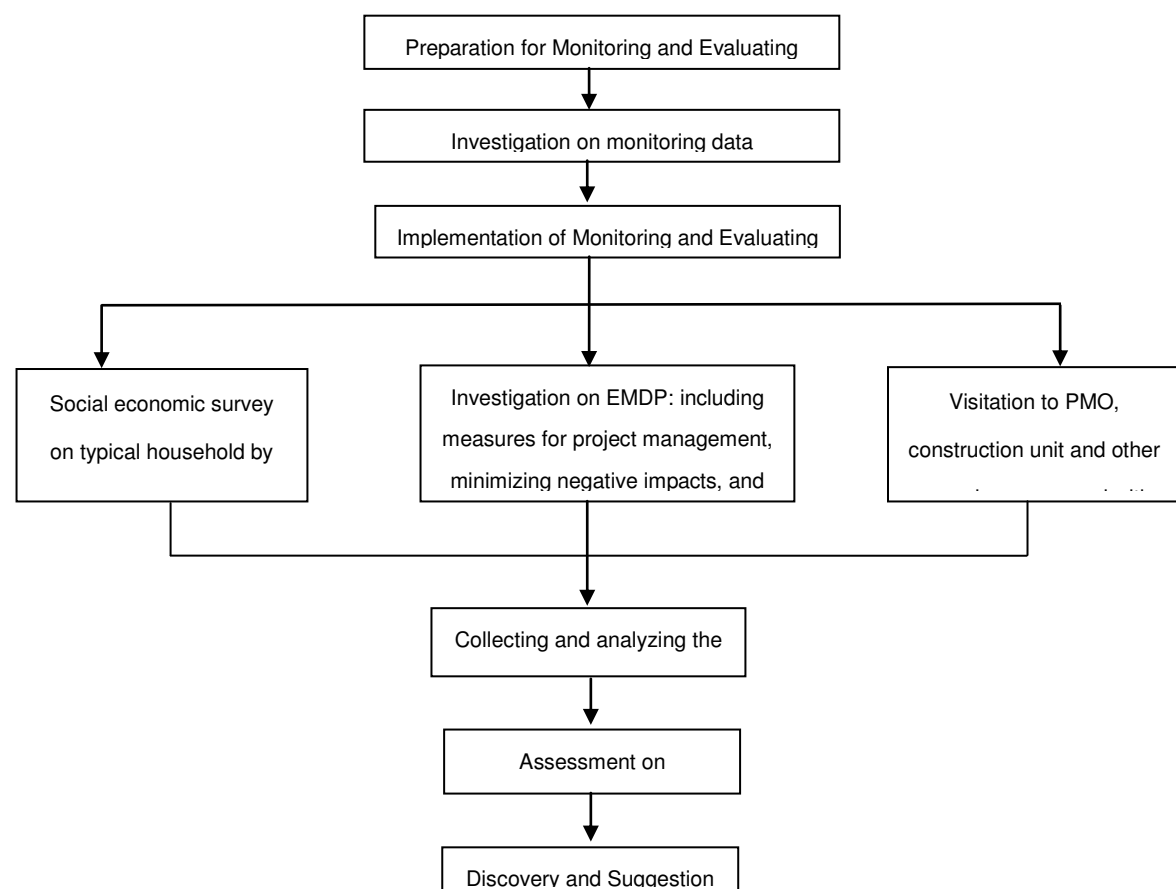


Figure 2-1 Technology road mapping for monitoring and evaluating for EMDP

2.5 Content of Monitoring and Evaluating

Based on the requirements on the monitoring and evaluation outline of EMDP, independent external monitoring and evaluating agency will focused on following aspects.

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

2.6 Implementation of Monitoring and Evaluating

This external monitoring started on 3, November 2015 and ended on 5 November, lasting 3 days. The external monitoring team consists of 3 professional elevators from Sichuan Jingdu Junyi engineering Consultation Company, who visited concerned agencies, investigated typical villages, households, and specific groups.

Visitation to agencies: Based on the requirements on the monitoring and evaluation outline of EMDP, independent external monitoring and evaluation agency visited concerned agencies to collect some relevant materials, including Statistics Report, work log, summery report and so on. In this monitoring, visited agencies include TB, NARA, LSSB, WF, PVO, HB, TPB, schools, town governments and other relevant department.

Visitation to specific group: The monitoring and evaluating team of EMDP will do a household survey on specific group (like female headed family and needy family) affected by land acquisition and demolition.

Field survey: For the project has been put into over-all implementation stage, this survey will focus on resettlement, measures 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. Measures and implementation of EMDP

Measures of ethnic minority development plan consist of 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 of this time
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 long-term impact of the project; measures of guaranteeing the safety of children; routes of appeal 	<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 information provided and solutions to problems
Asking for suggestion on water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Holding public meeting in community where running water moves into to notice: (i) water quality (ii) standard of water charges (iv) layout and access of water supply pipelines (vi)methods to save water (vii) routes of appeal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The record of meeting ➤ No. of participator of the meeting(including gender and nationality) ➤ The satisfaction of residents with information provided and solutions to problems
Asking for suggestion on the location of Waste disposal plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Before sanitation equipment being installed, Community Meetings should be held to listen to suggestion from residents on the location of garbage room and garbage bin, and convey the suggestion to implementing agencies for reference,. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The record of meeting ➤ No. of participator of the meeting(including gender and nationality) ➤ The satisfaction of residents with the location of waste disposal plant
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.
Guarantee safety and water supply for community residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Publish notice of construction time, water cut-off time and completion time in advance ➤ Gradual construction in different districts and buildings ➤ Leave safe travel channel to ensure the safety of children and pedestrians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ records and photos of releasing announcement and notice ➤ complaint incident ➤ resident's level of satisfaction toward safety
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 Uyghur) ➤ Ensure all workers participate in prevention courses on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS (Chinese and Uyghur) 	<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
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 the organizing students' regular visits to waste yard. ➤ 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 Uyghur) ➤ Policeman(including Han and Uyghur)should be 	<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 ,

	<p>dispatched to community and school to promote Education of Road Safety awareness</p>	<p>warning signs and speed limit sign as well as photos and image data in two languages(Chinese and Uyghur)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 Uyghur) ➤ Contractor make bilingual (Chinese and Kazakh or Uyghur) contract ➤ Community Recommend suitable local minority and vulnerable groups to fit in appropriate positions of the construction ➤ Organize training and recommend suitable local migrant workers, minority migrant workers in particular, to fit in appropriate positions of the construction; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ contractor's recruitment record ➤ No. of workers recruited, wages and work time ➤ No. of minority workers 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 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 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. ➤ Buerjin city Sanitation Department, after the completion of the project, will try to give priority to the vulnerable groups the work of the maintenance of green belt and the management, maintenance and operation of shelterbelt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of people receiving labor skills training ➤ No. of people getting jobs
The use of local building	<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

materials and transport resources		➤ The number of derivative job opportunities
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3.1 Implementation of Project Management Measures

3.1.1 Guarantee of workers and technique

Buerjin county PMO is established in Construction Bureau, with six workers, including 3 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 six 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. Communicators' information of communicators is shown in table 3-2.

Table 3-2 details of bilingual communicators

Community/village	Name	Nationality	Language	Telephone
Meilifeng Community	Buyierhan	Kazak	Han, Kazak	0906-6524330
Meilifeng Community	Lidong Xia	Han	Han	0906-6524330
Youyifeng Community	Gulinazi	Kazak	Han, Kazak	0906-6526005
Youyifeng Community	Yuxue Qiao	Han	Han	0906-6526005
Baishanbu Community	Alayi	Kazak	Han, Kazak	0906-6525372
Baishanbu Community	Zhanlan	Han	Han	0906-6525372
Shehu Community	Shayila	Kazak	Kazak	0906-6525334
Jinhe Community	Naziguli	Kazak	Han, Kazak	0906-6525371
Jinhe Community	Zhangyuli	Han	Han	0906-6525371

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 takes advantage of internet, notice, etc. to actively publicize the project for the understanding of project process and impact of affected people, and for making them participating in the project. This monitoring found that, the PMO makes full use of the Environmental Protection Agency official website, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Erqisi website of Aletai city along with Buerjin County Government website to propaganda the implementation and process of the Project.



Picture 3-1 Information disclosure



Picture 3-2 Introduction Board of Water Supply Component

3.2.2 Asking for suggestion on water supply

This monitoring we found that public meetings had been separately held to disclosure those information about source and quality of running water, charging standard, conditions of water pipeline and son on, meanwhile calling for saving water and informing residents of complaining and appealing methods. The meeting was participated by 5 of staff from Water Company including 1 female and 23 resident (EMs for 8, female for 14); the meeting did a survey on satisfaction of residents, of which 20 of them show that they are satisfied, and the other 3 show general attitude.

3.2.3 Asking for suggestion on the location of Waste disposal plant

By this monitoring, PMO associated with Baibushan, Youyifeng, Shenhu and Jinhe communities made a consultation with residents on the location of dustbin and waste collecting station, before which are installed, and convey their opinions to implementing agencies. There were 18 persons participated the meeting in total, including EMs for 8, female for 11.

3.3 Measures for Minimizing Negative Impacts

3.3.1 Mitigating or eliminating disturbance and influence of the construction

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 should be 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)The construction unit strictly controls scope of construction and temporary land occupation to minimize vegetation deterioration. When paving the roads and excavating the channels, construction unit should lay pipes before road surfacing, serious about the road building operations. For the trees in the construction area, they are protected in situ.in addition, construction unit try to reinstate the destroyed grassland as could as possible, which will benefit for plant cover.



Picture 3-3 Recovery the land occupied for temporary

(4)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 residents trips and separates construction sites by grid guard to guarantee the safety of residents.

(5)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.



Picture 3-4 Garbage management system

3.3.2 Respecting the minority traditions and custom

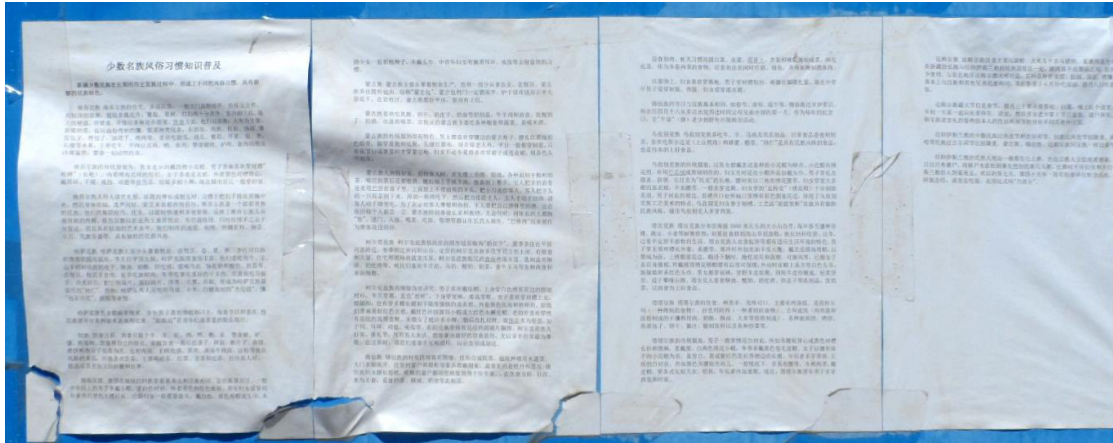
(1) Local minorities worry that religious activity will be disturbed by the construction, to reassure them, so PMO signed a grantee with construction unit to forbidden building activities within 500 meters of the mosque on Friday and post a notice to inform the residents of construction timetable.

(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) For construction site is around home, many minority workers get home for lunch. So the IA gave out the dining subsidy (10-15yuan/day) to them.



Picture 3-5 Propaganda material on Ethnic Minority

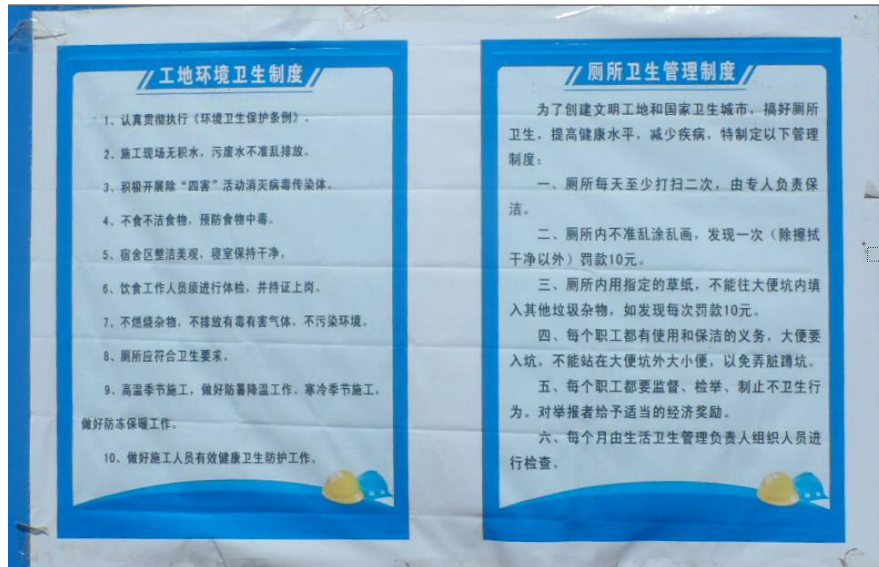
3.3.3 Guaranteeing safety and water supply for community residents

By this monitoring, water pipeline lying has not been finished, and there is no water-off. And the construction of project had no impact to the residents, and also there is no complaint or appeal happened.

3.3.4 Protecting public health

(1) 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.

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



Picture 3-6 the hygiene management system

(2) AIDS prevention campaign

On Dec.1, 2014, Burjin County held the world AIDS campaign, by hanging banner, setting up advisory station, and other media to propagate the information of AIDS, the campaign hand out the leaflet for 3000copies, pokers for 300, handbags for 300, ball-point pens for 200, and 2000 of residents benefit from it, including students for 250.

3.3.5 Carry out environment awareness-raising activities

On June 5, 2015, county PMO together with EB and other departments carried out the 44th world environment day, by hanging banner, setting up advisory station, and other media to propagate the information of environment, promoted the environment awareness of residents. Hand out the publicity brochures for 300 in total, and handbags for 300.



Picture 3-7 Environment protection Dissemination

3.3.6 Education of Road Safety awareness

(1) 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).

(2) Adequate publicity

Many communities make use of community meeting to disclose the related information and project progress, furthermore, to propagate the roads safety and environment protection awareness, remind the residents of the traffic safety, advocate the residents to protect the public sanitation consciously.

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)

By this monitoring, we found that the project employed 52 workers (with 40 male and 12 female), including handyman, concrete binders, road workers, etc. with an salary of RMB 120 yuan per day, In order to support EMD, 10 minority people was employed for the project construction which generated a lot of job opportunities for local labor force and improved their family income

Table 3-3 the statistics of employment

Project	Total population	EMs	Female
Road component	23	3	6
Water supply and drainage	18	4	4
Refuse treatment	11	3	2
Total	52	10	12

3.4.2 Organize skill training

By this monitoring, some trainings were organized by county PMO, such as housekeeping service, hand knitting, and cooking etc. There are 269 of persons received training, including female 235, and EMs for 107.



Picture 3-8 Skills training

Table 3-4 Statistics of skills training

Items	Time	Population	EMs	Female
Housekeeping service	2015.1.13	48	15	34
Hand knitting	2015.3.12	64	24	64
Training on housekeeping	2015.1.12	29	15	28
Cooking	--	43	17	34
Cooking	--	43	19	36
Embroider	2014.12.17	42	17	39
Total		269	107	235

3.4.3 Encourage women to participate in the project

By this monitoring, PMO and the Women's Federation of Burqin promoted the development of women, the main measures are as follows:

(1) Implementing units try their best to attract women to participate in the Project management and implementation. There are 17 females participating in project implementation and PMO.

(2) Stimulating more local women to participate in the construction. Under the same conditions, PMO gave priority to the female labor force. By this monitoring, 52 workers were employed temporarily, including 12 female.

3.4.4 Increase support for vulnerable groups

Assistance for poverty students: 57 of the poverty students were subsidized in Buerjin County, with a total subsidy funding of 483,800 yuan, and all the financial aid and scholarships had given to the poverty students.

Assistance for Women and Children: To address the difficulties of women and children of the poor, relieve their pressures, making it possible for the poor children to receive good education and graduate smoothly, Burqin County in association with WF donated the sweaters for 40 to the poor and disabled children, meanwhile gave out edible oil, rice and sweaters to 10 poor women, sent the loving and warm to them.

Establish the poor support mechanism: in 2015, each of the community has established the poor support mechanism to help the poor, invested 877000yuan to address the difficulties in poor families.

3.4.5 Utilizing local building materials and transport resources

By this monitoring we found that, building materials like sand, stone, concrete, protective screening, and color plates and so on used in project construction, are provided by local suppliers.. 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. According to statistics, the construction materials came from 4 enterprises, 884 persons involved, which promoted the improvement of income in local people.

4. Assessment on Institutional Capacity

4.1 Establishment and Change of Institution

To ensure the smooth conduct of Buerjin 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 Buerjin County minority are:

- (1) Buerjin County Construction Bureau
- (2) Buerjin County Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- (3) Buerjin County Civil Affairs Bureau
- (4) Buerjin County Traffic Police Brigade
- (5) Buerjin County Labor and Social Security Bureau
- (6) Buerjin County Women's Federation
- (7) Buerjin County Bus Company
- (8) External independent monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Buerjin county minority development agency staff is shown in table 4-1

Table 4-1 Counties Project Coordination Leading Group Directory

NO.	Name	Unit	Position	Nationality	Contact
1	Wangxin Ping	CB	Deputy Director	Han	0906-6527967
2	Kulqiati	CDCP	Secretary	Kazak	0906-6531192
3	Haerken	NBRA	Director	Kazak	0906-6525566
4	Wangzuo Hu	TPB	Director	Han	0906-6529070
5	Jiayinaer	LSCB	Chairman	Kazak	0906-6526338
6	Naziguli	WF	Chairman	Kazak	09066522075
7	Weiwei	EPA	Director	Han	0906-6525608
8	Bahati	NBRA	Director	Kazak	0906-6523826

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, Buerjin County sets up a 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 a office in Buerjin 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 workers' Professional qualities and capabilities of policy addresses

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

(4) Strengthening responsibility system for internal supervision, dispose of problem founded, and establishing pertinent I risks warning system.

5. Problems and Suggestions

5.1 Discovery

(1) According to the measures made in EMDP, county PMO equip with skilled personnel as well as set up effective management system and mechanism, all the measures got good implementation and mitigate the negative impacts and guarantee EM can get great 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.

5.2 Suggestions

(1) Extend the amount of local workers; especially the amount of female and EMs, making them can get great benefits directly from the project.

(2) Organizing skills training, especially for woman. Increasing support for vulnerable groups, local resident's living standards were improved feasibly.

(3) Strengthen documents and files collection. PMO members should pay close attention to whether the occurrence of new design changes, which has corresponding impacts of resettlement, and timely collection land acquisition and resettlement process relevant information.

(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.