

# Social Monitoring Report

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Completion Report  
Covering Period: January 2016 – June 2021  
July 2021

## People's Republic of China: Xinjiang Akesu Integrated Urban Development and Environment Improvement Project

Prepared by Individual Consultant Mr. Chen Xiongfei for Xinjiang Akesu PMO and the Asian Development Bank

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**Asian Development Bank Financed  
Xinjiang Akesu Integrated Urban Development  
& Environment Improvement Project**



**Ethnic Minority Development & Social Gender Action Plan  
Monitoring & Evaluation Completed Report  
(For January 2016—June 2021)**



**Individual Consultant --Chen Xiongfei**

**July 2021**

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 30 June 2021)

Currency unit – CNY

CNY1.00 = \$0.1548

\$1.00 = CNY6.4601

1ha=15mu

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>IUD&amp;EIP</b>	-	<b>Integrated Urban Development &amp; Environment Improvement project</b>
<b>Aps</b>	-	<b>Affected Persons</b>
<b>ABD</b>	-	<b>Asian Development Bank</b>
<b>EMDP</b>	-	<b>Ethnic Minority Development Plan</b>
<b>SGAP</b>	-	<b>Social &amp; Gender Action Plan</b>
<b>Rd</b>	-	<b>Road</b>
<b>Str.</b>	-	<b>Street</b>
<b>LA</b>	-	<b>Land Acquisition</b>
<b>HD</b>	-	<b>Housing Demolition</b>
<b>LB</b>	-	<b>Land Bureau</b>
<b>HDH</b>	-	<b>Housing Demolition Headquarter</b>
<b>HH</b>	-	<b>Household</b>
<b>M&amp;E</b>	-	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>
<b>APO</b>	-	<b>Akesu Project Office</b>
<b>PMO</b>	-	<b>Project Management Office</b>
<b>XUAG</b>	-	<b>Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region</b>
<b>VC</b>	-	<b>Village Committee</b>

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# 1 OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Project Introduction

- 1 Loan 3262-PRC: Xinjiang Akesu Integrated Urban Development and Environment Improvement Project (the project) of \$150 million was approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 26 June 2015. The project consists of two components. One is Integrated Urban Development Component, and the other is Wetland Restoration and Rehabilitation Component. Under the Component 1, there are six subprojects, including (i) urban road network improvement, (ii) upgrading of public parks and green space, (iii) water supply network improvement, (iv) sewage network improvement, (v) central heating network improvement, and (vi) solid waste management.
- 2 The project impacts will be socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable urbanization in Akesu. The project outcomes will be the improvement of municipal services and environment quality. The project will take a strategic and holistic approach to urban development where the inadequate and outdated urban services and degraded ecosystems have constrained the opportunities for the city to develop in an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive manner. The project interventions are expected to produce three primary outputs: (i) Urban infrastructure and services improved, (ii) Akesu Duolang wetland rehabilitated and protected, and (iii) Project and urban environmental management and inclusive capacity enhanced.

## 1.2 Project Progress

### 1.2.1 Urban Infrastructure and Services Improved Subproject

#### 1) Road Construction

- 3 Up to June 2021, the road construction progress as following:
  - Road civil works and installation engineering of Minzhu Rd. (1352.02 m), Tianshan Rd. (1164.43 m), Minzhu Rd. (E) (337.11 m), Yingbin Rd. (2323.21 m), Jiaoyu Rd. (1459.53 m) and Jianshe Rd. (1726.91 m); heating civil works and installation engineering of Yingbin Road in the contract URN-CW01 had been completed and been put into use in September, 2016.
  - Road civil works and installation engineering of Nanchang Rd. (723.03 m) and Huannan Rd. (406.38 m); civil works installation engineering of 4 community lanes (16.5 km); bridges civil works installation engineering of Fujiu Rd. and Fushi Rd in the contract URN-CW02 had been completed and been put into



use in June, 2017.

- Road civil works and installation engineering, water supply and drainage pipeline civil works and installation engineering of Nanda Str. (2300.23 m) and Beida Str. (1191.46 m) in the contract URN-CW03 had been completed and been put into use in November, 2016.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Fuqi Rd. (735.88 m), East Ying'awati Rd. (1455.75 m), Wangsan St. (1085.79 m), Tabei Rd. (785.51 m) had been finished the purchase and the drainage pipeline civil works and installation engineering of Fuqi Road, Yingawtidong Rd, Wangsanjie Rd in the contract URN-CW04 had been completed and been put into use in July, 2016. The Tabei road had been constructed 900 m.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Jiefangzhong Rd. (2334.16 m) and Wenhua Rd. (1410.7 m) in the contract URN-CW05 had been finished the purchase in July, 2016 and had been completed in July, 2017.
- Contract URN-CW06 Tanan Road civil work installation project, started in August 2017, all the works have been completed in May, 2019.
- Contract URN-CW07 four community back streets and alleys civil works installation project (2 6.5km), started in August 2017, completed in May 2018.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Jiaotong Rd. (1582.35 m) in the contract URN-CW08 had finished the motorway paved oil. Non-motorized vehicles and sidewalks started in July 2017 and were fully completed and put into use in May 2018.
- Road civil works and installation engineering of Zhongyuan Rd. (3888.3 m) in the contract URN-CW09 had finished the motorway paved oil. All the construction were completed in May, 2019.
- Civil works and installation engineering of Dashizi pedestrian overcrossing in the contract URN-CW10 had been completed and been put into use in April, 2016.
- Road civil works and installation engineering Renmin Rd. (1257.22 m) and Awen Str. (2890.32 m) in the contract URN-CW11 had been finished the procurement in June 2016 and completed the construction and put into use in June, 2017.
- Purchase of road lighting equipment for Minzhu Road, Tianshan Road, Minzhu Road (E), Jiaoyu Road, Yingbin Road, Nanchang Road, Huannan Road, Jianshe Road, Back street, Fuqi Road, East Ying'awati Road, Wangsan Road, Jiefang Middle Road, Tanan Road, Tabei Road, Wenhua Road, Nanda Street, Beida Street, Jiaotong Road, Zhongyuan Road, Awen Avenue and Renmin Road in the contract URN-GD01 had been finished the supply of the material.

- By the end of June 2021, 11 civil construction contracts were completed, all the equipment packages had finished the delivery. The completed road is now shown in Figure 1-1.



**Figure 1-1 current situation of the roads**

## 2) Parks and nursery

4 Parks and nursery project construction progress as following:

- The contract PSP-CW01 project completed land leveling and 2 wells and was ready for implementation.
- Contract PSP-CW02 Dongcheng Park greening, seedling engineering civil engineering installation project: seedling engineering domesticated civil engineering installation project, started in July 2017, Dongcheng Park completed in May 2018; The seedling project had been completed in November 2018.

## 3) Solid waste management

5 Solid waste management project progress as following:

- Supply of sanitation vehicles under Contract SWM-GD01 has been completed.
- The contractor SWM-GD02 has been delivered with the garbage truck.
- Contract SWM-GD03 small advertising washing machine all the supply has been completed.
- Contract SWM-GD04 excavators and forklifts have been delivered.
- The contract for SWM-GD05 sanitation tricycle supply has been completed.
- The trash can of contract SWM-GD06 has been delivered.
- Solid waste management includes one civil contract and six equipment contracts. So far, the civil contract for the refuse transfer station (SWM-CW01) has not been purchased and the contract for six equipment has been completed. Refer figure 1-2 for detail information.



Figure 1-2 Solid waste disposal facilities

## 4) Pipelines of water supply and sewage

6 Pipelines of water supply and sewage project progress as following:

- Water supply pipeline and drainage pipeline equipment purchase of Nanda Str., Beida Str. And Fuqi Roa under contract WSN -GD02 had been finished the supply.



- Water supply and drainage network includes 1 civil contract and 2 equipment contracts. According to the procurement plan in November 2015, one of the civil contracts (WSN-CW01) and one of the equipment contracts (WSN-GD02) has been canceled and the remaining one of the equipment contracts has been completed.

### 1.2.2 Akesu Duolang wetland rehabilitated and protected

- 7 Akesu Duolang wetland rehabilitated and protected project progress as following:
  - Wetland Park was officially opened on June 1, 2018. Refer figure 1-3 for the current situation of the wetland park.



Figure 1-3 Current Situation of the wetland park

### 1.2.3 Mid-term Adjustment subprojects progress

- 8 Aksu PMO has adjusted 23 new contract packages in the mid-term adjustment, including 11 civil engineering packages and 12 equipment packages. From the second quarter of 2019, Aksu PMO has started the bidding for the remaining 27 contract packages. In 2019, the procurement of 10 contracts was completed, including 4 civil engineering contracts and 6 equipment contracts. In the first half of 2020, the procurement of 8 contracts was completed, including 5 civil construction contracts and 3 equipment contracts.

#### ■ Centralized heating:

- 9 Central heating includes 3 civil construction contracts for external wall insulation and external grid renovation

of 23 old communities. Currently in implementation, it had been completed in October 2020.

■ **Public transportation:**

- 10 Public transportation includes 1 civil construction contract and 4 equipment contracts. It had been completed in December 2020.

## 2 EMDP&SGAP M&E WORK

### 2.1 Monitoring &Evaluation Personnel

- 11 Independent external monitoring for EMDP&SGAP is prepared by individual consultant. Based on pertinent policies of ADB and the requirements on the external monitoring outline of EMDP&SGAP, implementation effect of minority national development plan will be given an over-all supervision and evaluation.

### 2.2 Monitoring &Evaluation Mission

- 12 According to the requirements of the Asian Development Bank, independent monitoring and evaluation work is carried out for the implementation of the project ethnic minority development plan by the EMDP independent external monitoring and evaluation consultant. Due to the impact of the new coronavirus epidemic in the current monitoring period, the consultants were unable to conduct on-site investigations, the main tasks include as following:

- ◆ Interviews with Plan implementation institutions by telephone;
- ◆ Interviews with Internet tools such as phone calls or WeChat of project stakeholders;
- ◆ Send feedback of monitoring findings to the PMO and put forward targeted suggestions;
- ◆ Prepare M&E report on EMDP&SGAP

### 2.3 Monitoring &Evaluation Purpose

- 13 The purpose of the external monitoring of the EMDP of this project includes the following aspects:
- ◆ Ensuring proper implementation of EMDP and meeting the overall objectives of EMDP;
  - ◆ Collect data and information to identify progress;
  - ◆ Qualitative data to describe the impact of ethnic minority development planning measures;
  - ◆ Ensure that appropriate participatory measures are taken to ensure the proper participation of EM women and men in the implementation of the plan;
  - ◆ Identify problems and grievances and ensure the effectiveness of grievance mechanisms.

### 2.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Methods

- 14 The monitoring methods of ethnic minority development plans in this project are mainly as follows:

#### 1) literature research

- 15 Conduct systematic and targeted collection of various documents related to the implementation of ethnic minority development plans (such as summary reports, statistical data, special research materials and internal monitoring reports by the implementing agencies of the owners and internal EMDP monitoring report).

**2) Plan implementation institutional interviews by telephone and data collection**

- 16 Conduct an institutional interview with the project owner and the implementing agencies by telephone (such as the Land Resources Bureau, the demolition headquarters, the Labor and Social Security Bureau, the Bureau of Statistics, the Civil Affairs Bureau, the Women's Federation, the Poverty Alleviation Office, the Ethnic Religious Affairs Commission and other relevant villages), and collected the relevant basic data and literature. At the same time, monitor and evaluate the capabilities of the implementing agencies for EMDP.

**3) Focus Group Discussion (net meeting)**

- 17 Through the focus group discussion, we learned about the implementation of various measures of the ethnic minorities, women and the poor, the project benefits, and the relevant opinions and suggestions on the implementation of the ethnic minority development plan.

**4) Observe in the Field (instead by project officer)**

- 18 Through observing the project construction and completion areas on site, understand the construction project implementation progress, measures and effects. For the problems found in the field observation, the monitoring staff will put forward corresponding opinions and suggestions.

## **2.5 Monitoring &Evaluation Contents**

- 19 According to the requirements of EMDP monitoring and evaluation framework, the consultant will mainly monitor and evaluate the following aspects:

- ◆ Project construction progress;
- ◆ Social and economic conditions of the project area;
- ◆ Project benefits;
- ◆ Implementation of ethnic minority development plan measures;
- ◆ Implementation of institutional capacity;
- ◆ Public participation and representation channels;
- ◆ Implementation of Gender Action Plan;
- ◆ Conclusions, issues and suggestions

## **2.6 Monitoring &Evaluation Implementation**

- 20 The monitoring site survey had been conducted during June 16 to 20, 2020. The consultant and the invited project officer carried out institutional interviews, focus group discussions and on-site investigation of the

project area with the support and cooperation of Akesu PMO and relevant implementing agencies of Akesu Government Yiganqi township and villages.

- 21 The consultant interviewed successively with Akesu ADB PMO, the Municipal Environment protection Bureau, the Municipal traffic police unit, the Municipal Poverty Alleviation Office, the Municipal Tourism Bureau, Municipal Bureau of Education, Municipal Bureau of Statistics, Municipal Bureau of Agriculture, Municipal Forestry Bureau, Municipal Health Planning Commission, Municipal Disease Control Center, Municipal Women's Federation, Municipal Labor and Social Security Bureau, Aksu Textile Industrial City, Yiganqi township and affected villages in Yiganqi township (Yiganqi village, Saigepaqi village, Bageqi village and Yingbage village), consulting companies, representatives of supervision units (Hunan Zhifu, Shihezi Tianyi, Changji Central Plains, Galaxy Supervision, Hi-tech Supervision), construction representatives (Aksu urban and rural construction, Jiangsu Sheng Tong). Detailed interview records can be found in Annex 1.
- 22 The consultation Expert conducted focus group discussions on ethnic minority women / poor people in the affected 4 villages respectively to understand their opinions and suggestions on the implementation of the project through net meeting.



### 3 PROJECT AREA SOCIAL &ECONOMIC PROFILE

#### 3.1 Social &Economic Profile of Akesu City

- 23 Akesu City is located in the northern margin of the Tarim Basin, south of the Tianshan Mountains middle section, northwestern edge of the Taklamakan Desert, upper reaches of Tarim River. The city was named because of the water, the Uygur language means "Baishuicheng" (white water city), and it is the ancient "Silk Road" of the important post, and the Kucha culture and birthplace of Duolang (multi-waves) culture. The city has the rich characteristics of the minorities in Southern Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR), well known with good reputation as "Southern Area beyond the Great Wall" and "Singing and Dancing Hometown".
- 24 Akesu City is the political, economic, and cultural center of Akesu Prefecture, and the headquarter of Military Farming Division I. The total area of the city is 23,300 square kilometers, and the constructed urban area is 28.5 square kilometers. The city administers four townships, two towns, and five street administration offices. At the end of 2020, the city's registered population was 565,880 (excluding the temporary population, including the Corps of 42,212), an increase of 8,091 over the end of the previous year. Among them, the urban population was 330,414, the rural population was 235,466, the Han population was 243,472, and the minority population was 322,408. The male population is 281,975 and the female population is 283,905. At the end of the year, the resident population of the city was 695,930 (excluding the temporary resident population within 6 months, including the Corps), and there were 39 ethnic groups in the resident population. The urbanization rate of the permanent population is 69.51%. The annual birth rate was 10.35‰, the death rate was 9.63‰, and the natural population growth rate was 4.26‰, a decrease of 0.37 per thousand points.
- 25 Please refer table 3-1 for the beneficiaries of the project direct affected population till June 2021.

**Table 3-1 monitoring on the direct project beneficiaries**

Sub-projects	Planned direct project benefits	Actual direct project benefits (Jan. 2016--Jun. 2021)
<b>population</b>	- 273,900 persons	- 31,2500 persons
<b>Urban Road Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve aesthetics;</li> <li>-Reduce dust and air pollution;</li> <li>-Reduce travel time;</li> <li>-Improve and increase traffic flow;</li> <li>-Better access to social services/amenities (e.g., schools, hospitals) and increase comfort by improving the road condition;</li> <li>-Increase accessibility;</li> <li>-Save O&amp;M cost for car/motorcycle/bicycle;</li> <li>-Reduce traffic jam;</li> <li>-Increase safety and reduce number of accidents;</li> <li>-Increase value of houses;</li> <li>-Reduce crimes and other social problems by improving lighting in the streets;</li> <li>-Increase value of land;</li> <li>- Promote the development of the area;</li> <li>- Attract more investments into the city; - Reduce transportation costs; and,</li> <li>- Increase job opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p>The ADB project has greatly improved the infrastructure conditions of the road network in Aksu City, which is conducive to promoting the sustainable social and economic growth of Aksu City. Mainly as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve aesthetics;</li> <li>-Reduce dust and air pollution;</li> <li>-Reduce travel time;</li> <li>-Improve and increase traffic flow;</li> <li>-Better access to social services/amenities (e.g., schools, hospitals) and increase comfort by improving the road condition;</li> <li>-Increase accessibility;</li> <li>-Save O&amp;M cost for car/motorcycle/bicycle;</li> <li>-Reduce traffic jam;</li> <li>-Increase safety and reduce number of accidents;</li> <li>-Reduce crimes and other social problems by improving lighting in the streets;</li> <li>-Increase value of land;</li> <li>- Attract more investments into the city;</li> <li>- Reduce transportation costs; and,</li> <li>- Increase job opportunities.</li> </ul>

Sub-projects	Planned direct project benefits	Actual direct project benefits (Jan. 2016--Jun. 2021)
		Overall, in 88 villages/communities (20 villages and 68 communities), 312,500 local residents directly benefited from the project (234,400 urban residents and 78,100 rural residents); 203,900 were ethnic minorities, accounting for the total direct 65.25% of the beneficiaries; 151,200 women directly benefited, accounting for 48.38% of the total direct beneficiaries; 22,700 low-income groups directly benefited, accounting for 7.26% of the total direct beneficiaries.
<b>Upgrading of Public Parks and Green Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve aesthetics;</li> <li>-Increased leisure and recreation sites for the local residents, particularly for the elders and children;</li> <li>- Increase greening space;</li> <li>- Increase recreation services and facilities;</li> <li>- Increase outdoor activities of the local residents;</li> <li>- Increase resting and recreation of the local residents; and,</li> <li>- Reduce dust and air pollution, which improve health.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve aesthetics;</li> <li>-Increased leisure and recreation sites for the local residents, particularly for the elders and children;</li> <li>- Increase greening space;</li> <li>- Increase recreation services and facilities;</li> <li>- Increase outdoor activities of the local residents;</li> <li>- Increase resting and recreation of the local residents; and,</li> <li>- Reduce dust and air pollution, which improve health.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, in 88 villages/communities (20 villages and 68 communities), 312,500 local residents directly benefited from the project (234,400 urban residents and 78,100 rural residents); 203,900 were ethnic minorities, accounting for the total direct 65.25% of the beneficiaries; 151,200 women directly benefited, accounting for 48.38% of the total direct beneficiaries; 22,700 low-income groups directly benefited, accounting for 7.26% of the total direct beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Water Supply Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve water supply network;</li> <li>- Improve low pressure of water supply;</li> <li>- Improve unreliable water supply;</li> <li>- Improve poor water quality;</li> <li>- Improve aging, leaking and rusty water supply pipelines;</li> <li>- Increase access to clean safe, abundant and reliable drinking water supply and improve water quality for local residents and industries and businesses;</li> <li>- Time savings from water collection activities; and,</li> <li>- Reduce risk to human health from water-borne disease, particularly to the poor, women, children and elderly.</li> </ul>	<p>The improvement of the water supply pipe network of the Aksu project mainly shows the improvement of residents' lives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve water supply network;</li> <li>- Improve low pressure of water supply;</li> <li>- Improve unreliable water supply;</li> <li>- Improve poor water quality;</li> <li>- Improve aging, leaking and rusty water supply pipelines;</li> <li>- Increase access to clean safe, abundant and reliable drinking water supply and improve water quality for local residents and industries and businesses;</li> <li>- Time savings from water collection activities; and,</li> <li>- Reduce risk to human health from water-borne disease, particularly to the poor, women, children and elderly</li> </ul> <p>Overall, in 52 villages/communities (2 villages and 50 communities), 213,200 local residents directly benefited from the project (including 197,600 urban residents and 15,600 rural residents); among them, 135,100 were ethnic minorities, accounting for the total direct 63.36% of the beneficiaries; 103,100 women directly benefited, accounting for 48.38% of the total direct beneficiaries; 12,900 low-income groups directly benefited, accounting for 6.03% of the total direct beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Sewerage Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve sewerage system;</li> <li>- Reduce discharge of untreated wastewater to receiving water bodies;</li> <li>- Improve water quality of surface water;</li> <li>- Reduce risks of pollution to downstream water user; and,</li> <li>- Reduce risk to human health from water-borne disease, particularly to the poor, women, children and elderly.</li> </ul>	<p>The main performance of the improvement of the sewage pipe network of the Aksu project to the improvement of residents' lives is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improve sewerage system;</li> <li>- Reduce discharge of untreated wastewater to receiving water bodies;</li> <li>- Improve water quality of surface water;</li> <li>- Reduce risks of pollution to downstream water user; and,</li> <li>- Reduce risk to human health from water-borne disease, particularly to the poor, women, children and elderly.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, in 61 villages/communities (3 villages and 58 communities), 256,800 local residents directly benefited from the project (231,200 urban residents and 25,600 rural residents); 167,400 were ethnic minorities, accounting for the total direct 65.25% of the beneficiaries; 124,200 women directly benefited, accounting for 48.36% of the total direct beneficiaries; 15,900 low-income groups directly benefited, accounting for 6.19% of the total direct beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Central heating Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Better living quality;</li> <li>- Reduce women's house work;</li> <li>- Reduce diseases;</li> <li>- Longer time for children to study;</li> <li>- Increase amusing time; and,</li> <li>- Longer time for adults to study.</li> </ul>	<p>The transformation of the central heating network has brought the following benefits to the local residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Better living quality;</li> <li>- Reduce women's house work;</li> <li>- Reduce diseases;</li> <li>- Longer time for children to study;</li> <li>- Increase amusing time; and,</li> <li>- Longer time for adults to study.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, 113,800 local residents directly benefited from the project in old communities in 23 communities; among them, 73,900 were ethnic minorities, accounting for 65.02% of the total direct beneficiaries; 55,100 women directly benefited, accounting for 48.38 % of the total direct beneficiaries. 6,259 low-income groups directly benefited, accounting for 5.5% of the total direct beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve quality of life;</li> <li>- Reduce the discharge of waste into the river;</li> </ul>	<p>Solid waste treatment has brought the following benefits to local residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve quality of life;</li> </ul>

Sub-projects	Planned direct project benefits	Actual direct project benefits (Jan. 2016--Jun. 2021)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve people's environmental protection awareness;</li> <li>- Improve collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste;</li> <li>- Protect the river's aquatic ecosystem and reduce water pollution;</li> <li>- Reduce flies and mosquito and protect health and safety;</li> <li>- Recycle and reuse resources;</li> <li>- Improve the city's aesthetics;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities;</li> <li>- Promote the development of tourism;</li> <li>- Clear-up the waterway and increase the water flow;</li> <li>- Attract more investments;</li> <li>- Increase the value of houses;</li> <li>- Increase the value of land; and,</li> <li>- Reduce infectious diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the discharge of waste into the river;</li> <li>- Improve people's environmental protection awareness;</li> <li>- Improve collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste;</li> <li>- Protect the river's aquatic ecosystem and reduce water pollution;</li> <li>- Reduce flies and mosquito and protect health and safety;</li> <li>- Recycle and reuse resources;</li> <li>- Improve the city's aesthetics;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities;</li> <li>- Promote the development of tourism;</li> <li>- Clear-up the waterway and increase the water flow;</li> <li>- Reduce infectious diseases.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, in 88 villages/communities (20 villages and 68 communities), 312,500 local residents directly benefited from the project (234,400 urban residents and 78,100 rural residents); 203,900 were ethnic minorities, accounting for the total direct 65.25% of the beneficiaries; 151,200 women directly benefited, accounting for 48.38% of the total direct beneficiaries; 22,700 low-income groups directly benefited, accounting for 7.26% of the total direct beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Wetland Restoration and Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase living standards and quality of life;</li> <li>- Reduce water pollution;</li> <li>- Improve surrounding environment and health status;</li> <li>- Increase the water quality of Duolang River;</li> <li>- Protect biodiversity;</li> <li>- Reduce silt sediment deposition;</li> <li>- Improve local micro climate;</li> <li>- Increase aesthetics;</li> <li>- Increase the value of land;</li> <li>- Reduce frequency of flooding;</li> <li>- Promote tourism development</li> <li>- Increase the value of house;</li> <li>- Increase vegetation and trees</li> <li>- Increase job opportunities;</li> <li>- Protect the wetland;</li> <li>- Attract more investments;</li> <li>- Increase road accessibility and reduce inconvenient travelling by improved entrance road;</li> <li>- Increase reed production;</li> <li>- Increase recreation facilities; and,</li> <li>- Reduce water and soil erosion.</li> </ul>	<p>The wetland restoration project has brought the following benefits to local residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase living standards and quality of life;</li> <li>- Reduce water pollution;</li> <li>- Improve surrounding environment and health status;</li> <li>- Increase the water quality of Duolang River;</li> <li>- Protect biodiversity;</li> <li>- Reduce silt sediment deposition;</li> <li>- Improve local micro climate;</li> <li>- Increase aesthetics;</li> <li>- Increase the value of land;</li> <li>- Reduce frequency of flooding;</li> <li>- Promote tourism development;</li> <li>- Increase vegetation and trees;</li> <li>- Increase job opportunities;</li> <li>- Protect the wetland;</li> <li>- Attract more investments;</li> <li>- Increase road accessibility and reduce inconvenient travelling by improved entrance road;</li> <li>- Increase reed production;</li> <li>- Increase recreation facilities; and,</li> <li>- Reduce water and soil erosion.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, in 88 villages/communities (20 villages and 68 communities), 312,500 local residents directly benefited from the project (234,400 urban residents and 78,100 rural residents); 203,900 were ethnic minorities, accounting for the total direct 65.25% of the beneficiaries; 151,200 women directly benefited, accounting for 48.38% of the total direct beneficiaries; 22,700 low-income groups directly benefited, accounting for 7.26% of the total direct beneficiaries.</p>

26 Please refer table 3-2 for the statistics of the social economy general situation of Akesu city in 2016-2020.

**Table 3-2 the main social economy indexes of 2016-2020 in Akesu city**

Items	Units	Amounts		Change %
		2016	2020	
GDP	100 million CNY	180.0996	251.25	39.51
Primary industry	100 million CNY	26.5058	27.62	4.20
Secondary industry	100 million CNY	39.5287	62.07	57.03
Tertiary industry	100 million CNY	114.0651	161.56	41.64
Proportion of the three industries	%	14.7:21.9:63.4	11:25:64	-25:14:0.9
Fiscal revenue	10 thousand CNY	196,785	466,250	136.93
Fixed investment	100 million CNY	190.12	139.76	-26.49

Items	Units	Amounts		Change %
		2016	2020	
Total retail sales of consumer goods	100 million CNY	72.1840	134.86	86.83
Tourist income	100 million CNY	6.42	19.56	204.67
Total population	10 thousand persons	51.31	56.5880	10.29
Agricultural population	10 thousand persons	24.02	23.5466	-1.97
Female population	10 thousand persons	25.55	28.3905	11.12
EM	10 thousand persons	28.59	32.2408	12.77
Uyghur nationality	10 thousand persons	27.72	30.3781	9.59
Urban residents disposable income	CNY	27,673	34,257	23.79
Rural residents per capital pure income	CNY	15,554	20,653	32.78
Unemployment rate	%	2.9	1.4	-51.72
Urban residents basic cost of living allowances	Person	17,360	4,134	-76.19
Rural residents basic cost of living allowances	Person	16,128	11,560	-28.32
People eligible for social relief	Person	41,230	42,721	3.62
Senior high school enrolment rate	%	70.18	77.63	10.62
Compulsory education enrolment rate	%	99.90	99.97	0.07

Data resource: national economy and social development statistics bulletin of 2016 and 2020 in Akesu city

### 3.2 LA & HD Affected Villages Profile

27 The expert consulted the village cadres of the affected villages by telephone in the land acquisition and house demolition to understand the basic situation of the affected villages in 2020. Table 3-3 is a list of interview village cadres. Table 3-4 is the basic situation of the village.

**Table 3-3 Interview of the Village cadres of the affected Villages**

villages	Names	Position
Yiganqi village	Tuoersen·Shahudi	Director
Saigepaqi village	Nuerdun·Mamuti	Secretary
Bageqi village	Maimaiti·heyani	Director
Yingbage village	Tueraili·Kadier	Secretary
	Alima·Deersi	Director

Data sources: 2021 interviewed by telephone

**Table 3-4 Basic Information of the Affected Villages**

Items	Units	Saigepaqi village	Bageqi village	Yingbage village	Yiganqi village
Total HH	HH	512	1056	394	3441
Total Population	person	2256	2589	2062	11298
Agriculture HH	HH	386	901	205	1259
Agriculture population	person	1605	1825	550	5025
Female	person	824	1268	567	3056
EM population	person	2253	1915	1116	7265
Five-guarntees HH	HH	0	0	3	3
Basic living allowance HH	HH	52	106	138	623
Basic living allowance persons	person	125	352	463	2105
Disability person	person	19	72	30	92
Women in chrge of family	HH	31	32	5	96
Poverty HH	HH	0	0	0	0
Total Labors	person	752	1176	399	2262
Go out to work	person	283	57	315	1289
Total cultivated land	mu	162	4300	265	85
Garden plot	mu	0	2400	201	0
Per capita cultivated land	mu	0.10	2.36	0.37	0.17
Per capita net income	Yuan	17358	23124	19126	18287

Data sources: 2021 interviewed by telephone

## 4 MONITORING ON PROJECT BENEFITS

28 The completed subprojects result in direct and indirect benefits to the local population. By improving the urban transportation, municipal infrastructure services, and environmental improvement, the Project will contribute to sustained economic growth, coordinated urbanization and business/industrial growth, creation of job opportunities, enhanced ability to participate in and benefit from regional cooperation, and above all, improved quality of life for the beneficiary population, particularly for the poor (low-income groups), women, EM and other vulnerable group. Detailed project overall direct and indirect benefit monitoring can be found in table 3-1 and Annex 2. The specific benefits brought by the project are mainly shown in the following aspects.

### 4.1 Monitoring on Employment & Income Benefits Brought by the Project

- 29 Up to June 2021, the Akesu project had created 12,612 person-years of direct (It includes 7,063 ethnic minorities, accounting for 56% of the total; 6,810 women, accounting for 54% of the total; 2,775 low-income groups, accounting for 22% of the total) and 1,259 person-years of indirect (It includes 674 ethnic minorities, accounting for 54% of the total; 655 women, accounting for 52% of the total; 315 low-income groups, accounting for 25% of the total) employment opportunities during the project construction phase, with estimated earnings amounting to 522 million CNY (the average monthly salary of direct jobs is about 3,450 CNY and 12 person-months) from direct employment and 52 million CNY (the average monthly salary of direct jobs is about 3,450 CNY and 12 person-months) from indirect employment.
- 30 It had generated 2,631 direct jobs (It includes 1,840 ethnic minorities, accounting for 65% of the total; 1,585 women, accounting for 56% of the total) and 322 indirect jobs (It includes 182 ethnic minorities, accounting for 56.5% of the total; 145 women, accounting for 45% of the total) during the project operation phase (completed subprojects such as: parks and nursery, solid and waste management, pipeline of water supply and sewage, and heat supply.) with estimated earnings of CNY 283 million from direct employment (The average salary is about 5,000 RMB per month, and the average person is about 20 person-months ) and CNY 22.9 million from indirect employment (The average salary is about 3450 RMB per month, and the average person is about 20 person-months). The jobs mainly include positions of security guard, driver, maintenance and repair, sweeping, cleaning, gardening, etc. Of the total employment opportunities and income earnings to be generated about 50% of the total employment and income earnings will go to EM.
- 31 To ensure poverty population, female and EM to gain maximum benefits from the Project, a proactive employment program has been proposed by AMG, APMO and POAs, which had been regulated in the contract of the contractors:

- ◆ priority had been given to the poverty population, female and EM for the employment and training opportunities generated from the Project construction and operation phases;
  - ◆ the selected contractors had been sensitized to the issue of maximum benefits for the poverty population, female and EM;
  - ◆ the contractors had adopted proactive measures, such as quota systems and training programs for the poverty population, female and EM. With the provision of the preferential policies to poverty population, female and EM, they had benefited significantly from the employment and income generation of the Project.
- 32 The priorities had been given to the local residents, in particular the vulnerable groups including the poor, women and EM. It is estimated that about 70% of the short-term employment opportunities had been taken by the women, the poor and/or EM including women for about 35%, and 30% for the EM and 15% for the poor. Those temporarily employed in construction had benefited from the training and experience gained under the Project, thus enhancing their opportunities for employment in other infrastructure projects. The Project assurance ensured that all employment and core labour standards as provided in the applicable laws and regulations are complied with. The loan assurances specifically addressed core labour standards and prioritize local labour and particularly target women, the poor and EM for basic training and skill promotion.

## **4.2 Monitoring on Improving the living Standards of Local Residents & EM**

- 33 The major immediate benefit of the completed Akesu project is improved quality of life, especially for the ethnic minorities, the following as a result of:
- ◆ the construction of Road Engineering, Back Street alleys and urban public transport projects had improved road traffic flow, connectivity and safety, and accessibility and mobility;
  - ◆ the construction of water supply and sewage component had improved access to safe, sufficient and reliable source of domestic water use;
  - ◆ the construction of sanitation had improved environmental sanitation due to better wastewater and solid waste collection and disposal;
  - ◆ the construction of heat supply had improved central heating supply and reduced air pollution.

## **4.3 Monitoring on the Benefits of Tourism Development**

- 34 In 2020, there are about 3,598,900 tourists and the total tourism expenditure is 956 million CNY. Local communities had benefited from tourism development. In particular, women and the poor will become major suppliers of souvenirs and guided tours. Refer figure 4-1 for the main scenic spots of Akesu.



Figure 4-1 the scenic pots of Akesu

#### 4.4 Monitoring on Health Effects

- 35 Completed projects also reduce the pollution of water receptors, improve the quality of water meters, the living environment of high local populations and reduce the spread of water, bacteria and airborne diseases. A healthy improvement in the project will help to reduce morbidity and mortality from waterborne, bacterial and airborne diseases and will also help to save on related medical costs and loss of healthy working days

#### 4.5 Monitoring on Supporting Gender Inclusive Benefits

- 36 The project has significant benefits for women, including minority women, not only reducing their energy, time and effort in these activities, but also reducing travel and related domestic activities, water collection, sewage and solid waste disposal and management, home heating supplies make them more active in income-generating activities, home entertainment or leisure. Women, including minority women, strongly support all components of the project and consider it improving their quality of life and generating employment and income opportunities.



## 4.6 Monitoring on Enhancing Public Awareness & Build Capacity

### 4.6.1 Monitoring on Pilot “Living Street” Project

- 37 Design unit and consulting company have begun to incorporate the concept of a “Living Street” during the project design phase, such as the construction of Wangsanjie Road and surrounding facilities and the construction of Akesu Old Street and supporting facilities. The residents of the community have begun to actively participate in fitness and entertainment and enjoy food. The “Living Street” effect is beginning to bear fruit. "Living Street of Wangsan Street" belongs to the Hongqiao Community of Hongqiao Sub-district Office of Aksu City. "Akesu Old Street" is located in Yiganqi Village, Yiganqi Township, Aksu City. It is an old block of cultural and creative homestays built by Aksu Silk Road Charm Cultural Tourism Investment Group Co., Ltd. relying on folk resources. Relying on characteristic homestays, it integrates catering, entertainment, leisure, shopping, and characteristic folk experiences. It combines ancient, simple, original ecology and modern life elements to build 99 sets of characteristic homestays. The layout of streets and alleys, the lush mulberry trees on the streets and some homestays have maintained their original appearance. Appreciate the ancient city watchtowers, ethnic-style buildings, ethnic handicrafts, etc., experience ethnic bazaars, restaurants, dance music, etc., and feel the strong ethnic customs and the perfect combination of original humanities and modern culture. See figure 4-2 for detail information.

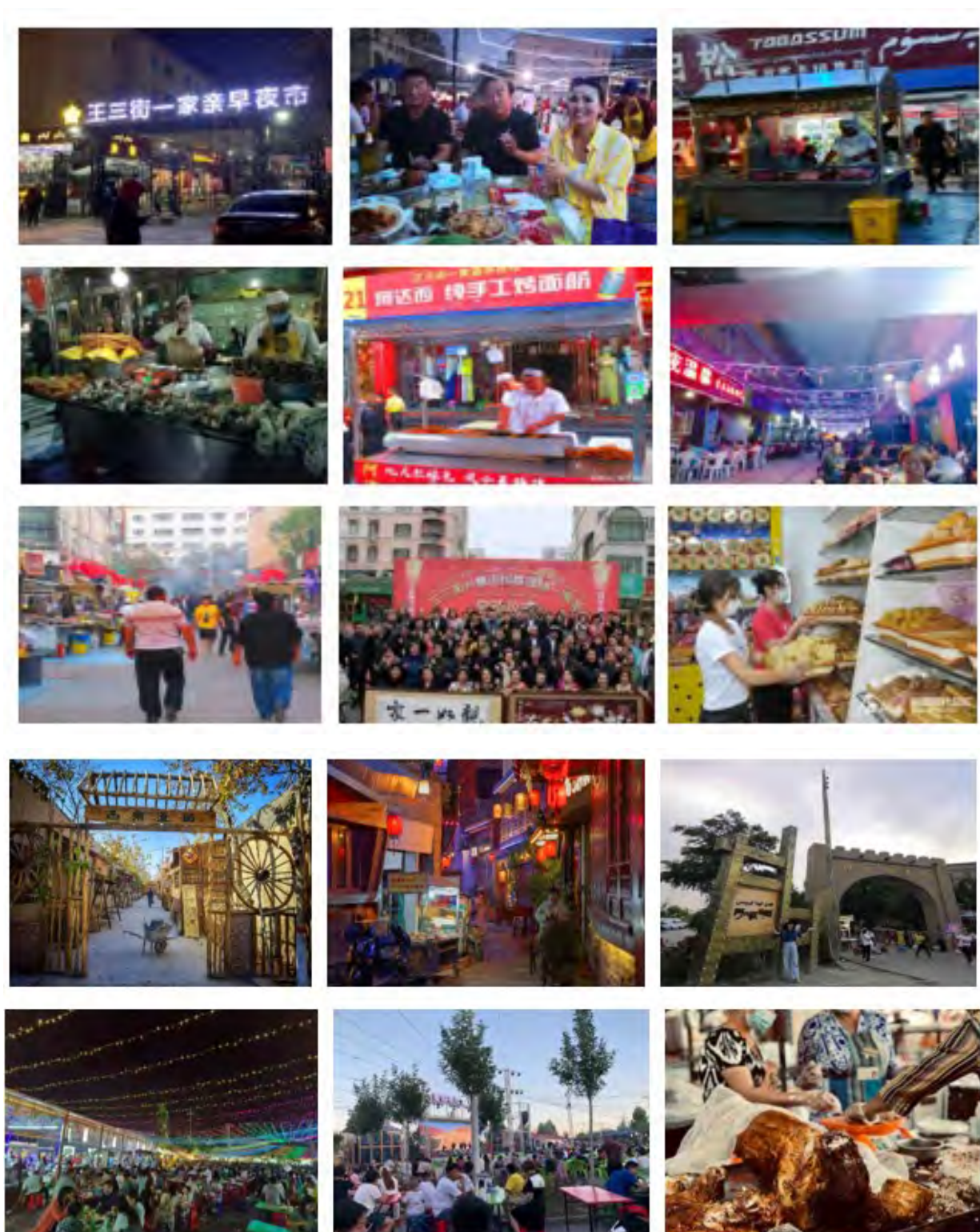


Figure 4-2 Wangsanjie and Akesu Old Street “Living Street”

#### 4.6.2 Monitoring on Public Traffic Safety Education

38 The Public Transport Safety Education Project is being actively implemented with the assistance of the Aksu



City Traffic Police Brigade. Traffic police and other relevant unit cadres have carried out various forms of public transportation safety education in enterprises, schools, public places, communities and other channels, and achieved good results. Refer figure 4-3 for detail information.

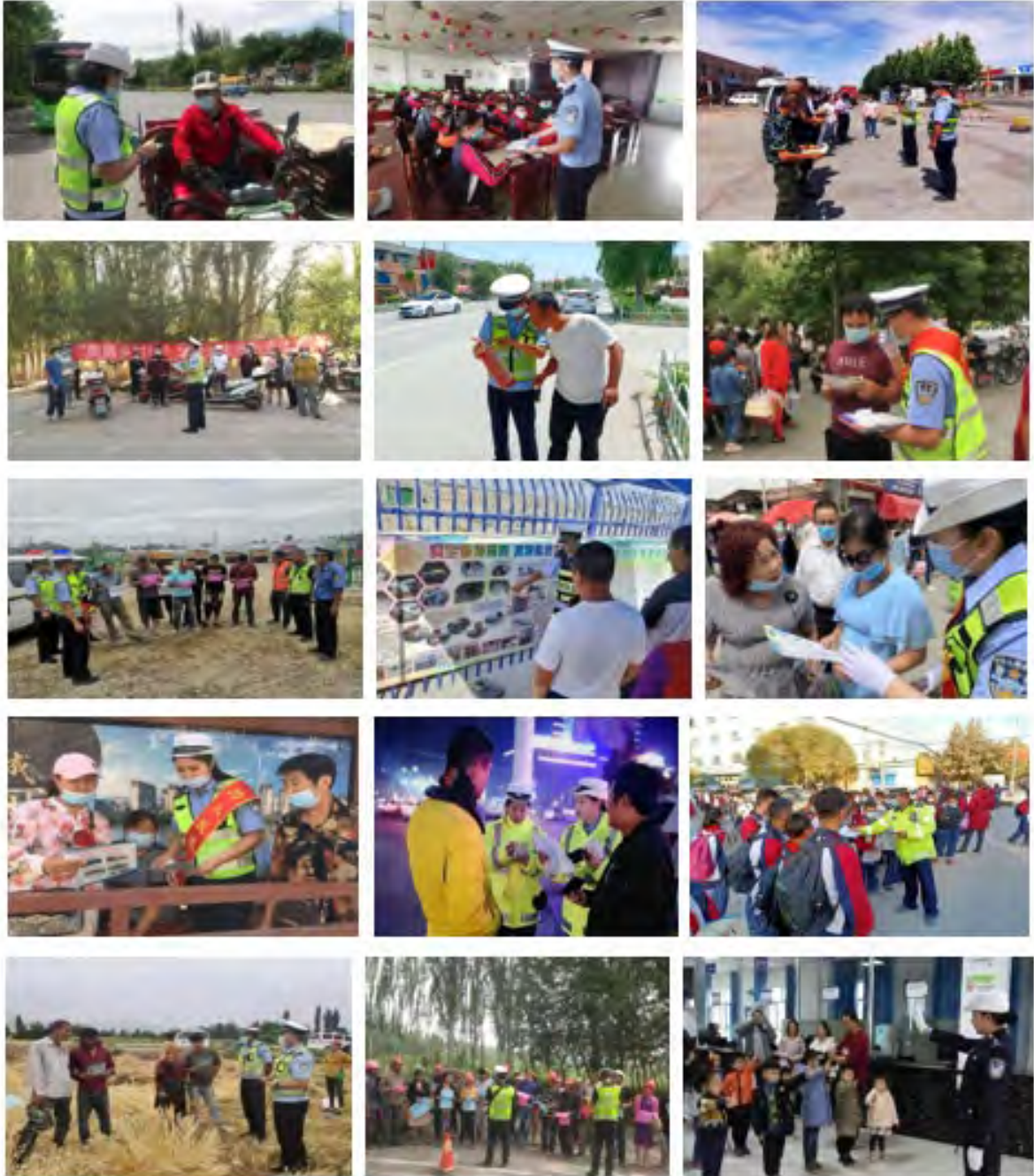


Figure 4-3 traffic safety education activities

#### 4.6.3 Environmental and Sanitary Awareness and 3Rs Program

39 The Aksu Environmental Protection Agency and the City Administration Authority use the World

Environmental Protection Day and the Sanitation Workers Day to carry out environmental awareness campaigns. The consulting firm /PMO and related government is actively preparing for the implementation of the project. Refer figure 4-4 for detail information.



**Figure 4-4 Streets, communities and schools carry out environmental awareness campaigns**

#### **4.6.4 Monitoring on Wetland Conservation and Biodiversity Awareness**

- 40 The Akesu PMO, Aksu Eco-Environmental Protection Bureau, and wetland park and other related institutions have launched publicity and training activities on wetland protection and awareness of biodiversity in wetland park.

#### **4.6.5 Monitoring on Building Capabilities**

- 41 The Akesu PMO carried out several capacity-building trainings with the support of the consulting firm, and PMO members also visited and trained many times to improve their capabilities.

## 5 MONITORING ON EMDP MEASURES

38 There are two types of EMDP measures in this project: mitigation measures and strengthening measures. Therefore, the project monitoring measures include monitoring of mitigation measures and monitoring of enhanced measures. The details of the monitoring of ethnic minority development planning measures are given in Annex 3.

### 5.1 Monitoring on Mitigation Measures

43 As of now, the implementation of the mitigation measures for EMDP has basically been implemented according to the plan, but there are still some other monitoring indicators that have not been provided relevant information and data for the time being and will be the focus of the next monitoring report. Detailed monitoring is as follows.

#### 5.1.1 Monitoring on Resettlement Action Plan

44 The monitoring results of Resettlement Action Plan Mitigation Measures are as follows:

- ◆ 267 ethnic minority families or affected people 1,254 people by LA, 20 EM households or 103 EMs by HD;
- ◆ Assisting relevant minority families with the targeted poverty alleviation project;
- ◆ Various types of training more than 10 kinds, a total of 1,080 ethnic minority participants
- ◆ social security plan has been implemented in January 2019
- ◆ 325 ethnic minorities employment, employment is mainly temporary construction projects, security, sanitation and so on;
- ◆ With the target poverty alleviation projects to give the small loan to the affected ethnic minority families;
- ◆ With the target poverty alleviation projects to assist the ethnic minority families or affected people and special assistance.

#### 5.1.2 Monitoring on Re-employment for Small Boiler Closed

45 The monitoring results of re-employment for small boiler closed Mitigation Measures are as follows:

- ◆ Turn off 26 small boilers, the affected population is 48, including 37 regular workers and 11 temporary workers; all are men, including 10 ethnic minorities, all of whom are Uyghurs.
- ◆ Training security, greening and cooking three times, all men, 10 ethnic minority.
- ◆ All re-employment, no unemployed workers. All 37 regular workers are employed in the original unit, mainly in the logistics work of cleaning, greening, doorman and canteen staff, etc. All are male workers,



and the salary is basically the same as the original salary, with an average salary of 5,000 yuan/month; all 11 temporary workers are recommended to obtain security and sanitation work, the salary is basically the same as the original salary, with an average salary of 2,500 yuan/month. There are 6 Uyghurs in regular workers and 5 Uyghurs in temporary workers. There are no women.

### 5.1.3 Infectious diseases and AIDS / STDs

46 The monitoring results of Infectious diseases and AIDS / STDs Mitigation Measures are as follows:

- ◆ More than 25 meetings near construction camps and communities / villages;
- ◆ More than 30,000 posters / brochures (ethnic minority languages or drawings);
- ◆ 10 times of TV / radio announcements in Chinese, Uyghur and Kazakh;
- ◆ Minority monitoring 6 times
- ◆ 7 times of community / village meetings; 3,120 people of ethnic minorities, including 2,480 women.

Refer figure 5-1 for the detail information.



Figure 5-1 AIDS protection dissemination in Akesu

#### 5.1.4 Drugs, human trafficking and crime

47 The amount of the monitoring results of drugs, human trafficking and crime had been decreased obviously after the mitigation measures, the detail information is as following:

- ◆ Monitoring expert had not obtained detail information and datas. In general, the number of drug and human trafficking crimes has dropped significantly after relevant mitigation measures have been taken

#### 5.1.5 Construction Interference and Safety Construction Practice

48 Construction Interference and Safety Construction Practice Mitigation Measures The monitoring results are as follows:

- ◆ 8 quieter equipment used and 6 existing old equipment modified;
- ◆ Limiting hours of construction from 10 pm to 8 am;
- ◆ 4 pm and excluding 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm or other mid-day hours near sensitive receptors, and no construction taking place within 500 meters of any mosques during Friday prayer times, or during Muslim "Corban Festival" or "Greater Eid".
- ◆ More than 20 crosswalks, up / down aisles and culverts;
- ◆ No appeal;
- ◆ No fines;
- ◆ More than 30 Temporary Security / Transfer Attention Identified in Minority Languages.

## 5.2 Monitoring on Strengthening Implementation Measures

### 5.2.1 skills training and knowledge enhancement

#### 1) Skill development training and enrichment of ethnic minorities through science and technology

49 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ Women's federations organized more than 50 times with 8,651 women in skills training and of whom about 6,984 are ethnic minorities between January 2016-June 2021;
- ◆ Labor and Social Security Bureau has carried out a total of 13,853 job-skill trainings, including 7,102 women, 8,750 ethnic minorities between January 2016-June 2021, mainly welders, mason workers, horticultural workers, care providers, beauty salons, domestic services and so on.

#### 2) Strengthen the skills of minority handicrafts

50 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ Ethnic minorities students and ethnic minorities access to process skills training of 340 people, of whom

262 were women.

- ◆ Sub-district offices/township offices provided handicraft making training for 1,725 people, including 869 ethnic minorities and 825 women.

### 3) **Other training (cruising, planting and animal husbandry, fruit production, bilingual language training)**

51 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ the total 6134 persons, about 3,987 ethnic minorities (65%) participate in forestry production training organized by the City Forestry Bureau, of which over 60% are women, 3,680 persons;
- ◆ the total 5,959 persons, about 3,933 ethnic minorities (66%) participated in the planting and breeding training organized by the City Agricultural Bureau, of which over 52% were women, 3,099 persons;
- ◆ 392 Minorities participate in Mandarin training organized by ethnic and religious affairs offices, with over 42% of women, 165 persons.

#### 5.2.2 Monitoring on Providing employment opportunities

##### 1) **Provide ethnic minorities with employment opportunities in the South Industrial Park**

52 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ The project prepared a minority development plan during the ADB loan application stage. In order to ensure that the project construction can promote the development of local minority civil affairs, EMDP has prepared mitigation measures and strengthening measures for this purpose. The main content is to provide employment opportunities for ethnic minorities, especially women and low-income groups. Due to the relatively low educational level and skill level of most local ethnic minorities, they can only engage in unskilled or low-skilled jobs. The companies that live in the Aksu Industrial Park can provide a large number of unskilled or low-skilled job opportunities. After consultation with Aksu-Asia Bank Project Office and Aksu-South Industrial Park Management Committee, although the Aksu Industrial Park is not within the scope of the project, it is agreed that in the strengthening measures of the EMDP, enterprises in the industrial park will provide jobs for ethnic minorities in the project-affected area for their voluntary choice.
- ◆ According to the data provided by the Management Committee of Aksu South Industrial Park, a total of about 60 companies have settled in the park, with a total of about 15,000 employees, of which ethnic minorities account for about 55% of the total.
- ◆ Technical jobs mainly include R&D, equipment, sales, spinning and weaving, drivers, etc., with an average salary of 5,000-10,000 yuan/month; non-technical jobs are mainly logistics, sanitation, security, canteen workers, etc., with an average salary of 2,500-5,000 Yuan/month.
- ◆ From 1/2016-6/2021, Aksu South Industrial Park has provided a large number of jobs for ethnic



minorities in the project-affected area, of which 3,812 ethnic minorities voluntarily chose these jobs, mainly in textiles, sanitation, and security, including 3,320 women. People voluntarily chose textile and sanitation jobs, including 492 men who voluntarily chose security, cargo handling, and driver jobs.

## 2) **Provide employment opportunities for ethnic minorities in textile enterprises**

53 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ The project prepared a minority development plan during the ADB loan application stage. In order to ensure that the project construction can promote the development of local minority civil affairs, EMDP has prepared mitigation measures and strengthening measures for this purpose. The main content is to provide employment opportunities for ethnic minorities, especially women and low-income groups. Due to the relatively low educational level and skill level of most local ethnic minorities, they can only engage in unskilled or low-skilled jobs. The enterprises in Aksu Textile Industry City can provide a large number of unskilled or low-skilled job opportunities. After consultations between the Aksu ADB Project Office and the Aksu Textile Industry City Management Committee, although the Aksu Textile Industry City is not within the scope of the project, it is agreed that in the strengthening measures of the EMDP, enterprises in the Textile industry City will provide jobs for ethnic minorities in the project-affected area for their voluntary choice.
- ◆ According to the data provided by Aksu Textile Industry City, there are about 50 enterprises living in the park, with a total of about 100,000 employees, of which ethnic minorities account for about 65% of the total.
- ◆ Technical jobs mainly include R&D, equipment, sales, spinning and weaving, drivers, etc., with an average salary of 5,000-10,000 yuan/month; non-technical jobs are mainly logistics, sanitation, security, canteen workers, etc., with an average salary of 2,500-5,000 Yuan/month.
- ◆ 1/2016-6/2021, Aksu Textile Industry City enterprises provided a large number of jobs for ethnic minorities in the project-affected area, of which 3,389 ethnic minorities voluntarily chose these jobs, including 2,992 women and 397 men, of whom women volunteered Choose to engage in textile and sanitation jobs, and men voluntarily choose to work as security guards, cargo handlers, drivers and other jobs.

### 5.2.3 Monitoring on obtaining a small loan plan

#### 1) **provide small loans for self-employed peasant families**

54 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ 8 ethnic minorities who get micro-loans from farm business;
- ◆ Minority farmhouse get 800,000 yuan of small loans.

#### 2) **Provide small loans for the self-employed of local specialty restaurants**

55 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ 8 people from the ethnic minorities who obtained the micro-loan of the specialty restaurant business
- ◆ Number of minority-owned restaurants receiving 800,000 yuan of small loans

**3) Providing microcredit loans to individual businesses in other businesses, including ethnic handicrafts such as cut flowers, embroidery, beads, carvings and carpets**

56 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ About 36 EMs (about 7 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 60% EM women during 1/2016-6/2021;
- ◆ EMs obtained small loan for other business by category: 8 for flower-cutting, 7for embroidery, 8 for strings of beads, 5 for wood carving and 8 for carpet;
- ◆ Small loan amount of EMs obtained for other business by category: 80,000 yuan for flower-cutting, 70,000 yuan for embroidery, 80,000 yuan for strings of beads, 50,000 for wood carving and 240,000 yuan for carpet.
- ◆ Small loan channel: Aksu Rural Commercial Bank;
- ◆ Loan standard: 10,000 yuan per person for general industries and 30,000 yuan for carpets;
- ◆ Standards for obtaining loans: As long as it is a business of ethnic traditional handicrafts, priority will be given to students, ethnic minorities and women.

**4) Provide microcredit loans to individual businesses of ethnic costumes and ceramics**

57 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ 23 persons of ethnic minorities with small loans for the apparel and ceramic products industry;
- ◆ Minorities have received 1,150,000 yuan of small loans for the apparel and ceramic products industry;
- ◆ Small loan channel: Aksu Rural Commercial Bank;
- ◆ Loan standard: no more than 50,000 yuan per person;
- ◆ Standards for obtaining loans: As long as it is a business of ethnic traditional handicrafts, priority will be given to students, ethnic minorities and women.

#### **5.2.4 Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation**

**1) To ensure that all bilingual ethnic minority staff members represented by Akesu PMO, project operation agencies, sub district offices, township offices and contractors in the project management are kept in bilingual records and carry out post training and briefing evaluation and retain all the meetings / Training / briefing attendance records and so on.**

58 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ 20 newly recruited liaison personnel, including 16 ethnic minorities, including 13 women, who can speak minority languages and Mandarin;
- ◆ 60 people attended the conference / training / briefing, including 15 women and 30 ethnic minorities;
- ◆ 60 people meeting / training / presentations.

**2) Internal monitoring and evaluation**

59 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ A dedicated responsible officer has completed 10 stages of internal monitoring and evaluation

**3) External monitoring and evaluation**

60 Monitoring results as following:

- ◆ In September 2017, the Aksu ADB Project Office signed an external monitoring and consulting contract for minority and social gender development with independent consultant Chen Xiongfei. Up to now, consultants have completed 7 monitoring reports and 1 completion report.

## 6 MONITORING ON EMDP ORGANIZATION

### 6.1 General Monitoring on EMDP Organization

- 61 To a great extent, whether the EMDP of Akesu Project could be implemented by strictly following the standards set by the EMDP depended on the powerful administration institutions. According to the information gathered by consultant in the field investigation, complete resettlement administration institution systems were set up from top down both in the construction departments and the EMDP implementation departments of the local governments at all levels, with capable staff members working there and with effective regulations.
- 62 In order to enhance the leadership over the EMDP work, XUAR project office and APO had assigned a full-time staff as EMDP coordinator. The obligations of the coordinator are to conduct regular inspections on progress in the EMDP work done by the Akesu city, to coordinate with the local governments, to get contact with the officials from the ADB and to get touch with the external independent monitoring and evaluation consultant and to check and approve reports on the EMDP work. With a full -time coordinator working on such a position, leadership of PMO over the EMDP work has also been enhanced.
- 63 The EMDP administration Institution of the Akesu Project is a complicated system, involving the participation of different departments at various levels. This makes coordination and communication especially important. The XUAGPMO/APO and the related government organizations paid much attention to the coordination among them. They often held meetings, to communicate in time the information, to find out problems and to resolve the problems. They printed the contents of their discussions and decisions in the form of meeting summaries and distributed the summaries to the resettlement administration institutions at all levels. This greatly promoted the smooth implementation of the EMDP work.

### 6.2 Monitoring on Akesu Project Office

- 64 In order to better organize and implement this project, the city government of Akesu had set up a special working group headed by the Akseu Municipal People's Government, headed by the deputy mayor, at the same time under the Akesu Development and Reform Commission Akesu project leading group office, Yi Zhenghu , secretary of the office by the Akesu Development and Reform Commission served. Project Officer Ma Donghang (Chen Gang) specifically responsible for immigration work, other staffs are responsible for file management and other work, there are also specialized female financial staff. The PMO had completed 10

phase inner report.

### 6.3 Monitoring on local government resettlement organization

- 65 The Akesu municipal government attaches great importance to the land acquisition and demolition work of this project, set up relevant leading groups and offices to take charge of the resettlement of the project, and the office is located in the Akesu project office.
- 66 The relevant agencies of Akesu City have special liaison officers who are responsible for the relevant work of ADB projects, including the Municipal Land and Resources Bureau, the Municipal Demolition Office, the EM and Religious Affairs Office, the Municipal Poverty Alleviation Office, the Municipal Tourism Bureau, Municipal Bureau of Education, Municipal Bureau of Statistics, Municipal Bureau of Agriculture, Municipal Forestry Bureau, Municipal Health Planning Commission, Municipal Disease Control Center, Municipal Women's Federation, Municipal Labor and Social Security Bureau, Akesu Textile Industrial City, Yiganqi township and affected villages in Yiganqi township(Yiganqi village,Saigepaqi village,Bageqi village and Yingbage village).

### 6.4 Measures for Enhancing Capacity of Organizations

- 67 The project will take the following measures to strengthen institutional capacity
- Optimize the staff structure. The resettlement units at all levels will be manned with administrative and professional personnel who are qualified with professional skills and managerial ability.
  - Organize the key personnel of the units at all levels to participate in training at the Workshop on Resettlement of Projects, so that they have a better understanding of the national EM policies and relative requirements of the ADB.
  - Provide sufficient funds and facilities for relevant organizations.
  - Establish a database and ensure the information flow from and to the units at all levels.
  - Strengthen reporting and internal monitoring system, to solve problems quickly.
  - Develop the mechanism of external monitoring and evaluation, and set up a predicting and alarm system.

## 7 MONITORING ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & COMPLAINT CHANNELS

68 According to ADB's social security policies, in order to safeguard the lawful rights and interests of affected residents in the project area, reduce grievances and disputes, and according to the nature of the project, organize and implement the plan for the development of ethnic minorities and gender, in order to achieve the goal of improving the positive impact of the project, preventing and alleviating the potential risks of the project, making public participation during the preparation and implementation of the project, it is very necessary to negotiate and disclose the information and keep the channels of representation clear.

### 7.1 Monitoring on Public Participation Approaches & Measures

#### 7.1.1 Monitoring on Public Participation Approaches

69 Both the positive and negative impacts of the project on the project have been consulted at the early stages of the project. Relevant interest groups consulted include: (1) community / village directors and resident representatives; (2) local governments and relevant departments; (3) ethnic minorities, women and the poor; and (4) negatively affected families. Between May and September 2014, the relevant agencies held public consultation meetings to discuss the issues in the villages and communities and finalize the ethnic development plan. During the project implementation stage, more detailed consultation and wider participation were carried out.

70 A number of public participation activities were held during project preparation and implementation, including meetings, seminars, interviews and household surveys. According to the principle of validity and maneuverability, the public participation activities take various forms as follows:

#### 1) Focus Group Discussion

71 Focus Group Interview with Affected Population in Sampling Community. The interviewees included the affected residents and the special population covering the elderly, women, etc., in the interviewees.

#### 2) Structural Questionnaire Survey

72 For the characteristics of project preparation and design stage, we will design a structured questionnaire to fully understand the project participants' views and wishes on the project.

#### 3) Symposium and individual interview

- 73 According to the contents of public participation activities, different types of symposiums and individual interviews with individuals will be organized to collect relevant information.

### **7.1.2 Monitoring on Public Participation Measures**

- 74 Public participation and consultation mainly adopt two methods: a forum and a sampling of the wishes of the APs. Through these methods, we will clarify the purpose, content and importance of the ethnic minority development plan to the representatives of the APs and jointly negotiate with the representatives of the APs on the implementation of the minority development plan. Through investigation, public participation and consultation opinions will be fully considered. On the basis of not violating the overall principle of the plan, the plan and implementation should try its best to bring the affected people's wishes closer together so that the measures can be formulated reasonably and the affected people can be satisfied.
- 75 During the implementation phase of the project, the project will also take the form of a sample survey of the symposium and wishes of the affected people, collect the information of the affected people, investigate the wishes of the affected people, and further improve the measures for the development planning of ethnic minorities in the project. At the same time, the masses can complain, opinions and suggestions to the community and government departments at all levels. The Akesu office processes feedbacks according to the procedures.

### **7.1.3 Monitoring on Information Disclosure**

- 76 To ensure that affected people in the affected areas and local governments fully understand the details of the EMDP report, the project starts from the beginning of the project to the whole process of implementation through public participation (such as symposium) or through local media (such as Aksu City government website) and other ways to promote the residents of the project area of national laws and regulations and ADB's social security policies, the APs should be made aware of the ethnic minority development plans of the project and the transparency of project management so as to obtain the support and trust of the affected people in the project ethnic minority development plans and ensure the smooth implementation of the project ethnic minority development plans.
- 77 Up to the expert on-site investigation, the consultant found that the Minority Development Plan and monitoring reports were released on the website of Akesu City Government and ADB

## **7.2 Monitoring on Complaint Channels**

- 78 APs including ethnic minorities can propose complaint during project implementation. The Project has established a transparent grievance channel in addition to the existing grievance channels of local government.

The first step of grievance procedure established for the Project is through resident committee, which is localized grievance mechanism. The legal resolution is the last step proposed for the APs in case that the APs are not satisfied with the decisions made during the whole localized grievance process. APs will be informed of the above grievance and appeal procedure through public information meetings and other media, so that they can fully understand their rights for grievance and appeal. The subproject PMO and the IAs should resolve the grievance for the APs timely. The basic grievance procedures include the following steps.

- **Stage 1:** If any AP is aggrieved by any aspect of the project implementation including the EMDP implementation, he/she can state his/her grievance and appeal to the village committee /community committee (VC) or in oral or in written form. If an oral appeal is made, the VC will record it on paper and process it. Village committee/community committee will make decision on or resolve it in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
  - **Stage 2:** If the aggrieved AP is not satisfied with the decision in Stage 1, he/she can appeal to the township government office /street administration office after receiving the decision; the township government office / street administration office will reach a decision in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
  - **Stage 3:** If the aggrieved AP is still not satisfied with the decision of the township government office/ street administration office, he/she will appeal to Akesu PMO or related organizations (Aksu Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee or Aksu Women's Federation, etc.) after receiving the decision. The Akesu PMO or related organizations will reach a decision in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
  - **Stage 4:** If the aggrieved AP is still unsatisfied with the decision of the Akesu PMO or related organizations (Aksu Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee or Aksu Women's Federation, etc.), he/she will appeal to Xinjiang Autonomous Regions PMO and related organizations after receiving the decision. The Xinjiang Autonomous Regions PMO and related organizations will reach a decision in two weeks. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
  - **Stage 5:** If the AP is still dissatisfied with the decision of Xinjiang Autonomous Regions PMO and related organizations, he/she will appeal to the civil division of a people's court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision from Xinjiang Autonomous Regions PMO and related organizations. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.
- 79 The APs can also put forward grievance to external monitoring and evaluation consultant, the external consultant reports it to project management office. An independent consultant Chen Xiongfei had been hired by the APMO for the overall EMDP and SGAP of the Project in Akesu City. The consultant will inspect and report on the EMDP and SGAP processes and the operation of the APMO and relevant organizations involved in the EMDP and SGAP implementation at different levels and correct any errors made during the



implementation process. There are 15 staff members (part-time) in the whole project who are responsible for the appeal work. So far, no related complaints have been received.

## 8 MONITORING ON SGAP

80 As of now, the gender action plan for this project has basically been implemented according to the schedule and content. Some of the projects have not yet started to be implemented. Some of the projects have not met the plan requirements. It is suggested that the PMO urge the relevant agencies to implement the plan as soon as possible. For details, see Annex 4, the main monitoring aspects are as follows

### 8.1 Monitoring on Providing employment opportunities to improve residents' income

#### 1) Provide technical, semi-technical and non-technical employment opportunities during project construction

81 Up to now, the project has provided about 12,612 direct employment opportunities per year, including 6,810 women skilled workers and unskilled workers per year, accounting for 54% of the total. 2,775 people from low-income groups, accounting for 22% of the total.

#### 2) Provide technical, semi-technical and non-technical employment opportunities during project operation

82 The operation of the project resulted in about 2,831 direct job opportunities including 1,585 direct job opportunities for women and accounting 56% of the total.

#### 3) Ensure that the work environment and conditions at the construction site meet the needs of women

83 The working environment and conditions at all construction sites are tailored to the needs of women and there are separate sanitary facilities for women.

#### 4) Protect labor rights and workers' interests

84 The project contractor strictly complies with the employment and core labor standards in all applicable laws and regulations. During the construction of the project, 95% of short-term temporary workers signed labor contracts and enjoyed relevant benefits (6,004 ethnic minorities, accounting for 85%, and 5,448 women, accounting for 80%, did not sign contracts but only reached verbal agreements, mainly because of their temporary working hours Shorter, no more than a month, and some only have 3-5 days; there is also a low level of education); 100% labor contracts are signed during the project operation period; skilled workers 7000-8000 yuan/month, non-skilled workers 3000-4000 yuan/month temporary workers 100-150 yuan/day, equal pay for men and women for the same work.

### 8.2 Monitoring on Improving urban infrastructure and services

#### 1) Ensure that local people participate in the "Living Street" pilot project

85 The pilot project of “Living Street” has been carried out in Wangsanjie street and Aksu Old Street, and the effect has begun to appear initially. "Wangsanjie Street" is located in Hongqiao Community, Hongqiao Sub-district Office, Aksu City; "Akesu Old Street" is located in Yiganqi Village, Yiganqi Township, Aksu City. The design unit and consulting company began to integrate the concept of "living street" in the project design stage. Through the construction of Wangsanjie Road, Aksu Old Street and surrounding facilities, the construction of Dongcheng Park and supporting facilities, and the arrangement of activities, community residents were attracted to actively participate in public welfare and fitness. Activities such as entertainment and enjoyment of food. Activities carried out include: 65% of ethnic minorities participating in public education and awareness raising programs; 62% women; 7 educational programs; over 10,000 materials distributed to community residents; Prepared and distributed by the local community. Highlights: Active participation of community residents; integration of ethnic minority traditional culture, environmental protection, healthy entertainment and public space.

## **2) Ensure that local people participate in public safety education programs**

86 During the project period, the project office, design and construction unit invited representatives from 22 communities with more than 3,000 residents to participate in the people-oriented transportation system planning symposium, of which 58% were ethnic minorities and 55% were women.

## **3) Ensure community engagement in the negotiation and decision-making of road design (bus stops, traffic signals, signs, crosswalks, etc.)**

87 Of the 1,850 people involved in 25 community consultation and decision-making processes related to road design features (traffic signals, signs, crosswalks, lighting, etc.), 970 were women, 52%; 940 were ethnic minorities, 51%.

1) The women representatives suggested that the design and design of traffic lights with many road forks are unreasonable and there are potential safety hazards. The red light time should be automatically increased according to the traffic flow. The design department adopts the opinions after consultation with the transportation department;

2) Representatives of ethnic minorities proposed that pedestrian-friendly crosswalks should be designed for pedestrian crossings on Wangsanjie Street and Aksu Old Street to increase safety. Design department accepts comments

## **4) Design features that take gender characteristics into account in road and public transport service facilities**

88 In view of the characteristics of women and children, the measures taken by the Design Institute in the design include clear and sufficient traffic signs around schools and hospitals, setting up deceleration signs on pedestrian crossings; setting pedestrian crossing signals for women and children with sufficient time; setting road signs for women and children; The green belt considers the safety needs of women and children. A total

of 35 safety measures of various types have been designed, including increasing the passage time, deceleration signs, special passages for women and children, green belts connecting safety points, etc.

**5) Ensure that traffic safety awareness information is produced and distributed to local communities and schools, especially women and children**

- 89 Traffic police and other departments have produced and distributed traffic safety awareness materials to local communities and schools, especially women and children. About 20,000 traffic safety awareness materials were distributed to communities and schools, including 12,000 women who received materials, accounting for 60%.

### **8.3 Monitoring on Public and Street Park**

**1) Design must be fully consulted with local residents**

- 90 Design has been conducted with more than 200 consultations with local residents, of which more than 130 ethnic minorities, more than 112 women, more than 56%.

**2) The new facilities should meet the needs of women, children and the elderly**

- 91 The new facilities are practical and basically meet the needs of women, children and the elderly.

### **8.4 Monitoring on Solid Waste Management**

**1) Production of solid waste treatment knowledge leaflets**

- 92 Up to now, about 30,000 copies of solid waste treatment knowledge leaflets had been distributed through training and various activities, and they had been deeply integrated into communities, schools and business units, so that students, residents and staff can fully understand the knowledge of solid waste treatment. A solid waste management plan and a practical manual for community waste classification were prepared. More than 30,000 community-based manuals for garbage classification were distributed to more than 30,000 families in 66 communities, including more than 17,000 women and 14,000 ethnic minorities.

**2) Prepare solid waste classification and environmental protection**

- 93 Up to now, Aksu City Ecological and Environmental Protection Bureau has compiled solid waste management plans and environmental protection materials, which are mainly provided to city management departments and 66 communities. The communities publicize solid waste classification and environmental management requirements through residents' meetings. The garbage bins in the streets and public places are placed in accordance with the principle of solid waste classification, and citizens' awareness of solid waste classification and environmental protection has been enhanced year by year.

**3) Implementation of solid waste classification and collection training programs**

- 94 Up to now, the Urban Management Bureau has organized 2,250 person-times of solid waste management training (62% for women) 4 times. In 2016, the Urban Management Bureau conducted twice community solid

waste management awareness education in the city, and most of the participants were women.

## 8.5 Monitoring on Establishing public consultation and participation mechanism

### 1) Ensure local participation in public education on wetland management and biodiversity conservation

95 Up to now, Aksu Project Office, Aksu Eco-Environmental Protection Bureau and Wetland Park Management Agency have carried out multiple public education projects on wetland management and biodiversity protection .

### 2) Ensure that local poor people, including poor women and ethnic minorities, participate in the project activities

96 Up to now, more than 50% of the poor have poverty-stricken women and ethnic minorities involved in the project.

### 3) Public hearings for water supply, heating and solid waste management are required

97 To date, more than 40% of women have participated in public hearings on water, heat and solid waste management.

1) In August 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%), and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the water price hearing;

2) In November 2017, 40 people including 18 women (45%), 13 poor people (32%) and 22 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the heating price hearing;

3) In May 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%) and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the solid waste management hearing;

4) In April 2018, 60 people including 26 women (43%), 19 poor people (32%), and 33 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the hearing on wetland park management.

The charges for water supply and heating have not changed, and the charges for garbage disposal have changed. details as follows:

➤ The monthly fee for household garbage removal and transportation shall not exceed 8 yuan per household;

➤ The garbage removal and transportation charges for individual industrial and commercial households are calculated and collected in units of business area:

20 yuan/household/month below 60m<sup>2</sup>; 30 yuan/household/month below 60-100m<sup>2</sup>; 50 yuan/household/month above 100m<sup>2</sup>; halved garbage removal fees for individual industrial and commercial households during the period of business closure (natural month).

➤ The clearance fee for medium-sized garbage containers (4.2 cubic meters) has been raised from 950 yuan to 1,300 yuan/box/month;

- The clearance fee for small and medium-sized garbage containers (1.5 cubic meters) has been increased from 320 yuan to 450 yuan/box/month;
- The approved small garbage container (1.2 cubic meters) clearance fee is 350 yuan / box / month;
- The cost of cleaning trash cans has been raised from 105 yuan/barrel/month to 110 yuan/barrel/month;
- The maximum charge for a 4.2 cubic meter medium-sized garbage container with a lid provided by Aksu Municipal Investment and Development Co., Ltd. shall not exceed 6,800 yuan per box; the maximum fee for a 1.2 cubic meter medium-sized garbage container with a lid shall not exceed 2,000 yuan / box; 240 liters of iron dustbins The maximum charge shall not exceed 800 yuan/piece; the maximum charge for a 240-liter plastic trash can shall not exceed 200 yuan/piece.

Citizens of Aksu are satisfied with the adjustment of related costs after the implementation of the project. All charges for Aksu citizens are the same. However, at the same time, the Aksu Municipal Civil Affairs Department takes corresponding relief measures for low-income groups to reduce the impact of the increase in individual project fees on the lives of low-income groups.

## 8.6 Monitoring on reducing the potential risk measures

### 1) **Implement public health, HIV / AIDS prevention education programs for construction units and community members**

- 98 Up to now, more than 450 people, including 230 women (51%) and 320 (71%) minority target groups, have been provided public health and HIV/AIDS prevention education for construction units and the community; 4 temporary medical facilities have been established. room, using 15 local medical resources.

### 2) **Public education campaigns on HIV / AIDS, STDs, drugs and human trafficking**

- 99 Up to now, more than 30,000 public education activities on HIV/AIDS, STDs, drugs and human trafficking have been carried out through radio, publicity posters, manuals, etc., including 18,230 women (61%) and 21,820 ethnic minorities (73%), the target population is 60 people (6%).

## 8.7 Monitoring on Project and Urban Environmental Management and Comprehensive Capacity Improvement

### 1) **Ensure that a social security / development (gender and public awareness) consultant, including a team of loan implementation consultants, directs the implementation and training of gender action plans**

- 100 To date, a Social Security / Development (Gender and Public Awareness) consultant, including a team of loan implementation consultants, has been guiding the implementation and training of gender action plans.

### 2) **Make sure the project management staff includes female and minority staff**

101 The Akesu Project Office with a total of 4 people, including 2 women, 2 ethnic minorities, each 50%.

- 3) To ensure that Aksu PMO and each project management agency have at least one full-time staff responsible for managing and coordinating the implementation of gender action plans and ethnic minority development plans**

102 Up to now, at least one full-time staff of Akesu PMO and each project management agency (15 IAs and 15 staff, part-time) are responsible for managing and coordinating the implementation of gender action plans and ethnic minority development plans.

- 4) At least one woman from a township or street is nominated for full-time liaison between PMO and the masses and attend all public meetings and consultations to promote more effective participation of local people**

103 At least one woman in the township or street has so far been nominated to be the full-time liaison for PMO and the public and to attend all public meetings and consultations to promote more effective participation of local people.

- 5) Female staff capacity-building activities**

104 Up to now, more than 150 female staff capacity-raising activities have been carried out, accounting for 45% of the total staff capacity enhancement.

- 6) Ensure that data collected from monitoring and evaluation of gender action plans and reports are collected**

105 Data collection and monitoring (by gender and ethnicity) of M & E monitoring and evaluation and reporting has been conducted so far and semi-annual and annual reports have been provided to ADB on schedule.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS &SUGGESTIONS

### 9.1 Conclusions

106 The EMDP&SGAP of the Akesu Project was carried out orderly according to the prescribe schedule and procedures. Up to June 2021, when the consultant and the PMO officer conducted their telephone interview and field investigation, the EMDP&SGAP work of the project had been completed 100% of the total task. In terms of EMDP&SGAP work conducted in Akesu, no big problems occurred and there are several reasons. The work was done carefully at the preparatory stage, the EMDP&SGAP compiled was operational, the standards formulated were reasonable, the mitigation and strengthening measures were implemented fairly well, public participation was widely carried out, the resettlement institutions worked actively, all the implementation work was done by means following the EMDP&SGAP strictly. The main conclusions as following:

- 1) The completed subprojects result in direct and indirect benefits to the local population. By improving the urban transportation, municipal infrastructure services, and environmental improvement, the Project will contribute to sustained economic growth, coordinated urbanization and business/industrial growth, creation of job opportunities, enhanced ability to participate in and benefit from regional cooperation, and above all, improved quality of life for the beneficiary population, particularly for the poor, women, EM and other vulnerable group.
- 2) The overall effect of the project resettlement is good. Whether they are the affected immigrants affected by land acquisition or the affected immigrants, they are basically getting better resettlement, there is no one household became poor or did their living standard drop because of the LA&HD. The resettlement outcomes were consistent with the overall goals of the resettlement policies made by the ADB and the Chinese Government.
- 3) The measures related to EMDP have been implemented in accordance with the progress of the project, in particular to provide employment opportunities and various kinds of training, the ethnic minorities in the project area have deeply felt the benefits brought about by the project and their production and living standards have been raised to some extent.
- 4) The relevance of the SGAP has been implemented in line with project progress, in particular with employment opportunities, various types of training and various women's activities, women in the project area have deeply felt the benefits they bring to their projects and the protection of their own rights and interests. Their production and living standards and the awareness of protecting their rights and interests have been raised to some extent.



## 9.2 Suggestions

107 While affirming that the implementation of EMDP&SGAP in this project is in good condition, there are still some lagging places in the project. The following are the major problems discovered by the consultant and the countermeasures and suggestions for solving these problems:

### 1) EMDP Implementation

- ◆ Some of the early-stage related data and information of the implemented projects were not collected and could not be collected completely. For example, the labor statistics of construction units are incomplete. Consultants suggested that other project offices and relevant government implementing agencies should improve statistics and information collection from the beginning of the project.

### 2) SGAP Implementation

- ◆ Some data and information related to the early stage of the projects that have been implemented are not collected and cannot be collected completely. For example, the information collection on female participation in construction units is incomplete. Consultants suggested that other project offices and relevant government implementing agencies should improve statistics and information collection from the early stage of the project. information.

## ANNEXES

### Annex 1 On-site Investigation of the Interview Institutions and Main Contents

**Annex table 1-1 On-site investigation of the interview institutions and main contents**

No	Interview organizations	Interview persons	Main contents
1	Akesu PMO	Chen Gang	1) work docking 2) project progress, internal monitoring, etc. 3) On-site investigation plan implementation
2	Yisheng Consultant Company	Mr Yu	1) progress of the project, including the implementation of resettlement, ethnic minority development and gender action plan; 2) Project Advisory Activities
3	Minority and Religious Affairs Office	deputy director Xi	1) Basic profiles of ethnic minorities 2) The main training activities
4	Tourism Bureau	Miss Sang	1) City tourism basic situation
5	Municipal Bureau of Statistics	Luyao	1) 2017 Socio-economic situation
6	CDC	Zhangxinping	1) Basic situation of medical and health family planning
7	Forestry bureau	Miss Tang	1) The basic situation of forestry 2) The main training activities
8	Poverty Alleviation Office	Director Zhang,Baoqing	1) The basic situation of poverty alleviation 2) The main training activities
9	Women's Federation	Chairman Tu	1) Women's work and major training activities
10	Labor and Social Security Bureau Employment Center	Director Yangshnehong	1) The basic situation of employment training 2) Microfinance
11	Land bureau	Mr. Liu	1) land compensation disbursement; 2) social insurance of lost land farmers
12	Wetland management office		1) basic information of wetland
13	City management office		1) solid waste disposal situation
14	Yiganqi township	Aierken.Tuniyazi	1) Township basic situation 2) Basic information of LA&HD
15	Saigepaqi village	Nuerdun.Mamuti	Village profile
16	Bageqi village	Maimaiti.Aheniyazi	Village profile
17	Yingbage village	Tueraili.Kadier	Village profile
18	Yiganqi village	Touershen.Shawuti	Village profile
19	Hunan Zhipu Monitoring	Mister Qing	Construction supervision situation
20	Jiangsu Shentong	Zhangxueyin	1) Project implementation 2) project employment situation
21	Akesu environmental protection bureau		1) environment education
22	Akesu traffic police group		1) Traffic safety education
23	Shihezi Tiya Monitoring	Lichen	Construction supervision situation
24	Akesu Urban and Rural construction	Juzhengwei	1) Project implementation 2) project employment situation
25	Cangjizhongyuan Monitoring	Hnqiang	Construction supervision situation
26	Akesu Urban and Rural construction	Zhengxueci	1) Project implementation 2) project employment situation
27	Yinhe Monitoring	Zhangjingping	Construction supervision situation

## Annex 2 Monitoring Table of Project Benefits

Annex table 2-1 monitoring on the indirect project benefits

Sub-projects	Planned indirect project benefits	Actual indirect project benefits (Jan. 2016—Jun. 2021)
<b>Urban Road Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase values of land and properties;</li> <li>- Increase economic development and GDP growth;</li> <li>- Improve living environment and quality of life for local residents;</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality;</li> <li>- Increase economic development and GDP growth;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and management of road networks for locals, including the poor, women and ethnic minorities;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment; and,</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase values of land and properties;</li> <li>- Increase economic development and GDP growth;</li> <li>- Improve living environment and quality of life for local residents;</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality;</li> <li>- Increase economic development and GDP growth;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and management of road networks for locals, including the poor, women and ethnic minorities;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment; and,</li> </ul> <p>Reduce incidence rate of poverty.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: mainly local residents in some towns and towns in Aksu City and other counties and cities in Aksu region. 758,600 local residents benefited indirectly from the project (including 470,300 urban residents and 288,300 rural residents); among them, 532,900 were ethnic minorities, accounting for 70.25% of the total indirect beneficiaries; 365,100 women indirectly benefited, accounting for 48.12 of the total indirect beneficiaries %; 24,300 low-income groups benefited indirectly, accounting for 3.2% of the total indirect beneficiaries. (After targeted poverty alleviation, the number of low-income groups has decreased significantly).</p>
<b>Upgrading of Public Parks and Green Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase values of land and properties;</li> <li>- Increase economic development;</li> <li>- Improve living environment and quality of life for local residents;</li> <li>- Increase economic development and GDP growth;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation, management and maintenance of public parks and green space for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment; and,</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase values of land and properties;</li> <li>- Increase economic development;</li> <li>- Improve living environment and quality of life for local residents;</li> <li>- Increase economic development and GDP growth;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation, management and maintenance of public parks and green space for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment; and,</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty.</li> </ul>
<b>Water Supply Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and maintenance of water supply pipelines for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced water-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and maintenance of water supply pipelines for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced water-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality.</li> </ul>

Sub-projects	Planned indirect project benefits	Actual indirect project benefits (Jan. 2016—Jun. 2021)
<b>Sewerage Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and management of wastewater treatment facilities for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced water-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce water treatment costs;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and management of wastewater treatment facilities for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced water-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce water treatment costs;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Central heating Network Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and maintenance of heating supply facilities for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced air-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved urban environmental quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and maintenance of heating supply facilities for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced air-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved urban environmental quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve behaviour of garbage collection and disposal;</li> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and management of solid waste treatment facilities for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced vector- and air-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce water treatment costs;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve behaviour of garbage collection and disposal;</li> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase knowledge and skills of construction and operation and management of solid waste treatment facilities for locals, including the poor;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced vector- and air-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Reduce water treatment costs;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty;</li> <li>- Expansion of local service sector from local procurement;</li> <li>- Increase employment opportunities induced by the procurement of local materials;</li> <li>- Enhance tourism and aesthetic value of urban environment;</li> <li>- Increase development and value of land and properties; and,</li> <li>- Increase foreign and domestic investments resulting from improved environmental quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Wetland Restoration and Rehabilitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase land value and properties;</li> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Reduce economic costs of property replacement or repair from flooding;</li> <li>- Reduce human suffering from flooding;</li> <li>- Increase safety of the local community people;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced water-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Increase convenience of mobility for the locals;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase land value and properties;</li> <li>- Value-added benefits relating to local procurement;</li> <li>- Reduce economic costs of property replacement or repair from flooding;</li> <li>- Reduce human suffering from flooding;</li> <li>- Increase safety of the local community people;</li> <li>- Reduce medical costs and human suffering from reduced water-borne diseases;</li> <li>- Increase convenience of mobility for the locals;</li> <li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty; and,</li> </ul>

Sub-projects	Planned indirect project benefits	Actual indirect project benefits (Jan. 2016—Jun. 2021)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Reduce incidence rate of poverty; and,</li><li>- Improve housing and living environment and quality of life for local residents.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Improve housing and living environment and quality of life for local residents.</li></ul>

## Annex 3 Monitoring table of EMDP Implementation Measures

Annex table 3-1 monitoring table of EMDP implementation measures

Activities	Indicators	Findings (Jan. 2016—June.2020)	Remarks
<b>I MITIGATION MEASURES</b>			
<b>1. Involuntary Resettlement</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure sufficient and full compensation</li> <li>- Ensure implementation of specific livelihood and income rehabilitation measures to the affected EMs</li> <li>- Provide special assistance for EMs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 172 affected EM households or 724 EMs by permanent land acquisition, and 18 EM households or 104 EMs by residential house demolition</li> <li>- No. of EM HHs or persons affected</li> <li>- Amount of financial assistance of CNY2,000 paid to each EM HH</li> <li>- No. and kind of training for the EM participants by disaggregated by sex</li> <li>- No. of EMs join the social insurance program</li> <li>- No. of job information copies and jobs to the EMs</li> <li>- No. and amount of small loans to the EM HHs</li> <li>- No. of EMHH sand type of special assistance received from the government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-267 ethnic minority families or affected people 1254 people by LA, 20 EM households or 103 EMs by HD;</li> <li>-Assisting the EM families with the target poverty alleviation projects;</li> <li>-Various types of training more than 10 kinds, a total of 1,080 ethnic minority participants;</li> <li>-started the social security plan in January 2019;</li> <li>-325 ethnic minorities employment, employment is mainly temporary construction projects, security, sanitation and so on;</li> <li>- apply the small loan to the EM families with the target poverty alleviation projects;</li> <li>-the ethnic minority families or affected people had gained the special assistance received from the government with the target poverty alleviation projects</li> </ul>	
<b>2. Labour Re-Employment Plan for Boiler Closure</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide training of the laid-off workers</li> <li>- Ensure re-employment of the affected workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 affected ethnic minority workers</li> <li>- No. of EM workers affected disaggregated by sex and ethnicity</li> <li>- No. and kind of training provision, and no. of participants disaggregated by sex and ethnicity</li> <li>- No. and kind of employment for the laid-off EM workers disaggregated by sex and ethnicity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turn off 26 small boilers, the affected population is 48, including 37 regular workers and 11 temporary workers; all are men, including 10 ethnic minorities, all of whom are Uyghurs.</li> <li>- Training security, greening and cooking three times, all men, 10 ethnic minority.</li> <li>- All re-employment, no unemployed workers. All 37 regular workers are employed in the original unit, mainly in the logistics work of cleaning, greening, doorman and canteen staff, etc. All are male workers, and the salary is basically the same as the original salary, with an average salary of 5,000 yuan/month; all 11 temporary workers are recommended to obtain security and sanitation work, the salary is basically the same as the original salary, with an average salary of 2,500 yuan/month. There are 6 Uyghurs in regular workers and 5 Uyghurs in temporary workers. There are no women.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. HIV/AIDS/STI and Other Communicable Diseases</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include HIV/AIDS/STI and other communicable disease clauses into contract bidding documents</li> <li>- Public health and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention education program conducted to contractors and community residents</li> <li>- Health measures for construction workers (e.g., adequate protective gear such as condoms will be provided to workers, periodical healthcheck) are established<sup>[1]</sup>. Conduct publicity activities on HIV/AIDS/STI for both workers and local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Terms of construction contracts and implementation</li> <li>- 100% construction staff and workers get HIV/AIDS and STI counseling</li> <li>- Public health and HIV/AIDS prevention training courses and number of trainees (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity)</li> <li>- Number and type of health measures</li> <li>- Forms of publicity on HIV/AIDS/STI at the construction stage, e.g., no. of brochures, posters and picture albums distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-More than 25 meetings near construction camps and communities / villages;</li> <li>-More than 30,000 posters / brochures (ethnic minority languages or drawings);</li> <li>-11 times of TV / radio announcements in Chinese, Uyghur and Kazakh;</li> <li>-Minority monitoring 6 times</li> <li>-7 times of community / village meetings; 3,120 people of ethnic minorities, including 2,480 women.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. Drugs and Human Trafficking</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct publicity activities on drug and human trafficking to local communities/villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forms of publicity on drugs and human trafficking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The individual consultant failed to gain detail information and data. In General, the amount of the drugs and human trafficking</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of community meetings/awareness session and participants disaggregated by sex, age and ethnicity</li> <li>- No. of information and material copies to the communities/villages</li> <li>- No. of changes for reported drugs and human trafficking cases (note: can't control this and the cases may increase)</li> </ul>	had been decreased by mitigation measures.	
<b>5. Construction Disturbance and Safe Construction Practices</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Select quieter equipment and modify existing old equipment</li> <li>- Schedule construction activities during regulated time (No construction allowed within 500 meters of any mosques during Friday prayer times, or during Muslim Corban, Kaizhai, and Almsgiving festivities)</li> <li>- Adhere to government regulated standards of noise</li> <li>- Build pedestrian crossing, over/under passes and culverts;</li> <li>- Perform water supply, wastewater and garbage management</li> <li>- Erect barriers to prevent public access to construction sites</li> <li>- Ensure construction site operations compliance with PRC's State Administration of Worker Safety Laws and Regulations</li> <li>- Erect all temporary safety/diversionary signs in Chinese, Uighur and Kazakh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All people living or working in and near construction sites</li> <li>- No. of quieter equipment used and no. of existing old equipment modified</li> <li>- Limiting hours of construction to 8 am</li> <li>- 4 pm and excluding 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm or other mid-day hours near sensitive receptors, and no construction taking place within 500 meters of any mosques during Friday prayer times, or during Muslim Corban, Kaizhai, and Almsgiving festivities.</li> <li>- Type of measures adopted for noise control</li> <li>- No. of pedestrian crossing and over/under passes</li> <li>- No. and resolution of complaints (disaggregated by sex of complainant and ethnicity)</li> <li>- No. of fines</li> <li>- No. of cases violate the PRC's State Administration of Worker Safety Laws and Regulations (i.e. wearing work helmets, etc.)</li> <li>- No. of temporary safety/diversionary signs in EM languages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 quieter equipment used and 6 existing old equipment modified;</li> <li>- Limiting hours of construction from 10 pm to 8 am</li> <li>- 4 pm and excluding 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm or other mid-day hours near sensitive receptors, and no construction taking place within 500 meters of any mosques during Friday prayer times, or during Muslim "Corban Festival" or "Greater Eid" festival.</li> <li>- 3 mainly Types of measures adopted for noise control including limiting hours, using quieter equipment and stopping construction)</li> <li>- More than 20 crosswalks, up / down aisles and culverts;</li> <li>- No appeal</li> <li>- No fines</li> <li>- More than 30 Temporary Security / Transfer Attention Identified in Minority Languages.</li> </ul>	
<b>6. Labour Issues</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Generate skilled and unskilled jobs at the construction stage</li> <li>- Generate skilled and unskilled jobs at the operation stage</li> <li>- Ensure timely advertisement of employment opportunities, and ensure that employment preference will be given to local residents</li> <li>- Protection of labor rights and interests of employees</li> <li>- Ensure working environment and conditions, and OH&amp;S</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12,130 jobs will be generated during construction, of which about 50% jobs will be given to ethnic minorities (baseline for ethnic minorities – 30%)</li> <li>- 2,760 jobs will be generated during operation, of which about 50% jobs will be given to ethnic minorities (baseline for minorities – 30%)</li> <li>- Mass media advertisements to the local communities: 300 times of TV, 500 times newspaper and poster, and weekly advertisement on the bulletin boards of SAOs or TO</li> <li>- No. of local people employed disaggregated by sex and ethnicity</li> <li>- 100% of employees with signed contracts with welfare provisions (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity)- baseline is 60%</li> <li>- Average monthly wages paid to local people disaggregated by sex and ethnicity</li> <li>- No. and type of working equipment and facilities available to workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the construction period of the project, it has provided about 12,612 person-years of direct employment opportunities (including 7,063 ethnic minorities, accounting for 56% of the total; 6,810 women, accounting for 54% of the total; 2,775 low-income groups, accounting for 22% of the total %) and 1,259 person-years of indirect employment (including 674 ethnic minorities, 54% of the total; 655 women, 52% of the total; 315 low-income groups, 25% of the total).</li> <li>- The operation of the project generates approximately 2,831 direct employment opportunities (including 1,840 ethnic minorities, accounting for 65% of the total; 1,585 women, accounting for 56% of the total) and 322 indirect employment opportunities (including 182 ethnic minorities, accounting for 56.5% of the total; 145 women, 45% of the total).</li> <li>- Mass media advertisements to the local community: 245 times on TV, 416 times in newspapers and posters, and weekly advertisements on bulletin boards in SAO or TO;</li> <li>- The project is implemented in strict accordance with the relevant requirements of the national labor law. During the project construction period, 95% of the short-term temporary workers signed labor contracts and enjoyed relevant benefits (6,004 ethnic minorities, accounting for 85%, and 5,448 women, accounting for 80%, who did not sign contracts and Only reached an oral agreement, the main reason is that their temporary working hours are short, not more than one month, and some only have 3-5 days; there is also a low level of education); 100% of the labor contracts</li> </ul>	

		<p>are signed during the project operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- According to local laws, locals receive an average monthly salary, 7,000-8,000 yuan/month for long-term skilled workers, 3,000-4,000 yuan/month for unskilled workers, 100-150 yuan/day for temporary short-term workers, and equal pay for ethnic minorities, Han nationalities, and men and women for equal work;</li> <li>-without detail data of No. and type of working equipment and facilities available to workers</li> </ul>	
<b>7. Inclusive Participation in Project Implementation</b>			
<b>1) Public Education of Pilot “Living Street” Concept</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure local people’s participation in the “Living Street” program</li> <li>- Ensure public education materials and education program of “Living Street” to be prepared and distributed to the local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 45% of ethnic minority people included in the pilot program and in all public education and awareness raising programs (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>- No. of education programs provided</li> <li>- No. of promotion materials distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-start the pilot “Living Street” programs in Wangsanjie and Akesu Old Street.</li> <li>-70% (21000 persons-time) of ethnic minority people included in the pilot program and in all public education and awareness raising programs.</li> <li>-80% 24000 persons-time)of female;</li> <li>-7 times education programs provide</li> <li>-more than 10,000 promotion materials distributed</li> <li>-all the public education materials and education program of “Living Street” to be prepared and distributed to the local communities.</li> </ul>	
<b>2) Public Road Safety Education Program</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure local people’s participation in human-centered traffic system program</li> <li>- Ensure community participation in consultation and decision-making processes for road design features</li> <li>- Ensure traffic safety awareness materials are prepared and distributed to the local communities and schools, in particular to women and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 45% of ethnic minorities included in the public road safety education program (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>- No. of traffic safety materials to be distributed to local community residents, school children and teachers, with 50% of female recipients (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity)</li> <li>- No. of pedestrian accidents before and after training sessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-total 20000 persons including (15000) 75% of the EM included in the public road safety education program (14000)70% of the female)</li> <li>- about 20,000 of traffic safety materials to be distributed to local community residents, school children and teachers, with 70% of female recipients (15,000 for EM and 14,000 for female);</li> <li>- about 1,500 pedestrian accidents per year before and 500 after training sessions</li> </ul>	
<b>3) Environment and Sanitation Awareness and 3Rs Programs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure local people’s participation in environment and sanitation awareness and 3Rs program</li> <li>- Ensure environment and sanitation and 3Rs awareness promotion materials are prepared and distributed to local communities</li> <li>- Conduct training program on solid waste separation and collection</li> <li>- Provide trash bins and containers in selected communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 45% of people are ethnic minorities included in the environment and sanitation awareness and 3Rs program (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>- No. of awareness programs provided</li> <li>- No. of promotion materials distributed;</li> <li>- Time, venue and no. of participants in training (by sex and ethnicity);</li> <li>- No. of bins and containers provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-total about 20,000 persons, (14000 persons)70% of the EM and (13000 persons) 65% female participated the plan;</li> <li>-planed 30,000 persons;</li> <li>-Distribute 30,000 copies of promotional materials;</li> <li>- 3 times trainings:</li> <li>May 2016, Square, 500 people , 300 women (60%), 420 minorities (84%); May 2017, Square, 600 people, 450 women (75%), 510 minorities (85%); May 2018, Square, 500 people, 400 Female (80%), 410 ethnic minorities 82%);</li> <li>- about 1,000 boxes and containers</li> </ul>	
<b>4) Wetland and Biodiversity Protection Awareness Programs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure local people’s participation in the wetland and biodiversity protection awareness programs</li> <li>- Ensure public education materials are prepared and distributed to the local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 45% of people are ethnic minorities included in wetland and biodiversity protection awareness programs (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>- No. of communities, schools and people (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity) included in education program</li> <li>- No. of education programs - No. of promotion materials distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-(975000 person-time) 65% of people are ethnic minorities included in wetland and biodiversity protection awareness programs (1230000 person-time,82% of the female)</li> <li>- more than 20 communities, 10 schools and 2000 people (female:1200 and ethnicity: 1420) included in education program</li> <li>- 3 education programs</li> <li>- more than 3000 of promotion materials distributed</li> </ul>	



<b>ii ENHANCEMENT MEASURES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>			
<b>1. Skill Training and Knowledge Improvement</b>			
- Skills Development Training and knowledge enrichment of ethnic minorities by science and technology (S&T)	- About 900 EMs (about 180 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 45% EM women - No. of EMs obtained S&T training - Name of SAO/TO provided with S&T training	-Women's federations organized more than 50 times with 8,651women in skills training and of whom about 6,984 are ethnic minorities between January 2016-June 2021; -Labor and Social Security Bureau has carried out a total of 13,853 job-skill trainings, including 7,102 women, 8,750 ethnic minorities between January 2016-June 2021, mainly welders, mason workers, horticultural workers, care providers, beauty salons, domestic services and so on	
- Enhancing ethnic minorities' skills of handicrafts	- About 600 EM students and craftsmen for 5 years (about 120 EMs per year) in the DPA-wide, including 45% EM female students and women - No. of EM students and EMs obtained handicraft-making skill training disaggregated by sex - Name of SAO/TO provided with handicraft-making skill training	-Ethnic minorities students and ethnic minorities access to process skills training of 340 people (accounting 75% of the total 453), of whom 262 were women (65%). -Sub-district offices/township offices provided handicraft making training for 1,725 people, including 869 ethnic minorities (76%) and 825 women(66%).	
- Other trainings (cooking, cultivation and animal breeding, forest and fruit production, and bilingual languages trainings)	- About 2,500 EMs (about 500 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 40% EM women - No. of EMs obtained other trainings by categories - Name of SAO/TO provided with other trainings	-the total 6134 persons, about 3,987 ethnic minorities (65%) participate in forestry production training organized by the City Forestry Bureau, of which over 60% are women,3,680 persons; -the total 5,959 persons, about 3,933 ethnic minorities (66%) participated in the planting and breeding training organized by city agricultural bureau, of which over 52% were women, 3,099 persons; -392 Minorities participate in Mandarin training organized by ethnic and religious affairs offices, with over 42% of women, 165 persons.	
<b>2. Provision of Employment Opportunities by Local Government and Private Sector</b>			
- Provision of employment opportunities to the EMs in the South Industrial Park	- About 150 jobs (30 jobs per year) of environmental and sanitary workers and landscaping workers to the EMs in the DPA-wide, including 10% to EM Women - No. of EMs employed by the enterprises in the South Industrial Park disaggregated by job position and sex	-According to the data provided by the Management Committee of Aksu South Industrial Park, a total of about 60 companies have settled in the park, with a total of about 15,000 employees, of which ethnic minorities 8250 and account for about 55% of the total, female 7200 and accounting 48%. -Technical jobs mainly include R&D, equipment, sales, spinning and weaving, drivers, etc., with an average salary of 5,000-10,000 yuan/month; non-technical jobs are mainly logistics, sanitation, security, canteen workers, etc., with an average salary of 2,500-5,000 Yuan/month. -From 1/2016-6/2021, the number of ethnic minorities working in the South Industrial Park was 3,812, mainly in textiles, sanitation and security, 3,320 were women in textiles and sanitation, and 492 were men, security cargo stevedores, drivers, etc.	
- Provision of employment opportunities to the EMs in textile enterprises	- About 4,000 jobs (1,960 jobs per year) of machine operators, security guards, goods loading and unloading workers and truck drivers to the EMs in the DPA-wide, including 49% to EM Women - No. of EMs employed in the textile enterprises disaggregated by job position and sex	-According to the data provided by Aksu Textile Industry City, there are about 50 enterprises living in the park, with a total of about 100,000 employees, of which ethnic minorities 65000 and account for about 65% of the total, female 68000 and accounting 68%. -Technical jobs mainly include R&D, equipment, sales, spinning and weaving, drivers, etc., with an average salary of 5,000-10,000 yuan/month; non-technical jobs are mainly logistics, sanitation, security, canteen workers, etc., with an average salary of 2,500-	

		5,000 Yuan/month. -From 1/2016-6/2021, the number of ethnic minorities working in textile enterprises was 3,389, 2,992 were women, 397 were men, women were engaged in textiles and sanitation, and men were security guards, cargo handlers, drivers, etc.	
<b>3. Access to Small Loan Programs</b>			
- Provision of small loans to self- employer of agritainment	About 150 EMs (about 30 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 47% EM women - No. of EMs obtained small loan for agritainment business - Small loan amount of EMs obtained for agritainment - No. of EMs obtained small loan for specialty restaurants - Small loan amount of EMs obtained for local specialty restaurants	-8 persons of ethnic minorities who get micro-loans from farm business; -Minority farmhouse get 800,000 yuan of small loans during 1/2016-6/2021.	
- Provision of small loans to self- employer of local specialty restaurants	- About 150 EMs (about 30 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 47% EM women	- 8 persons from the ethnic minorities who obtained the micro-loan of the specialty restaurant business -minority-owned restaurants receiving 800,000 yuan of small loans during 1/2016-6/2020.	
- Provision of small loans to self- employer of other businesses, including EM handicrafts of flower-cutting, embroidery, strings of beads, wood carving, and carpet	- About 250 EMs (about 50 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 48% EM women - No. of EMs obtained small loan for other business by category - Small loan amount of EMs obtained for other business by category	-About 36 EMs (about 7 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 60% EM women during 1/2016-6/2021; -EMs obtained small loan for other business by category: 8 for flower-cutting, 7for embroidery, 8 for strings of beads, 5 for wood carving and 8 for carpet; -Small loan amount of EMs obtained for other business by category: 80,000 yuan for flower-cutting, 70,000 yuan for embroidery, 80,000 yuan for strings of beads, 50,000 for wood carving and 240,000 yuan for carpet. -Small loan channel: Aksu Rural Commercial Bank; -Loan standard: 10,000 yuan per person for general industries and 30,000 yuan for carpets; -Standards for obtaining loans: As long as it is a business of ethnic traditional handicrafts, priority will be given to students, ethnic minorities and women	
- Provision of small loans to self- employer of ethnic minority clothing and ceramic products	- About 150 EMs (about 30 EMs per year) in the DPA- wide, including 47% EM women - No. of EMs obtained small loan for EM clothing and ceramic products business - Small loan amount of EMs obtained for EM clothing and ceramic products business	-23 persons of ethnic minorities with small loans for the apparel and ceramic products industry; -Minorities have received 1,150,000 yuan of small loans for the apparel and ceramic products industry; -Small loan channel: Aksu Rural Commercial Bank; -Loan standard: no more than 50,000 yuan per person; -Standards for obtaining loans: As long as it is a business of ethnic traditional handicrafts, priority will be given to students, ethnic minorities and women	
<b>4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>			
- Ensure Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) team includes social safeguards specialists	- No. of person-days (PMs) of social safeguards specialists included in team each year	-one social safeguard specialist 25 days included in team each year.	
- Ensure APMO assign a staff member to be responsible for ensuring implementation of the project social safeguards (EMDP, SSGAP and RP) and to coordinate socio-economic monitoring (hereafter referred to as "safeguards staff")	- No. of staff members assigned to this function, and PMs spent each year	2 staff undertake this task and the spent is about 200,000 yuan per year.1 male and 1 female, both of whom are ethnic minorities; - There is also one person in the implementing agency who is specially responsible for related work.	
- Ensure that 7 street administration office (SAOs) and 1 township office (TO) in the different the project areas nominates a female bilingual staff	- No.&% of SAO or TO of staff member/s assigned in each SAO or TO to this function	-20 newly recruited liaison personnel, including 16 ethnic minorities, including 13 women, who can speak minority languages and Mandarin;	

<p>member (or two members, one Uyghur or Kazakh speaking, and one Mandarin speaking) to act as a liaison person between residents and APMO / Labor Management Committee / AEMRAC, etc., as necessary</p> <p>- Conduct a workshop in each street administration office/township office for nominated bilingual female SAO or TO staff (or a Mandarin and Uyghur speaking women from each office) on techniques for encouraging everyone present in consultative meetings to participate in discussions</p>	<p>- No. of bilingual SAO or TO staff assigned to this function - No. of PMs spent by the staff each year</p> <p>- No. of participants disaggregated by sex and ethnicity</p> <p>- No. of community involvement meetings subsequently attended by participants</p> <p>- Participants' evaluation of usefulness of workshop</p>	<p>-60 people attended the conference / training / briefing, including 15 women and 30 ethnic minorities;</p> <p>-60 people meeting / training / presentations.</p>	
<p>- Ensuring bilingual ethnic minority staff in the project management</p> <p>- Internal monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>- At least 40% ethnic minority staff (baseline- ethnic minority staff is 25%)</p> <p>- One domestic social safeguard staff from AMPO and each POA for monitoring the EMDP implementation</p>	<p>- 42% ethnic minority staff</p> <p>- One domestic social safeguard staff from AMPO and each POA for monitoring the EMDP implementation</p> <p>-completed 10 phases internal monitoring reports</p>	
<p>- External Monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>- One external monitoring agency will be engaged by the APMO</p>	<p>Has hired an external monitoring staff (individual consultant Chen Xiongfei) and will pay attention to the external monitoring indicators, and the monitoring results will be reflected in the external monitoring report. The consultant had completed 7 phases monitoring reports and 1 completed report.</p>	

## Annex 4 Monitoring Table of SGAP

Annex table 4-1 monitoring table of SGAP

Activity/Action	Indicator	Baseli ne	Target		% of complet ed actions	% of achiev ed targets	Challenges/Issue s at the output level	Achievements/ progress (1/2016-6/2020)
			Planne d	Achieved (1/2016-6/2020)				
1. Generating job opportunities to increase residents' income - Outputs 1 and 2								
(1) Generate skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled jobs at the construction stage	12,130 person-years employment, of which about 45% person-years semi-skilled and unskilled employment will be given to women (baseline for women: 25%),	F:25 %;  EM :30 % P:1 1%	12130 people employ ed incl.554 0 female. 45%	A total of 12,612 people-year, including 6,810 women skilled workers and unskilled workers per year, accounting for 54% of the total number. There are 2,775 low-income groups, accounting for 22% of the total.	100% of the total planned	216% of baselin e		A total of 12,612 people-year, including 6,810 women skilled workers and unskilled workers per year, accounting for 54% of the total number. There are 2,775 low-income groups, accounting for 22% of the total.
(2) Generate skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled jobs at the operation stage	2,760 jobs will be generated, of which about 45% semi-skilled and unskilled jobs will be given to women (baseline for women: 22%)	22%	—	There are 2,831 workers in total, including 1,585 women semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers, accounting for 56% of the total.	100 of the total planned;	255% of baselin e		There are 2,831 workers in total, including 1,585 women semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers, accounting for 56% of the total.
(3 )Ensure work environment and conditions on construction sites are responsive to women's needs	Separate sanitary facilities (toilets) are available to women in all construction sites		—	yes		100%		Separate sanitary facilities (toilets) are available to women in all construction sites
(4) Protection of labor rights and interests of employees	Number and percentage of employees with signed contracts (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity, baseline for women: 20%)	20%		During the construction of the project, 95% of short-term temporary workers signed labor contracts and enjoyed relevant benefits (6,004 ethnic minorities, accounting for 85%, and 5,448 women, accounting for 80%, did not sign contracts but only reached verbal agreements, mainly because of their temporary working hours Shorter, no more than a month, and some only have 3-5 days; and they have low education level); 100% of the labor contracts are signed during the project operation period			A small number of short-term temporary workers sign contracts Awareness is not strong; especially ethnic minorities and women, additionally working less than a month, only verbal agreement.	During the construction of the project, 95% of short-term temporary workers signed labor contracts and enjoyed relevant benefits (6,004 ethnic minorities, accounting for 85%, and 5,448 women, accounting for 80%, did not sign contracts but only reached verbal agreements, mainly because of their temporary working hours Shorter, no more than a month, and some only have 3-5 days; and they have low education level); 100% of the labor contracts are signed during the project operation period
	Wages paid to local women and local men by type of job			According to local laws, the locals receive an average monthly salary of 7,000-8,000 yuan/month for long-term skilled workers, 3,000-4,000 yuan/month for unskilled workers, 100-150 yuan/day for temporary short-term workers, and equal pay for equal work for men and women.				According to local laws, the locals receive an average monthly salary of 7,000-8,000 yuan/month for long-term skilled workers, 3,000-4,000 yuan/month for unskilled workers, 100-150 yuan/day for temporary short-term workers, and equal pay for equal work for men and women.

Activity/Action	Indicator	Baseline	Target		% of completed actions	% of achieved targets	Challenges/Issues at the output level	Achievements/progress (1/2016-6/2020)
			Planned	Achieved (1/2016-6/2020)				
2. Urban infrastructure and services improved - Output 1								
Ensure local people's participation in the pilot "living street" program	Number and percentage of people included in the pilot program and in all public education/training and awareness raising programs, including 50% women	F:50 % EM:45 %		More than 10,000 people participated, 65% (6500)of the total number of ethnic minorities, of which 62%(6200) were women	100%	100%	Start 2 pilot “Living Street”, Among them, “Wangsanjie” is located in Hongqiao Community, Hongqiao Sub-district Office, Aksu City; “Akesu Old Street” is located in Yiganqi Village, Yiganqi Township, Aksu City.	The design unit and consulting company began to integrate the concept of “vibrant neighborhood” in the project design stage. Through the construction of Wangsanjie Road, Aksu Old Street and surrounding facilities, the construction of Dongcheng Park and supporting facilities, and the arrangement of activities, community residents were attracted to actively participate in public welfare and fitness. Activities such as entertainment and enjoyment of food. Activities carried out include: 65% of ethnic minorities participating in public education and awareness raising programs; 62% women; 7 educational programs; over 10,000 materials distributed to community residents; Prepared and distributed by the local community. Highlights: Active participation of community residents; integration of ethnic minority traditional culture, environment protection healthy entertainment and public space.
Ensure local people’s participation in human-centered traffic system program				During the project period, the project office, design and construction unit invited more than 3,000 residents from 22 communities to participate in the forum on the people-oriented transportation system plan, of which (1740)58% were ethnic minorities and (1650)55% were women	100%	100%		During the project period, the project office, design and construction unit invited more than 3,000 residents from 22 communities to participate in the forum on the people-oriented transportation system plan, of which (1740)58% were ethnic minorities and (1650)55% were women
Ensure community participation in consultation and decision making processes related to road design features (bus stops, traffic signals, marks, pedestrian crossings, etc)				1,850 people participated in 25 community consultation and decision-making processes related to road design features (traffic signals, signs, crosswalks, lighting, etc.), of whom 970 were women, 52%; 940 were ethnic minorities, 51%.	100%	100%		1. The women representatives suggested that the design and design of many traffic lights at road forks are unreasonable and there are potential safety hazards. The red light time should be automatically increased according to the traffic flow. The design department adopts the opinions after consultation with the transportation department; 2. Representatives of ethnic minorities proposed that pedestrian-friendly crosswalks should be designed in the pedestrian crossings of Wangsanjie road and Aksu Old Street to increase safety. The design department accepts comments.
Integration of gender responsive physical design features in roads and public transport services	Number and type of completed gender-responsive design features that address safety risks and increase access for			A total of 35 safety measures of various types have been designed, including increasing the passage time, deceleration signs, special passages for women and children, and green belts connecting safety points.	100%	100%		According to the characteristics of women and children, the measures taken by the Design Institute in the design include clear and sufficient traffic signs around schools and hospitals, setting up deceleration signs on pedestrian crossings; setting pedestrian crossing signals for women and children with sufficient time; setting road signs for women

Activity/Action	Indicator	Baseline	Target		% of completed actions	% of achieved targets	Challenges/Issues at the output level	Achievements/progress (1/2016-6/2020)
			Planned	Achieved (1/2016-6/2020)				
	female users and children							and children; greening The belt takes into account the safety needs of women and children. A total of 35 safety measures of various types have been designed, including increasing the passage time, deceleration signs, special passages for women and children, and green belts connecting safety points.
Ensure traffic safety awareness materials are made and distributed to the local communities and schools, in particular to women and children	Availability of traffic safety materials distributed to local community people, school children, and teachers, with 50% of female recipients			About 20,000 traffic safety awareness materials were distributed to communities and schools, including 12,000 women who received the materials, 60%.	100%	120%		About 20,000 traffic safety awareness materials were distributed to communities and schools, including 12,000 women who received the materials, 60%.
<b>3. Public and street parks - Output 1 subcomponent</b>								
Local residents will be fully consulted on the design	Number and percentage of people consulted (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity)			Participation including more than 200 persons ,130 EM, 65%; 112 Female, 56%	100%	100%		Participation including more than 200 persons ,130 EM, 65%; 112 Female, 56%
Recreation facilities will be provided to meet needs of women, children, and the elderly	Availability of recreation/leisure facilities meeting needs of women, children, and the elderly			Availability of recreation/leisure facilities meeting needs of women, children, and the elderly	100%	100%		Availability of recreation/leisure facilities meeting needs of women, children, and the elderly
<b>4. Solid waste management - Output 1 subcomponent</b>								
Develop solid waste management knowledge publicity leaflet	Leaflet on community participation manual prepared and delivered to percentage of community residents (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity)			A solid waste management plan and a practical manual for community waste classification were prepared. More than 30,000 community-based manuals for garbage classification were distributed to more than 30,000 families in 66 communities, including more than 17,000 women and 14,000 ethnic minorities.	100%	100%		A solid waste management plan and a practical manual for community waste classification were prepared. More than 30,000 community-based manuals for garbage classification were distributed to more than 30,000 families in 66 communities, including more than 17,000 women and 14,000 ethnic minorities.
Prepare solid waste separation and environment protection				The Aksu City Ecological and Environmental Protection Bureau compiled solid waste management plans and environmental protection materials, which were mainly provided to the city management department and 66 communities. The communities publicized solid waste classification and environmental management requirements through residents' meetings.	100%	100%		The Aksu City Ecological and Environmental Protection Bureau compiled solid waste management plans and environmental protection materials, which were mainly provided to the city management department and 66 communities. The communities publicized solid waste classification and environmental management requirements through residents' meetings.

Activity/Action	Indicator	Baseline	Target		% of completed actions	% of achieved targets	Challenges/Issues at the output level	Achievements/progress (1/2016-6/2020)
			Planned	Achieved (1/2016-6/2020)				
Conduct training program on solid waste separation and collection	Time, venue, and number of participants in training (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity)			4 times trainings: -May 2016, Square, 500 people, 300 women, 420 minorities; - May 2017, Square, 600 people, 450 women, 510 minorities; -May 2018, Square, 500 people, 400 Female, 410 ethnic minorities; -May 2019, Square, 650 people, 450 Female, 520 ethnic minorities; - about 1000 boxes and containers	100%	100%		4 times trainings: -May 2016, Square, 500 people, 300 women, 420 minorities; - May 2017, Square, 600 people, 450 women, 510 minorities; -May 2018, Square, 500 people, 400 Female, 410 ethnic minorities; -May 2019, Square, 650 people, 450 Female, 520 ethnic minorities; - about 1000 boxes and containers
	Solid waste management training conducted successfully (including at least 50% female participation)			4 times and 55% female involved	100%	110%		4 times and 55% female involved
<b>5. Pro-poor Action and Public Hearing for Tariff Increase—Output 1</b>								
Ensuring arrangements of coverage to improve service facilities are sensitive to the needs of the poor and vulnerable households	-170,000 beneficiaries for urban water supply, including 4,080 poor - 180,000 beneficiaries for sewers, including 4,500 poor 90,000 beneficiaries for central heating supply, including 1,980 poor - 263,830 beneficiaries for solid waste management, including 6,070 poor			- 213,200 local residents directly benefited from urban water supply; 12,900 of them benefited from low-income groups, accounting 6.03%. -256,800 local residents benefited from the renovation of the sewage pipe network; 1.59 of them benefited from low-income groups, accounting 6.19% ; -113,800 local residents benefited from the heating project; 6259 low-income groups benefited, accounting 5.5%. -312,500 local residents benefited from solid waste projects; 2.27 million low-income groups benefited, accounting 7.26% .	100%	-125%  -143%  -126%  -118%		- 213,200 local residents directly benefited from urban water supply; 12,900 of them benefited from low-income groups, accounting 6.03%. -256,800 local residents benefited from the renovation of the sewage pipe network; 1.59 of them benefited from low-income groups, accounting 6.19% ; -113,800 local residents benefited from the heating project; 6259 low-income groups benefited, accounting 5.5%. -312,500 local residents benefited from solid waste projects; 2.27 million low-income groups benefited, accounting 7.26% .
Public hearings are held for water and heating supply, and solid waste management	Number of public hearings held - At least 30% representatives are poor people, 45% ethnic minorities, and 40% women	30% 45% 40%		- In August 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%), and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the water price hearing; -In November 2017, 40 people including 18 women (45%), 13 poor people (32%) and 22 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the heating price hearing; - In May 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%) and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the solid waste management hearing; -In April 2018, 60 people including 26 women (43%), 19 poor people (32%), and 33 ethnic	100%	107% 122% 110%		- In August 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%), and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the water price hearing; -In November 2017, 40 people including 18 women (45%), 13 poor people (32%) and 22 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the heating price hearing; - In May 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%) and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the solid waste management hearing; -In April 2018, 60 people including 26 women (43%), 19 poor people (32%), and 33 ethnic

Activity/Action	Indicator	Baseline	Target		% of completed actions	% of achieved targets	Challenges/Issues at the output level	Achievements/progress (1/2016-6/2020)
			Planned	Achieved (1/2016-6/2020)				
				-In April 2018, 60 people including 26 women (43%), 19 poor people (32%), and 33 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the hearing on wetland park management;				minorities (55%) participated in the hearing on wetland park management;
<b>6. Establishing a public consultation and participation mechanism - Outputs 1 and 2</b>								
Ensuring local people's participation in the wetland management and biodiversity protection public education program	Number of communities, schools, and people (disaggregated by sex and ethnicity) included in the training program (50% female participants)			-total 1.5 million , (975000 persons-time) 65% of people are ethnic minorities included in wetland and biodiversity protection awareness programs (1.23 million, 820% of the female) - more than 20 communities, 10 schools and 2000 people (female:1640,82%0 and ethnicity: 1420,71%) included in education program - 3 education programs - more than 3000 of promotion materials distributed	100%	1000%	Integrated the Related organization To the programs	-total 1.5 million , (975000 persons-time) 65% of people are ethnic minorities included in wetland and biodiversity protection awareness programs (1.23 million, 820% of the female) - more than 20 communities, 10 schools and 2000 people (female:1640,82%0 and ethnicity: 1420,71%) included in education program - 3 education programs - more than 3000 of promotion materials distributed
Ensuring local poor people, including poor women and poor ethnic minorities to participate in the project activities	50% women participants	50%		F:52%	104%	104%		- About 3,000 people including 1,600 women (53%) participated in the consultation and consultation during the preparation of EMDP&RAP, and about 17,00 people (57%) from ethnic minorities. - During project planning and design, about 10,000 people, including 5500 (55%) women, participated in consultation and consultation, and about 5800people (58%) were ethnic minorities. - About 20,000 people including 14,000 women (70%) and 15,000 ethnic minorities (75%) participated in public road safety education programs.
Public hearings are held for water and heating supply, and solid waste management	At least 40% representatives are women	40%		- In August 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%), and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the water price hearing; -In November 2017, 40 people including 18 women (45%), 13 poor people (32%) and 22 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the heating price hearing; - In May 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%) and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the solid waste management hearing;	100%	107% 122% 110%		- In August 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%), and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the water price hearing; -In November 2017, 40 people including 18 women (45%), 13 poor people (32%) and 22 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the heating price hearing; - In May 2017, 50 people including 22 women (44%), 16 poor people (32%) and 27 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the solid waste management hearing; -In April 2018, 60 people including 26 women (43%), 19 poor people (32%), and 33 ethnic



Activity/Action	Indicator	Baseline	Target		% of completed actions	% of achieved targets	Challenges/Issues at the output level	Achievements/progress (1/2016-6/2020)
			Planned	Achieved (1/2016-6/2020)				
				-In April 2018, 60 people including 26 women (43%), 19 poor people (32%), and 33 ethnic minorities (55%) participated in the hearing on wetland park management;				minorities (55%) participated in the hearing on wetland park management;
<b>7. Measures to reduce potential risks</b>								
Public health and HIV/AIDS prevention education program conducted to contractors and community residents	Public health and HIV/AIDS prevention training courses and number of trainees (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, and target group)			Total 450 persons participating the training including 230 females and 320 EMs; 10 persons of the target groups	100%	100%		Total 450 persons participating the training including 230 females and 320 EMs; 10 persons of the target groups
Establish health measures for construction workers (eg, setting up temporary infirmaries, using local medical resources)	Number and type of hygiene measures			Build 4 temporary infirmaries and use 15 local medical resources				Build 4 temporary infirmaries and use 15 local medical resources
Conduct publicity activities on HIV/AIDS, sexual harassment, drugs, and human trafficking	No and % of people receiving HIV/AIDS/STIs awareness by sex and target groups At least 40% representatives are women	40%		About 30000 persons receiving the HIV/AIDS/STI awareness including 18230 females (60%) and 21820 EMs (73%); 60 persons of the target groups (6%)	100%	140% of baseline		About 30000 persons receiving the HIV/AIDS/STI awareness including 18230 females (60%) and 21820 EMs (73%); 60 persons of the target groups (6%)
<b>8. Project and urban environmental management and inclusive capacity enhanced - Output 3</b>								
Ensure a social safeguards/development (gender and public awareness) consultants included in the loan implementation consultant's team to guide SGAP implementation and provide training.	100% activities designed in SGAP are implemented with instruction of the social/gender consultant and support of the staff			Under the guidance of social/gender experts and the support of the project office, 100% of the activities designed in the social gender action plan will be completed	100%	100%		Under the guidance of social/gender experts and the support of the project office, 100% of the activities designed in the social gender action plan will be completed
Ensure female and ethnic minority staff in the project management	At least 50% female (baseline is 42%)	50%		45% of the total are females	100%	107% of baseline		100% of the plan and 107% of the baseline total 20 staffs including 12 EM staffs and 9 female staff in the all levels of the related governments
APMO and each POA assign at least one SSS to manage and coordinate SSGAP and EMDP	one SSS from APMO and each POA for managing and coordinating EMDP and SSGAP work			The Aksu Project Office and each project operating agency have a social security staff member to manage and coordinate the social gender action plan and the minority development plan	100%	100%		The Aksu Project Office and each project operating agency have a social security staff member to manage and coordinate the social gender action plan and the minority development plan. About 15 staffs to manage and coordinate the EMDP&SGAP in the all levels of the related governments

Activity/Action	Indicator	Baseline	Target		% of completed actions	% of achieved targets	Challenges/Issues at the output level	Achievements/progress (1/2016-6/2020)
			Planned	Achieved (1/2016-6/2020)				
At least one female nominated by SAO/township office who are willing to act as focal point between the residents and APMO and POA's, and attend all project-related public meetings and consultations to facilitate effective participation of local people	Female bilingual focal point in SAO/township office to (i) answer questions about the project; (ii) refer the local residents to appropriate agencies for advice about project-related issues; (iii) attend meetings; and (iv) provide feedback on any community concerns about project activities			2 females participation related actions	100%	200%		2 females participation related actions
Inclusion of female staff in capacity building activities	Number and percentage of women attending the trainings conducted on (i) project management; (ii) solid waste management, planning, and training; (iii) and road safety and transport planning assessment and training (30% female participants)	30%		150 persons, female 45%	100%	150% of the baseline		150 persons, female 45%
Disaggregated data (by sex and ethnicity) will be collected to ensure monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of SGAP.	Semi-annual monitoring reports on SSGAP implementations			10 terms	100%	100%		fully completed 10 phases reports according to plan

# 亚洲开发银行贷款 新疆阿克苏综合城市发展与环境改善项目



## 少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划监测 完工报告 (2016 年 1 月-2021 年 6 月)



独立咨询专家—陈雄飞

二零二一年七月

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# 1 概述

## 1.1 项目概况

- 1 贷款编号 3262-PRC：贷款金额为 1.5 亿美元的新疆阿克苏城市综合发展与环境改善项目于 2015 年 6 月 26 日经亚行董事会批准。阿克苏城市综合发展与环境改善项目包括 2 个部分：1) 城市综合发展项目；2) 湿地修复及恢复项目。城市综合发展项目包括：1) 城市路网改善；2) 公共公园和绿地的升级改造；3) 供水管网；4) 污水管网；5) 集中供热管网；6) 固废管理。
- 2 项目将对阿克苏市的社会包容性和环境可持续性的城镇化产生影响。项目成果将改善阿克苏市基础设施服务和环境质量。城市服务的不足、过时及退化的生态系统阻碍了城市向环境可持续性和社会包容性方向发展，该项目将采取战略和整体的方式来实现城市发展。该项目采取的措施预计产生三个主要成果：(1) 城市基础设施和服务的改善；(2) 阿克苏多浪湿地修复和保护；(3) 增强项目城市的环境管理和包容能力。

## 1.2 项目进度

### 1.2.1 改善城市基础设施和服务子项目

#### 1) 道路建设

- 3 截止 2021 年 6 月，道路建设进展情况如下：
  - 合同 URN-CW01 的民主路(1352.02m)、天山路(1164.43m)、民主路东延(337.11m)、迎宾路(2323.21m)、教育路(1459.53m)、建设路(1726.91m)道路 2016 年 9 月完工并投入使用。
  - 合同 URN-CW02 南昌路(723.03m)、环南路(406.38m)，府九路桥梁、府十路桥梁、库木巴扎背街小巷（16.5km）2017 年 6 月完工并投入使用。
  - 合同 URN-CW03 的南大街(2300.23m)、北大街(1191.46m)土建工程 2016 年 11 月完工并投入使用。
  - 合同 URN-CW04 的府七路(735.88m)、英阿瓦提东路(1455.75m)、王三街(1



085.79m)、塔北路(2825.75m)土建工程 2016 年 7 月完成采购。府七路、英阿瓦提东路、王三街道路 2017 年 6 月完工并投入使用,塔北路也完成并投入使用。

- 合同 URN-CW05 的解放中路(2334.16m)、文化路(1410.7m)土建工程 2016 年 7 月完成采购。解放中路和文化路 2017 年 7 月完工。
- 合同 URN-CW06 塔南路道路土建安装工程,2017 年 8 月开工,2019 年 5 月已全部完成。
- 合同 URN-CW07 四个社区背街小巷土建安装工程(26.5km),2017 年 8 月开工,2018 年 5 月已全部完成。
- 合同 URN-CW08 的交通路(1582.35m)完成机动车道铺油。非机动车道和人行道 2017 年 7 月开工,2018 年 5 月已全部完成并投入使用。
- 合同 URN-CW09 的中原路(3888.3m)完成机动车道铺油。2019 年 5 月全部完成。
- 合同 URN-CW10 的大十字天桥 2016 年 4 月已完工并投入使用。
- 合同 URN-CW11 的人民路(1257.22m)、阿温大道(2890.32m)土建工程 2016 年 7 月完成采购。2017 年 9 月完工并投入使用。
- 合同 URN-GD01 民主路、天山路、民主路东延、教育路、迎宾路、南昌路、环南路、建设路、背街小巷、府七路、英阿瓦提东路、王三街、解放中路、塔南路、塔北路、文化路、背街小巷、南大街、北大街、交通路、中原路、阿温大道、人民路、栏杆路、环南路(东延)照明设备完成供货和安装。
- 合同 URN-GD02 道路交通安全设施(标志、信号灯)采购,完成供货 100%。
- 合同 URN-GD03 道路养护设备采购,完成供货 100%。
- 截止 2021 年 6 月底,11 个土建合同全部完成,设备采购也已经完成。已完成道路现在见图 1-1。



图 1-1 部分道路现状

## 2) 公园和绿地

### 4 公园和绿地项目进展如下:

- 合同 PSP-CW01 项目完成了土地平整和 2 口井工作, 准备实施。
- 合同 PSP-CW02 东城公园绿化、苗木工程土建安装工程: 苗木驯化土建安装工程, 2017 年 7 月开工, 2018 年 5 月东城公园已完成; 苗木工程已于 2018 年 11 月完成。

### 3) 固废管理:

## 5 固废管理项目进展如下：

- 合同 SWM-GD01 的环卫车辆供货已完成。
- 合同 SWM-GD02 的垃圾运输车辆供货已完成。
- 合同 SWM-GD03 的小广告清洗机全部供货已完成。
- 合同 SWM-GD04 的挖掘机和铲车供货已完成。
- 合同 SWM-GD05 的环卫保洁三轮车供货已完成。
- 合同 SWM-GD06 的垃圾箱果皮箱供货已完成。
- 固废管理包括 1 个土建合同和 6 个设备合同，到目前为止，垃圾转运站土建合同(SWM-CW01)未采购，6 个设备合同已完成。固废处理设施见图 1-2。



图 1-2 固废处理设施照片

## 4) 供排水管网：

## 6 供排水管网项目进展如下：

- 合同 WSN -GD02 南大街、北大街和府七路供排水管线供货已完成。
- 供排水管网包括 1 个土建合同和 2 个设备合同。根据 2015 年 11 月的采购计划，其中 1 个土建合同（WSN -CW01）和 1 个设备合同（WSN -GD02）已取消，剩余 1 个设备合同供货已完成。

## 1.2.2 多浪湿地综合整治子项目

## 7 多浪湿地综合整治子项目进展如下：

- 湿地公园已于 2018 年 6 月 1 日正式对外开放。详细现状见图 1-3。





图 1-3 湿地公园现状

### 1.2.3 中调项目进展情况

- 8 阿克苏中期调整新增合同包 23 个，其中土建包 11 个，设备包 12 个。从 2019 年 2 季度开始，阿克苏已经开始了剩余 27 个合同包的招标工作。2019 年完成了 10 个合同的采购，包括 4 个土建合同和 6 个设备合同。2020 年上半年完成了 8 个合同的采购，包括 5 个土建合同和 3 个设备合同。

#### ■ 集中供热：

- 9 集中供热包括 23 个老旧小区的外墙保温和外网改造 3 个土建合同。2020 年 10 月完成。

#### ■ 公共交通：

- 10 公共交通包括 1 个土建合同和 4 个设备合同。2020 年 12 月完成。

## 2 少数民族发展和社会性别计划监测与评估工作

### 2.1 监测评估人员

- 11 本项目少数民族发展和社会性别计划外部监测评估工作由独立咨询专家承担。  
本次完工监测将根据亚洲开发银行相关政策及项目少数民族发展计划外部独立监测评估大纲，针对独立少数民族计划实施效果进行全方位的监测与评估。

### 2.2 监测评估任务

- 12 少数民族发展计划外部独立监测评估咨询专家根据亚洲开发银行的要求，针对项目少数民族发展计划的实施开展独立的监测评估工作，完工监测因新型冠状病毒疫情影响，咨询专家无法实施现场调查，所以此次监测主要任务包括：
- ◆ 计划实施电话机构访谈；
  - ◆ 项目利益相关者电话或微信等互联网工具访谈；
  - ◆ 向项目办反馈监测发现，并提出针对性建议；
  - ◆ 编写少数民族发展计划监测完工报告

### 2.3 监测评估目的

- 13 本项目少数民族发展计划外部监测的目的包括以下几个方面：
- ◆ 确保少数民族发展计划的实施得当，并满足少数民族发展计划的总体目标；
  - ◆ 收集数据和信息来识别进度；
  - ◆ 定性数据来描述少数民族发展计划措施的影响；
  - ◆ 确保采用恰当的参与措施，确保少数民族妇女和男人适当的参与到计划的实施中；
  - ◆ 识别问题和申诉，并确保申诉机制的有效性。

## 2.4 监测评估方法

14 本项目少数民族发展计划监测的方法主要如下：

### 1) 文献研究

15 对与少数民族发展计划实施活动有关的各种文献（如业主及少数民族发展计划具体实施机构的总结性报告、统计资料、专题研究资料、内部监测报告等）进行系统而有针对性收集。

### 2) 计划实施机构电话访谈及资料收集

16 对项目业主及计划实施机构（劳动社会保障局、环保局、环卫处、交警大队、统计局、民政局、妇联、扶贫办、民族宗教事务委员会等机构和部门）通过电话进行机构访谈，并搜集了相关的基础数据和文献资料。同时对少数民族发展计划实施机构能力进行监测与评估。

### 3) 焦点小组座谈（网络会议）

17 通过焦点小组座谈了解项目少数民族发展计划对少数民族、妇女及贫困人口的各种措施实施情况，项目受益情况以及对少数民族发展计划实施的相关意见与建议等。

### 4) 现场观察（项目办相关官员代替）

18 通过现场观察项目施工和完工区域，了解项目施工单位对计划执行的进度、措施及效果。针对现场观察发现的问题，监测人员将提出相应的意见与建议。

## 2.5 监测评估内容

19 咨询专家根据少数民族发展计划监测评估大纲的要求，主要就以下几方面进行监测与评估：

- ◆ 项目建设进度；
- ◆ 项目区社会经济情况；
- ◆ 项目效益情况；
- ◆ 少数民族发展计划措施的实施情况；
- ◆ 实施机构能力情况；
- ◆ 公众参与及申述渠道；

- ◆ 社会性别行动计划实施情况；
- ◆ 结论、问题及建议

## 2.6 监测评估实施

- 20 本次监测现场调查工作时间为 2021 年 6 月 14 日-6 月 25 日。咨询专家以及邀请项目办相关官员替代自己在阿克苏项目办、阿克苏政府相关实施机构的支持和配合下，对项目区开展了机构访谈、抽样调查、焦点小组座谈以及项目现场调查和电话访谈。
- 21 此次监测先后访谈了阿克苏市亚行项目办、市扶贫办、市旅游局、市统计局、市农业局、市林业局、市疾病预防控制中心、市妇联、市劳动与社会保障局、环保局、交警大队、阿克苏纺织工业城、依干其乡政府及 4 个村（依干其、赛格帕其、英巴格和巴格其村）、咨询公司、监理代表单位（湖南智浦、石河子天一、昌吉中原、银河监理、高新监理）、施工代表单位（阿克苏城乡建设、江苏圣通）。详细访谈记录见附件 1。
- 22 咨询专家及项目办相关官员在征地拆迁受影响的 4 个村通过网络会议工具分别开展了少数民族妇女/贫困人口的焦点小组座谈会，了解他们对项目实施的意见和建议。

### 3 项目区社会经济概况

#### 3.1 阿克苏市社会经济概况

- 23 阿克苏市位于塔里木盆地北缘、天山南麓中段，塔克拉玛干大沙漠西北边缘、塔里木河上游，因水得名，维吾尔语意为“白水城”，是“古丝绸之路”的重要驿站，也是龟兹文化和多浪文化的发源地，具有浓郁的南疆少数民族风情，素有“塞外江南”、“歌舞之乡”之美誉。
- 24 阿克苏市是阿克苏地区政治、经济、文化中心，兵团农一师师部所在地。全市总面积2.33万平方公里，建城区面积28.5平方公里。市辖4乡2镇、5个街道办事处，全市2020年年末户籍人口565,880人（不含暂住人口，含兵团42,212人），比上年末增加8,091人，其中，城市人口330,414人，农村人口235,466，汉族人口243,472人，少数民族人口322,408人。男性人口281,975人，女性人口283,905人。全市年末常住人口695,930人（不含6个月以内的暂住人口，含兵团），常住人口中有39个民族。常住人口城镇化率69.51%。全年人口出生率10.35‰，死亡率9.63‰，人口自然增长率4.26‰，下降0.37个千分点。
- 25 截止2021年6月项目效益及直接项目受益人口见表3-1。

表 3-1 项目效益及直接项目受益人口监测表

项目	计划直接效益	实际直接效益（1/2016-6/2021）
人口	- 27.39万人	- 31.25万人
城市路网改善	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-改善美观；</li> <li>-减少粉尘和空气污染；</li> <li>-减少出行成本；</li> <li>-改善和增加交通流；</li> <li>-更好地获得社会服务/设施(如学校，医院)，并增加舒适感；</li> <li>-增加流动性；</li> <li>-节省汽车/摩托车/自行车的运行成本；</li> <li>-减少交通堵塞；</li> <li>-提高安全度和减少交通事故；</li> <li>-提升房子的价值；</li> <li>-减少犯罪率和其它社会问题，增加路灯；</li> <li>-提升土地的价值；</li> <li>-促进该地区的开发；</li> </ul>	<p>亚行项目极大改善了阿克苏市路网基础设施条件，有利于促进阿克苏市社会经济的可持续增长。主要表现为：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善美观；</li> <li>- 减少粉尘和空气污染；</li> <li>- 减少出行成本；</li> <li>- 改善和增加交通流；</li> <li>-更好地获得社会服务/设施(如学校，医院)，并增加舒适感；</li> <li>- 增加流动性；</li> <li>- 节省汽车/摩托车/自行车的运行成本；</li> <li>- 减少交通堵塞；</li> <li>- 提高安全度和减少交通事故；</li> <li>- 减少犯罪率和其它社会问题，增加路灯；</li> <li>- 减少运输成本；</li> <li>- 增加就业机会。</li> </ul> <p>总体而言，88个村/社区（20个村和68个社区），31.25万当地居民直接受益于该项目（其中23.44万城市居民，7.81万农村</p>



项目	计划直接效益	实际直接效益（1/2016-6/2021）
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 吸引更多的投资；</li> <li>- 减少运输成本；</li> <li>- 增加就业机会。</li> </ul>	居民）；其中少数民族20.39万，占总直接受益人数的65.25%；15.12万女性直接受益，占总直接收益人数的48.38%；2.27万低收入群体直接受益，占总直接收益人数的7.26%。
<b>公园和绿化带改造</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善城市的美观；</li> <li>- 改善当地居民休闲和娱乐场所，尤其是为老人和儿童；</li> <li>- 改善绿化带；</li> <li>- 增加娱乐服务和设施；</li> <li>- 增加当地居民户外活动空间；</li> <li>- 增加当地居民休息和娱乐空间；</li> <li>- 减少灰尘和空气污染，改善卫生健康。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善城市的美观；</li> <li>- 改善当地居民休闲和娱乐场所，尤其是为老人和儿童；</li> <li>- 改善绿化带；</li> <li>- 增加娱乐服务和设施；</li> <li>- 增加当地居民户外活动空间；</li> <li>- 增加当地居民休息和娱乐空间；</li> <li>- 减少灰尘和空气污染，改善卫生健康。</li> </ul> <p>总体而言，88个村/社区（20个村和68个社区），31.25万当地居民直接受益于该项目（其中23.44万城市居民，7.81万农村居民）；其中少数民族20.39万，占总直接受益人数的65.25%；15.12万女性直接受益，占总直接收益人数的48.38%；2.27万低收入群体直接受益，占总直接收益人数的7.26%。</p>
<b>供水管网改善</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善供水管网；</li> <li>- 提高供水的水压低；</li> <li>- 提高不可靠的供水；</li> <li>- 改善较差水质；</li> <li>- 改善老化、漏水和生锈的供水管道；</li> <li>- 为当地居民、企业和商业增加洁净、充足和可靠的饮用水，改善水质；</li> <li>- 节省取水时间；</li> <li>- 减少水生疾病对公共健康的风险，特别是对贫困人口、妇女、儿童和老人。</li> </ul>	<p>阿克苏项目供水管网改善对居民生活改善主要表现如下：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善供水管网；</li> <li>- 提高供水的水压低；</li> <li>- 提高不可靠的供水；</li> <li>- 改善较差水质；</li> <li>- 改善老化、漏水和生锈的供水管道；</li> <li>- 为当地居民、企业和商业增加洁净、充足和可靠的饮用水，改善水质；</li> <li>- 减少水生疾病对公共健康的风险，特别是对贫困人口、妇女、儿童和老人。</li> </ul> <p>总体而言，52个村/社区（2个村和50个社区），21.32万当地居民直接受益于该项目（其中19.76万城市居民，1.56万农村居民）；其中少数民族13.51万，占总直接受益人数的63.36%；10.31万女性直接受益，占总直接收益人数的48.38%；1.29万低收入群体直接受益，占总直接收益人数的6.03%。</p>
<b>污水管网改善</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善污水处理系统；</li> <li>- 减少未经处理的废水排放到接收水体；</li> <li>- 改善地表水水质；</li> <li>- 减少污染下游用水户的风险；</li> <li>- 减少水生疾病对公共健康的风险，特别是对贫困人口、妇女、儿童和老人。</li> </ul>	<p>阿克苏项目污水管网改善对居民生活改善主要表现如下：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善污水处理系统；</li> <li>- 减少未经处理的废水排放到接收水体；</li> <li>- 改善地表水水质；</li> <li>- 减少污染下游用水户的风险；</li> <li>- 减少水生疾病对公共健康的风险，特别是对贫困人口、妇女、儿童和老人。</li> </ul> <p>总体而言，61个村/社区（3个村和58个社区），25.68万当地居民直接受益于该项目（其中23.12万城市居民，2.56万农村居民）；其中少数民族16.74万，占总直接受益人数的65.25%；12.42万女性直接受益，占总直接收益人数的48.36%；1.59万低收入群体直接受益，占总直接收益人数的6.19%。</p>
<b>集中供热管网改造</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 更好的生活质量；</li> <li>- 减少妇女的家务；</li> <li>- 减少疾病；</li> <li>- 延长孩子学习的时间；</li> <li>- 增加娱乐时间；</li> <li>- 延长成年人的学习时间。</li> </ul>	<p>集中供热管网改造已经给当地居民带来如下效益：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 更好的生活质量；</li> <li>- 减少妇女的家务；</li> <li>- 减少疾病；</li> <li>- 延长孩子学习的时间；</li> <li>- 增加娱乐时间；</li> <li>- 延长成年人的学习时间。</li> </ul> <p>总体而言，23个社区的老旧小区，11.38万当地居民直接受益于该项目；其中少数民族7.39万，占总直接受益人数的</p>

项目	计划直接效益	实际直接效益（1/2016-6/2021）
		65.02%；5.51万女性直接受益，占总直接收益人数的48.38%；6259低收入群体直接受益，占总直接收益人数的5.5%。
<b>固废处理</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 提高生活质量；</li> <li>- 减少废物排放入河；</li> <li>- 提高人们的环保意识；</li> <li>- 提高固体废物收集，运输和处置；</li> <li>- 保护河流的水生生态系统，减少水体污染；</li> <li>- 减少苍蝇和蚊子，保护健康和安全；</li> <li>- 回收和再利用资源；</li> <li>- 提高城市的美观；</li> <li>- 增加就业机会；</li> <li>- 促进旅游业的发展；</li> <li>- 清理水道，增加水流量</li> <li>- 吸引更多的投资；</li> <li>- 提高房价；</li> <li>- 提高土地价值；</li> <li>- 减少传染病。</li> </ul>	<p>固废处理已经给当地居民带来如下效益：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 提高生活质量；</li> <li>- 减少废物排放入河；</li> <li>- 提高人们的环保意识；</li> <li>- 提高固体废物收集，运输和处置；</li> <li>- 保护河流的水生生态系统，减少水体污染；</li> <li>- 减少苍蝇和蚊子，保护健康和安全；</li> <li>- 回收和再利用资源；</li> <li>- 提高城市的美观；</li> <li>- 增加就业机会；</li> <li>- 促进旅游业的发展；</li> <li>- 清理水道，增加水流量</li> <li>- 减少传染病。</li> </ul> <p>总体而言，88个村/社区（20个村和68个社区），31.25万当地居民直接受益于该项目（其中23.44万城市居民，7.81万农村居民）；其中少数民族20.39万，占总直接受益人数的65.25%；15.12万女性直接受益，占总直接收益人数的48.38%；2.27万低收入群体直接受益，占总直接收益人数的7.26%。</p>
<b>湿地修复</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 提高多浪河周边地区的环境条件和水质；</li> <li>- 减少水污染；</li> <li>- 提高周围的环境和健康状况；</li> <li>- 提高多浪河水质；</li> <li>- 保护生物多样性；</li> <li>- 减少泥沙淤积；</li> <li>- 改善当地小气候；</li> <li>- 提高审美；</li> <li>- 提高土地价值；</li> <li>- 减少洪灾；</li> <li>- 促进旅游业的发展；</li> <li>- 提高房价；</li> <li>- 增加植被；</li> <li>- 提高就业率；</li> <li>- 保护湿地；</li> <li>- 吸引投资；</li> <li>- 提高道路的可行性，减少行车不便，改进入口道路；</li> <li>- 增加芦苇生产；</li> <li>- 增加休闲设施；</li> <li>- 减少水土流失。</li> </ul>	<p>湿地修复项目已经给当地居民带来如下效益：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 提高多浪河周边地区的环境条件和水质；</li> <li>- 减少水污染；</li> <li>- 提高周围的环境和健康状况；</li> <li>- 提高多浪河水质；</li> <li>- 保护生物多样性；</li> <li>- 减少泥沙淤积；</li> <li>- 改善当地小气候；</li> <li>- 提高审美；</li> <li>- 减少洪灾；</li> <li>- 促进旅游业的发展；</li> <li>- 增加植被；</li> <li>- 提高就业率；</li> <li>- 保护湿地；</li> <li>- 吸引投资；</li> <li>- 提高道路的可行性，减少行车不便，改进入口道路；</li> <li>- 增加芦苇生产；</li> <li>- 增加休闲设施；</li> <li>- 减少水土流失。</li> </ul> <p>总体而言，88个村/社区（20个村和68个社区），31.25万当地居民直接受益于该项目（其中23.44万城市居民，7.81万农村居民）；其中少数民族20.39万，占总直接受益人数的65.25%；15.12万女性直接受益，占总直接收益人数的48.38%；2.27万低收入群体直接受益，占总直接收益人数的7.26%。</p>

26 阿克苏市 2016-2020 年社会经济主要统计指标对比见表 3-2。

表 3-2 阿克苏市 2016-2020 年主要社会经济指标对比

项目	单位	数量		变化情况 (%)
		2016	2020	
GDP	亿元	180.0996	251.25	39.51
第一产业	亿元	26.5058	27.62	4.20
第二产业	亿元	39.5287	62.07	57.03
第三产业	亿元	114.0651	161.56	41.64
三次产业比重	%	14.7:21.9:63.4	11:25:64	-25:14:0.9
财政收入	万元	196,785	466,250	136.93
固定资产投资	亿元	190.12	139.76	-26.49
社会消费品零售总额	亿元	72.1840	134.86	86.83
旅游收入	亿元	6.42	19.56	204.67
总人口(户籍)	万人	51.31	56.5880	10.29
农业人口	万人	24.02	23.5466	-1.97
女性人口	万人	25.55	28.3905	11.12
少数民族	万人	28.59	32.2408	12.77
维吾尔族	万人	27.72	30.3781	9.59
城镇居民可支配收入	元	27,673	34,257	23.79
农村居民人均纯收入	元	15,554	20,653	32.78
失业率	%	2.9	1.4	-51.72
城镇居民最低生活保障	人	17,360	4,134	-76.19
农村居民最低生活保障	人	16,128	11,560	-28.32
社会救济对象	人	41,230	42,721	3.62
高中升学率	%	70.18	77.63	10.62
义务教育入学率	%	99.90	99.97	0.07

资料来源：阿克苏市2016、2020年国民经济和社会发展统计公报

### 3.2 征地拆迁受影响村基本情况

27 本项目征地拆迁影响阿克苏市依干其乡的4个村，咨询专家通过对4个征地拆迁受影响村的村干部电话访谈，了解受影响村2020年的基本情况。表3-3是访谈村干部名单，表3-4是村基本情况。

表 3-3 受影响村干部访谈名单

村	姓名	职务
依干其村	托尔森·萨乎地	主任
赛格帕其村	努尔敦·马木提	书记
巴格其村	麦麦提·阿合尼亚孜	主任
英巴格村	吐尔艾力·卡迪尔	书记
	阿力马·德尔思	主任

资料来源：2021年6月电话访谈

表 3-4 受影响村基本情况

项目	单位	赛格帕其村	巴格其村	英巴格村	依干其村
总户数	人	512	1056	394	3441
总人口	人	2256	2589	2062	11298
农业户	人	386	901	205	1259
农业人口	人	1605	1825	550	5025
女性人口	人	824	1268	567	3056
少数民族人口	人	2253	1915	1116	7265
五保户	户	0	0	3	3
低保户数	户	52	106	138	623
低保人数	人	125	352	463	2105
残疾人	人	19	72	30	92
妇女当家	户	31	32	5	96
贫困户	户	0	0	0	0
总劳动力	人	752	1176	399	2262
外出务工	人	283	57	315	1289
耕地面积	亩	162	4300	265	85
园地面积	亩	0	2400	201	0
人均耕地面积	亩	0.10	2.36	0.37	0.17
农民人均纯收入	元	17358	23124	19126	18287

资料来源：2021 年电话访谈

## 4 项目效益监测

28 已经完工的项目给受影响区域和居民带来诸多积极效益，通过改善城市交通和相关市政基础设施服务、提高环境质量和能力，项目促进经济的持续增长，城市化和工业化发展相协调，创造就业机会，提高参与区域合作能力并从中受益，最重要的是改善受益人口的生活质量，尤其是贫困人口(低收入群体)、少数民族、妇女和其它弱势群体。详细的项目总体直接效益监测见表 3-1，间接效益监测见附件 2。项目带来的具体效益监测主要表现在以下方面。

### 4.1 项目带来的就业和收入效益监测

29 截至 2021 年 6 月，项目建设施工期间累计已提供约 12,612 人年的直接就业机会（其中包含 7,063 个少数民族，占总数的 56%；6,810 个妇女，占总数的 54%；2775 个低收入群体，占总数的 22%）和 1,259 人年的间接就业机会（其中包含 674 个少数民族，占总数的 54%；655 个妇女，占总数的 52%；315 个低收入群体，占总数的 25%）。直接就业总收入累计约为 5.22 亿元人民币（平均工资约为每月 3450 人民币，平均每个人约为 12 个人月），间接就业总收入累计约为 0.52 亿元人民币（平均工资约为每月 3450 人民币，平均每个人约为 12 个人月）。

30 项目的运营产生约 2,831 个直接就业机会（其中包含 1,840 个少数民族，占总数的 65%；1,585 个妇女，占总数的 56%）和 322 个间接就业机会（其中包含 182 个少数民族，占总数的 56.5%；145 个妇女，占总数的 45%）。直接就业总收入约为 2.83 亿元人民币（平均工资约为每月 5000 人民币，平均每个人约为 20 个人月），间接就业总收入约为 2,290 万人民币（平均工资约为每月 3450 人民币，平均每个人约为 20 个人月）。工作职位主要包括：保安、司机、维护和修理、清扫、清洁、园艺等。项目产生的就业机会和收入超过 50%是少数民族从中受益。

31 为保证穷人、妇女和少数民族从项目上获得最大效益，阿克苏市政府、项目办

和项目实施机构实施积极的就业计划并在承包商的合同中予以明确，主要就业计划安排如下：

- ◆ 项目建设和运营期创造的就业和培训机会优先考虑给弱势群体；
- ◆ 选定的承包商认识到穷人、妇女和少数民族的利益最大化问题；
- ◆ 承包商为弱势群体必须采取积极的措施，如配额制和培训方案。通过提供优惠政策给穷人、妇女和少数民族，他们将显著从项目所产生的就业和收入中受益。

32 在阿克苏项目办、项目运营机构协助下，优先考虑当地社区居民，特别是弱势群体，包括贫困人口、妇女和少数民族人群。根据这一安排，约 70% 的短期工作提供给项目地区的弱势和贫困人口，其中妇女占 35%，少数民族占 30%，穷人占 15%。项目建设临时雇佣的人员接受培训并从项目中积累经验，提高了他们被其它基础设施项目雇佣的机会。项目施工单位严格遵守了所有适用法律法规中的就业和核心劳工标准。实现了贷款担保明确规定了核心劳工标准、当地劳动力优先，特别是把妇女、贫困人口和少数民族作为基本培训和技能提升的主要目标。

## 4.2 提高当地居民和少数民族生活水平监测

33 已完工项目主要直接的好处就是提高了当地居民和少数民族的生活水平和生活质量，主要体现在如下几个方面：

- ◆ 道路工程、背街小巷工程和城市公共交通工程的实施完善了道路交通流，提高了少数民族交通的连接性、安全性、可及性和流动性；
- ◆ 供排水工程的实施提高了少数民族居民的生活用水安全，充足和可靠的生活用水来源获得改善，同时改善污水处理系统，减少未经处理的废水排放到接收水体，减少水生疾病对公共健康的风险；
- ◆ 环卫工程的实施由于更好的废水和固体废物的收集和处置而改善环境卫生；
- ◆ 供热工程的实施完善集中供热，减少空气污染，提高生活质量。

### 4.3 旅游业发展效益监测

- 34 2020年，阿克苏市共接待国内外游客359.89万人次，旅游总收入9.56亿元。特别是妇女、贫困人口都会成为兜售纪念品和提供导游服务的主要供应商。阿克苏主要旅游景点见图4-1。



图 4-1阿克苏市旅游景点

### 4.4 健康效应监测

- 35 已完工项目也减少对水受体的污染，改善水表的质量，提高当地居民的生活环境，及减少水、细菌和空气传播的疾病。项目中健康的改善将有助于减少由水、细菌和空气传播的疾病引起的发病率和死亡率，也有助于节省相关的医疗费用和健康工作日损失。

### 4.5 支持性别包容性效益监测

- 36 项目对于女性，包括少数民族妇女而言有显著的效益，不仅减少他们在这些活动上的精力、时间和努力，而且也减少旅行及相关的家务活动、水的收集、污水和固体废物的处理及管理，家庭采暖供应使她们更积极于创收活动、家庭娱



乐或休闲。女性包括少数民族妇女强烈支持项目的所有组件，并且认为该项目改善了她们的生活质量、产生就业和收入机会。

## 4.6 公共意识和能力建设监测

### 4.6.1 “活力街区”试点项目监测

- 37 设计单位与咨询公司在项目设计阶段开始融入“活力街区”理念，例如：王三街道路及周边设施修建以及阿克苏老街配套设施修建，社区居民已经开始积极投入健身娱乐和享受美食，“活力街区”效果开始初见成效。“王三街活力街区”属于阿克苏市红桥街道办事处红桥社区。“阿克苏老街”位于阿克苏市依干其乡依干其村，是由阿克苏市丝路魅力文旅投资集团有限公司依托民俗资源打造成的文创民宿老街区，依托特色民宿，集餐饮、娱乐、休闲、购物、特色民俗体验于一体，将古老、朴实、原生态与现代生活元素相结合，建设特色民宿 99 套，街巷布局、街边茂密的桑葚树及部分民宿保持了原有风貌。欣赏古城望楼、民族风格建筑、民族手工艺等，体验民族特色的巴扎、酒肆、舞蹈音乐等，感受到浓郁的民族风情和原生态人文与现代文化的完美结合。详见图 4-2。





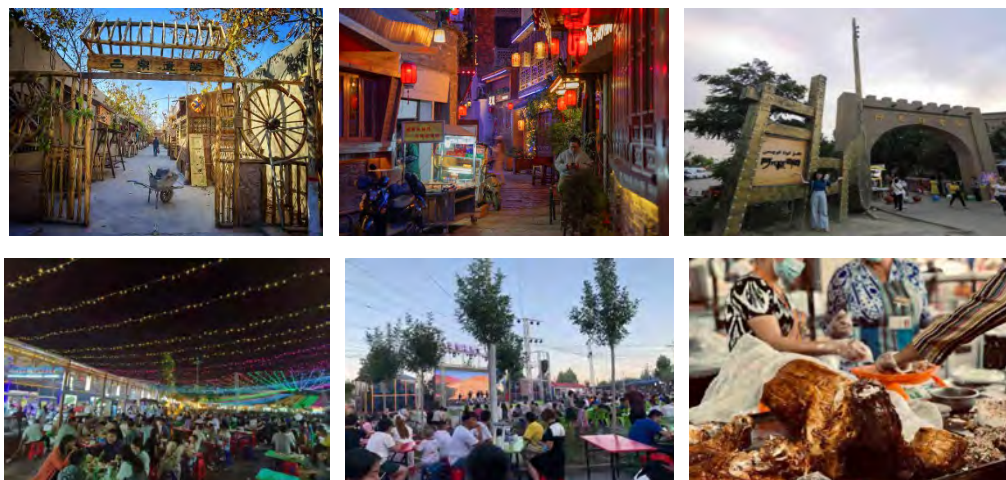


图 4-2 王三街和阿克苏老街“活力街区”

#### 4.6.2 公共交通安全教育监测

38 公共交通安全教育项目主要在阿克苏市交警大队的协助下正在积极实施。交警和其他有关单位干部在企业、学校、公共场所、社区及乡村等多渠道开展多形式的公共交通安全教育，取得不错效果。详细情况见图 4-3。







图 4-3 交通安全宣传活动

#### 4.6.3 环卫意识（3Rs）监测

- 39 阿克苏市环保局和城市行政管理局利用世界环境保护日和环卫工人日开展环卫意识宣传活动。咨询公司和政府相关机构也将协助项目办开展环卫意识（3Rs）的宣传和培训工作。详细活动情况见图 4-4。



图 4-4 环卫意识宣传活动

#### **4.6.4 湿地保护和生物多样性意识提高监测**

- 40 阿克苏项目办与阿克苏生态环保局以及湿地公园等相关机构已在湿地公园开展关于湿地保护和生物多样性意识提高宣传培训活动。

#### **4.6.5 能力建设监测**

- 41 阿克苏项目办在咨询公司的支持下开展多次能力建设培训，同时项目办成员也多次外出考察、培训以提高能力。

## 5 少数民族发展计划措施监测

42 本项目的少数民族发展计划措施包含两类：即缓解措施和加强措施。因此本项目的措施监测包括缓解措施监测和加强措施监测。有关少数民族发展计划措施监测的详细内容见附件 3。

### 5.1 缓解措施实施情况监测

43 截止完工少数民族发展缓解措施实施已经基本按照计划实施完毕。详细监测情况如下。

#### 5.1.1 移民安置计划

44 移民安置计划缓解措施监测结果如下：

- ◆ 少数民族家庭267户或1254人受征地影响；20户103人少数民族受拆迁影响；
- ◆ 结合精准扶贫项目帮扶相关少数民族家庭；
- ◆ 各类培训10多种，累计少数民族的参加人数1,080人次；
- ◆ 已于2019年1月实施社会保障计划；
- ◆ 少数民族的就业325人，就业主要是项目建设临时工、保安，环卫等；
- ◆ 结合精准扶贫项目给贫困受影响少数民族家庭小额贷款；
- ◆ 结合精准扶贫项目给予贫困少数民族家庭或受影响人特别援助。

#### 5.1.2 关闭小燃煤锅炉

45 关闭小燃煤锅炉的缓解措施监测结果如下：

- ◆ 关闭26个小锅炉，受影响人数48人，其中正式工37人，临时工11人；全部是男性，其中少数民族10人，全是维吾尔族。
- ◆ 培训保安、绿化和厨艺3次，全是男性，10人少数民族。
- ◆ 全部再就业，没有失业工人。37名正式工全部在原单位就业，主要市保洁、绿化、门卫和食堂职员等后勤工作，全部是男性工人，工资待遇与原来的工资基本一致，平均工资5000元/月；11名临时工全部推荐获得保安和环卫

工作，工资待遇与原来的工资基本一致，平均工资 2500 元/月。正式工有 6 个维吾尔族，临时工 5 名维吾尔族。没有女性。

### 5.1.3 传染病和艾滋病/性病

46 传染病和艾滋病/性病缓解措施的监测结果如下：

- ◆ 在施工营地和社区/村庄附近进行的会议25多次；
- ◆ 海报/宣传册的3万多(少数民族语言或图纸)；
- ◆ 以汉语、维吾尔语和哈萨克语公布的电视/广播的10次；
- ◆ 少数民族监测6次；
- ◆ 举办社区/村庄会议 7 次；少数民族的参与人数 3,120 人次，其中妇女 2,480 人次。详细情况见图 5-1。



图 5-1 阿克苏市艾滋病预防宣传

### 5.1.4 毒品、人口贩卖和犯罪

47 毒品、人口贩卖和犯罪缓解措施的监测结果总体上毒品、人口贩卖和犯罪的数量明显减少，详细如下：

- ◆ 监测专家未获取具体相关信息和数据。总体上毒品和人口贩卖犯罪数量在采取相关缓解措施之后有明显下降；

### 5.1.5 施工干扰和安全施工实践

48 施工干扰和安全施工实践缓解措施监测结果如下：

- ◆ 使用8台和改进6台消音装置；
- ◆ 晚上10点-早上8点限制施工；
- ◆ 下午4点或中午12点-2点敏感区域，500米内禁止施工，清真寺星期五祷告或穆斯林古尔邦节和大开斋节等节假日禁止施工；
- ◆ 人行横道、上/下过道和涵洞的20多处；
- ◆ 没有申诉；
- ◆ 没有罚金；
- ◆ 用少数民族语言标识的临时安全/转移注意力的 30 多处。

## 5.2 加强措施实施情况监测

### 5.2.1 技能培训和知识提高

#### 1) 技能发展培训和通过科学技术丰富少数民族的知识

49 监测结果如下：

- ◆ 1/2016-6/2021，妇联组织妇女参加技能培训50多期，培训妇女8,651余名，其中少数民族约6,984余名；
- ◆ 1/2016-6/2021，劳动和社会保障局累计开展职业技能培训13,853人次，其中妇女7,102人次，少数民族8,750人次，主要是焊工、砌筑工、园艺工、保育员、美容美发、家政服务等；

#### 2) 加强少数民族手工艺的技能

50 监测结果如下：

- ◆ 少数民族学生和少数民族获得工艺技能培训的340人次，其中妇女262人次
- ◆ 街道办事处/乡镇办公室提供手工艺制作培训1,725人次，其中少数民族869人次，女性825人次。

#### 3) 其他培训(巡航、种植和动物养殖、林果生产、双语语言培训)

51 监测结果如下：



- ◆ 总共6134人，约3,987人（65%）少数民族参加市林业局组织林果生产培训，其中妇女3680人，超过60%；
- ◆ 总共5959人，约3,933人（66%）少数民族参加市农业局组织的种植和养殖培训，其中妇女3099人，超过52%；
- ◆ 392 少数民族参加少数民族和宗教事务办公室组织的国语培训，妇女 165 人，超过 42%。

### 5.2.2 提供就业机会

#### 1) 为少数民族提供在南工业园方面的就业机会

##### 52 监测结果：

- ◆ 本项目在申请亚行贷款阶段准备了少数民族发展计划，为了确保项目建设能促进当地少数民族发展，EMDP 为此准备了缓解措施和加强措施。最主要的内容是为少数民族，特别是女性和低收入群体提供就业机会。由于当地大部分少数民族文化程度和技能水平比较低，只能从事非技术或低技术工作。而阿克苏工业园区入住的企业能够提供大量的非技术或低技术工作机会。所有经阿克苏亚行项目办与阿克苏南工园管委会协商后，虽然阿克苏工业园区不在项目影响范围内，但是同意 EMDP 的加强措施中要求工业园区的企业将为项目影响区内的少数民族提供就业岗位供他们自愿选择。
- ◆ 据阿克苏南工园管委会提供数据，共有约 60 家企业入住该园区，共有员工约 15000 人，其中少数民族约占总数的 55%。
- ◆ 技术工种主要包括研发、设备、销售、纺纱和纺布、司机等，平均工资 5000-10000 元/月；非技术工种主要是后勤工作，环卫、保安、食堂职工等，平均工资 2500-5000 元/月；
- ◆ 1/2016-6/2021，阿克苏南工业园累计为项目影响区内少数民族提供了大量就业岗位，其中 3,812 人少数民族自愿选择了这些就业岗位，主要是纺织、环卫、保安，包括妇女 3,320 人自愿选择纺织、环卫工作岗位，包括 492 人为男性自愿选择了保安、货物装卸工、司机等工作岗位。

#### 2) 为少数民族提供在纺织企业方面的就业机会

## 53 监测结果:

- ◆ 本项目在申请亚行贷款阶段准备了少数民族发展计划,为了确保项目建设能促进当地少数民族发展,EMDP 为此准备了缓解措施和加强措施。最主要的内容是为少数民族,特别是女性和低收入群体提供就业机会。由于当地大部分少数民族文化程度和技能水平比较低,只能从事非技术或低技术工作。而阿克苏纺织工业城入住的企业能够提供大量的非技术或低技术工作机会。所有经阿克苏亚行项目办与阿克苏纺织工业城管委会协商后,虽然阿克苏纺织工业城不在项目影响范围内,但是同意 EMDP 的加强措施中要求纺织城的企业将为项目影响区内的少数民族提供就业岗位供他们自愿选择。
- ◆ 据阿克苏纺织工业城提供数据,共有约 50 家企业入住该园区,共有员工约 100000 人,其中少数民族约占总数的 65%。
- ◆ 技术工种主要包括研发、设备、销售、纺纱和纺织、司机等,平均工资 5000-10000 元/月;非技术工种主要是后勤工作,环卫、保安、食堂职工等,平均工资 2500-5000 元/月。
- ◆ 1/2016-6/2021,阿克苏纺织工业城企业为项目影响区内少数民族提供了大量工作岗位,其中 3,389 人少数民族自愿选择这些工作岗位,包括 2,992 人是女性和 397 男性,其中女性自愿选择从事纺织、环卫工作岗位,男性自愿选择为保安、货物装卸工、司机等工作岗位。

## 5.2.3 获得小额贷款计划

## 1) 为农家乐的个体经营提供小额贷款

## 54 监测结果:

- ◆ 获得农家乐业务的小额贷款的少数民族人8人;
- ◆ 少数民族农家乐获得小额贷款 80 万元。

## 2) 为当地特色餐馆的个体经营提供小额贷款

## 55 监测结果:

- ◆ 获得特色餐馆业务的小额贷款的少数民族8人;
- ◆ 少数民族特色餐馆获得小额贷款的数目 80 万元。



3) 为其他业务的个体经营提供小额贷款,包括少数民族的切花、刺绣、串珠、木雕、地毯等手工艺品

56 监测结果:

- ◆ 直接受影响区域内36少数民族(每年约7人)含60%少数民族妇女获得贷款;
- ◆ 贷款人数分类:切花8人,刺绣7人,串珠8,木雕5人,地毯8人;
- ◆ 贷款数量分类:切花8万元,刺绣7万元,串珠8万元,木雕5万元,地毯24万元。
- ◆ 小额贷款渠道:阿克苏农商行;
- ◆ 贷款标准:一般产业每人1万元,地毯3万元;
- ◆ 获得贷款标准:只要是民族传统工艺品商家创业,优先学生、少数民族和妇女。

4) 为少数民族服装和陶瓷制品的个体经营提供小额贷款

57 监测结果:

- ◆ 获得服装和陶瓷制品产业的小额贷款的少数民族人数23人;
- ◆ 少数民族获得服装和陶瓷制品产业的小额贷款数 115 万元。
- ◆ 小额贷款渠道:阿克苏农商行;
- ◆ 贷款标准:每人不超过5万元;
- ◆ 获得贷款标准:只要是民族传统工艺品商家创业,优先学生、少数民族和妇女。

5.2.4 项目管理、监测和评估

1) 确保项目管理中所有来自阿克苏项目办、项目运营机构、街道办事处和乡镇办公室和承包商为代表的双语少数民族职员保持以双语记录,并开展岗位培训和简报的评价,保留所有会议/培训/简报的考勤记录等。

58 监测结果:

- ◆ 新招募联络人员20人,其中少数民族的16人,其中女性13人,都会少数民族语言和普通话;
- ◆ 参加会议/培训/简报的60人次,其中女性15人次,少数民族30人次;
- ◆ 进行会议/培训/简报的 60 人次。

## 2) 内部监测和评估

59 监测结果:

- ◆ 有专门的负责人员, 已完成十期内部监测和评估

## 3) 外部监测和评估

60 监测结果:

- ◆ 阿克苏亚行项目办于 2017 年 9 月与独立咨询专家陈雄飞签订了少数民族及社会性别发展外部监测咨询合同。截止目前, 咨询专家已完成 7 期监测报告和 1 份完工报告。

## 6 组织机构能力监测

### 6.1 少数民族发展计划实施总体机构能力监测

- 61 阿克苏项目少数民族发展计划工作能否严格按照各项计划的措施实施，很大程度上取决于一个强有力的管理机构。从咨询专家实地了解到的情况看，业主和地方政府实施部门均建立了完整的从上到下的管理组织系统，均配备了强有力的有工作经验的干部，均建立了一套行之有效的规章制度。
- 62 在新疆自治区亚行项目办和阿克苏亚行项目办设立一名专职的少数民族发展计划实施工作的联络员，负责定期检查阿克苏市有关单位少数民族发展计划的实施情况；负责与地方政府协调；负责与亚行移民官员接洽；负责与外部独立咨询专家的联系并审阅有关工作的报告。这一角色的落实，也强化了项目办对少数民族发展计划实施等工作的领导。
- 63 阿克苏项目的管理机构是一个复杂的系统，它涉及多个层次、多个部门的参与，协调与沟通显得尤为重要。新疆自治区、阿克苏亚行项目办、阿克苏市相关政府机构都高度重视彼此之间的协调工作，他们经常举行会议，及时交流信息，互通情况，发现问题，解决问题，并以会议纪要的形式将双方共同研究决定的内容打印成书面的文件，分发到各级管理机构，大大推动了少数民族发展计划实施等工作的顺利进展。

### 6.2 项目办能力监测

- 64 阿克苏市政府为了更好组织和实施本项目，专门成立了阿克苏市人民政府亚行项目工作领导小组，由主管副市长任组长，同时在阿克苏发改委下设阿克苏亚行项目工作领导小组办公室，办公室主任由发改委书记尹正护担任。项目官员马东航（陈刚）具体负责少数民族发展计划实施工作，其它员工负责档案管理及其它工作，还有专门负责财务的女性工作人员。项目办已完成十期内部监测报告。

### 6.3 地方政府机构能力监测

- 65 阿克苏市政府高度重视本项目的少数民族发展计划实施工作，成立相关领导小组和办公室负责本项目的少数民族发展计划实施工作，办公室设在项目办。
- 66 阿克苏市相关机构都有专门联络员负责亚行项目的相关工作，主要包括市国土资源局、市拆迁办、市少数民族和宗教事务办公室、市扶贫办、市旅游局、市教育局、市统计局、市农业局、市林业局、市卫计委、市疾病预防控制中心、市妇联、市劳动与社会保障局、阿克苏纺织工业城、相关街道、依干其乡政府、依干其乡的受影响村（依干其村、赛格帕其村、巴格其村、英格巴村和古勒巴格村）。

### 6.4 加强机构能力措施

- 67 本项目将采取如下措施加强机构能力：
1. 各级组织机构人员由各类专业技术人员和行政管理人员两部分组成，各类人员必须具备一定的专业水平及管理素质；
  2. 组织各级机构主要工作人员参加业务培训，了解掌握我国少数民族政策及亚洲开发银行的有关要求，提高业务素质和政策处理能力；
  3. 在资金、设备方面予以充分的保证；
  4. 建立数据库，加强信息反馈，使其从上到下、从下到上的信息畅通，重大问题由领导小组决策解决；
  5. 加强报告制度，强化内部监测，发现问题及时解决；
  6. 建立外部监测评估机制，建立预警系统。

## 7 公众参与、申诉渠道监测

- 68 依据亚行有关社会保障政策，为维护项目区受影响居民的合法权益，减少不满和争议，针对本项目的性质，做好少数民族发展和社会性别行动计划实施组织工作，以实现提高项目正面影响、预防和缓解项目潜在风险的目标，在项目准备和实施期间进行公众参与、协商与信息公开和保持申述渠道通畅是十分必要的。

### 7.1 公众参与途径和措施监测

#### 7.1.1 公众参与途径监测

- 69 在项目的前期阶段都已经咨询了受影响人群关于项目的正面和负面影响。咨询的相关利益群体包括：(1) 社区/村主任和居民代表；(2) 地方政府和相关部门；(3) 少数民族、妇女和贫困人口；(4) 受负面影响的家庭。在2014年5-9月之间，相关机构举行公共咨询会议，在村庄和社区进行讨论并最终确定少数民族发展计划。项目实施阶段，还进行了更详细的咨询和更广泛的参与。

- 70 在项目准备和实施阶段举办了多次公众参与的活动，参与方式包括会议、座谈、访谈和入户调查等。根据有效性和可操作性的原则，公众参与活动以下列多种形式展开：

#### 1) 焦点小组访谈

- 71 抽样受影响社区的影响人口的焦点小组访谈。访谈对象包括受影响的居民，也覆盖老年人、妇女等特殊人群在访谈对象中占适当比例。

#### 2) 结构性问卷调查

- 72 针对项目准备和设计阶段的特点，设计结构性调查问卷，全面了解项目影响人对项目的看法和意愿。

#### 3) 座谈会和个别访谈

- 73 根据公众参与活动的内容，将分别组织不同形式的座谈会以及针对个别人士的个体访谈收集有关信息。

### 7.1.2 公众参与措施监测

- 74 公众参与和协商主要采取座谈会和受影响人意愿抽样调查两种方式。通过这些方式，向受影响人代表阐明少数民族发展计划的目的、内容和重要性，与受影响人代表共同协商少数民族发展计划实施有关事宜。通过调查，公众参与和协商意见将得到充分考虑，在不违背计划总体原则的基础上，计划实施尽量向受影响人意愿靠拢，做到措施制定合理，让受影响人满意。
- 75 在项目实施阶段，项目同样采取座谈会和受影响人意愿抽样调查的形式，收集受影响人信息，调查受影响人意愿，进一步完善项目少数民族发展计划措施。同时，群众可以通过向社区和各级政府部门反映抱怨、意见和建议，阿克苏办公室按照处理程序，反馈处理意见。

### 7.1.3 信息公开监测

- 76 为确保受影响地区的受影响人和当地政府充分了解少数民族发展计划报告详情，本项目从项目一开始至实施全过程，通过公众参与（座谈会等形式）或通过当地新闻媒介（如阿克苏市政府网站）等途径向项目区居民宣传国家有关的法律法规和实行的社会保障政策，让受影响人了解项目的少数民族发展计划情况，增加项目管理的透明度，以获得受影响人对项目少数民族发展计划的支持和信任，确保项目少数民族发展计划的顺利实施。
- 77 截止咨询专家现场调查发现少数民族发展计划和监测报告在阿克苏市政府和亚行网站都有公布。

## 7.2 申诉渠道监测

- 78 受影响人群包括少数民族可以在项目实施阶段提出任何申诉。除了当地现有的地方政府的申诉渠道外，项目已经建立了公开的申诉渠道。项目建立申诉程序的第一步是通过地方申诉机制。如果受影响人群对整个地方申诉的处理不满，受影响人可以采取最后的法律解决方法。项目通过召开集体会议和其他媒介告知受影响人群以上的申诉程序。这样他们就可以全面了解他们申诉的权利。子项目项目管理办公室及实施机构应该及时的解决受影响人的申诉。最基本的申诉程序包括以下步骤：

- 步骤 1: 如果受影响人对项目实施阶段的任何方面包括少数民族发展计划实施工作的任何方面有投诉的,均可以口头或书面的形式向村委会/社区陈述。口头陈述后,村委会/社区要记录或处理。村委会/社区要在2周内做好 决定或解决好问题并把结果用书面的通知告知受影响人。
  - 步骤 2: 如果对步骤1的决定不满意的,他可以在接到决议后向乡/街道政府办公室申诉。乡/街道政府将在2周内作出最后决议并把结果以书面的形式通知受影响 人。
  - 步骤 3: 如果申诉的受影响人对乡/街道政府的决议还不满意的,他可以在接到决议后2个星期内向阿克苏市项目管理办公室及相关实施机构(阿克苏民族宗教事务委员会或阿克苏市妇联等)提出申诉。阿克苏市项目管理办公室及相关实施机构将在2周内作出决议并把结果以书面的形式通知受影响人。
  - 步骤4: 如果申诉的受影响人对阿克苏市项目管理办公室及相关实施机构(阿克苏民族宗教事务委员会或阿克苏市妇联等)的决议还不满意,他可以在接到决议2个星期内向自治区相关实施机构提出申诉。自治区相关机构将作出最后决议并把结果以书面的形式通知受影响人。
  - 步骤 5: 如果申诉的受影响人对自治区相关实施机构的决议还不满意的,根据我国法律程序,他可以在接到决议2个星期内向人民法院提起申诉。受影响人会得到书面的通知。
- 79 受影响人可以对少数民族发展计划实施的任何一方面向独立咨询专家反映。阿克苏市项目管理办公室已聘用少数民族发展计划外部监测咨询专家陈雄飞负责项目所有的少数民族发展计划监测和评估。在少数民族发展计划实施过程中,咨询专家将检查和报告实施进度,以及阿克苏市项目管理办公室和少数民族发展计划和社会性别行动计划实施中不同层次的相关组织机构的运作。整个项目共有 15 名工作人员(兼职)负责有关申述工作。截止目前没有收到相关申述的事件。

## 8 社会性别行动计划监测

80 截至目前本项目的社会性别行动计划基本上按计划进度和内容实施，有部分项目还没有开始实施，有个别项目没有达到计划要求，建议项目办督促相关机构尽快按照计划要求实施。详细情况见附件 4，主要监测方面如下。

### 8.1 提供就业机会提高居民收入监测

#### 1) 在项目建设期间提供技术、半技术和非技术就业机会

81 截至目前，项目施工期间累计已提供约 12,612 人/年直接就业机会，其中妇女熟练工、非技能工 6,810 人/年，占总人数 54%。低收入群体 2775 人，占总人数 22%。

#### 2) 在项目运营期间提供技术、半技术和非技术就业机会

82 项目的运营产生约 2,831 直接就业机会，其中女性 1,585 个直接就业机会，占总人数的 56%。

#### 3) 确保施工现场的工作环境和条件满足妇女的需求

83 所有施工场地的工作环境和条件满足妇女的需求，都有为妇女提供单独的卫生设施。

#### 4) 保护劳动权利和工人利益

84 项目施工单位严格遵守了所有适用法律法规中的就业和核心劳工标准。项目建设期间 95%的短期临时工人签订劳动合同并享受相关福利(少数民族 6,004 人，占 85%，妇女 5,448 人，占 80%，没有签订合同而只是达成口头协议，主要原因是他们临时工作时间较短，不超过一个月，有的只有 3-5 天；还有是他们文化程度低)；项目运营期间 100%签订劳动合同；技术工人 7000-8000 元 / 月，非技术工人 3000-4000 元 / 月临时工 100-150 元 / 天，男女同酬。

### 8.2 城市基础设施和服务的改善监测

#### 1) 确保当地群众参与“活力街区”试点项目

85 已在王三街社区和阿克苏老街开展“活力街区”试点项目，效果开始初步显现。



“王三街”位于阿克苏市红桥街道办事处红桥社区；“阿克苏老街”位于阿克苏市依干其乡依干其村。设计单位与咨询公司在项目设计阶段开始融入“活力街区”理念，通过王三街道路、阿克苏老街及周边设施修建以及东城公园及配套设施修建，以及活动安排，吸引社区居民积极投入公益、健身娱乐和享受美食等活动。开展的活动包括：65%少数民族参与公众教育和意识提升项目；62%是女性；开展7次教育项目；超过10,000份资料分发给社区居民；所有“活力街区”活动和资料都是为当地社区准备和分发。亮点：社区居民积极参与；少数民族传统文化、环境保护、健康娱乐及公共空间融合。

## 2) 确保当地群众参与公共安全交通教育项目

- 86 项目期间项目办、设计和施工单位邀请22个社区居超过3,000人居民代表参与以人为本的交通系统计划座谈会，其中少数民族达到总人数58%，其中55%女性。

## 3) 确保社区在道路设计（公共汽车站、交通信号、标记、人行横道等）的协商和决定制定过程中的参与

- 87 1850人参与了25个与道路设计特征(交通信号、标志、人行横道、照明等)有关的社区咨询和决策过程，其中970人是妇女，52%;940人是少数民族,51%。

- 1) 妇女代表提出在路岔口多的交通信号灯设计不合理，存在安全隐患，应该根据交通流量自动增加红灯时间。设计部门经于交通部门协商后采纳意见；
- 2) 少数民族代表提出在王三街和阿克苏老街的人行横道应该设计步行友好型横道，增加安全性。设计部门采纳意见。

## 4) 在道路和公共交通服务设施需综合考虑性别特征的设计特点

- 88 针对妇女和儿童特点，设计院在设计中采取的措施包括学校和医院周围的交通标志清晰和足够，在人行横道上设置减速标志；设置足够时间的妇女儿童人行横道信号；设置妇女儿童专用道路标志；绿化带考虑到妇女和儿童的安全需要。共设计各类安全措施35个，包括增加通行时间、减速标志、妇女儿童专用通道、绿化带连接安全点等。

## 5) 确保交通安全意识资料制作并分发给当地社区和学校，特别是妇女和儿童手中

89 交警等部门已经将交通安全意识资料制作并分发给当地社区和学校,特别是妇女和儿童手中。约 20,000 交通安全意识资料分发给社区、学校,含 12,000 女性接受资料,占 60%。

### 8.3 公共和街道公园监测

#### 1) 设计需与当地居民充分协商

90 设计已与当地居民开展 200 多人次协商,其中少数民族 130 多人次,妇女 112 多人次,占 56%。

#### 2) 新增设施应满足妇女、儿童和老人的需要

91 新增设施具备实用性,基本满足妇女、儿童和老人的需要。

### 8.4 固废处理管理监测

#### 1) 制作固废处理知识传单

92 截止项目完工,通过培训和各种活动发放固废处理知识传单约 30,000 份,同时深入社区、学校以及企业单位,使得学生、居民及工作人员充分了解固废处理相关知识。编制了固废管理计划和社区垃圾分类实用手册。30000 多份社区版垃圾分类实用手册分发到 66 个社区约 30000 多家庭,妇女 17000 多人次和少数民族 14000 多人次。

#### 2) 准备固废分类和环境保护

93 截止目前,阿克苏市生态环境保护局编写固废管理计划和环境保护材料,主要提供给城市管理部门和 66 个社区,社区通过居民会议宣传固废分类和环境管理要求。街道以及公共场所的垃圾箱都是按固废分类原则安放,市民的固废分类意识和环境保护意识逐年增强。

#### 3) 实施固废分类和收集培训项目

94 截止目前,城管局组织了 4 次固废管理培训 2250 人次(女性 62%)。2016 年城管局在全市开展了 2 次社区固废管理意识教育,大部分参与者为女性。

### 8.5 建立公众协商和参与机制监测

#### 1) 确保当地群众参与湿地管理和生物多样性保护公共教育项目

95 截止目前阿克苏项目办与阿克苏生态环保局以及湿地公园管理机构已在湿地公园开展多次实施湿地管理和生物多样性保护公共教育项目。

## 2) 确保当地贫困人口含贫困妇女和少数民族参与项目活动

96 截止目前已有超过 50%贫困人口含贫困妇女和少数民族参与项目活动。

## 3) 供水、供热和固废处理管理需举行公众听证会

97 截止目前有超过 40%的妇女参与供水、供热和固废处理管理举行的公众听证会。

1) 2017 年 8 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供水价格听证会；

2) 2017 年 11 月 40 人含 18 名女性 (45%)、13 名贫困人口 (32%)、22 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供热价格听证会；

3) 2017 年 5 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与固废管理听证会；

4) 2018 年 4 月 60 人含 26 名女性 (43%)、19 名贫困人口 (32%)、33 名少数民族 (55%) 参与湿地公园管理听证会。

供水、供热收费没变化，垃圾处理收费有变化。具体如下：

➤ 居民生活垃圾清运收费每户每月缴费不得超过 8 元；

➤ 个体工商户垃圾清运收费，以营业面积为单位计收：

60m<sup>2</sup> 以下 20 元/户/月；60-100 m<sup>2</sup> 以下，30 元/户/月；100 m<sup>2</sup> 以上，50 元/户/月；个体工商户在停业期间（自然月）减半收取垃圾清运费。

➤ 中型垃圾集装箱（4.2 立方米）清运费由 950 元上调为 1300 元/箱/月；

➤ 中小型垃圾集装箱（1.5 立方米）清运费由 320 元上调为 450 元/箱/月；

➤ 核定小型垃圾集装箱（1.2 立方米）清运费为 350 元/箱 /月；

➤ 垃圾桶清运费由 105 元/桶/月上调为 110 元/桶/月；

➤ 由阿克苏市政投资发展有限公司提供的 4.2 立方米带盖中型垃圾集装箱收费最高不得超过 6800 元/箱；1.2 立方米带盖中型垃圾集装箱收费最高不得超过 2000 元/箱；240 升铁皮垃圾桶收费最高不得超过 800 元/个；240 升塑料垃圾桶收费最高不得超过 200 元/个。

阿克苏市民对项目实施后相关费用的调整比较满意。针对阿克苏市民所有收费标准

都是一致的。但是同时阿克苏市民政局部门针对低收入群体采取相应的救助措施，减缓个别项目收费增加对低收入群体生活的影响。

## 8.6 减少潜在风险措施监测

### 1) 为施工单位和社区群众实施公共健康、艾滋病毒 / 艾滋病预防教育项目

98 截止目前已为施工单位和社区群众实施公共健康、艾滋病毒 / 艾滋病预防教育 450 多次，含 230 名女性（51%）320 名（71%）少数民族目标人群 10 人；建立 4 个临时医务室，使用 15 个当地医疗资源。

### 2) 对艾滋病毒 / 艾滋病、性病、毒品和人口贩卖实施公共教育活动

99 截止目前已通过广播、宣传画报、手册等方式对艾滋病毒 / 艾滋病、性病、毒品和人口贩卖实施公共教育活动 3,000 多次，含 18,230 女性（61%），21,820 少数民族（73%），目标人群 60 人（6%）。

## 8.7 项目和城市环境管理和综合能力提升

### 1) 确保一名社会保障 / 发展（性别和公众意识）顾问包括贷款实施顾问团队指导社会性别行动计划的实施和提供培训

100 截止目前已有一名社会保障 / 发展（性别和公众意识）顾问包括贷款实施顾问团队指导社会性别行动计划的实施和提供培训。

### 2) 确保项目管理员工含有女性和少数民族职员

101 阿克苏项目办共 4 人，其中 2 名女性，2 名少数民族，各占 50%。

### 3) 确保阿克苏项目办和每个项目管理机构有至少一名专职人员负责管理和协调社会性别行动计划和少数民族发展计划的实施

102 截止目前阿克苏项目办和每个项目管理机构（15 个管理机构，15 名工作人员）有至少一名专职人员负责管理和协调社会性别行动计划和少数民族发展计划的实施。

### 4) 乡镇或街道至少有一名女性被提名负责项目办与群众的专职联络员并出席所有的公共会议和协商以促使当地群众更有效参与

103 截止目前乡镇或街道至少有一名女性被提名负责项目办与群众的专职联络员并出席所有的公共会议和协商以促使当地群众更有效参与。

**5) 女性职员能力提升活动**

104 截止目前已开展女性职员能力提升活动 150 多人次，占参与职员能力提升总数的 45%。

**6) 确保社会性别行动计划的监测评估和报告的数据分解收集**

105 截止目前已开展社会性别行动计划的监测评估和报告的数据分解收集（按性别和民族），并已向亚行提供半年报和年报。

## 9 结论与建议

### 9.1 结论

106 本项目的少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划实施工作，基本上按照项目原定的时间进度和程序有条不紊的进行着，截止咨询专家及项目办官员于 2021 年 6 月份电话访谈和现场调查为止，项目少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划实施工作完成原计划的 100%。从项目区少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划实施工作来看，由于少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划前期准备工作做的比较细致，少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划编制的比较具有操作性，各项措施也比较合理，加上公众比较广泛的参与，相关实施机构的积极工作，各项少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划实施工作都能严格按照少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划进行，没有发生重大问题。主要结论如下：

- 1) 已经完工的项目给受影响区域和居民带来诸多积极效益，通过改善城市交通和相关市政基础设施服务、提高环境质量和能力，项目促进经济的持续增长，城市化和工业化发展相协调，创造就业机会，提高参与区域合作能力并从中受益，最重要的是改善受益人口的生活质量。
- 2) 项目移民安置工作总体效果较好。无论是征地受影响的移民，还是拆迁受影响的移民，他们基本得到了较好的安置，到现在为止还没有一户因工程建设征地或拆迁而导致贫困或生活水平比原来有所下降，符合亚洲开发银行和中国政府关于移民安置的总政策目标。
- 3) 少数民族发展计划的相关措施已经根据项目进度实施，特别是提供就业机会和各种培训，项目区的少数民族已经深深感到项目带给他们的效益，他们的生产生活水平得到一定程度提高。
- 4) 社会性别行动计划的相关措施和活动已经根据项目进度实施，特别是提供就业机会、各类培训以及各种妇女活动，项目区的妇女已经深深感到项目带给他们的效益和对自身权益的保护，他们的生产生活水平和权益保护意

识得到一定程度提高。

## 9.2 建议

107 在肯定本项目少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划实施工作执行情况较好的同时，项目中尚存在着一些滞后地方，以下是咨询专家发现的主要问题及解决这些问题的对策建议：

### 1) 少数民族发展计划实施

- ◆ 部分已经实施项目的早期相关数据收集不全。例如施工单位的用工统计不全等。咨询专家建议以后其它的项目办及政府相关实施机构应从项目开始完善统计和信息收集。

### 2) 社会性别行动计划实施

- ◆ 部分已经实施的项目早期相关数据收集不全。如施工单位有关女性参与的信息收集不全等。咨询专家建议以后其它的项目办及政府相关实施机构从项目早期就应完善统计和信息收集。

## 附件

### 附件 1 现场调查访谈机构及主要内容

附表 1-1 现场调查访谈机构及主要内容

序号	访谈机构	访谈对象	主要内容
1	阿克苏项目办	陈刚	1) 工作对接; 2) 项目进展情况, 内部监测等; 3) 现场调查计划实施
2	宜生咨询公司	余工	1) 项目进展情况, 含移民、少数民族发展及社会性别行动计划实施情况; 2) 项目咨询活动介绍
3	市少数民族和宗教事务办公室	席副主任	1) 少数民族基本概况 2) 主要培训活动
4	市旅游局	桑女士	1) 市旅游基本情况
5	市统计局	路瑶	1) 2017 年社会经济情况
6	市疾控中心	王主任、张新萍	1) 传染病、艾滋病等预防情况
7	市林业局	唐女士	1) 林业基本情况 2) 主要培训活动
8	市扶贫办	张主任、鲍琴	1) 扶贫基本情况 2) 主要培训活动
9	市妇联	吐主席	1) 妇女工作及主要培训活动
10	劳动和社会保障局就业中心	杨圣红主任	1) 就业培训基本情况 2) 小额信贷
11	市国土局	刘股长	1) 征地土地补偿费拨付情况; 2) 失地农民社保情况
12	湿地公园管理处		1) 公园基本情况
13	城市管理处		1) 固废处理情况;
14	依干其乡政府	艾尔肯·吐尼亚孜	1) 乡基本情况
15	赛格帕其村	努尔敦·马木提	1) 村基本情况。
16	巴格其村	麦麦提·阿合尼亚孜	1) 村基本情况。
17	英格巴村	吐尔艾力·卡迪尔	1) 村基本情况。
18	依干其村	托尔森·萨乎提	1) 村基本情况。
19	湖南智浦监理	秦先生	施工监理情况
20	江苏圣通	张学银	1) 项目实施情况 2) 项目用工情况
21	阿克苏市环保局		1) 环保宣传
22	阿克苏市交警大队		1) 交通安全宣传活动
23	石河子天一监理	李成	1) 施工监理情况
24	阿克苏城乡建设公司	鞠政伟	1) 项目实施情况 2) 项目用工情况
25	昌吉中原监理	韩强	1) 施工监理情况
26	阿克苏城乡建设公司	郑学才	1) 项目实施情况 2) 项目用工情况
27	徐州中煤钢科	杨朝钧	1) 项目实施情况 2) 项目用工情况



## 附件 2 项目效益监测

附表 2-1 项目间接效益监测表

项目	计划间接效益	实际间接效益 (1/2016-6/2021)
城市路网改善	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 增加经济发展和GDP增长</li> <li>- 改善生活环境和当地居民的生活质量</li> <li>- 改善环境质量将增加国内外的投资</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及路网管理的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 增加经济发展和GDP增长</li> <li>- 改善生活环境和当地居民的生活质量</li> <li>- 改善环境质量将增加国内外的投资</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及路网管理的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul> <p>间接受益：主要是阿克苏市部分乡镇及阿克苏地区其它县市当地居民。75.86万当地居民间接受益于该项目（其中47.03万城市居民，28.83万农村居民）；其中少数民族53.29万，占总间接受益人数的70.25%；36.51万女性间接受益，占总间接受益人数的48.12%；2.43万低收入群体间接受益，占总间接受益人数的3.2%。（精准扶贫后低收入群体人数大量减少）。</p>
公园和绿化带改造	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 增加经济发展</li> <li>- 增加绿化带</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的居住环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 增加经济发展和GDP增长</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及公园和绿化方面的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 增加当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 增加经济发展</li> <li>- 增加绿化带</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的居住环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 增加经济发展和GDP增长</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及公园和绿化方面的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 增加当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>
供水管网改善	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加当地采购附加值效益</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及供水管网运营和维护的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 降低水介疾病的医疗成本和减少病人的痛苦</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及供水管网运营和维护的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 降低水介疾病的医疗成本和减少病人的痛苦</li> <li>- 增加当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> </ul>

项目	计划间接效益	实际间接效益(1/2016-6/2021)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>
<b>污水管网改善</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加当地采购附加值效益</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及污水处置处理的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 减少水介疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦</li> <li>- 降低水处理成本</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 改善环境质量将增加国内外的投资</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及污水处置处理的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 减少水介疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦</li> <li>- 降低水处理成本</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 改善环境质量将增加国内外的投资</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>
<b>集中供热管网改造</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加当地采购的附加值效益</li> <li>- 增加集中供热施工、运营和维护的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 减少空气污染带来的疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦</li> <li>- 增加当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 改善环境质量将增加国内外的投资</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加当地采购的附加值效益</li> <li>- 增加集中供热施工、运营和维护的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 减少空气污染带来的疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦</li> <li>- 增加当地采购扩张本地服务行业</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值</li> <li>- 改善环境质量将增加国内外的投资</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>
<b>固废处理</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善垃圾收集和处置的行为和习惯；</li> <li>- 当地采购的附加值效益；</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及固废处置、收集和处理 的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 减少媒介疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦；</li> <li>- 增加固废收集和管理的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族；</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业；</li> <li>- 降低水处理成本；</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 改善垃圾收集和处置的行为和习惯；</li> <li>- 当地采购的附加值效益；</li> <li>- 增加施工期和运营期以及固废处置、收集和处理 的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族</li> <li>- 减少媒介疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦；</li> <li>- 增加固废收集和管理的知识和技能，包括穷人、妇女和少数民族；</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业；</li> <li>- 降低水处理成本；</li> </ul>

项目	计划间接效益	实际间接效益(1/2016-6/2021)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业；</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加；</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值；</li> <li>- 改善的环境质量将增加国内外的投资；</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观；</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量；</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业；</li> <li>- 当地材料采购诱发就业机会的增加；</li> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值；</li> <li>- 改善的环境质量将增加国内外的投资；</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观；</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量；</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>
湿地修复	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值；</li> <li>- 减少洪灾财产更换或维修的经济成本；</li> <li>- 减少当地居民遭受洪灾的痛苦；</li> <li>- 减少水介疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦；</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业；</li> <li>- 改善的环境质量将增加国内外的投资；</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观；</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量；</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 增加土地和财产的价值；</li> <li>- 减少洪灾财产更换或维修的经济成本；</li> <li>- 减少当地居民遭受洪灾的痛苦；</li> <li>- 减少水介疾病的医疗成本和病人的痛苦；</li> <li>- 当地采购扩张本地服务行业；</li> <li>- 改善的环境质量将增加国内外的投资；</li> <li>- 增强旅游与城市环境的美观；</li> <li>- 改善当地居民的生活环境和生活质量；</li> <li>- 降低贫困率</li> </ul>

## 附件 3 少数民族发展计划措施实施监测表

附表 3-1 少数民族发展计划措施实施监测表			
计划措施	监测指标	发现(2016 年 1 月-2021 年 6 月)	备注
<b>I 缓解措施</b>			
<b>1. 移民安置计划</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 全额赔偿</li> <li>- 为每个少数民族家庭供2000元的经济援助</li> <li>- 免费培训非农就业技能</li> <li>- 社会保障计划</li> <li>- 为少数民族供就业信息和机会</li> <li>- 为少数民族供小额贷款</li> <li>- 为少数民族供特别援助，如老人和残疾人优先选择房子的位置和地板，并免费供人工运输援助</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 少数民族家庭172户724人受征地影响，18户少数民族和104人受拆迁影响</li> <li>- 支付给少数民族家庭的钱数</li> <li>- 培训的数量和种类和少数民族的参加人数(按性别和种族划分)</li> <li>- 社会保障计划中少数民族家庭的数量和人数</li> <li>- 少数民族的就业和就业信息的数量</li> <li>- 少数民族家庭数量和获得小额贷款的数目</li> <li>- 少数民族家庭或受影响人的数量和从政府获得的特别援助</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 少数民族家庭267户或受影响人1254人受征地影响，20户103人少数民族受拆迁影响；</li> <li>- 结合精准扶贫项目帮扶少数民族家庭；</li> <li>- 各类培训10多种，累计少数民族的参加人数1,120人次</li> <li>- 已于2019年1月实施社会保障计划；</li> <li>- 少数民族的就业325人，就业主要是项目建设临时工、保安，环卫等；</li> <li>- 结合精准扶贫项目给受影响少数民族家庭小额贷款；</li> <li>- 结合精准扶贫项目帮扶少数民族家庭或受影响人）；</li> </ul>	
<b>2. 关闭小燃煤锅炉</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 对失业人员的培训</li> <li>- 受影响工人的再就业计划</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10个受影响少数民族工人</li> <li>- 受影响人数(按性别和种族划分)</li> <li>- 培训的数量和种类和参加人数(按性别和种族划分)</li> <li>- 失业工人就业的数量和种类(按性别和种族划分)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 关闭26个小锅炉，受影响人数48人，正式工37人，临时工11人，全部是男性，其中少数民族10人，全是维吾尔族。</li> <li>- 培训保安、绿化和厨艺3次，全是男性，10人少数民族</li> <li>- 全部再就业，没有失业工人。37名正式工全部在原单位就业，主要市保洁、绿化、门卫和食堂职员等后勤工作，全部是男性工人，工资待遇与原来的工资基本一致，平均工资 5000 元/月；11 名临时工全部推荐给获得保安和环卫工作，工资待遇与原来的工资基本一致，平均工资 2500 元/月。正式工有 6 个维吾尔族，临时工 5 名维吾尔族。没有女性。</li> </ul>	
<b>3. 传染病和艾滋病毒 / 艾滋病 / 性病</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 在公共场所、施工营地和周边社区/村，以汉语、维吾尔语和哈萨克语用适当的标牌进行宣传、信息和教育活动</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 在施工营地和社区/村庄附近进行的会议次数</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 在施工营地和社区/村庄附近进行的会议25场（次）</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 供具有少数民族语言或图纸的海报，帮助少数民族群体可以更好的理解</li> <li>- 通知工人，艾滋病毒/艾滋病和性病测试诊所/医院的可用性，特别是农民工</li> <li>- 实施检疫疟疾</li> <li>- 为建筑工地附近的少数民族提供文化敏感的健康教育计划</li> <li>- 自愿免费检测</li> <li>- 由阿克苏市疾控中心监测</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 海报/宣传册的数量(少数民族语言或图纸)</li> <li>- 以汉语、维吾尔语和哈萨克语公布的电视/广播的次数</li> <li>- 少数民族监测的次数</li> <li>- 少数民族感染艾滋病毒/艾滋病和性病的数量</li> <li>- 举办社区/村庄会议的次数和少数民族的参与人数(按性别和种族划分)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 海报/宣传册的3万多份(少数民族语言或图纸)</li> <li>- 以汉语、维吾尔语和哈萨克语公布的电视/广播的11次</li> <li>- 少数民族监测 6 次</li> <li>-</li> <li>- 举办社区/村庄会议 7 次;少数民族的参与人数 3,120 人次，其中妇女 2,480 人次</li> </ul>	
<b>4. 毒品、人口贩卖和犯罪</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 供给社区有关毒品和人口贩卖风 险的适当的信息</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 与公安局签定协议</li> <li>- 公安局的监测报告</li> <li>- 减少人口贩卖案件的数量</li> <li>- 举办社区会议/宣传会议的次数和参加人数(按性别和种族划分)</li> </ul>	<p>监测专家未获取相关信息。总体上毒品和人口贩卖犯罪数量在采取相关缓解措施之后有明显下降。</p>	
<b>5. 施工干扰和安全施工实践</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 禁止夜间施工，并遵守建议的噪音标准</li> <li>- 恢复损坏的地方基础设施</li> <li>- 建设人行横道、上/下过道和涵洞</li> <li>- 供水、污水和垃圾管理</li> <li>- 承包商将建立临时安全/转移注意力，并用汉语、维吾尔语和哈萨克语标识</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 人行横道、上/下过道和涵洞的数量</li> <li>- 数量和解决申诉的方法(按申诉人性别和种族划分)</li> <li>- 罚金数目</li> <li>- 用少数民族语言标识的临时安全/转移注意力的数量</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 使用8台和改进6台消音装置;</li> <li>-晚上10点-早上8点限制施工;</li> <li>-下午4点或中午12点-2点敏感区域，500米内禁止施工，清真寺星期五祷告或穆斯林古尔邦节、大开斋节节节假日禁止施工;</li> <li>- 人行横道、上/下过道和涵洞的20多处</li> <li>-没有申诉</li> <li>- 没有罚金</li> <li>- 用少数民族语言标识的临时安全/转移注意力的 30 多处</li> </ul>	
<b>6. 劳工问题</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-在施工阶段创造熟练和非技术工作</li> <li>- 在运营阶段创造熟练和非技术工作</li> <li>- 确保及时公布就业机会，并确保对当地居民的就业偏好</li> <li>- 保护员工的劳动权益</li> <li>- 确保工作环境和条件，以及健康和安全</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 在建设期间将产生 12,130 个工作岗位，其中约 50%的工作岗位将用于少数民族（少数民族基线 - 30%）</li> <li>- 在运作期间将产生 2,760 个工作岗位，其中约 50%的工作岗位将用于少数民族（少数民族群体的基线 - 30%）</li> <li>- 向当地社区发送大众媒体广告：300 次电视，500 次报纸和海报，以及每周在 SAO 或 TO 的公告板上刊登广告</li> <li>- 按性别和种族分列的当地就业人数</li> <li>- 100%与福利条款签订合同的员工（按性别</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 项目建设施工期间累计已提供约 12,612 人年的直接就业机会（其中包含 7,063 个少数民族，占总数的 56%;6,810 个妇女，占总数的 54%; 2775 个低收入群体，占总数的 22%)和 1,259 人年的间接就业机会（其中包含 674 个少数民族，占总数的 54%; 655 个妇女，占总数的 52%; 315 个低收入群体，占总数的 25%）。</li> <li>- 项目的运营产生约 2,831 个直接就业机会（其中包含 1,840 个少数民族，占总数的 65%; 1,585 个妇女，占总数的 56%)和</li> </ul>	

	和种族分列) - 基线为 60% - 按性别和种族分列的当地人平均月工资 - 工人可用的工作设备和设施的数量和类型	322 个间接就业机会 (其中包含 182 个少数民族, 占总数的 56.5%; 145 个妇女, 占总数的 45%)。 - 向当地社区发送大众媒体广告: 245 次电视, 416 次报纸和海报, 以及每周在 SA0 或 T0 的公告栏上刊登广告; - 本项目严格按照国家劳动法相关要求执行, 项目建设期间 95% 的短期临时工人签订劳动合同并享受相关福利 (少数民族 6,004 人, 占 85%, 妇女 5,448 人, 占 80%, 没有签订合同而只是达成口头协议, 主要原因是他们临时工作时间较短, 不超过一个月, 有的只有 3-5 天; 还有是他们文化程度低); 项目运营期间 100% 签订劳动合同。 - 根据当地法律, 当地人获得平均月工资, 长期技术工 7000-8000 元/月, 非技术工 3000-4000 元/月, 临时短期工 100-150 元/天, 少数民族、汉族及男女同工同酬; - 没有数据: 工人可用的工作设备和设施的数量和类型	
<b>7. 公众参与</b>			
1) 试点“活力社区”公共教育 - 确保当地人参与“活力社区”计划 - 确保准备“活力社区”的公共教育材料和教育计划并分发给当地社区	- 45% 的少数民族参与试点计划和所有公共教育和提高认识计划 (按性别分列) - 提供的教育课程数量 - 分发的宣传材料数量	- 在王三街和阿克苏老街试点“活力街区”项目; - 70% (21000 人次) 少数民族参与公众教育和意识提升项目; - 80% (24000 人次) 是女性; - 开展 7 次教育项目; - 超过 10000 份资料分发给社区居民; - 所有“活力街区”活动和资料都是为当地社区准备和分发。	
2) 公共道路安全教育项目 - 确保当地人民参与以人为本的交通系统计划 - 确保社区参与道路设计特征的咨询和决策过程 - 确保准备交通安全意识材料并分发给当地社区和学校, 特别是妇女和儿童	- 向当地社区居民, 学童和教师分发的交通安全材料数量, 50% 的女性接受者 (按性别和种族分列) - 行人事故数量 在训练课程之前和之后	- 20000 人参与道路安全教育意识培训, 其中 (15000 人) 75% 少数民族参与公共道路安全教育项目女性 (14000 人) 70%; - 月 2 万份安全宣传材料发放给社区居民、学生和教师, 70% 女性 (15000 发放给少数民族, 14000 发放给女性); - 训练课程前行人事故月 1500 次/年, 之后月 500 次/年。	

3) 环卫意识和 3Rs 项目 - 确保当地人民参与环境和卫生意识以及 3Rs 计划 - 确保制定环境和卫生设施以及 3Rs 宣传材料并分发给当地社区 - 开展固体废物分类和收集培训计划 - 在选定的社区中提供垃圾箱和容器	- 45%的人是少数民族, 包括在环境和卫生意识以及 3Rs 计划中 (按性别分列) - 提供的认识计划数量 - 分发的宣传材料数量 - 时间, 地点和没有。培训参与者 (按性别和种族划分) - 提供的箱子和容器数量	-约 20000 人, (14000 人) 70%少数民族和 (13000 人) 65%女性参与计划; -计划 30000 人; -分发宣传材料 30000 份; -3 次培训, 2016 年 5 月, 广场, 500 人, 300 女性 (60%), 420 少数民族 (84%); 2017 年 5 月, 广场, 600 人, 450 女性 (75%), 510 少数民族 (85%); 2018 年 5 月, 广场, 500 人, 400 女性 (80%), 410 少数民族 (82%); -约提供 1000 个箱子和容器	
4) 湿地和生物多样性保护意识项目 - 确保当地群众参与湿地和生物多样性保护意识计划 - 确保编制公共教育材料并分发给当地社区	-45%的人是少数民族, 包括在湿地和生物多样性保护意识计划中 (按性别分列) - 教育方案中包括的社区, 学校和人口 (按性别和种族分列) 的数量 - 教育计划数量 - 宣传材料数量分散式	- (97.5 万人次) 65%少数民族参与湿地和生态多样性保护项目 (82%女性 123 万人次); -20 个社区, 10 个学校, 2000 人 (女性: 1200, 60%; 少数民族: 1420, 71%) 参与教育项目; -开展 3 次教育项目; -超过 3000 人获得宣传资料。	
<b>II 加强措施</b>			
<b>1. 技能培训和知识提高</b>			
- 技能发展培训和通过科学技术丰富少数民族的知识	- 获得科学技术培训的少数民族人数 - 街道办事处/乡镇办公室 供科学技术培训的数量	- 1/2016-6/2021, 妇联组织妇女参加技能培训50多期, 培训妇女8,651余名, 其中少数民族约6,984余名; - 1/2016-6/2021, 劳动和社会保障局累计开展职业技能培训13,853人次, 其中妇女7,102人次, 少数民族8,750人次, 主要是焊工、砌筑工、园艺工、保育员、美容美发、家政服务;	
- 加强少数民族手工艺的技能	- 少数民族学生和少数民族获得工艺技能培训的数量 (按性别划分) - 街道办事处/乡镇办公室提供手工艺制作培训的数量	1/2016-6/2021, 少数民族学生和少数民族获得工艺技能培训的 340 人次 (占总人数 453 人的 75%), 其中妇女 262 人次 (占总数的 65%): -1/2016-6/2021, 街道办事处/乡镇办公室提供手工艺制作培训1725人次, 其中少数民族869人次 (占总数的76%), 女性 825人次 (占总数的66%)。	

- 其他培训(巡航、种植和动物养殖、林果生产、双语语言培训)	- 少数民族按类别获得其他培训的数量 - 街道办事处/乡镇办公室 供其他培训的数量	- 1/2016-6/2021, 共6,134人, 约3,987人少数民族(65%), 参加市林业局组织林果生产培训, 其中妇女超过60%, 3,680人; - 1/2016-6/2021, 共5,959人, 约3,933少数民族(66%) 参加市农业局组织的种植和养殖培训, 其中妇女超过52%, 3099人; -1/2016-6/2021, 392 少数民族参加少数民族和宗教事务办公室组织的国语培训, 妇女超过 42%, 165 人。	
<b>2. 提供就业机会</b>			
- 为少数民族提供在南工业园方面的就业机会	- 在南工业园工作的少数民族数量(按工作职位和性别划分)	- 据阿克苏南工业园管委会提供数据, 共有约 60 家企业入住该园区, 共有员工约 15000 人, 其中少数民族约 8250 人, 占总数的 55%, 女性 7200 人, 占总数的 48%。 - 技术工种主要包括研发、设备、销售、纺纱和纺织、司机等, 平均工资 5000-10000 元/月; - 非技术工种主要是后勤工作, 环卫、保安、食堂职工等, 平均工资 2500-5000 元/月; - 1/2016-6/2021, 在南工业园工作的少数民族数 3,812 人, 主要是纺织、环卫、保安, 妇女 3,320 人纺织、环卫, 492 人为男性、保安货物装卸工、司机等	
- 为少数民族提供在纺织企业方面的就业机会	- 在纺织企业工作的少数民族数量(按工作职位和性别划分)	- 据阿克苏纺织工业城提供数据, 共有约 50 家企业入住该园区, 共有员工约 100000 人, 其中少数民族约 65000 人, 占总数的 65%, 女性 68000 人, 占总数的 68%。 - 技术工种主要包括研发、设备、销售、纺纱和纺织、司机等, 平均工资 5000-10000 元/月; - 非技术工种主要是后勤工作, 环卫、保安、食堂职工等, 平均工资 2500-5000 元/月;  - 1/2016-6/2021, 在纺织企业工作的少数民族数 3,389 人, 2,992 人是女性, 397 男性, 女性从事纺织、环卫, 男性为保安、货物装卸工、司机等	



<b>3. 获得小额贷款的计划</b>			
- 为农家乐的个体经营提供小额贷款	- 获得农家乐业务的小额贷款的少数民族人数 - 少数民族农家乐获得小额贷款的数目	- 获得农家乐业务的小额贷款的少数民族人数8人 - 少数民族农家乐获得小额贷款 80 万元，1/2016-6/2021	
- 为当地特色餐馆的个体经营提供小额贷款	- 获得特色餐馆业务的小额贷款的少数民族人数 - 少数民族特色餐馆获得小额贷款的数目	- 获得特色餐馆业务的小额贷款的少数民族8人 - 少数民族特色餐馆获得小额贷款的数目 70 万元，1/2016-6/2021	
- 为其他业务的个体经营提供小额贷款，包括少数民族的切花、刺绣、串珠、木雕、地毯等手工艺品	- 按类别划分其他产业少数民族获得小额贷款的人数 - 按类别划分其他产业少数民族获得小额贷款数目	- 直接受影响区域内36少数民族含60%少数民族妇女获得贷款，1/2016-6/2021； - 贷款人数分类：切花8人，刺绣7人，串珠8，木雕5人，地毯8人； - 贷款数量分类：切花 8 万元，刺绣 7 元，串珠 8 万元，木雕 5 万元人，地毯 24 万元。 - 小额贷款渠道：阿克苏农商行 - 贷款标准：一般产业每人 1 万元，地毯 3 万元。 - 获得贷款标准：只要是民族传统工艺品商家创业，优先学生、少数民族和妇女。	
- 为少数民族服装和陶瓷制品的个体经营提供小额贷款	- 获得服装和陶瓷制品产业的小额贷款的少数民族人数 - 少数民族获得服装和陶瓷制品产业的小额贷款数	- 获得服装和陶瓷制品产业的小额贷款的少数民族人数23人，1/2016-6/2021 - 少数民族获得服装和陶瓷制品产业的小额贷款数 115 万元，1/2016-6/2021 - 小额贷款渠道：阿克苏农商行 - 贷款标准：每人不超过 5 万元。 - 获得贷款标准：只要是民族传统工艺品创业，优先学生、少数民族和妇女。	
<b>4. 项目管理、监测和评估</b>			
- 确保项目实施顾问（PIC）团队包括社会保障专家	- 每年包括在团队中的社会保障专家的人日数（PM）	- 每年包括在团队中的社会保障专家的人日数（1人，25天）	
- 确保 APMO 指派一名工作人员负责确保项目社会保障措施（EMDP，SGAP 和 RP）的实施，并协调社会经济监测（以下简称“保障人员”）	- 分配给该职能的工作人员数量，以及每年花费的PM	- APMO有2名工作人员负责，每年费用约20万元，1名男性和1名女性，2人都是少数民族； - 实施机构也有1人专门负责相关工作。	
- 确保项目区内不同的 7 个街道办事处（SAO）和 1 个乡镇办事处（TO）提名一名女性双语工作人员（或两名成员，一名维吾尔语或哈萨克语，一名普通话）担	- 新招募少数民族的人数 - 参加会议/培训/简报的人数（按性别和种族划分）	- 新招募联络人员20人，其中少数民族的16人，其中女性13人，都会少数民族语言和普通话。	

任联络员。必要时，居民与 APMO / 劳工管理委员会 / AEMRAC 等之间的人员 - 在每个街道行政办公室/乡镇办事处为指定的双语女性 SAO 或 TO 工作人员（或每个办公室的普通话和维吾尔语女性）举办研讨会，讨论鼓励参加讨论会的每个人参加讨论的技巧	- 进行会议/培训/简报的次数 - 在每个 SAO 或 TO 中为此功能分配的编号和编号的成员 - 分配给该职能的双语 SAO 或 TO 员工人数 - 员工花费的 PM 人数 每年 - 按性别和种族分列的参加人数 - 参加者随后参加的社区参与会议数量 - 参与者对研讨会实用性的评估	- 参加会议/培训/简报的60人次，其中女性15人次，少数民族30人次 - 进行会议/培训/简报的60人次	
- 确保项目管理中所有来自阿克苏项目办、项目运营机构、街道办事处 和 乡镇办公室和承包商为代表的双语少数民族职员保持以双语记录， 并开展岗位培训和简报的评价，保留所有会议/培训/简报的考勤记录 等 - 内部监测和评估	- 至少 40% 的少数民族工作人员（基线 - 少数民族工作人员占 25%） - 来自 AMP0 和每个 POA 的一名国内社会保障人员，负责监督 EMDP 的实施	- 42% 的少数民族工作人员 - 来自 AMP0 和每个 POA 的一名国内社会保障人员，负责监督 EMDP 的实施 - 有专门的负责人员，已完成 10 期内部监测和评估	
- 外部监测和评估	- 阿克苏项目办聘请一位外部监测专家	- 已聘请一名外部监测人员(独立咨询专家陈雄飞)并将关注收有外部监测指标，将监测结果反映在外部监测报告中。已完成 7 期监测报告和 1 份完工报告。	

## 附件 4 社会性别行动计划监测

附表 4-1 社会性别行动计划监测表

活动/行动	指标	基线	目标		行动完成 完成%	目标 完成%	产出层面的挑战和问题	成果/进展 (1/2016-6/2021)
			计划	达到 (1/2016-6/2021)				
1. 创造就业和增加居民收入—产出 1 和 2								
(1) 施工期产生熟练工、半熟练工和非技能就业岗位	12,130 人/年, 其中妇女半熟练工、非技能工达到 45%, 少数民族 50%, 贫困人口 20%)	女性 25%, 少数民族 30%, 贫困人口 11%)	12,130 人/年, 其中妇女 5540, 45%	累计 12,612 人/年, 其中妇女熟练工、非技能工 6,810 人/年, 占总人数 54%。低收入群体 2775 人, 占总人数 22%。	完成计划 104%	完成基线 216%/		累计 12,612 人/年, 其中妇女熟练工、非技能工 6,810 人/年, 占总人数 54%。低收入群体 2775 人, 占总人数 22%。
(2) 运营期产生熟练工、半熟练工和非技能就业岗位	产生 2,760 个岗位。其中妇女半熟练工、非技能工达到 45% (少数民族 50%, 贫困人口 20%)	女性 25%, 少数民族 30%, 贫困人口 10%)		累计 2,831 人, 其中妇女半熟练工、非技能工 1,585 人, 占总人数 56%。	完成计划 103%	完成基线 255%/	运营期间因为有工资收入确保无贫困人口	累计 2,831 人, 其中妇女半熟练工、非技能工 1,585 人, 占总人数 56%。
(3) 保证施工现场环境和条件, 满足妇女需要	所有施工现场有独立妇女卫生设施 (卫生间)			有		100%		所有施工现场有独立妇女卫生设施 (卫生间)
(4) 劳工权利和利益保护	签合同的雇员人数和比例 (分性别和民族, 妇女基线 20%)	20%		项目建设期间 95%的短期临时工人签订劳动合同并享受相关福利 (少数民族 6,004 人, 占 85%, 妇女 5,448 人, 占 80%, 没有签订合同而只是达成口头协议, 主要原因是他们临时工作时间较短, 不超过一个月, 有的只有 3-5 天; 还有是他们文化程度低); 项目运营期间 100%签订劳动合同。			少数短期临时工签合同意识不强; 特别是少数民族和妇女, 另外用工时间少于一个月, 只有口头协议	项目建设期间 95%的短期临时工人签订劳动合同并享受相关福利 (少数民族 6,004 人, 占 85%, 妇女 5,448 人, 占 80%, 没有签订合同而只是达成口头协议, 主要原因是他们临时工作时间较短, 不超过一个月, 有的只有 3-5 天; 还有是他们文化程度低); 项目运营期间 100%签订劳动合同。
	按岗位支付当地妇女和男性的工资			根据当地法律, 当地人获得平均月工资, 长期技术工 7000-8000 元/月, 非技术工 3000-4000 元/月, 临时短期工 100-150 元/天, 男女同工同酬				根据当地法律, 当地人获得平均月工资, 长期技术工 7000-8000 元/月, 非技术工 3000-4000 元/月, 临时短期工 100-150 元/天, 男女同工同酬
2. 城市基础设施和服务改善—产出 1								

活动/行动	指标	基线	目标		行动完成%	目标完成%	产出层面的挑战和问题	成果/进展 (1/2016-6/2021)
			计划	达到 (1/2016-6/2021)				
保证当地居民参与活力街道计划	参与活力街道计划和所有公共教育、培训和意识提高计划的人数和比例，妇女占 50%，少数民族 45%	妇女 50%；少数民族 45%		超过 10,000 人参与，少数民族达到总人数 65%（6500 人），其中 62% 女性（6200 人）	100%	100%	2 个试点“活力街区”，其中“王三街”位于阿克苏市红桥街道办事处红桥社区；“阿克苏老街”位于阿克苏市依干其乡依干其村。	设计单位与咨询公司在项目设计阶段开始融入“活力街区”理念，通过王三街道路、阿克苏老街及周边设施修建以及东城公园及配套设施修建，以及活动安排，吸引社区居民积极投入公益、健身娱乐和享受美食等活动。开展的活动包括：65% 少数民族参与公众教育和意识提升项目；62% 是女性；开展 7 次教育项目；超过 10,000 份资料分发给社区居民；所有“活力街区”活动和资料都是为当地社区准备和分发。亮点：社区居民积极参与；少数民族传统文化、环境保护、健康娱乐及公共空间融合。
保证当地居民参与以人为本的交通系统计划				项目期间项目办、设计和施工单位邀请 22 个社区居超过 3,000 人居民代表参与以人为本的交通系统计划座谈会，其中少数民族达到总人数 58%（1740 人），其中 55% 女性（1650 人）	100%	100%		项目期间项目办、设计和施工单位邀请 22 个社区居超过 3,000 人居民代表参与以人为本的交通系统计划座谈会，其中少数民族达到总人数 58%（1740 人），其中 55% 女性（1650 人）
保证社区参与制定与道路设计特征相关的决策程序（公交站、交通信号、标志、过街人行道等）				1850 人参与了 25 个与道路设计特征（交通信号、标志、人行横道、照明等）有关的社区咨询和决策过程，其中 970 人是妇女，52%；940 人是少数民族，51%。	100%	100%		1. 妇女代表提出在路岔口多的交通信号灯设计不合理，存在安全隐患，应该根据交通流量自动增加红灯时间。设计部门经于交通部门协商后采纳意见； 2. 少数民族代表提出在王三街和阿克苏老街的人行横道应该设计步行友好型横道，增加安全性。设计部门采纳意见。
在道路和公共交通服务中整合性别敏感的实体设计特点	为避免安全风险和提高女性和儿童通达性完成的性别敏感设计特点的数量和类型			共设计各类安全措施 35 个，包括增加通行时间、减速标志、妇女儿童专用通道、绿化带连接安全点等。	100%	100%		针对妇女和儿童特点，设计院在设计中采取的措施包括学校和医院周围的交通标志清晰和足够，在人行横道上设置减速标志；设置足够时间的妇女儿童人行横道信号；设置妇女儿童专用道路标志；绿化带考虑到妇女和儿童的安全需要。共设计各类安全措施 35 个，包括增加通行时间、减速标志、妇女儿童专用通道、绿化带连接安全点等。
确保交通安全意识材料制作和分发到社区、学校，尤其是妇女和儿童手中	交通安全材料分发到社区居民、学校儿童和教师，其中 50% 是女性			约 20,000 交通安全意识资料分发给社区、学校含 12,000 女性接受资料，60%。	100%	女性 120%		约 20,000 交通安全意识资料分发给社区、学校含 12,000 女性接受资料，60%。
<b>3. 公园—产出</b>								
设计时充分征求当地居民意见	参与磋商居民人数和比例（分性别和民族）			参与磋商居民 200 多人，少数民族 130 人次，65%；妇女 112 人次，56%	100%	100%		参与磋商居民 200 多人，少数民族 130 人次，65%；妇女 112 人次，56%

活动/行动	指标	基线	目标		行动完成%	目标完成%	产出层面的挑战和问题	成果/进展 (1/2016-6/2021)
			计划	达到 (1/2016-6/2021)				
提供娱乐设施满足妇女、儿童和老人需要	娱乐休闲设施满足妇女、儿童和老人需要			娱乐休闲设施满足妇女、儿童和老人需要	100%	100%		娱乐休闲设施满足妇女、儿童和老人需要
<b>4. 固废管理—产出</b>								
编写固废管理知识宣传单	编写发放社区参与手册宣传单社区居民比例（分性别和民族）			编制了固废管理计划和社区垃圾分类实用手册。30000多份社区版垃圾分类实用手册分发到66个社区约30000多家庭，妇女17000多人次和少数民族14000多人次。	100%	100%		编制了固废管理计划和社区垃圾分类实用手册。30000多份社区版垃圾分类实用手册分发到66个社区约30000多家庭，妇女17000多人次和少数民族14000多人次。
编写固废分类和环境保护材料				阿克苏市生态环境保护局编写固废管理计划和环境保护材料，主要提供给城市管理部门和66个社区，社区通过居民会议宣传固废分类和环境管理要求。	100%	100%		阿克苏市生态环境保护局编写固废管理计划和环境保护材料，主要提供给城市管理部门和66个社区，社区通过居民会议宣传固废分类和环境管理要求。
实施固废分类和收集培训计划	时间、地点和培训人数（分性别和民族）			-2016年5月，广场，500人，300女性，420少数民族； -2017年5月，广场，600人，450女性，510少数民族 -2018年5月，广场，500人，400女性，410少数民族 -2019年5月，广场，650人，女性450人，520少数民族 -约1000箱子和容器	100%	100%		-2016年5月，广场，500人，300女性，420少数民族； -2017年5月，广场，600人，450女性，510少数民族 -2018年5月，广场，500人，400女性，410少数民族 -2019年5月，广场，650人，女性450人，520少数民族 -约1000箱子和容器
	成功举办固废管理培训（至少50%女性参加）			培训4次，55%女性参加	100%	女性110%		培训4次，55%女性参加
<b>5. 扶贫行动和增加收费公众听证会—产出1</b>								
确保改善服务设施的覆盖安排对贫困和弱势家庭的需求敏感	- 170,000名城市供水受益人，其中包括4,080名贫困人口 - 180,000名下水道受益者，包括4,500名贫困人口 - 90,000名集中供热受益人，其中1,980名贫困人口			- 21.32万当地居民直接受益城市供水；其中1.29万低收入群体受益，占总受益人数的6.03%。 -25.68万当地居民受益污水管网改造；其中1.59万低收入群体受益，占总受益人数的6.19%； -23个社区的老旧小区， -11.38万当地居民受益于供热项目；62596低收入群体	100%	125%  -143%  -126%		- 21.32万当地居民直接受益城市供水；其中1.29万低收入群体受益，占总受益人数的6.03%。 -25.68万当地居民受益污水管网改造；其中1.59万低收入群体受益，占总受益人数的6.19%； -23个社区的老旧小区， -11.38万当地居民受益于供热项目；62596低收入群体受益，占总受益人数的5.5%。 -31.25万当地居民受益于固废项目；2.27万低收入群体受益，占总数的7.26%。

活动/行动	指标	基线	目标		行动完成%	目标完成%	产出层面的挑战和问题	成果/进展 (1/2016-6/2021)
			计划	达到 (1/2016-6/2021)				
	- 263,830 名固体废物管理受益人, 包括 6,070 名贫困人口			受益, 占总受益人数的 5.5%。 -31.25 万当地居民受益于固废项目; 2.27 万低收入群体受益, 占总数的 7.26%。		-118%		
就供水和供热以及固体废物管理举行公开听证会	- 举行的公开听证会次数 - 至少 30% 的代表是穷人, 45% 是少数民族, 和 40% 的女性	30% 45% 40%		-2017 年 8 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供水价格听证会; -2017 年 11 月 40 人含 18 名女性 (45%)、13 名贫困人口 (32%)、22 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供热价格听证会; -2017 年 5 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与固废管理听证会; -2018 年 4 月 60 人含 26 名女性 (43%)、19 名贫困人口 (32%)、33 名少数民族 (55%) 参与湿地公园管理听证会;	100%	107% 122% 110%		-2017 年 8 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供水价格听证会; -2017 年 11 月 40 人含 18 名女性 (45%)、13 名贫困人口 (32%)、22 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供热价格听证会; -2017 年 5 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与固废管理听证会; -2018 年 4 月 60 人含 26 名女性 (43%)、19 名贫困人口 (32%)、33 名少数民族 (55%) 参与湿地公园管理听证会;
<b>6. 建立公共磋商和参与机制产出 1 和 2</b>								
确保当地居民参与湿地管理和生物多样性保护公共教育计划	培训计划中社区、学校和居民数量 (分性别和民族。女性 50%)			-共 150 万人次参观游览湿地公园, 65% (97.5 万人次) 少数民族参与湿地和生态多样性 (82%女性, 123 万人次) -20 个社区, 10 所学校, 2000 人 (女性:1640, 82%; 少数民族: 1420, 71%) -3 次教育项目; -超过 3000 人参与。	100%	130% 140%	整合相关机构一起开展教育活动	-共 150 万人次参观游览湿地公园, 65% (97.5 万人次) 少数民族参与湿地和生态多样性 (82%女性, 123 万人次) -20 个社区, 10 所学校, 2000 人 (女性:1640 人, 82%; 少数民族: 1420 人, 71%) -3 次教育项目; -超过 3000 人参与。
确保当地贫困人口包括贫困妇女和贫困少数民族参与项目活动	50%妇女	50%		女性占 53%	100%	104%		-EMDP&RAP 编制期间约 3,000 人含 1,600 女性 (53%) 参与咨询协商, 少数民族约 17,00 人 (57%)。 -项目计划和设计期间 约 10,000 人含女性 5500 (55%) 参与咨询协商, 少数民族约 5800 人 (58%)。 -约 20,000 人含 14,000 女性 (70%) 和 15,000 少

活动/行动	指标	基线	目标		行动完成%	目标完成%	产出层面的挑战和问题	成果/进展 (1/2016-6/2021)
			计划	达到 (1/2016-6/2021)				
								数民族(75%)参与公共道路安全教育项目。
举办供水、供热和固废管理听证会	至少 30% 的代表是穷人, 45% 是少数民族, 和 40% 的女性	30% 45% 40%		2017 年 8 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供水价格听证会; -2017 年 11 月 40 人含 18 名女性 (45%)、13 名贫困人口 (32%)、22 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供热价格听证会; -2017 年 5 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与固废管理听证会; -2018 年 4 月 60 人含 26 名女性 (43%)、19 名贫困人口 (32%)、33 名少数民族 (55%) 参与湿地公园管理听证会;	100%	107% 122% 110%		-2017 年 8 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供水价格听证会; -2017 年 11 月 40 人含 18 名女性 (45%)、13 名贫困人口 (32%)、22 名少数民族 (55%) 参与供热价格听证会; -2017 年 5 月 50 人含 22 名女性 (44%)、16 名贫困人口 (32%)、27 名少数民族 (55%) 参与固废管理听证会; -2018 年 4 月 60 人含 26 名女性 (43%)、19 名贫困人口 (32%)、33 名少数民族 (55%) 参与湿地公园管理听证会;
<b>7. 减缓潜在风险措施</b>								
对承包商和社区居民实施公共卫生和艾滋病预防教育计划	公共卫生和艾滋病预防培训和参加人数			450 人参与培训含 230 名女性 (51%) 320 名少数民族 (71%) 目标人群 10 人	100%	100%		450 人参与培训含 230 名女性 (51%) 320 名 (71%) 少数民族目标人群 10 人
建立建筑工人的健康措施 (例如, 设立临时医务室、使用当地医疗资源)	卫生措施的数量和类型			建立 4 个临时医务室, 使用 15 个当地医疗资源	100%	100%		建立 4 个临时医务室, 使用 15 个当地医疗资源
举办关于艾滋病、性骚扰、毒品和人口贩卖宣传活动	接受艾滋病和性病意识教育性别和目标人群数量和比例			约 30,000 人次接受意识教育含 18,230 女性 (61%), 21,820 少数民族 (73%), 目标人群 60 人 (6%)	100%	100%		约 30,000 人次接受意识教育含 18,230 女性 (61%), 21,820 少数民族 (73%), 目标人群 60 人 (6%)
<b>8. 项目和城市环境管理及能力加强—产出 3</b>								

活动/行动	指标	基线	目标		行动完成%	目标完成%	产出层面的挑战和问题	成果/进展 (1/2016-6/2021)
			计划	达到 (1/2016-6/2021)				
在项目实施子项团队中确保有社会保障/发展（性别和公共意识）咨询专家指导社会性别行动计划的实施和提供培训	在社会/性别专家指导和项目办支持下 100%完成社会性别行动计划中设计的活动			有社会/性别专家指导和项目办支持下 100%完成社会性别行动计划中设计的活动	100%	100%		有社会/性别专家指导和项目办支持下 100%完成社会性别行动计划中设计的活动
确保项目管理机构配备妇女和少数民族工作人员	至少 50%（基线 42%）	50%	50%	女性 45%	100	107%		完成计划 100%，基线 107%，相关各级政府机构共有 20 名职员，含 12 名少数民族 9 名女性参与
阿克苏项目办和每个项目运营机构至少配备一名社会保障工作人员管理和协调社会性别行动计划和少数民族发展计划	阿克苏项目办和每个项目运营机构有一名社会保障工作人员管理和协调社会性别行动计划和少数民族发展计划		1	阿克苏项目办和每个项目运营机构有一名社会保障工作人员管理和协调社会性别行动计划和少数民族发展计划	100%	100%		阿克苏项目办和每个项目运营机构有一名社会保障工作人员管理和协调社会性别行动计划和少数民族发展计划，相关各级政府机构约 15 人参与管理与协调
街乡至少指定一名愿意在项目办、项目运营机构和居民之间协调的女性，参加所有与项目相关的公共会议和磋商，提高当地群众参与的效果	街乡女性双语人员（1）回答项目问题；（2）引导当地居民到合适的机构得到与项目相关问题的建议；（3）参加会议；（4）提供社区对有关项目活动关切的反馈意见		1	有 2 名女性参与相关活动	100%	200%		2 名女性参与相关活动
能力建设活动中包括女性工作人员	妇女参加的培训（1）项目管理；（2）固废管理、规划和培训；（3）道路安全、交通规划评审和培训（30%女性参与）	30%		150 多人次，女性 45%	100%	150%		150 多人次，女性 45%
收集分类数据（性别和民族），确保监测、评估和报告社会性别行动计划的实施	提交社会性别行动计划的实施半年度监测报告			10 次报告	100%	100%		完全按照计划完成 10 次报告