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Prepared by: National Research Center of Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University

For: Xinjiang Communication Construction Administration Bureau (XCCAB)

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Asian Development Bank

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Abbreviation

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
EA	Executive Agency
IA	Implementation Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NRCR	National Research Center of Resettlement
PMO	Project Management Office
RP	Resettlement Plan
XCCAB	Xinjiang Communication Construction Administration Bureau
XCD	Xinjiang Communication Department

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1 Summary of the Project and Project Area

1.1 Summary of the Project

1.1.1 Construction Content of the Project

1. Xinjiang Regional Road Improvement Project includes Ku'erle-Kuche Expressway and Local Road Improvement Component. Local Road include three sub-components that are Qiemo County Road Improvement of No.315 National Expressway from Xinchangzhen Bridge to Aqiang Township Government, Qiemo County Road Improvement of No. 315 National Expressway from Sutang Expressway Maintenance Station to Aoyiyilake Township Government and Kuche County Road Improvement from Wuqia Township to Dunkuotan Township.

2. Ku'erle-Kuche Expressway Component, connected with Heshuo-Ku'erle Expressway, starts Ku'erle City to Kuche County with the whole length of 299.19km and connects with the current existing No. 314 National Expressway. The component includes 5.76km of existing road reconstructed and 123.12km of road newly-constructed. It shall need 20.7km of newly-constructed roadbed and 149.61km of existing roadbed. Meanwhile, the component will construct Yangxia Connecting Road with a length of 4.5km, Chedaya Connecting Road with a length of 2.24km, related attached road with a length 71.28km and 12 overpasses (involve Beishan, west of Ku'erle, Wuwa, Shuangfeng, Yeyungou, Chedaya, Yangxia, west of Luntai, Erbatai, Yakela, east of Kuche, west of Kuche. Generally, there are 3 cities (or counties), 13 towns (or townships), 29 administrative villages and 2 Farm of county level involved in the component.

3. As for Qiemo County Road Improvement of No.315 National Expressway from Xinchangzhen Bridge to Aqiang Township Government starts at the intersection of Xinchangzhen Bridge on No. 315 National Road, which is in the south and apart from Qiemo County for 30km, and ends at Aqiang Township Government, which is in the southwest of Qiemo County. The length of the road is 70km. Qiemo County Road Improvement of No. 315 National Expressway from Sutang expressway maintenance station to Aoyiyilake Township Government starts at Sutang expressway maintenance station on the No. 315 National Expressway, which is in the southwest of Qiemo County and leave Qiemo County for 149km, and extends to Aoyiyilake Township Government. The length of the improved road is 105km.

4. The length of Kuche County Local Road Sub-component (the village road from Wuqia Township to Dunkuotan Township) is 30km. Part of road sections are well kept and there are still 15km road that are seriously broken needed to be improved. The

improved road section goes through Wuqia Township, Keqilike Farm, Good-seed Plant, Dunkuotan Township. Land acquisition and houses demolition are not involved in the sub-component.

1.1.2 Project Investment

5. Xinjiang Regional Road Improvement Project Financed by ADB is totally invested RMB 4.020 billion. Among the total investment fund, there are RMB 1.496 billion from national special-used fund and US dollar 0.15 billion (equal to RMB 1.125 billion) from ADB. As for the investment fund of ADB, there are US dollar 146.17 million used for Ku'erle-Kuche Expressway Component and US dollar 3.83 million used for Qiemo County Local Road Component and Kuche County Local Road Component.

1.2 Project Progress

6. Under XCCAB's "Project Construction Progress Reports " (December 2009), this M&E found that:

7. Four contract sections of construction progress exceeded the planned schedule from Ku'erle to Kuche expressway, three contract segments slightly lagged the progress, while another 4 contract sections lagging behind the progress exceeded from 9.31% to 12.18%. As of the end of November, the progress of the master plan project is 47.35%, the actual progress of 44.97%.

8. The local road of Kuche County from Wuqia Town to Dunkuotan Town (the first EO1 contract segment) has completed the roadbed construction. Construction unit plans to complete the embankment in construction season and will use 12cm layer of gravel to cover and protect them.

9. The local roads of Qiemo County G315 line from Sutangdaoban- Aoyiyilake Township in (the first EO2 Contract Section),the roadbed, sub-base and the road of K32 to the end point K97 +694 section of has been completed. The remaining works are for the K33 at the road (3.3km linking road at Su Shi) and the canceled 32 km reservoir road. The local roads of Qiemo County G315 from Xinchangzheng Bridge to Aqiang Township (No. EO3 contract segment) has completed the 73.83 kilometers of roadbed and 33 km of sub-base and asphalt pavement.

10. The image of the progress of various projects is shown in table 2-1, Table 2-2.

Table 1-1 the Image of Schedule of the Expressway

Contract Section	Image of the progress (%)		
	The Planned Work	The Actually completed Work	Difference
A01	47.15	34.97	-12.18
A02	38.92	53.83	+14.97
A03	45.60	41.83	-3.77

Contract Section	Image of the progress (%)		
	The Planned Work	The Actually completed Work	Difference
A04	39.76	46.54	+6.78
A05	46.60	44.52	-2.08
A06	49.20	51.29	+2.09
A07	53.20	47.94	-5.26
A08	53.23	55.16	+1.93
A09	46.05	35.01	-11.04
A10	48.17	37.30	-10.87
A11	52.31	43.00	-9.31
Total	47.35	44.79	-2.56

Table 1-2 the image of rural roads schedule

Contract Section	Image of the progress (%)		
	The Planned Work	The Actually completed Work	Difference
E01 (Wuqia town - Tan Dun Town)	35	36.06	+1.06
E02 (G315 line Sutangdaoban-Aoyiyilake Township)	83.66	63.21	-20.45
E03 (G315 New Long March Bridge to aqqan Pat Heung Villlage)	70.68	54.19	-16.49
Total	69.16	54.50	-14.66

1.3 Socioeconomic Conditions in the Project Area

1.3.1 Regional Socioeconomic Situations

(1) Bayinguoleng Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture

11. By the end of 2009, Bayinguoleng Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture governed counties of Luntai, Weili, Ruoqiang, Qiemo, Yanqi, Hejing, Heshuo and Bohu and Ku'erle City. The capital of autonomous prefecture is at Ku'erle City. By the end of 2009, it had 1 administrative management districts, 5 street agencies, 23 towns and 61 townships. By the end of 2009, it had a permanent residential population of 1,224,100 (including 520,800 of ethnic minorities, accounting for 43.55%). According

to primary calculation, in the year of 2009, it had a total gross domestic product (GDP) of RMB 46.8 billion, 13% increased than that in last year. The value added in three industries were: RMB 6.8 billion for the primary industry, 11% increased than that in the last year; RMB 31.8 billion for the secondary industry, 12.4% increased than that in the last year; RMB 8.2 billion for the tertiary industry, 9.8% increased than that in the last year. Annual net income per capita of rural inhabitants was RMB 5,268, increasing RMB 581 than that in the last year. The value added of the industry was RMB 18.1 billion, 21.5% increased than that in the last year. In 2009, total volume of cargo transportation was 2,297 ton, 6.52% increased than that in the last year; and total volume of passenger transportation was 18.91 million person-times, 6.48% increased than that in the last year.

(2) Akesu Prefecture

12. By the end of 2009, Akesu Prefecture had 46 agricultural and forest farms and pastures, 82 town(ship)s, 8 counties (Kuche, Xinhe, Shaya, Baicheng, Wensu, A'wati, Wushi and Keping), and Akesu City. Akesu City is the political, economic and cultural center for the district and is the seat of leading offices of the Communist Party, government and army. Akesu City is located west of the Project Area. By the end of 2009, it had a total population of 2,563,100, including 1,7891,200 of rural registered residents and 6991,900 of urban registered residents. In the year of 2009, it had a total GDP of RMB 38.65 billion, 18.1% increased from last year. The shares in three industries respectively were: RMB 8.42 billion for the primary industrial, 9.4% annual increased; RMB 28.15 for the second industry, 24.2% annual increased; and RMB 8.39 billion for the tertiary industry, 14.5% annual increased. The gross production of agriculture, forest, stockbreeding and fishery was RMB 10.557 billion, 12.8% increased than that in the last year. Annual net income per capital of rural inhabitants was RMB 3,868, increasing RMB 483 than that in the last year. In 2009, the expressway mileage was 9,508.97km, including 18.19km of expressway.

1.3.2 Socioeconomic Conditions of Project City (or County)

Ku'erle City

13. Ku'erle City is the capital of Bayinguoleng Prefecture. It is about 471 km away from Urumchi by expressway, 603.55 km by railway, and 347 km by air. It administers 3 regional farms, 5 street agencies, 5 orchard plants, 2 towns, and 9 townships. By the end of 2009, the total population of Ku'erle City was 447,400, in which, the population of ethnic minorities was 159,300, accounting for 36.38% of the total. The ethnic minority population was 131,000, accounting for 29.3% of the total. Sweet-pear and cotton are main agricultural products of Ku'erle. By the end of 2009, it had an area of sweet-pear cultivation for 449,600 mu, 6.6% increased than that in the last year, and the total production volume of sweet-pear was 159,300 ton, 52% increased; and it had had an area of cotton cultivation for 641,000mu, 9.3% increased, and the total production volume was 84,600 ton, 13.8% increased. In the year of 2009, Ku'erle

had GDP of RMB 31,522 million, 11.7% increased than that in the last year, including RMB 1,588 million of the primary industry (11.7% increased), RMB 25,896 million of the second industry (11.9% increased) and RMB 4,038 of tertiary industry (10.4% increased). The net income per capita of farmer or herdsman was RMB 5,300, 8.3% annually increased.

Luntai County

14. Luntai County, with an area of 14,184 km², is the traffic center for south of Xinjiang, and has No. 314 National Road, south of Xinjiang Railway and the desert expressway passing through. By the end of 2007, it administered 7 townships, 4 towns and 65 administrative villages. The total population was 104,000, in which, the agricultural population was 72,162, accounting for 73.5%, and ethnic minority population was 82,635, accounting for 84.23%. In 2009, the GDP was RMB 2,110 million, 15.1% increased than that in the past year, including RMB 550 million of the primary industry (12.8% increased than the one of the last year), RMB 1,050 million of the secondary industry (17.8% increased) and RMB 520 million of the tertiary industry (13% increased). The total production value of industry and agriculture was RMB 2,839.65 million, including RMB 2,074.44 million of industry production value and RMB 765,21 million of agricultural production value. Annual net income per capita of farmers and herdsmen was RMB 4,501, 9.8% increased than that in the past year. In 2009, the expressway mileage was 680km and 59 administrative villages were connected with rural road.

Kuche County

15. Kuche County, with an area of 15,200 km², is 448 km away from Urumchi by a straight line and 753 km away by a expressway, and 227.5 km away from Akesu City by a straight line to the west. Kuche County, a gateway for four prefectures in south of Xinjiang and a center to connect south of Xinjiang with north of Xinjiang as well as a freight center, has two national roads (No. 314 National Road goes through the county and No. 217 National Road connects with south and north of Tianshan Mountain) intersecting within the boundary and south of Xinjiang railway going through the county. By the end of 2009, it administered 14 towns (or townships) and 214 administrative villages. The total population was 420,000 (1000 persons increased than that in the past year), in which, the agricultural population was 300,000. Apricot cotton and wheat are major agricultural products. In 2009, the GDP was RMB 3,564 million, including RMB 810.12 million of the primary industry and RMB 1,575.15 million of the secondary industry. In 2009, the gross production of grain was 215,195 ton, the one of cotton was 52,500 ton and the one of meat was 35,160 ton. Annual net income per capita of 2009 was RMB 3,609, increasing RMB 251 than that in the past year.

Qiemo County

16. Qiemo County, as the second largest county of PRC, locates in the south of Bayiguoleng Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture. No. 315 National Road passes through the county and one breach of desert expressway crosses No. 315 National Road within the county. Qiemo County is 350km away from Ruoqiang County to the

east, 280km distance from Minfeng County to the west and 700km far from Ku'erle City to the north. By the end of 2007, the county governs 1 town, 11 townships, 2 state-owned farms and 53 administrative villages. The population of such county is over 59,000 with 1.62% added than the year past, including agricultural population for 37,669 (accounting for 64.9% of the total and reducing 0.89% compared with the year past) and ethnic minority population for 43,044 (accounting for 74.2% of the total and increasing 0.3% than the one of the past year). Uygur People is the largest ethnic minority population in the county. By the end of 2009, the total area of farmland of Qiemo County is 160,800mu with 4.27mu of per capita and the gross agricultural production is 22,410 ton. In 2009, the GDP is RMB 509.73 million, including RMB 301.719 million of the primary industry (9.2% increased than the one of the past year), RMB 115.9 million of the secondary industry (28.1% increased) and RMB 304.64 million of the tertiary industry (16.7% increased). Annual net income per capita of farmers and herdsmen is RMB 4,702, increasing RMB 503 than that in the past year and at the rate of 11.98%. In 2009, total volume of cargo transportation was 151,000 ton, 11% increased than that in the last year; and total volume of passenger transportation was 148,000 person-times, 9.6% increased than that in the past year.

2 Monitoring and Evaluation for the EMDP

2.1 M&E Agency

17. National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) of Hohai University is entrusted to take external M&E for the EMDP implementation. In August of 2007, with regard to the requirements of the project, external M&E agency specially established external M&E team. External M&E this time would concern about effects of the EMDP implementation according to relevant ethnic group policies of ADB and outline for external M&E for the EMDP implementation.

2.2 The Task of External M&E

18. According to the requirements and comments of ADB, the task of external M&E this time is:

Interview and evaluate the IA;
Socioeconomic survey for the typically villages;
Follow-up interview and investigate for typically HHs;
Interview and investigate special groups;
Interview and evaluate construction unit;
reflect the problems identified in this monitoring to IA and make effective suggestions;
and
Write and submit report.

2.3 The Method of External M&E

19. **Document Reference Collect** various documents related to the EMDP implementation, such as the summarized reports made by project owners and the EMDP implementation institutions, statistical datum and surveyed datum.

Internal M&E Report Analysis. With referring to the internal M&E report, the external M&E agency would realize the progress of the EMDP implementation and the problems appeared during the implementation and make related surveyed plan for the external M&E and determine the method of external M&E.

20. **Relevant Institutions Interview** The external M&E agency would interview with the EMDP implementation institutions, such as bureau of ethnical and regional affairs administration, Tourism Bureau, Education Bureau, Women's Federation, Labor Bureau. Find out the current MDP the measures taken by the implementing agencies, the work of the achievements and problems. In addition, external M&E agency would evaluate the capacity of the EMDP implementation institutions.

21. **Interview with the APs** External M&E agency would interview with the affected ethnic minority families to make sure of the socioeconomic conditions and livelihoods of affected persons and families, the realization of the measures listed by the EMDP, the impacts induced by the project implementation on the affected families and the benefits that the affected families get from the project implementation and the views and suggestions to the EMDP implementation offered by the ethnic minority families.

22. **Focus group discussion** External M&E agency would organize the cadres of relevant cities, counties, townships and villages and the representatives of ethnic minorities to participate in the focus group discussions to collect the information as the following: socioeconomic conditions of the project area (centering on the development conditions of the project communities and villages), the development conditions of women and vulnerable groups, the condition of the measures realization of the EMDP, the positive and negative impacts induced by the project implementation on the inhabitants, the concrete views and suggestions offered by the representatives of ethnic minorities and the communication and treatment for the problems appeared during the EMDP implementation.

23. **Field Study** With adopting field study, external M&E agency would be convinced how the project construction units implement the EMDP and what measures they take for the affected ethnic minorities and related effects. And at the same time, the external M&E agency would give relevant suggestions and countermeasures to the problems discovered.

24. **Case Study** The external M&E agency would deeply take the survey for the typical ethnic minority families, the information include: the typical case of economic recovery, household income and expenditure and so on. Conduct field investigations to typical families, such as single-parent families, poor families, to obtain first-hand information, carry out analytical studies, found that the presence or potential problems, propose solutions to issues.

2.4 Technical Procedure

Technical procedure is shown as Chart 2-1.

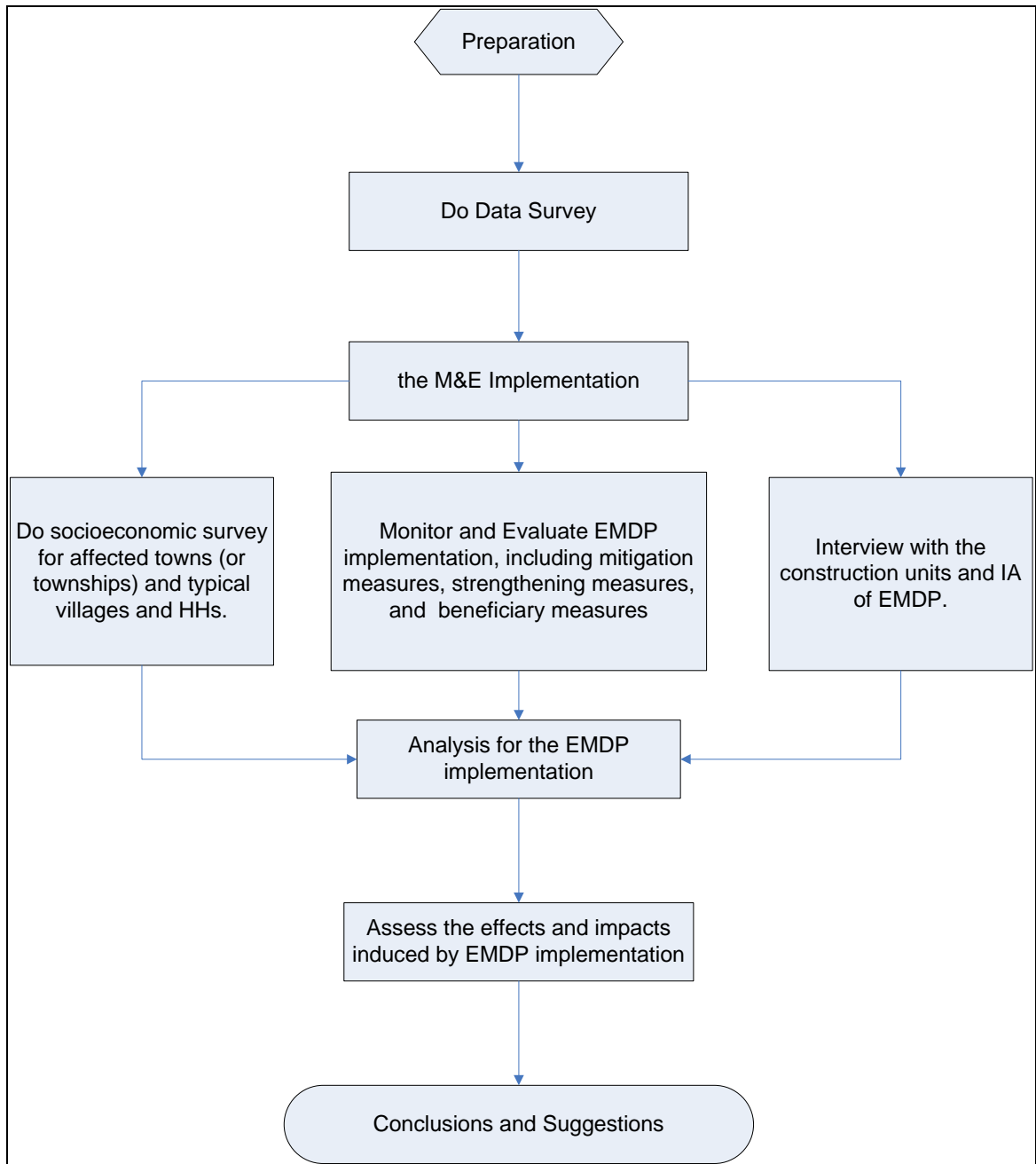


Chart 2-1 Technical Procedure of External M&E This Time

2.5 Content of the M&E

25. According to the requirements and comments of ADB, the content of external M&E this time is:

26. The project progress;

- Current socioeconomic conditions of the project area;
- Current socioeconomic conditions of affected villages;
- Current production and livelihood conditions of typical HHs;
- Monitor and evaluate the EMDP implementation;
- Monitor and evaluate the capacity of the IA;
- The problem and recommendations reflected by those ethnic minorities affected by the project;
- Informed the effects of EMDP implementation;
- Monitor and evaluate the internal M&E implementation; and
- Others.

2.6 External M&E Implementation

27. External M&E for baseline survey this time was from at Jan 3, 2010 to Jan 14, which spends 12days. NRCR of Hohai University appointed 4 special staffs to take the work of field survey. This group interviews with relevant institutions, samples and investigates typical villages and HHs and some vulnerable groups.

28. **Relevant Institutions Interview** Acquired by the M&E outline regulated by the EMDP, the group implemented the interview with the institutions responsible for the EMDP execution and implementation, and collected relevant data, such as statistical report, working records and summarized reports, etc. The institutions interviewed by M&E this time includes XCD, XCCAB, communication bureaus of Ku'erle, Luntai and Kuche, bureaus of ethnical and religious affairs administration, social security bureaus, poverty assistance offices, women's federations, sanitation bureaus, brigades of traffic police, and the governments of all project towns (or townships).

29. **Focus Group Discussion** The external M&E agency organized the EMDP implementation institution and inhabitants to participate in the focus group discussion so that the communication channel could be smoothly established between the project owners and the APs and the problems discovered could be solved timely.



30. **Vulnerable Groups Interview** The vulnerable groups who are affected by land acquisition and house demolition (such as women-headed households, poverty family, etc.). The group enters their homes and survey for their current production and livelihood.

31. **Investigations** As the project has been wholly implemented, external M&E this time mainly concern about current resettlement conditions, current EMDP implementation conditions, effects and problems brought by EMDP implementation and capacity evaluation of IA, etc.

3 The EMDP Implementation

32. EMDP are divided into three parts: mitigation measures, strengthening measures and beneficial measures. External M&E this time shall monitor and evaluate those measures implementation from the last M&E to the end of 2009.

A .Ku'erle-Kuche Expressway and Kuche County Local Road

Table 3-1 Matrix Table of the EMDP Implementation of Expressway Project and Kuche Local Road

NO	Item	Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
3.1.1	Optimize Design Scheme to Reduce Land Acquisition	◇ Reduce land acquisition and occupation and resettlement impacts.	● Need to optimize the project designing.	➢ With the project designing comparison, there is 1,400mu land involved in planned permanent land acquisition and 66mu land involved in planned temporary land occupation reduced.	
3.1.2	Resettlement Rehabilitation Plans	◇ Make RAP.	● Compensation fees for land acquisition and houses and attachments demolition were not completely paid; and ● New houses were being built.	➢ Compensation fees for land acquisition and houses and attachments demolition were completely paid; ➢ New houses have been built but not completely, as attachments of some houses have not been built; and ➢ Vulnerable groups have been offered relevant or even necessary assistances by XCCAB, local governments and related departments, etc.	Take corresponding measures to restore the livelihood of the APs; and to guide the employment transference.
3.1.3	Avoid or Mitigate Construction Disturbance and Impacts	◇ Arranging regular and people-oriented working-hour and avoid bring troubles to local residents; ◇ Setting warning signs; ◇ Taking measures to ensure students safety; ◇ Rehabilitating irrigation and drainage facilities; ◇ Avoid working in Friday, which is an important regular day for Muslem; ◇ Strengthening the education of ethnic	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➢ Regular and people-oriented working-hour arrangement is make and well implemented; ➢ Warning signs has been set up; ➢ There is no school involved in the impacts induced project construction; ➢ Irrigation facilities were damaged in Kuduke village of Luntai County and, presently, those facilities are preparing for restoration; ➢ There is no Mosque involved in the impacts induced by the project construction presently; ➢ The education of ethnic groups' traditional customs has been strengthened in any available ways; ➢ Security supervisors have been appointed, and the warning lines, signing	Some villagers of Kuduke Village reflect the linking lines construction damage local irrigation facilities and the construction unit commits to restore it as soon as possible; and There is no contradiction induced by the project construction between local residents and workers.

NO	Item	Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
		groups' customs and habits for workers; ✧ Appointing security supervisor, and setting up the warning lines, signing lamps; ✧ Restoring those damaged roads; and ✧ Avoiding working in the hot hours everyday.		lamps have been set up; ➤ Construction units commit to restore the affected road when the project construction complete; and ➤ Construction units have tried their best to avoid working at the hot hour.	
3.1.4	Avoid and Mitigate Obstructing Influence at Two Sides of Expressway	✧ To build 9 Interchanges; ✧ 13 Separated Interchanges ✧ 36 Channels; ✧ 9 km of linking lines; ✧ 3 over-bridges; ✧ 70.2km of attached road.	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ Bridges completed 64% -99%, culverts complete 77% -100%.	
3.1.5	Set Bilingual Road Identification Signs	✧ Set bilingual warning signs	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ Temporary Bilingual road signs have been set up.	Formal bilingual road signs will set after the construction completed
3.1.6	Ecological Environment Protection	✧ Ecological environment protection	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ Carry out ecological and environmental protection education; and ➤ implement environment monitoring report.	There is no eco-environmental damage event happened presently.
3.1.7	Recovery of Special Water Conservancy Facility	✧ Restoration of water conservancy and other special facilities	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been	➤ Bridges completed 64% -99%, culverts complete 77% -100%. Dina River Bridge Contract Section the 540 meters beam erection continues.	

NO	Item	Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
			in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.		
3.1.8	Protection of Public Sanitation and Health Prevention of Transmissible Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Take measures to examine the health of workers; ◇ Disinfect construction areas; ◇ Implement sanitation monitoring and management systems; ◇ Set up medicare agency in the construction areas; ◇ The living sites for workers should live certain distance from local residential sites; and ◇ Take measures to prevent AID/HIV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The construction units have appointed special staffs to be responsible for disinfection; ➢ The construction units buy fresh vegetables in usual times; ➢ The construction units have set up sanitation stations and purchase common medicines; ➢ The living sites for works keep 1.5-5km from local residential sites; and ➢ The propaganda for diseases prevention differ much among construction units. 	There is no infectious disease, food poisoning, AID/HIV happened in the construction areas presently; and To further strengthen the propaganda of diseases prevention.
3.1.9	Women's involvement	Encourage women's participation and decision-making	The project owners, construction units and local governments took much attention to the views of women during the phase of making EMDP.	Some women find temporary work at construction areas.	Some women do not like involving in temporary employment as they have to take care of children and the old and do the housework.
3.1.10	Support to the vulnerable groups	Support for vulnerable groups	Supply housing sites for them free of charge; and Actively consult with construction units to strengthen temporary employment opportunities for them.	Some vulnerable groups have been offered certain assistances by construction owners and construction units.	XCCAB planned to spend RMB 100 million in labor forces training, including RMB 139,200 of employment training and RMB 283,000 of vulnerable assistances.
3.1.11	Graves Movement and Resettlement	◇ Unify compensation standards for graves and	● The planned measures were not	➢ compensation for 500 Yuan, and moved to a new cemetery	residents have no objection; The next step to develop new green

NO	Item	Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
		select a place ,dry and easy to resettle the graves	implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ The compensation standard is RMB 500 for one tomb, and all graves have been resettled.	plan
3.2.1	Tree Planting and Beautification	◇ Greening	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ Related fund for greening has been paid to relevant forestry administration departments. XCCAB plans to consult with the local governments and relevant departments to optimize greening plan, with RMB 1.928 million forest vegetation restoration fund to recovery 482mu forest land. .	
3.2.2	Farmland Reclamation	◇ Land reclamation	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ XCCAB has paid farmland reclamation fund of RMB 1.514 million to National Land and Resource Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.	The greening plan will be furthered perfected.
3.2.3	Promoting Development of Tourism Industry	◇ Setting up guiding signs for tourism site; ◇ Propaganda ethnic groups culture; ◇ Compile the handbook for local tourism sites; and ◇ Introduce local tourism sites through internet.	● Some propagandas measures had been taken.	➤ All the measures for tourism propagandas have been taken by local governments and construction units except for setting up guiding signs.	The guiding signs will be set up when the expressway is completely constructed.
3.2.4	Offer Technical Training for Planting and Breeding	◇ Offer technical training for the APs.	● The APs asked for technical training.	➤ A part of APs have been offered technical training; and ➤ A part of APs have been offered temporary employment opportunities.	Strengthen technical training for the APs.
3.2.5	Develop and Strengthen Bilingual Education	◇ Strengthen bilingual education.	● Not concerned in the last monitoring.	➤ Education sector have paid more attention to bilingual education.	

NO	Item	Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
3.2.6	Provide Bilingual Interpreters in Construction Units	◇ The construction unit shall employ interpreters.	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ 2 or 3 interpreters have been employed by each construction unit.	
3.3.1	Use Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources	◇ Use local building materials and transportation resources.	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ The measures of EMDP have been well taken.	The contractor is not currently accounting the quantities of building materials.
3.3.2	Absorb Local Labor Force	◇ Employ local labor forces.	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ Some local labor forces have been involved in temporary employment and their livelihoods are improved more or less.	
3.3.3	Offer Employment Opportunity in Service Trade such as Catering	◇ The opportunities of tertiary industry, such as restaurant, catering and hotel, shall be increased during the phase of project construction.	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ Income of some restaurants near Suirunleke Village of Yaha Township of Kuche County has been increased more or less.	

3.1 External M&E for Avoidance or Mitigating Measures

A Ku'erle - Kuche expressway and Kuche local road

3.1.1 Optimize Design Scheme to Reduce Land Acquisition

33. Project construction will unavoidably involve land acquisition and house demolition. With regard to reduce resettlement impacts, the designing units optimized or improved the project design.

34. In the feasibility study proposed three sets of programs, Ku'erle Comparison Program starting point for cross-border section K457 +500 at Ku'erle City and finish at K478 +000. The length of the first program is 20.5km, the second program is 21.96km, the third program is 20.46km, the first program uses a section of existing roads, but also meets the demand of traffic design. The road through Yeyungou town to Qunbake town begin at K539 +000 and finish at K652 +500, the first program demolition of a small number of programs, taking up an area of 109 mu land, while the 2nd program and the 3rd program shall respectively acquire 1547 mu land and 1519 mu land.

35. In the RAP, this project needs to occupy land of 333 mu (including collective-owned grassland of 62mu and existing road of 271 mu) temporarily. The M&E this time finds the construction unit actually needs not to newly occupy land, as it uses a former a mixing station and prefabricating plant near Wuqia Township. Therefore, this sub-project has no impact on collective temporary land occupancy.

Table 3-2 External M&E for Optimizing Design Scheme to Reduce Land Acquisition

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>◇ Reduce land acquisition and occupation and resettlement impacts.</p>	<p>● Need to optimize the project designing.</p>	<p>➤ With the project designing comparison, there is 1,400mu land involved in planned permanent land acquisition and 66mu land involved in planned temporary land occupation reduced.</p>	

3.1.2 Resettlement Rehabilitation Plans

36. According to ADB on involuntary resettlement requirements, the APs must be not only properly resettled, but also respected their customs and religious beliefs. In March 2008, XCD approval the preliminary design; in June 2008 based on preliminary design XCCAB updated resettlement plans.

37. UP to external M&E this time, the compensation fees for land acquisition and house and attachments demolition have been paid to the APs. The way adopted of resettlement is the APs building new houses by selves. Local governments admit new house construction share the policy of "housing project of earthquake-resistance" and requested the new house construction to be up requirement of the standard of earthquake-resistance houses. On the one hand, the APs share governmental subsidy for new house construction; on the other hand, the new houses should be inspected by local government, of which the quality is ensured well. Especially, Ku'erchu Orchard Plant and Suirunleke Village and Mazhabake Village of Yaha, who are obviously affected by houses and attachments demolition, establish resettlement sites for the APs combining New Village Construction and arrange housing sites for the APs. Meanwhile, Ku'erchu Orchard Plant and Yaha Township take actions to solve the problem of water supply, electricity supply and communication supply in the resettlement sites with local governmental finance support; and raise the governmental subsidy standard for vulnerable groups and endow them priority in water and electricity use.

Table 3-3 External M&E for Resettlement Rehabilitation Plans

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>◇ Make RAP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compensation fees for land acquisition and houses and attachments demolition were not completely paid; and ● New houses were being built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Compensation fees for land acquisition and houses and attachments demolition were completely paid; ➢ New houses have been built but not completely, as attachments of some houses have not been built; and ➢ Vulnerable groups have been offered relevant or even necessary assistances by XCCAB, local governments and related departments, etc. 	<p>Take corresponding measures to restore the livelihood of the APs; and to guide the employment transference.</p>

3.1.3 Avoid or Mitigate Construction Disturbance and Impacts

38. In the project implementation period, the project construction may have different levels of negative effects to local ethnic minority along the expressway, including noise, residents travel, students' safety, local drainage systems damage caused surface water pollution, affecting the population's religious activities, the problem of construction site, site congestion and traffic accidents caused by vehicles and so on.

39. External M&E this time finds that construction units have taken measures to mitigate or eliminate construction-related disturbance and impact. Related measures are as follows:

40. (1) The construction units rationally arrange the construction time, primarily in the day; they try any best to avoid construction at night to prevent construction noisy impacts on local residents.

41. (2) In order to reduce the project construction on the impact of ethnic minority residents in travel, the construction units in key places such as mosques, shops, canals and roads along the route, set up warning signs with bilingual language.



Safety Signs (Chinese)



Safety Signs (bilingual language)

42. (3) External M&E this time finds that even though there is no school in the project-area, project unit, the local governments take measure to strengthen safety education for teachers and students nearby the project area. .

43. (4) The construction of project inevitable damage the local irrigation and drainage systems, which may pollute surface water. External M&E this time finds that the construction units have taken relevant measures to avoid such impact, presently water using of local residents is not affected.

44. Villagers of Kuduke Village of Yang Xia Town reflects the project construction destroy local irrigation system, and they demand to restore it as soon as possible. The construction unit commit restore it in 2010.



45. (5) External M&E this time finds there is no mosque affected.

46. (6) Majority of residents living along Ku'erle–Kuche expressway are ethnic minorities, while the workers of construction units are mainly Han People. With regard to ensure the project smooth construction, the construction units strengthen the education of customs and traditions of ethnic groups to workers of Han People and temporarily employ local ethnic groups. Up to external M&E this time, there is no contradiction induced by unawareness of ethnic groups' culture happened.

47. (7) External M&E this time finds that all contract sections appoint 2-3 safety supervisors and set up warning signs Presently, there is no traffic accident happened in the project area.

48. (8) During construction period, large-tonnage vehicles have damaged some local roads Construction units commit to restore the damaged roads as soon as possible after the project construction completion.

49. (9) Project construction possibly affect local traffic. Project construction units have taken relevant measures to guarantee local traffic safety, such as the construction materials is transported in regular times with avoiding affecting local traffic conditions.

Table 3-4 External M&E for Avoiding or Mitigating Construction Disturbance and Impacts

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Arranging regular and people-oriented working-hour and avoid bring troubles to local residents; ◇ Setting warning signs; ◇ Taking measures to	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	> Regular and people-oriented working-hour arrangement is make and well implemented; > Warning signs has been set up; > There is no school involved in the impacts induced project construction; > Irrigation facilities were	Some villagers of Kuduke Village reflect the linking lines construction damage local irrigation facilities and the construction unit commits to restore it as soon as possible; and There is no contradiction induced by the project

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>ensure students safety;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Rehabilitating irrigation and drainage facilities; ◇ Avoid working in Friday, which is an important regular day for Muslem; ◇ Strengthening the education of ethnic groups' customs and habits for workers; ◇ Appointing security supervisor, and setting up the warning lines, signing lamps; ◇ Restoring those damaged roads; and ◇ Avoiding working in the hot hours everyday. 		<p>damaged in Kuduke village of Luntai County and, presently, those facilities are preparing for restoration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ There is no Mosque involved in the impacts induced by the project construction presently; ➢ The education of ethnic groups' traditional customs has been strengthened in any available ways; ➢ Security supervisors have been appointed, and the warning lines, signing lamps have been set up; ➢ Construction units commit to restore the affected road when the project construction complete; and ➢ Construction units have tried their best to avoid working at the hot hour. 	<p>construction between local residents and workers.</p>

3.1.4 Avoid and Mitigate Obstructing Influence at Two Sides of Expressway

50. The restricted expressway will certainly result in some obstructing influence on living and production of minority residents nearby. The feasibility study has fully considered the potential barrier impact, the engineering units, the local people's governments, and its competent authorities, minority communities and their population, and other relevant parties, in consultation with the actual situation in the project, plan to set up 9 interchanges, 13 separated interchanges, 36 channels, 9km linking line, 3 overpasses, 70.2km attached road.

51. External M&E this time finds that: up to November 2009 contract A08 have been completed the water-stable layer and the asphalt surface layer. According to the statistics offered by project owner, bridges have completed about 64-99% and the

culvert has completed about 77%-100%.

Table 3-5 External M&E for Avoiding and Mitigating Obstructing Influence at Two Sides of Expressway

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ To build 9 Interchanges; ◇ 13 Separated Interchanges ◇ 36 Channels; ◇ 9 km of linking lines; ◇ 3 over-bridges; ◇ 70.2km of attached road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bridges completed 64% -99%, culverts complete 77% -100%. 	

52. Moreover, the construction unit, taking into accounts the impact of residents and agricultural machinery travels , the overpasses are built along the road. In Dunkuotan Town that construction unit has set up overpasses to facilitate the residents along the travel of the sidewalk and set up the bilingual warning signs.

53. In Yaha town, in order to eliminate the impacts on crops cultivation of local villagers, the construction unit specially builds overpasses for them, which is shown as the following photograph.



The Overpasses Being Built

3.1.5 Set up Bilingual Road Identification Signs

54. External M&E this time finds that local residents, particularly the drivers require bilingual warning signs. The construction units have set up a temporary bilingual warning signs in the project area. And the official warning signs will be set up after the road surface construction completion.

Table 3-6 External M&E for Setting up Bilingual Road Identification Signs

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Set bilingual warning signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary Bilingual road signs have been set up. 	Formal bilingual road signs will set after the construction completed

3.1.6 Ecological Environment Protection

55. The ecological environment along the expressway is easily affected. XCCAB and construction units have taken relevant measures to avoid the impacts on ecological environment and strengthen the education of environmental protection to workers.

56. XCCAB submitted ecological environment M&E report for the project in May 2009. According to requirement of ecological environmental management, XCCAB require construction units to carry out ecological environmental protection measures and set up warning signs in the area easily affected by environmental pollution. Up to external M&E this time, there is no grievance and appeal reported for environmental pollution.

Table 3-7 External M&E for Ecological Environment Protection

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Ecological environment protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out ecological and environmental protection education; and implement environment monitoring report. 	There is no eco-environmental damage event happened presently.

3.1.7 Recovery of Special Water Conservancy Facility

57. The construction unit selected the location of the bridge and culvert in line with the main spillway, in order to meet sudden torrential timely discharge. To alleviate pressure on the downstream flood control, reduce flooding, the construction units in

the decentralized construction of bridges and culverts along the road, diverting flood. But also take full account of sedimentation, according to the design depth of the corresponding hydrological do the work required.

58. External M&E this time finds that the project owner and construction units fully consult with local ethnic groups for measures of the recovery of special water conservancy facility to ensure well-cultivation of crops. Bridges completed 64% -99%, culverts complete 77% -100%. Dina River Bridge Contract Section the 540 meters beam erection continues.

Table 3-8 External M&E for Recovery of Special Water Conservancy Facility

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Restoration of water conservancy and other special facilities	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ Bridges completed 64% -99%, culverts complete 77% -100%. Dina River Bridge Contract Section the 540 meters beam erection continues.	

3.1.8 Protection of Public Sanitation and Health

59. During the phase of project construction, many a construction worker enters the project area, it is essential to take relevant measures to strengthen public sanitation.

60. With assistances of XCCAB and local governments, construction units mainly take the following measures.

61. (1) Provide construction workers with daily-using medicines and carry out simple body examination to them.

62. (2) In order to protect public sanitation of living sites of construction workers, construction units appoint special staffs to be responsible for disinfection and sterilization, such as sprinkling drugs wipe out mosquito, fly disinfestations, rodent and other drugs at subordinate staff's and construction's temporary residence places. This measure effectively controls infectious diseases. External M&E this time finds there is no food poisoning incidents and epidemic occurred presently.

63. (3) In order to guarantee food safety, construction units appoint special staffs to purchase fresh vegetable everyday from nearby market, which cannot only avoid food poisoning event happened, but also heighten income of local ethnic groups.

64. (4) Set up temporary sanitation station in the living area and conserve daily-using

medicines, including the treatment of a common cold, fever, inflammation, prevent diarrhea, bleeding and others. The sanitation station can take emergency measures to construction accidents and epidemic diseases for construction workers.

65. (5) External M&E this time is informed In Shanghu Village, the living area for construction workers of this contract section is located in the village south Gobi Desert, 4.5 km from the village; in Yangxia Town, the living area for construction workers of this contract section is located opposite the town government, from the village two kilometers. In Suirunleke Village, the living area for construction workers of this contract section leaves the village committee for a distance of 1.5 km.

66. Ku'erle City, Luntai County and Kuche County and the townships do a good job of AIDS prevention work. Relevant measures and programs are as follows:

67. In 2009, Government of Ku'erle City spend RMB 25,000 to propaganda AID/HIV prevention to local ethnic groups and floating people with assistance of local Construction Bureau and RMB 24,000 to do the propaganda work for Muslim with assistance of local National and Religious Affairs Bureau. Additionally, the Ku'erle local government issues relevant regulations to strengthen its measures.

68. Government of Luntai County sets up lead group of AID/HIV prevention work and makes a long-term plan. This county has applied a project loaned by World Bank in AID/HIV prevention. Meanwhile, this county strengthens the education of AID/HIV prevention to ethnic groups and floating people, esp. for the people living in construction area.

69. The measures taken by Government of Kuche County are similar to ones adopted by Luntai County, esp. this county provided local resident, majority of which are ethnic groups, with 270,000 condoms.



HIV Prevention Propaganda of Yaha Town

Table 3-9 External M&E for Protection of Public Sanitation and Health

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Take measures to examine the health of workers; ✧ Disinfect construction areas; ✧ Implement sanitation monitoring and management systems; ✧ Set up medicare agency in the construction areas; ✧ The living sites for workers should live certain distance from local residential sites; and ✧ Take measures to prevent AID/HIV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The construction units have appointed special staffs to be responsible for disinfection; ➤ The construction units buy fresh vegetables in usual times; ➤ The construction units have set up sanitation stations and purchase common medicines; ➤ The living sites for works keep 1.5-5km from local residential sites; and ➤ The propaganda for diseases prevention differ much among construction units. 	<p>There is no infectious disease, food poisoning, AID/HIV happened in the construction areas presently; and</p> <p>To further strengthen the propaganda of diseases prevention.</p>

3.1.9 Encourage Women to Participate in Policy-making

70. In order to assure women of ethnic groups in the project areas of enjoying equal socio-economic status and interests, XCCAB attached much importance on the interests of them when making EMDP and invite local Women's Federation to participate in the EMDP implementation. Meanwhile, construction units fully consider to employ local women to participate in the project construction to heighten their income and domestic status.

71. Additionally, women of ethnic groups have been offered technical training during the phase of project construction.

72. (1) Women of ethnic groups of Shanghu Village are offered the technical training in pear cultivation, needlework and waving carpet, while the ones of Ku'erchu Orchard Farm are offered cultivation for pear, cotton and vegetable, etc. Meanwhile, there are 4 women of this two place involved in temporary employment.

73. (2) Thousands of women of ethnic groups of Luntai County are supplied with technical training presently, which is organized by local labor force resource administration department. There are 5 women of Kuduke Village and 1 woman of Nuoqiaoka Village involved in temporary employment.

74. (3) Kuche County actively promotes women to participate in the project construction. External M&E this time finds that there are 8 women of Suirunleke Village of Yaha Town involved in temporary employment. I

Table 3-10 External M&E for Encouraging Women to Participate in Policy-making

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Encourage women's participation and decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project owners, construction units and local governments took much attention to the views of women during the phase of making EMDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some women find temporary work at construction areas. 	Some women do not like involving in temporary employment as they have to take care of children and the old and do the housework.

Local resident interview

Time: January 7, 2010

Interviewees: Mary Wood, Uygur, female

Content: women's employment

1. Please describe your family situation?

My family has seven people, parents, husband and three children. Home land is not a lot, mostly planted orchards, the annual income of around 20,000 yuan. The older children study at university, the annual tuition fees to 6,000 yuan, the other two children's school fees to 1,500 yuan.

2. What the time and income of your work in the construction camps?

I have done in the construction camps estimated 6 months, the daily income is 60 yuan. My main work at the site is responsible for cooking vegetables. 8 am to go to work every day, 7 pm work over. I am responsible for the rice done, and the rest of the time can allocate myself.

3. What do you think the project adversely affected?

Generally speaking, the project is certainly conducive to the development of our Luntai County, but the construction will still cause some aspects of the impact. For example, when children go to school on the passing along of construction, it is difficult to ensure complete safety issues, as well as elderly and young children is easy to break into the construction zone. There is a construction affected the village irrigation canals, some orchards can not be timely irrigation.

4. Do you think land acquisition demolition impact on your life?

Our family does not involve land acquisition, mainly housing demolition. House demolition of the small size does not affect the living. Behind the house with the compensation money, built a bungalow.

3.1.10 Support for Vulnerable Groups

75. With regard to eliminate impacts on vulnerable groups, governments of Ku'erle City, Luntai County and Kuche County have taken relevant assistance measures.

76. 1) There are 2 vulnerable HHs of Shanghu Village which affected land acquisition by the project. Shanghu village actively consult with the construction unit to address the temporary employment in vulnerable families, at present two families have two people participate in the project. Ku'erchu Orchard Farm for minimal needs households, households enjoying five guarantees, and people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, the status of money to building free of charge, farmers could build houses. In consultation with the construction unit, at present the affected vulnerable groups have been three people engaged in temporary work at the construction site, the daily wage is RMB 80.

77. 2) In Kuduke village of Yangxia Town of Luntai County, the support measures for vulnerable groups are: government of Yangxia County set up a special registration of labor office. Presently, there are 18 people arranged to be involved in temporary employment, the wage of them is RMB 80-100 per capita;

78. 3) In Suirunleke village of Yaha Town of Kuche County, the support measures for vulnerable groups are: supplying vulnerable HHs with technical training in agricultural production and commend 2 ones involved in temporary employment.

Table 3-11 External M&E for Supporting Vulnerable Groups

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Support for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supply housing sites for them free of charge; and ● Actively consult with construction units to strengthen temporary employment opportunities for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some vulnerable groups have been offered certain assistances by construction owners and construction units. 	XCCAB planned to spend RMB 100 million in labor forces training, including RMB 139,200 of employment training and RMB 283,000 of vulnerable assistances.

3.1.11 Grave Movement and Relocation

79. External M&E this time finds that all the grave affected by the project belong to

Han People but not ethnic groups. All the graves have been paid compensation fund and relocated.

Table 3-12 External M&E for Grave Movement and Relocation

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>◇ Unify compensation standards for graves and select a place ,dry and easy to resettle the graves</p>	<p>● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.</p>	<p>➤ compensation for 500 Yuan, and moved to a new cemetery; ➤ The compensation standard is RMB 500 for one tomb, and all graves have been resettled.</p>	

3.2 Strengthening Measures

3.2.1 Tree Planting and Greening

80. Up to external M&E this time, XCCAB has paid forest vegetation recovery fund to Forestry Administration Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region according to “the Report on Application for Forest Vegetation Payments of Ku’erle-Kuche Expressway” and “Forest Law”.

81. XCCAB plans to consult with the local governments and relevant departments to optimize greening plan, with RMB 1.928 million forest vegetation restoration fund to recovery 482mu forest land. The plan fully consider the interests of ethnic groups, which will be implemented in the villages of ethnic groups to the greatest extent and involve local ethnic groups in temporary employment.

Table 3-13 External M&E for Tree Planting and Beautification

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>◇ Greening</p>	<p>● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.</p>	<p>➤ Related fund for greening has been paid to relevant forestry administration departments. XCCAB plans to consult with the local governments and relevant departments to optimize greening plan, with RMB 1.928 million forest</p>	<p>Residents have no objection; and The next step to develop new green plan.</p>

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
		vegetation restoration fund to recovery 482mu forest land.	

3.2.2 Farmland Reclamation

82. Up to external M&E this time, XCCAB has paid farmland reclamation fund of RMB 1.514 million to National Land and Resource Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region XCCAB plans to consult with the local governments and relevant departments to optimize farmland reclamation,

Table 3-14 External M&E for Farmland Reclamation

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Farmland reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> XCCAB has paid farmland reclamation fund of RMB 1.514 million to National Land and Resource Department of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. 	The greening plan will be furthered perfected.

3.2.3 Promoting Development of Tourism Industry

83. Bayinguole Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture and Aksu Prefecture have full tourism resources, which are blocked by un-convenience traffic, un-effective marketing strategy and propagandas, etc..

84. In order to better develop tourism, the governments of Ku'erle and Luntai plan to take use of the opportunity of the project, and take the positive appropriate measures.

85. (1) Setting up tourism signs along the expressway.

86. (2) Strengthen tourism propagandas. Ku'erle City strengthens to propaganda tourism resources with internets, tourism handbooks and posters. Luntai County is full of tourism resources. Government of this county has made a plan from 2006 to 2020 to propaganda its tourism resources to form Luntai County oriented tourism lines. In June, 2008, Tourism Bureau of Kuche County issued the handbook of A Guide to Kuche County Tourism and planned to distribute it to all Service Stations of Ku'erle-Kuche Expressway, hotels and travel agencies.

87. (3) Tourism resources are Introduced with various ways.

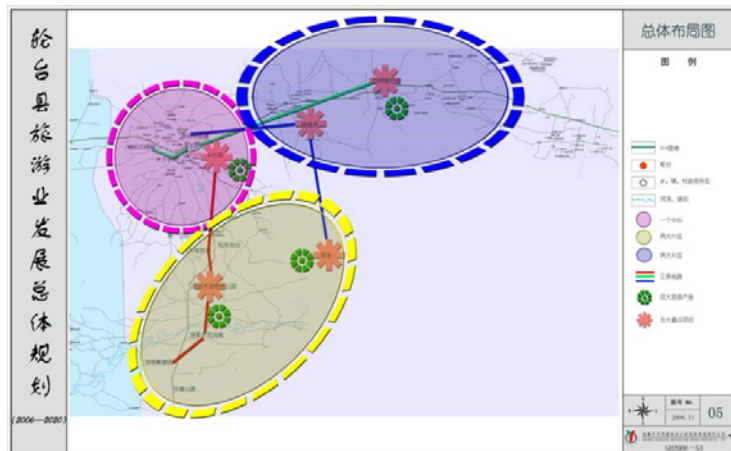
Promotional site : <http://www.xjkc.gov.cn/structure/cyqc/hoste> (KuChe)

http://www.xjlt.gov.cn/Category_710/index.aspx (LunTtai)

<http://bsdt.xjbz.gov.cn/index.asp?nbid=37&followid=8&nb=> Tourism Services
(BaZhou)

<http://www.xjbz.gov.cn/jrbz/xbzg/index.htm> (BaZhou)

<http://www.xjkel.gov.cn/structure/gzfw/gzfwlb?url=indexCategory.jsp&id=36&sty=yellow&jump=/structure/gzfw/gzfwlb> (Ku'erle)



Luntai County tourism development plan

Table 3-15 External M&E for Promoting Development of Tourism Industry

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Setting up guiding signs for tourism site; ◇ Propaganda ethnic groups culture; ◇ Compile the handbook for local tourism sites; and ◇ Introduce local tourism sites through internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some propagandas measures had been taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All the measures for tourism propagandas have been taken by local governments and construction units except for setting up guiding signs. 	<p>The guiding signs will be set up when the expressway is completely constructed.</p>

3.2.4 Offer Technical Training for Planting and Breeding

88. It is found that the relevant labor force departments of local governments have adopted the relevant measures to provide the villagers with technical training, such as stockbreeding, crops cultivation and driving, etc.

89. 1) In 2009, the content of technical training Shanghun Town of Ku'erle City provided to local residents is: crops cultivation, stockbreeding, restaurant services, driving, welding, electricians, locomotive maintenance and computers capacity, etc. Meanwhile, government of the town actively commands qualified labor force to be employed or offers them employment opportunities.

90. For example, In 2009, Ku'erchu Orchard Farm actively organizes production skills training and improve the level of the production and operation management. During the phase, there are 1500 person-times (including 99 APs of the project) accepting technical training in agricultural production or un-agricultural production. Especially, Ku'erchu Orchard Farm invites experts to guild pear cultivation for local residents. Meanwhile, government of the unit commands qualified labor force to be employed or offers them employment opportunities.

91. 2) From December 2008 to March 2009, Luntai County has conducted vocational skills training for 4363 people. It includes computers, sewing, Chinese cooking, farm machinery repair, motorcycle maintenance, vehicle driving, commodity marketing staff, electricians, welding, beauty salons, appliance repair, construction workers etc. Presently, there are 2177 local residents participated in Chinese language training.

92. For example, there are 832 person-times of Qunbake Town accepting technical training and there are 1087 local residents commanded to be employed by Yisu Industry Zone, local hotels, Hongtai Cotton Machining Group and security companies, etc. Presently, there are 59 APs of ethnic groups offered technical training and employment opportunities.

93. 3) In Kuche County there are 4705 labor forces offered technical training in electricians, kotelshchik, driving, computer, construction skills, cooking, embroidery, and weaving carpets, etc. Especially, Yaha Town invites experts to guide crops cultivation for local residents. Meanwhile, government of the town commands qualified labor force to be employed or offers them employment opportunities. Presently, there are 19 APs of ethnic groups offered technical training and employment opportunities.

Table 3-16 External M&E for Offering Technical Training for Planting and Breeding

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Offer	● The APs asked	➤ A part of APs	Strengthen technical

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
technical training for the APs.	for technical training.	have been offered technical training; and ➤ A part of APs have been offered temporary employment opportunities.	training for the APs.

3.2.5 Develop and Strengthen Bilingual Education

94. Local education administration department further develop and strengthen bilingual education, train a variety of bilingual teachers, to meet the needs of social and economic development.

95. 1) During the phase of project implementation, students of pre-school, primary and secondary schools of Ku'erle City accept bilingual education are increased to 71.8% of total ethnic students, of which growth rate is 8.8% than the one of 2008. The "bilingual" teachers of ethnic groups increased from 24% in 2008 to 33% in 2009.

96. 2) At present, the Luntai County schools carry out "bilingual" education, there are 189 bilingual-education classes, 5311 of minority students accept "bilingual" education, accounting for 42% of minority students. Among them, "bilingual" preschool is 76, 2181 ethnic minority children accept the "bilingual" education, achieve pre-school "bilingual" education coverage to every village of; primary first and second grade achieve "bilingual" teaching, "bilingual" class is 101,2653 ethnic minority pupils accept the "bilingual" education; in junior high school, "bilingual" class is 12, 477 ethnic minority high school students accept the "bilingual" education.

97. 3) In Kuche County, there is currently 1080 bilingual teachers, 148 teachers in the Han bilingual education in China language school. China language schools also offer bilingual classes. Class number is 717; its primary school classes are 654, middle school classes are 63, high school classes are 1. There are 28533 students, of which 26012 are primary school students, 2521 are middle school students, and 38 are high school students. Bilingual primary school classes have been opened to the fifth grade, up to third year.

Table 3-17 External M&E for Developing and Strengthening Bilingual Education

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
◇ Strengthen bilingual education.	● Not concerned in the last monitoring.	➤ Education sector have paid more attention to bilingual education.	

3.2.6 Provide Bilingual Interpreters in Construction Units

98. In order to ensure well coordination and communication with local ethnic groups, construction units employ 2-3 interpreters presently..

Table 3-18 External M&E for Providing Bilingual Interpreters in Construction Units

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>◇ The construction unit shall employ interpreters.</p>	<p>● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.</p>	<p>➤ 2 or 3 interpreters have been employed by each construction unit.</p>	

3.3 Beneficial Measures Plan

3.3.1 Use Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

99. Based on the survey of the construction unit, it is found that construction units fully use local soil, sand, stone, cement and lime and other building materials, which should meet the requirements of project construction. This cannot only save costs of construction materials, but also heighten domestic income of local residents and win their support for the project.

100. Meanwhile, construction units try their best to make local transportation resources involved in the project construction, which cannot only promote local transportation development, but also increase the income of local residents involved.



Construction Site Along the Expressway

Table 3-19 External M&E for Using Local Building Materials and Transportation Resources

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
✧ Use local building materials and transportation resources.	● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.	➤ The measures of EMDP have been well taken.	The contractor is not currently accounting the quantities of building materials.

3.3.2 Absorb Local Labor Force

101. During the phase of project construction, construction units temporarily employ local residents. When non-technical workers are in employment, under the same conditions, ethnic minorities and women would like to be given priority. The construction units have taken the following measures:

- Provide them with a pre-job safety education and simple skills training;
- Accordance with the schedule requirements, sign the temporary employment agreement with them;
- Accordance with the type of work, the wage of workers is RMB 60 to RMB 80 per capita one;

102. 1) External M&E this time finds that 12 villagers of the ShangHu were involved in temporary employment for 2 months, the daily wage of them is RMB 60-RMB 80. Generally, each villager could earn RMB 4,000. In Ku'erchu Orchard Farm, there were 9 local residents involved in temporary employment for 3-4 months, and the daily wage of them is RMB 60- RMB 100. Generally, each villager could earn RMB 5,000 to RMB 10,000.

103. 2) In Kuduke Village of Yangxia Town of Luntai County, there were 18 local residents involved in temporary employment for 6 months, and the daily wage of them is RMB 80. Generally, each villager could earn RMB 10,000.

104. 3) In Sunrunleke Village of Yaha Town of Kuche County, there were 15 local residents involved in temporary employment for 2 months, and the daily wage of them is RMB 80. Generally, each villager could earn RMB 3,000.

Table 3-20 External M&E for Absorbing Local Labor Force

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>◇ Employ local labor forces.</p>	<p>● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.</p>	<p>➤ Some local labor forces have been involved in temporary employment and their livelihoods are improved more or less.</p>	

Interview with SuiErLiKe villagers of Yaha town of Kuche County

Time : January 7, 2010

Interview object : NuoEr.Maimaiti、 Uygur, male

Interview content : working conditions of local labor in construction site

1、 Please tell us about the basic situation of your family.

My family is 4 people, My wife is at home, two children are going to school. Older boy is 16 years old, studying at Yaha high school, younger children is studying at Yaha primary school, two children spend 500 Yuan on reading one year. we have four acres land, Crop is mainly cotton and wheat, but also walnuts and Bai Xing. Year's farm income is estimated at around 10,000 Yuan. We have two houses, one house was sold this year ,I bought a farm vehicles, I earned 6,000 Yuan that is estimated this year by transportation.

2、 What is the recovery of your household income after land acquisition ?

After land requisition, the orchard area is reduced by 1.3 acres, which has a certain impact on my family's income. In order to seize this opportunity of building highway, I bought a truck this year, I worked for 2 months on the site , the daily revenue is estimated at 150-200 Yuan. , there are three people like me in the village, we engaged in highway transport of farm truck drivers , as long as the weather is good ,we almost have work every day .

3、 Why did you choose to engage in the transport?

We have many houses that are unoccupied, then I sold them, and bought buy a car. During the construction period, I make a lot of money at least. Later I can use my car to help villagers to transport pear to the county or city. Engaging in the transport can protect the family income.



Interview with Nuoer.maimaiti (right)

Interviews with KuEr Chu horticulture field villagers of Korla

Time : January 5, 2010

Interview object : AKeMu , Uygur, male

Interview content :

1、 Please tell us about the basic situation of your family.

Our family has five people, father, wife and two children. Father is a retired worker; the monthly retirement income is more than 1500 Yuan. Two children are in school, the estimated annual cost is about 2,000 Yuan. We have relocated into new homes.

2、 How is your family income?

I have 10 acres land, all is pear. We removed the house during the high-speed road building period, did not involve land acquisition. Now that there is nothing at home in the season, I went to the site to look for some things to do. If I can work every day, I can earn 1,600 Yuan a month. Some women are also in the workplace in horticultural farms; their wages are the same to me.

3、 Is your attitude for building high-speed ?

I am very supportive of this project; it can make our pear sales faster and more welcomed by the market. But at the moment we have a certain right, including travel, security and other considerations. We are worried about the road congestion and road safety issues caused by construction in major holidays and cotton harvest season.

4、 Did you participate in trainings horticulture field organized ? Did construction unit held training for you?

I have participated in the trainings horticultural field organized, mainly on the cultivation of pear. However, there were not trainings about working on the construction site, I was working at the construction site, and I am responsible for mixing, which does not require training. The construction has conducted safety.



Interview with Akemu

3.3.3 Offer Employment Opportunity in Service Trade

105. During the phase of project construction, many a work enters the project area, which brings well opportunities for local tertiary industry development, for example, Income of some restaurants near Suirunleke Village of Yaha Township of Kuche County has been increased more or less.

SuiErLiKe Village Interview of Yaha Town

Interview time: January 8, 2009

Interview object: Abuliejiang.lizi

Interview content :the operating condition of Abuliejiang.lizi's restaurant during the high-speed construction

1、 Is your restaurant business mainly for local or outsider?

My restaurant business is mainly for outsiders, they are field passing truck drivers, but also libraries - libraries high-speed transport drivers. If I it run across rainy day, they came to my restaurant for dinner, drink.

2、 How is the of your home income affected during highway construction?

Our family hotel away from the toll station in Kuche Yaha is only 500 meters , along the drivers have been here for rest and meals, the annual revenue is estimated around 15,000 Yuan. Since the library - library high-speed construction, more people come to our family hotel to eat. I have earned 5,000 Yuan in the past two months.

3、 Is your attitude for building high-speed ?

For us, we are certainly for road construction. Highway construction can better promote economic development in Kuche, in particular the tourism resources of Kuche county. Our house is in the south of the road, do not involved in land acquisition and relocation. When highway is completed, the vehicle will be increased, our customers is certainly more numerous.

4、 What do you concern for the construction of highway ?

I am worried that the problem has the following aspects: First, for the national folklore , they generally are worried that foreign workers (especially the Han People) go to their hotel, they do not know their customs when eating, which may be offensive to their customs; second for health, during the highway construction and the highway operation period, there will be a large number of visitors to local, they are bringing economic benefits to the local , at the same time may cause some infectious diseases, in particular the large number of foreign workers enter local, the possibility of epidemic diseases will increase, they generally expressed concern.

Table 3-21 External M&E for Offer Employment Opportunity in Service Industry

Planned Measures	M&E Last Time Found	M&E This Time Found	Remarks
<p>◇ The opportunities of tertiary industry, such as restaurant, catering and hotel, shall be increased during the phase of project construction.</p>	<p>● The planned measures were not implemented as the two sub-projects had been in the phase of preparation but not started for construction.</p>	<p>➤ Income of some restaurants near Suirunleke Village of Yaha Township of Kuche County has been increased more or less.</p>	

B Local road minority plan of Qiemo County

Table 3-22 Matrix Table for Qiemo County EMDP Implementation

No.	Summary of Measures	Budget (RMB 10,000)	Fund Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Monitoring indicators	M&E This Time Found
A. Mitigation Measures to Address Negative Impacts & Social Risks							
A1	Erect Bilingual Warning Signs to guarantee the safety of local residents and their livestock	19	Project investment for the project construction and installation	XCCAB,,project contractors and local governments	2008-2010	Traffic accident frequency in a year in the project construction area; and The times of traffic security education given to teachers and students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Up to M&E this time, the construction units have set up warning signs in dangerous road sections, and there is no traffic accident happened presently; and ● Aoyiyayilake Town and Aqiang Town have not organized traffic safety education for local residents but not just specially for teachers and students .
A2	Mitigate impacts induced by project construction on local environment/ public health	57.5	Contracts of project contractors	XCCAB, project contractors and the governments of project township	2008-2010	No. & type of complaints from locals about project construction; Incidence/type of disease; and Awareness of project construction workers of local ethnic minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no grievance and appeal happened as local residents believe the project will bring much benefit for them; ● There is no industry pollution in the two towns as there is no industry in the two towns whose altitude is above 3,500km. Local residents usually suffer from heart diseases;

No.	Summary of Measures	Budget (RMB 10,000)	Fund Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Monitoring indicators	M&E This Time Found
						cultural practices.	<p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction units educate workers of customs and traditional cultures of local ethnic groups before they entered the project area. Up to M&E this time, there is no contradiction related happened.
E1	Employ local labor force to participate in the project	32	Contracts of project contractors	XCCAB and project contractors	2008-2010	No. & average wages of workers by sex and skill category; and Increase in no. of hotels & restaurants during project construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economy of Aoyiyayilake Town and Aqiang Town is stockbreeding-oriented. Labor forces of the two towns are so limited that few of them have willingness to participate in the project construction though construction units commit to offer certain temporary employment opportunities to local residents; and Tertiary industry of the two towns is less-developed. During the phase of project construction, local restaurants and hotels are not obviously increased.

E

No.	Summary of Measures	Budget (RMB 10,000)	Fund Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Monitoring indicators	M&E This Time Found
E2	Promote local development of animal husbandry	20	Development fund of the Eleventh five-year plan	Stockbreeding Administration Bureau, XCCAB and township governments.	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ No. and type of livestock per household; and ◇ Average livestock prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Up to the end of 2007, amount of livestock on hand of Aoyiyayilake Town and Aqiang Town is respectively 42255 and 37032. The livestock, based on the principle of sheep, is usually sold to Hetian Prefecture and Kashi Prefecture; and ● The price of one sheep is RMB 300 to RMB 800 based on the weight.
E3	Promote women's participation in construction projects	0.6	Development fund of the Eleventh five-year plan	Women's Federations, XCCAB, project townships governments & village committees	2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women trained; Number/average wage of women employed in project construction; and Number of women employed and their average wage during project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presently, Women's Federation of Qiemo County is coordinating governments of the two towns to organize local ethnic women to participate in the technical training of weaving carpet. Up to external M&E this time, there are about 40 women offered such technical training. Those women hope to sell their carpet to other places after the project completion; and ● As local women are used to homework and planting crops but not like going outside for temporary

No.	Summary of Measures	Budget (RMB 10,000)	Fund Source	Agencies Involved	Timing	Monitoring indicators	M&E This Time Found
							employment, there is no women participate in the project construction though construction units commit to offer certain temporary employment opportunities to local women.
E4	Technical training	2	Development fund of the Eleventh five-year plan	XCCAB and the governments of project townships	2008-2010	Local people trained (by gender); Types of training & local evaluation of usefulness; and Total fund using in technical training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presently, there are about 250 residents of the two towns offered technical training for stockbreeding, which is organized by Qimo County and governments of the two towns; and ● With stockbreeding technical training, the amount of livestock on hand of the two towns is increased.

4 Institutional Capacity Assessment

4.1 Institutional setting and changes

106. In order to ensure Ke'erle -Kuche expressway projects successfully carried out, construction units and the city (county) Government has set up necessary body coordinate implement, coordinate and monitor for EMDP. The institutions set up for Ku'erle -Kuche expressway ethnic minority development as follow:

- (1) XCD;
- (2) XCCAB;
- (3) Ku'erle-Kuche Expressway Coordination Office;
- (4) Municipalities (counties) Coordinating Leading Group;
- (5) Relevant bureaus, and offices in the cities and counties;
- (6) Township Working Group;
- (7) The village committee and villagers groups; and
- (8) External M&E Agency (NRCR).

The implementation organization of EMDP is show in chart 18.

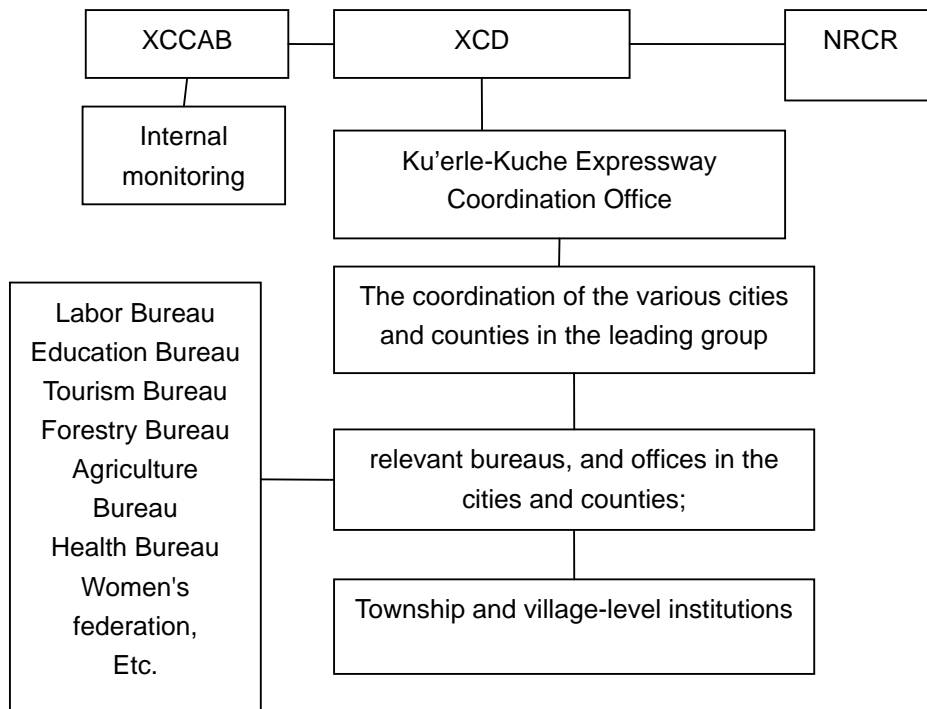


Chart 4-1 Minority Development Plan Organization

107. Ethnic minority autonomous development agencies and municipalities (counties) of minority personnel development agencies, see Tables 26 and 27.

Table 4-1 Staff List of Communication Administrative Institutions

No.	Name	Institution	Post	Telephone
1	Xu Xiaoli	Land and Resource Department of XUAR	Chief of Construction-used Land Department	0991-263945
2	Zhang Wei	Land and Resource Department of XUAR	Official of Construction-used Land Department	0991-2693195
3	Liu Zhicai	Center for Land Acquisition Affairs	Secretary	0991-8815658
4	Wang Jianglin	Center for Land Acquisition Affairs	Section Chief	0991-8816011
5	Hao Yongfeng	XCCAB	Vice Chief	0991-5283090
6	Li Xin	XCCAB	Chief of Land Acquisition-constructed Department	0991-5283351
7	Wang Hu	XCCAB	Official of Land Acquisition-constructed Department	0991-5283008

Table 4-2 List of Project Coordination Leading Groups of Relevant City

City	Duty	Name	Institution	Post
Ku'erle City	Team Leader	Zhou Zhongyu	Land and Resource Bureau of Bayiguole Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture	Chief
	Vice Team Leader	Liu Zhicai	Land and Resource Department of XUAR	Chairman of Center for Land Acquisition Affairs
		Du Yutian	Land and Resource Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps-Second Division	Chief

City	Duty	Name	Institution	Post
	Staff	Zhang Yujiang	Land and Resource Bureau of Ku'erle City	Chief
		Wu Maier	Communication Bureau of Ku'erle City	Chief
		Gao Yu	Land and Resource Bureau of Ku'erle City	examine team leader
		Wu Siman	Communication Bureau of Ku'erle City	Vice Chief
		Li Wenli	Land and Resource Bureau of Bayiguole Mongolia Autonomous Prefecture	Office director
		Yao Jianzhong	Land and Resource Bureau of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps-Second Division	Section Chief
		Wen Zeliang	Ku'erchu Orchard Plant	Party Secretary
		Ge Yawei	Ku'erchu Orchard Plant	Vice Chief
Luntai County	Team Leader	Xu Weidong	People's Government of Luntai County	Executive Vice Chief
	Vice Team Leader	Amukemu Aiyiti	People's Government of Luntai County	Vice Chief
		Tuerxun	Communication Bureau	Chief
	Staff	Wang Yichang	Land and Resource Bureau	Chief
		Wumai'er Aimaiti	Civil Administration Bureau	Chief
		Tudi A'muti	Forestry Administration Bureau	Chief
		Wang Yuliang	Water Conservation Bureau	Chief
		Shamushake	Pasturage and Veterinarian Administration Bureau	Chief
		Aimudula	Grassland Station of Pasturage and Veterinarian Administration Bureau	Chief

City	Duty	Name	Institution	Post
		Ku'erban Keremu	Yeyungou Township	Chief
		Aili Aihaiti	Chedaya Township	Chief
		Aihemaiti Maimaiti	Tierekebazha Township	Chief
		Alimu Rexiti	Yangxia Town	Chief
		Aierwa'er Abulizi	Ta'erlake Township	Chief
		Amanguli Aizezi	Akesala Township	Chief
		Tuohuti Mamuti	Luntai Town	Chief
		Alimu Aizezi	Ha'erbake Township	Chief
		Zhake Simayi	Qunbake Town	Chief
		Wusiman Zhayiti	Orchard Land Plant	Chief
Kuche County	Team Leader	Yusupujiang Maimaiti	People's Government of Kuche County	Chief
	Vice Team Leader	Zhang Xinjian	People's Government of Kuche County	Vice Secretary of Kuche County
		Liang Fengjian	People's Government of Kuche County	Vice Secretary of Kuche County
		Peng Gang	People's Government of Kuche County	Executive Vice Chief
		Wang Liqun	Agricultural Bureau	Chief
	Staff	Zhang Wenyuan	People's Government of Kuche County	Official Director of Government Office
		Hu Yongbing	Financial Bureau	Chief
		Maimaitiming Abulizi	People's Government of Kuche County	Official Director of Government Office
		Litipu Zhayi'er	Supervisory Bureau	Chief
		Zhang Xinjiang	Land and Resource Bureau	Chief
		Qing Shiwu	Communication Bureau	Vice Chief
		Du Xuefu	Forest Administration Bureau	Vice Chief
		Aibibula Simayi	Stockbreeding	Chief

City	Duty	Name	Institution	Post
			Administration Bureau	
		Li Jinzhu	Water Conservancy Bureau	Chief
		Kong Laijun	Construction Bureau	Chief
		Dai Huizhou	Plan Bureau	Chief
		Wang Xinping	Public Security Bureau	Vice Chief
		Fu Jianmin	Grassland Station	Chief
		Abulimiti Kade'er	People's Government of Yixihala Township	Chief
		Aierken Yasheng	People's Government of Yuqiweisitang township	Chief
		Abulaiti Shabi'er	People's Government of Yaha township	Chief
		Aibaidula Kadi'er	People's Government of Wuzun township	Chief
		Aizezi Yaseng	Er'batai Farm	Chief

4.2 Institutional Capacities Assessment

108. In order to ensure the smooth progress of the work of EMDP, under the supervision and coordination of XCD and XCCAB, local governments to actively implement minority development plan. XCCAB's main function is to organize and coordinate the relationship between the various levels of local bureaus, and offices to oversee implementation of the plan of minorities. Currently, XCCAB have 7members. External M&E this time finds that the XCCAB attaches great importance to the implementation of the EMDP, strengthen communication between related institutions.

109. At all levels of local bureaus and offices (Education Bureau, Health Bureau, Tourism Bureau, women's federations, and labor bureaus) are main parts of the EMDP implement. Counties and cities to set up working group, county head is leader, relevant bureaus and offices' Secretary as members. All team have 10-15 members. External M&E this time finds that all cities and counties is ongoing implement of the EMDP, all levels of local government have a deep knowledge and rich experience about EMDP.

110. Project-affected towns along the expressway set up a work team, mayor is the leader, the secretary of the affected villages as members of the working group. External M&E this time finds that towns and villages in the transfer of labor and support for vulnerable groups has played a very important role.

4.3 Internal Monitoring

111. External M&E this time finds that the initial internal monitoring mechanisms have established. XCCAB and the county government PMO regular supervise and monitor the implementation of EMDP, including tasks, implementation schedules, the completion of the planned target. Issues and recommendations identified in the monitoring process record in the monitoring report, and take the form of oral and written report the monitor situation circular regularly. In case of major events, the joint meeting will be held timely to solve problems.

5 Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusions

112. (1) The EMDP implementation has been wholly implemented. The project owners, local government and relevant department are actively taking measures to minimize negative impacts on local ethnic groups and ensure them benefit from the project, such as temporary employment opportunities, technical training, assistance for new houses construction, minimizing construction impacts, setting up temporary warning signs and assistance for bilingual education, etc.

113. (2) Local ethnic groups welcome the project construction. With field study, external M&E agency finds that although the project unavoidably bring resettlement impacts on local residents, the project still bring benefits to locality, such as improving local travel conditions, promoting agricultural development and employment and heightening women's status, etc.

114. (3) The project construction provides temporary employment opportunities to local ethnic groups and the entrance of many a work promote the development of local tertiary industry, such as restaurant and catering, etc. With investigation and interview, the income of local ethnic minorities is raised more or less during the phase of project construction.

115. (4) Local governments are implementing policies of technical training for labor forces, relieving poverty and promoting employment. Up to external M&E this time, Ku'erle City, Luntai County and Kuche County have taken relevant measures to supply the ethnic groups near the project area with technical training, bilingual education and tourism development.

116. (5) XCCAB takes much importance on the EMDP implementation. This agency actively coordinates and consults with local governments to solve the problems of the EMDP implementation and assure the EMDP of being well implemented.

5.2 Suggestions

117. (1) External M&E agency suggests the project owners establish coordination system for the EMDP implementation. Up to external M&E this time, as some departments of local governments have not realized the importance of the EMDP, the project owner should further coordinate with local governments and construction units to establish related coordination system for the EMDP implementation to ensure ethnic groups effectively benefit from the project.

118. (2) External M&E agency suggests the project owner further improve internal M&E system, which should cover the content of project progress, quality assessment and fund payment, etc. Take temporary employment for example, the internal M&E system should establish file management sub-system to monitor the number of employed local workers, the condition of purchasing local construction materials and the number of local labor force involved in technical training, etc.

119. (3) External M&E agency suggests the project owner coordinate with local governments to further improve grievance and appeal system. The grievance and appeal system should cover project construction, sanitation service, temporary employment, etc, which can effectively protect rights of ethnic groups and ensure their benefits.

120. (4) External M&E agency suggests the construction units take further relevant measures in the next year, such as timely setting up official bilingual warning signs, paying compensation fund for irrigation facilities and assisting to restore those affected irrigation facilities, etc.