

Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan

Project Number: 48468-001
November 2016

People's Republic of China: Guizhou High Efficiency
Water Utilization Demonstration in Rocky
Desertification Area Project

Nayong County

Prepared by the Guizhou provincial government for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 23 November 2016)

Currency unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.1451
\$1.00	=	CNY6.8883

ABBREVIATIONS

ACWF	–	All China Women's Federation
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CAB	–	Civil Affairs Bureau
CDC	–	Center for Disease Control
EB	–	Education Bureau
EMRAO	–	Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Office
EMSDP	–	Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan
GAP	–	gender action plan
GPG	–	Guizhou provincial government
GPMO	–	Guizhou project management office
HH	–	household
LAR	–	land acquisition and resettlement
M&E	–	monitoring and evaluation
NCG	–	Nayong county government
PMO	–	Project management office
SCO	–	Street committee office
TO	–	Township office
WCB	–	Water conservancy Bureau

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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**ADB Loan: Guizhou High Efficiency Water Utilization Demonstration
in Rocky Desertification Area Project**

Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan for Nayong County

(Final ADB review version)

Nayong County People's Government

October 2016

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND MEASURES

ACWF	All China Women's Federation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CAB	Civil Affairs Bureau
CDC	Center for Disease Control
DPA	Direct Project Area
EB	Education Bureau
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMRAO	Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Office
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMSDP	Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan
FB	Forest Bureau
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GPG	Guizhou Provincial Government
GPMO	Guizhou Project Management Office
HHs	Households
IPA	Indirect Project Area
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LSSB	Labor and Social Security Bureau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCG	Nayong County Government
NPMO	Nayong Project Management Office
PAO	Poverty Alleviation Office
PIC	Project Implementation Consultants
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
PPMS	Project Performance Monitoring System
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRC	Peoples Republic of China
PSA	Poverty and Social Analysis
RP	Resettlement Plan
SCO	Street Committee Office
SD	Sanitation Department
TO	Township Office
WCB	Water Conservancy Bureau

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COMMITMENT LETTER OF THE EMSDP

Dear Asian Development Bank:

To improve the livelihoods of people living in rocky desertification areas in Guizhou and replicate high efficiency water utilization for rocky desertification management in Guizhou, the Guizhou Provincial Government (GPG) has decided to construct Guizhou High Efficiency Water Utilization Demonstration in Rocky Desertification Area Project, covering Anlong and Nayong Counties. GPG will apply a proportion of ADB financing via Ministry of Finance to cover part of engineering costs. Accordingly, the Project will be implemented in compliance with ADB social safeguard policies. The various basic construction documents and project construction land use has obtained or will get approval from relevant department of GPG. It is planned that the Pingshan Reservoir and Water Transfer Facility Component construction will start in December 2016 and complete in April 2020. Nayong County Project Management Office in association with the ADB PPTA Social Development Specialists has prepared this Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan (EMSDP) for Nayong County.

The EMSDP fully complies with requirements of the relevant laws, regulations and policies of People's Republic of China, Guizhou Provincial Government and Nayong County Government (NCG) as well as complies with ADB's safeguard policy statement (2009).

Nayong County Government and Nayong Project Management Office (NPMO) hereby affirm the contents of this EMSDP prepared dated in October 2016 and ensures that the EMSDP will be implemented as stipulated according to the principles. NPMO under NCG was authorized as the responsible agency to manage the implementation of the Project and related ethnic minority and social development activities.



Nayong County Government
Chair of Nayong County ADB Loan Project Leading Group

October 2016

ETHNIC MINORITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NAYONG COUNTY

1. Introduction

This Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan (EMSDP) has been prepared to ensure that ethnic minority people and other vulnerable groups are able to benefit equally from the Guizhou High Efficiency Water Utilization Demonstration in Rocky Desertification Area Project (the Project), and that any negative impacts that might affect them are either reduced or mitigated. Adequate provisions to enhance economic conditions of the local residents, including the ethnic minorities, women and the poor people have been integrated into the project design. Special mitigation measures have also been included in the Resettlement Plan for Nayong County to help ensure that the affected persons (APs), including ethnic minorities, females and the poor affected by resettlement will also benefit from the Project. Government policies and programs for the ethnic minorities, women and the poor further help protect and enhance the project benefits. The EMSDP is based on relevant People's Republic of China (PRC) laws and regulations, and in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009, and prepared by the coordination of Guizhou PMO, Nayong PMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office and relevant departments of local governments, and the assistance of the PPTA Social Development Specialists.

2. Project Description

The Project is to improve livelihoods of people living in rocky desertification areas in Guizhou and replicate high efficiency water utilization for rocky desertification management in Guizhou. The outcome of the Project will be demonstration of high efficiency water utilization for rocky desertification management in Guizhou. The outputs and activities of the Project includes: (i) water resources development; (ii) restoration of environment, ecology, and land productivity in rocky desertification areas; and (iii) policy reform, capacity development, and knowledge dissemination.

The overall Project will directly benefit 718,950 local residents (mostly rural farmers), including 373,870 or 52% belong to ethnic minority groups, 152,320 or 41.97% are females, and 21,390 or 20.65% are the poor people. The overall Project will also indirectly benefit 1.5 million local residents, including 725,270 persons or 50.28% are ethnic minorities, 655,710 persons or 44.85% are women, and 190,930 persons or 12.82% are the poor.

There are 206,450 beneficiaries living in the DPA of Nayong County, of which 84,670 or 41.01% belong to ethnic minority groups, consisted by Miao, Chuanqing, Bai and others, 45.6% are females, and 20.6% are poor people. Of the total 1.02 million rural and urban indirect beneficiary residents in Nayong County, 520,000 or 50.98% are ethnic minority people, mainly consisted by Miao, Yi, Bai, Buyi and others, 491,720 persons or 48.21% are females and 155,200 or 18.76% are the poor.

The implementation of the Project will benefit the local residents, including ethnic minorities, women and the poor, and contribute to poverty reduction by: (i) improving irrigation efficiency and water supply; (ii) enhancing water-saving agriculture; (iii) increasing economic crop yields; (iv) increasing forest land by afforestation; (v) reducing rocky desertification and improving agricultural land production; (vi)

improving storm water runoff and soil erosion; (vii) reducing incidence of water-related diseases, with associated reduction in medical costs, and in the number of workdays and school days lost; (viii) value-added benefits from local procurement; (ix) enhancing production skills of the local residents ; and (x) employment opportunities during project construction, operation and maintenance, in particular, unskilled and semi-unskilled jobs could be filled by the poor.

3. OBJECTIVES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF EMSDP

3.1 Objectives of the EMSDP

The overall objectives of the EMSDP are to ensure that (i) Guizhou High Efficiency Water Utilization Demonstration in Rocky Desertification Project does not cause adverse social and cultural impacts, (ii) the project provides the opportunity for the local residents, including ethnic minority groups, women, and the poor impacted by the Project to reap project benefits; (iii) benefits for ethnic minorities are equal to, or greater than, the mainstream ethnic group in PRC- the Han; and (vi) ethnic minorities, women and the poor participate fully in project planning and implementation.

Where adverse impacts, in addition to land acquisition and resettlement impacts (which are addressed in the resettlement plan), the EMSDP seeks to reduce or mitigate these impacts through appropriate and specific measures. Furthermore, the EMSDP actively strives to incorporate mechanisms into the project component planning and design that will ensure the equal or enhanced enjoyment of project benefits by ethnic minority groups, women and the poor.

3.2 Legal Framework

3.2.1 Government Policy, Plans and Programs Concerning Ethnic Groups in PRC

After 1949, the Government of PRC adopted a policy of ethnic equality, in which all groups are regarded as legally and constitutionally equal. However, given the poorer social and economic conditions of most minorities, the government has subsequently adopted a policy of positive discrimination in favor of the minority groups to help them 'catch up' with the mainstream population of the Han. To implement this policy, the Government first clarified, enumerated and mapped the identity of ethnic groups. PRC post-1949 policy defines nationalities in very precise terms, based on, *inter alia*, shared language, territory, economic base, and traditions / culture. Under this definition, the Han constitute the dominant nationality in the PRC. Prior to 1949, some minority nationalities (e.g. Manchurian and Zhuang) have become closely assimilated into the Han language and cultural traditions - but are still recognized as minority groups. Since 1949 there has been a tendency for smaller ethnic groups to fuse and merge in the definition of officially recognized minority groups. Once a minority is recognized officially, the group selects representatives to government bodies at all levels. Policies and regulations incorporate a variety of measures to address the needs of ethnic people, including autonomous governments at various levels, special consideration in education, and funding of programs for the development of ethnic people.

The autonomous minority prefectures and counties that have been established are concentrated in three provinces (Guizhou, Yunnan and Qinghai provinces) and the 5

minority autonomous regions.¹ The 1954 Constitution specified mechanisms for exercising autonomy in minority areas. Minority autonomous areas have representation in government bodies at all levels, and government subsidies have been substantial in the following areas: special access to relief funds, loans, subsidies and tax relief, including a lower agriculture tax to assist in economic development.

Since the early 1980s, governments of autonomous areas have also been able to decide on economic policy, including what to produce. They have some latitude in allocating government subsidies, and within set guidelines, education and budgeting based on the Law of Ethnic Regional Autonomy (1984).

In 2016, the State Council issued the *Thirteenth Five-Year Plan*. The plan focuses on to deal with the problems of Ethnic Minority Affair, to adopt special policy measures, to strength the efforts on Ethnic Minority Affair. The main goals of the plan are: decrease the gap between per capita GDP with the national level; increase the living standard of ethnic groups; reduce the income gap between urban-rural residents with national level; improve the public service capability, education, cultural service, health care and social security; protect the ethnic minority culture; and improve the national policy system theory and national legal system and improve the service system of Ethnic Affairs.

Minority areas also enjoy special access to relief funds, loans, subsidies and tax relief, including a lower tax on grain, to assist in economic development. Minority people also benefit from points score system, which places them in a higher rank than the main stream Han for university admissions. In these three provinces and five autonomous regions in the PRC where minorities are concentrated, including Guizhou, government subsidies in the past have been substantial.

3.2.2 ADB's Policy Requirements on Indigenous People

Indigenous peoples (IP) in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009)/SR-3 is defined as groups with social or cultural identities distinct from that of the dominant or mainstream society (for this project the mainstream society is the Han). It is a generic concept that includes cultural minorities, ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, tribal people, natives, and aboriginals.

Two significant characteristics of indigenous peoples are (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before modern states or territories were created, and (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from mainstream or dominant societies or cultures. Additional characteristics include (i) self-identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct indigenous cultural group, and the display of the desire to preserve their cultural identity; (ii) a linguistic identity different from that of the mainstream or dominant society; (iii) social, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from the mainstream society; (iv) an economic system oriented more toward a traditional system of production that toward the mainstream production system; and/or (v) a unique tie with and attachment to traditional habitat and ancestral territory and its natural resources.

The ADB's SPS recognizes the potential vulnerability of indigenous peoples in development processes. The policy works to ensure that indigenous peoples have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from development. Accordingly,

¹Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Guangxi, Ningxia and Tibet.

project activities must ensure that development initiatives affecting indigenous peoples are effective, sustainable, and culturally appropriate. Initiatives should be compatible in substance and structure with the affected peoples' culture and social and economic institutions, and commensurate with the needs, aspirations, and demands of affected peoples. Initiatives should be conceived, planned, and implemented, to the maximum extent possible, including consultation with affected communities to ensure respect for indigenous peoples' dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness. Projects must avoid negatively affecting indigenous peoples, and provide culturally adequate and appropriate mitigation when a negative impact is unavoidable. Project strategies and approaches to development that affect indigenous peoples must include clear mechanisms for accurate, objective analysis of their circumstances. Development processes must incorporate transparency and accountability, and encourage the participation of ethnic minorities in project design and implementation.

The 2009 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) outlines the requirements that ADB borrowers/clients are required to meet in delivering indigenous peoples (IP) safeguards² to ADB supported projects. The overriding objectives of the ADB IP safeguards are to ensure that IPs/ethnic minorities (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

4. Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Ethnic Minorities, Women and the Poor

4.1 Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Ethnic Minorities

Of the total 206,450 beneficiaries living in the direct project area (DPA) of Nayong County, 84,670 persons are ethnic minorities or 41.01% who will benefit from water supply and irrigation, re-vegetation, and sustainable agriculture. Chuanqing, Miao and other minorities make up 24.5% (50,580 persons), 13% (26,840 persons) and 3.51% (7,250 persons) respectively of the total DPA population. Chuanqing is the dominant ethnic minority group, next is Miao. **Table 10b-1** provides the number and percentage of the ethnic minority households and population in DPA in 2016.

Table 10b-1: No. and % of EM Households and Population in DPA

	HHs and Popu. in DPA		No. & % of EM HHs and Popu. in DPA			
	HHs (No.)	Popu. (No.)	HHs (No.)	%	Popu. (No.)	%
DPA	56,100	206,450	24,550	43.76%	84,670	41.01%

Source: Socioeconomic Household Survey in August 2016.

Nayong County has a total of 1.02 million rural and urban indirect beneficiary residents. The county is multiple ethnic minorities' concentrated area. There are 10 ethnic minority townships and 22 ethnic minorities in the indirect beneficiary areas, totaling 520,000 persons or 50.98% of the total population. The major ethnic minority group is Chuanqing and Miao, totaling 270 thousand and 100 thousand persons and accounting for 26.47% and 10.2% of the total IPA population, respectively. Yi, Buyi, Bai and others represent 8.16% or 80,000 persons, 3.06% or 30,000, 2.04% or 20,000 persons, and 2.04% or 20,000 persons, respectively. Table 10b-2 provides the distribution of the ethnic minority population in IPA in 2015.

²Refer to Appendix 3 of the SPS – "Safeguard Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement".

Table 10b-2: Distribution of Ethnic Minority Population in IPA

Ethnic Minority Group	No. of Ethnic Minorities (EMs)	% of the Total Population
Chuanqing	270,000	26.47%
Miao	100,000	10.20%
Yi	80,000	8.16%
Bai	20,000	2.04%
Buyi	30,000	3.06%
Others	20,000	2.04%
Total of EMs	520,000	50.98%

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Nayong County, 2014.

Although the ethnic minority people still speak their own languages, all the minorities can speak Chinese mandarin and socially integrated as a result of long-time intermarriage. For the living habit, they have no difference with Han except the holidays with their specific minority characters and clothing. Characteristics of each ethnic minority group are described in the following paragraphs.

Chuanqing Group mainly distributed in Bijie, Anshun and Liupanshui cities at the western area of Guizhou, is the offspring of the South War Campaign generals and soldiers in Ming Dynasty between Han and local Tu nationalities, and they consider by themselves that they are different with the local Han, wearing traditional blue dress. They use the prevailing official language (Mandarin) of Guizhou widespreadly. In recent years, concerns and study have been paid by the society. Chuanqing Group enjoys the same preferential treatment of other minorities.

The **Miao** people originated from Hunnan but migrated to Guizhou and Sichuan during the Qin dynasty. Miao people have their own language and special costume. The Miao mainly live in mountainous area and engage in agriculture and animal husbandry. The poverty rates among them are generally higher as compared to the Han a population. In the areas in Guizhou Province in which they are most concentrated, most Miao people speak only their own language. However, in other areas, including the Project counties, they speak Han, Miao and sometimes Yi if they live in a mixed village or township. The Miao language belongs to the Miao-Yao group of the Sino-Tibetan language family and they have their own written language. Due to a long time living with the Han people, many Miao people also speak the Chinese language. Miao people maintain their culture and traditions and normally wear their colourful traditional ethnic costumes and practice traditional handicrafts such as embroidering, weaving, and jewellery casting. In particular, the Miao people are known for their embroidery. The Miao minority group has numerous festivals each year, such as Lusheng Festival (largely about music) from 11th to the 18th of the first lunar month of the Chinese calendar, with dancing, drumming, bull fighting, and horse racing. The Miao New Year celebration is held during the first four days of the 10th month of the Chinese calendar.

The majority of the **Yi** ethnic minority group in Guizhou is scattered in mountainous areas, with a total population of more than half a million. The ancestors of the Yi ethnic group can be traced back to the Qiang people who lived in north-western China. These ancestors migrated south and joined the local south-western aborigines to create a new ethnic group — the Yi. The Yi nationality used to believe in many gods and worshipped ancestors. Some Yi who lived with the Han also believed in Buddhism. The Yi people have their own language. Yi characters, the earliest syllabic script in China, were formed in the 13th century and are still used today. Works of history, literature and medicine, as well as genealogies of the ruling families, all

written in the old Yi script, can still be found in most Yi areas. However, due to cultural and economic exchanges with the Han, more and more Yi people are now using the Han language and characters in daily life. Most Yi families engage in agriculture and raise livestock. Those living on the plains have rice, maize, wheat and yams as their staple diet, while those in the colder mountainous areas mostly depend on maize, buckwheat and yams. Vegetables, legumes, fruit, pork, mutton and beef supplement this diet. The economic status of Yi households very much depends on their location. Those located on plains or lowlands tend to be better off financially.

The **Buyi** or **Bouyei** ethnic minority group is the second largest minority group in Guizhou Province. Buyi villages are always located near rivers and the villages are fairly small. Normally a village will only house a couple dozen families, but some villages have been known to hold several hundred households. Their houses are made of stone. The Buyi people are primarily farmers and are proficient at growing foods as well as animal husbandry. Buyi minority people still wear their unique clothing in daily life. The Buyi batik has been famous for thousands of years. Buyi people are also known for their embroidery. In recent years, the Buyi people have started selling their embroidered cloth to the public. The Buyi festivals revolve around forming new and renewing old friendships. The festivals are usually held in the forests, or on the hills surrounding the village. The festivals are huge community parties which include singing, dancing, games, and courtship activities. The Chabai Singing Festival is held on the 21st to the 23rd day of the 6th lunar month on the Chinese calendar. Tens of thousands of visitors from neighbouring villages, provinces, and even countries come to witness and participate in the festival. The Ox King Festival is held on the first day of ploughing. The most interesting part of the Ox King Festival is the multi coloured rice that is eaten. The festival known as the March 3rd Festival celebrates the local mountain and village gods. The Buyi ethnic minority group like all of the minority groups in Guizhou is very unique. Its ancient customs and traditions have been kept alive and even in today's modern age, the Buyi people still continue to wear their traditional clothing.

The **Bai** ethnic minority is mainly involved in agriculture and fishing. Their main crops are rice, winter wheat, beans, millet, rape seeds, sugarcane and tobacco. People living in plain areas have rice and wheat as their staple food and those in mountain areas mostly depend on corn, yam and buckwheat. Pickles and bean sauce are famous snacks of the Bai people. The language of Bai belongs to the Zang-Mian Austronesian of the Han-Zang Phylum. They have invented their own written characters by referring to the Han's characters. Thus many Bai words are taken from the Han language. The Bai people mainly believe in "Benzhu" (village god). In each village and region, the Benzhu has a different meaning attached to it. Some are referred to as the God of Nature, others as national heroes, famous officers, and as loyal women. A small group of the Bai also believe in ghosts and Buddhism. Bai men like to wear white shirts. Women's clothing differs from place to place. Women in the Dali region wear white shirts, and red waistcoats.

4.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Women

In the direct Project areas, females account for 45.6% of the total population in the Project area of Nayong County, which was lower than that of males at 54.4%. In indirect Project area, there are a total of 1.02 million, of which 491,720 persons or 48.2% are females.

In the DPA, the overall education level for women is relatively low, of which 36.3% of them have primary school education, 24.7% secondary school education, 25.6% high school and vocational school education, and only 13.5% undergraduate and graduate

or above education level. The education level between females and males shows a significant gap. Except women have higher enrollment for primary school, they have much lower enrollment in secondary school, high school/vocational school, undergraduate and graduate or above than their male counterpart. In general, women have a higher proportion of illiteracy, lower education level, and lower proportion for higher education level.

In the DPA, women are actively participated in agricultural farming and some fruit crop plantation. Most of them are engaged in physically labor intensive farming activities with low income. The division of labor in the whole process of agricultural farming and fruit production based on the result of focus group discussion is presented in **Table 10a-3**. It indicates that women form the major labor force of the production.

Table SA12-3: Gender Division of Labor (%)

Activities Performed	Households with Male As Seasonable Labor		Household without Male as Seasonable Labor	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Land leveling	20	80	10	90
Weeding	100	0	90	10
Purchase of seedling	100	0	100	0
Planting seedling	90	10	50	50
Pruning	100	0	100	0
Irrigation (if applied)	50	50	50	50
Dilution of pesticide concentrates	100	0	90	10
Application of fertilizer	50	50	50	50
Application of pesticides	50	50	50	50
Trimming ^a	50	50	50	50
Harvesting / fruit picking	50	50	50	50
Storage	50	50	50	50
Transportation	50	50	50	50
Sale	50	50	50	50
Attending technical training	50	50	50	50
Housework ^b	85	15	85	15
Purchase of agricultural inputs	90	10	0	100
Borrowing and repayment of money	50	50	50	50

a. With engagement of others to help for trimming, in particular, the technical people.

b. Housework includes harvesting fodder and firewood, washing clothes, cooking, cleaning houses, growing vegetables, raising animals (including mainly pigs and chicken), caring children and aged.

In the Project areas, a large number of women are left behind at home as the major labor forces for the agricultural production and for household work as their husband moved out to Zhejiang and Guangdong Provinces as seasonable labor. They burden the heavy work load for both the agricultural work and household work (i.e., water collection and use, cooking, washing, children's education, and taking care of the sick and old family members). During the high season of farming, some older children also help their parents in agricultural farming and fruit picking, in particular while their father is not at home. The result of gender focus group discussion also shows that the working hours of women in the agricultural production are 3-4 times greater than men's in general. In addition, women usually spend 3 to 4 hours for household activities while men only have 1 hour. Their family income is largely relying on women's own labor for farming and husbands' income from seasonable labor, and their income source is single. Most of them do not know the agricultural technology. In particular, during the high season of farming, they need to take care of elders and children, but also independently take the responsibility of agricultural

production. Thus, task for planting and harvesting in high season of agriculture have become the top priority for the left-behind women. To some extent, this has increased physical and psychological burden for women.

4.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Poor

Nayong County, the proposed project area, is characterized by typical rocky desertification areas with the most serious water shortage and frequent droughts, which are serious obstacles to local socioeconomic development. Nayong County is a national-designated poverty stricken county in Guizhou Province with high poverty incidence rate in rural areas and located in a national pilot area for poverty reduction.

The total population of Nayong County is 1.02 million, including 94.81% rural population and 5.19% urban population. In 2014, the annual rural net income was CNY 5,873.7 and annual urban disposal income was CNY 12,612.54 per capita, lower than national average.

In the Project direct beneficiary area, there are 56,100 beneficiary households and 206,450 beneficiary population, of which 12,570 beneficiary households are poor, and the poverty ratio is 22.40%; and the beneficiary population is 42,530 persons, of which 20.6% are below the national poverty line of CNY 2,300/capita/year (which is equivalent to \$1/capita/day). The poverty ratio is higher than the ratio for the county as a whole. **Table 10a-4** presents the poverty situation of the DPA.

Table 10a-4: Poverty Situation of the Project Direct Beneficiary Area

County	No. of HHs and Popu. of the Beneficiaries		No. and % of Poor HHs		No. and % of Poor Population	
	No. of HHs	No. of Popu.	No. of HHs	% of HHs	No. of Popu.	% of Popu.
Nayong DPA	56,100	206,450	12,570	22.40%	42,530	20.60%

Source: Socioeconomic Household Survey in August 2016.

Nayong County is classified as one of the 50 key poverty alleviation counties in Guizhou Province. Now there are 22 key poverty townships with poverty ratio of 84.62%, and 245 key poverty villages with poverty ratio of 57.37%. In the indirect Project area, there were 46,000 poverty households and 155,200 poverty population, and the poverty ratio was 18.76% at the end of 2015.

The major causes of rural poverty in the Project areas by ranking are mainly due to: i) lack of capital or fund for agricultural inputs and sideline business investment; ii) low education; iii) harsh ecological environment; iv) illness; v) natural disaster; vi) disabled; vii) rocky desertification; and viii) getting old.

In the poverty villages, the natural conditions are poor, most of the villages are located in the remote and deep mountain areas, stone mountain areas, and ethnic minority concentrated areas, which are isolated with harsh living conditions for the villagers. Many poor farmers haven't stepped out of their living places for many years. The output of the land is low, with average yield at about 150 kg, which is less than one-third of the basic farmland's production. The cultivated land per capita is less than 1 mu. Other resources can be developed are less. The farmers' ability to resist the natural disaster is weak.

The local people's knowledge and education are low. They have low awareness of self-reliance, low consciousness of getting out of poverty, low agriculture practical

skills, and low participation ability with single skills. The public services are lagged behind, in particular the health care. The village health clinic is usually poor, the medical equipment is in shortage, the quality of medical staff is low, and the medicines in urgent needs are not complete, which has caused many farmers can't get timely and effective treatment. Health problems have resulted in some farmers to fall into poverty or be back into poverty.

The local finance is in difficulties and investment in agriculture is inadequate, which leads to the low level of agricultural industrialization, and the farming is in small scale and scattered distribution. More farmers in labor force have moved out for cities and towns as seasonable workers, and the farmers left behind are getting old. The efficiency of agricultural land irrigation is low, which resulted in low agricultural production.

In addition, the rural infrastructure is lagged behind. Although infrastructure construction has been improved in recent years, and the road conditions of county, townships and villages has been improved, most of the natural village roads to group roads are not hardened, which caused the villagers the difficulties to get in and out during rainy days; although rural drinking water conditions have been improved, there are still big gap exists to meet the standards and requirements of the drinking water safety. For most of the poor villages, broadband is not connected, the farmers have difficulties to get access to market information for their agricultural products.

5. Project Benefits and Impacts

5.1 Project Benefits

5.1.1 Project's Contribution to Ethnic Minority Development

The project is classified by ADB as Category B on Indigenous Peoples according to ADB SPS. The ethnic minority beneficiary population constitutes 41.01% in the DPA and 50.98% in IPA. The ethnic minorities will be the beneficiaries of the Project as the Han. They will be the beneficiaries of the Project.

The emphasis in the EMSDP is on ensuring social inclusion. The objective is to ensure that ethnic minority people are given the opportunity to fully participate in all stages of the Project cycle, in order to ensure that they have the opportunity to take advantage of Project benefits and that all the strategies developed to mitigate against the negative Project impacts are sensitive to the culture and situation of all affected-minority groups.

The GPMO has agreed with recommendation in the poverty and social analysis (PSA) that the contractors will be obliged to employ local labour for unskilled work with specific targets for employment of ethnic minorities, including ethnic minority females and the poor.

Guizhou Provincial Government (GPG), county government and PIU will implement the EMSDP with the help of loan implementation consultants. ADB loan will finance the costs for consultants for implementation support and monitoring. The project will further strengthen the capacity of GPG, NCG and PIU through staff training and consultancy support to implement the EMSDP in line with ADB's social safeguard requirements.

5.1.2 Project's Contribution to Gender Equity

In the Project areas of Nayong County, women are playing an increasingly larger and important role in water supply and irrigation, and agricultural production because of higher male out migration to the urban area as seasonable labors. The Project will have significant benefits for women. Improved availability of water resources will provide women with opportunities to save time for collecting water and to participate in more profitable economic activities such as cash crops and business operation. During the PPTA, female and male focus groups were interviewed to confirm priority needs and opportunities for water. Women strongly support the Project across all of the components, and they have perceived that the Project will improve the local economic development and create employment and income opportunities. Women will be particularly benefited from priority and targets on employment with preferential policies provided to them during project construction and operation. Women's participation in public awareness, public education and training programs and public hearings will strengthen effective project implementation and sustainable development. Also the Project is expected to increase the income of the farmers. As women consist of the major agricultural and orchard crop production, their income contribution to the family will be increased, in addition to un-paid household duties.

Despite the considerable contribution women make to the local economy, they may not be able to benefit from the Project as much as men, as they tend to have less education, less access to new farming technologies, and training, as well as less representation and decision-making in public affairs. In addition, the burden of their household responsibilities may mean that women's needs and concerns need to be adequately addressed during project implementation.

To proper protect the interests and rights of women, the Project will pay particular attention to gender equality issues. Women's special needs, concerns and expectations will be carefully considered. Necessary assistance will also be provided to them based on their requirements.

It is planned that campaigns will be instituted by the county government, PMO, PIU, social development specialist of project implementation consultants, and township governments/street committee offices and village committees/resident committees, to increase women's socio-economic status and gender awareness among all stakeholders of the Project.

To promote the effectiveness of the Project, and to ensure that its benefits accrue equitably to women and men, the gender action plan (GAP) has been developed for the Project (see **Linked Document 8: GAP**), which includes specific targets for women in employment and participation that has been agreed with the government. This Gender Action Plan has the following objectives:

- (i) Ensure the equitable participation of women and men in all project activities;
- (ii) Ensure equitable access to technology, advice and training, information, markets, and employment between women and men;
- (iii) Ensure women's representation in project management, in advisory services, and in farmers' organizations; and,
- (iv) Strengthen collaboration between project management and relevant organizations, such as local branches of All China Women's Federation (ACWF), and local poverty reduction offices, and learn from their experiences in this field.

In addition to adequate staffing and training for GPMO, NPMO and PIU, women will be provided with (i) 30% job opportunities during and after project implementation, (ii) 50% participation in consultation and decision-making process of each subproject design; (iii) 40% participation in public education and training on garbage collection, sanitation management and 3R promotion in schools and households in the reservoir areas, water-saving agriculture, awareness of drinking water safety, introduction of high efficiency irrigation and water supply system, re-vegetation, and sustainable agriculture, respectively; (iv) 40% participation in public hearings on any water tariff increase; and (v) 40% females represented in water users association. The design and monitoring framework and GAP include sex-disaggregated data and indicators.

5.1.3 Project's Contribution to Poverty Reduction

The overall Project seeks efficient water resources development and restoration of environment, ecology, and land productivity in rocky desertification areas in the two counties of Anlong and Nayong counties of Guizhou Province. The overall Project's benefits will be significant, it will provide the total water availability for irrigation and domestic use of 91.69 million m³/year and new irrigation areas of 138,770 mu, and solve the rural and town drinking water for 362,900 people. The Pingshan Reservoir and Water Transfer Facility Component in Nayong County will increase of town water supply by 4.74 million m³/year and irrigation by 11.26 million m³ / year, solving the town and rural drinking water of 146,740 people, and develop 59,329.5 mu irrigation area. Users of irrigation and water supply will constitute the beneficiaries of the Project, as they currently lack adequate running water for irrigation and water supply which limits opportunities for economic and social development. In addition, farmers participating in re-vegetation and sustainable agriculture farming will also benefit from the Project by income generation from planting economic crops and trees. The overall Project will benefit directly more than 718,950 local residents (mostly rural residents) in the project areas, including 206,450 people in Nayong county. In addition, 1.5 million populations will also indirectly benefit from the Project, including 1.02 million people in Nayong County.

Improvements in water supply and irrigation will result in increased income and improved social services among the project beneficiaries, including the ethnic minorities, women and the poor. Nayong County lacks adequate irrigation and water supply, with low land productivity contributing to the high incidence of poverty at 20.6%. The Project will provide a certain level of guarantee for irrigation and water supply in rocky desertification areas which provides opportunities of new farming practices. Existing crops are low value crops (maize, potatoes, wheat, etc.), and farmers will be able to grow high value crops (vegetables, fruits, herb medicines, etc.) after the Project. Local residents will also earn income from employment and other services during project construction, operation and maintenance. As a result, the local beneficiaries will have opportunity to increase their income and alleviate poverty.

Through the improved water availability and ecological environment, the Project will promote local economic development in Nayong County. As a result, the county will attract more investment and businesses to absorb more rural labors with big proportion of them as the poor and migrant workers, thus generate more employment and income opportunities for the poor.

Overall, the project design also directly responds to issues raised by the poverty and social analysis. Key design features include: (i) setting employment targets for ethnic minorities, women and the poor in construction, operation and maintenance phases; (ii) strengthening public participation and consultation in decision-making related to all project components; (iii) public hearings for any water tariff increase; (iv)

public awareness program for water-saving and drinking water safety in villages/communities and schools; (v) public education and training provision on the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment, water supply system, garbage collection, sanitation management and 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) promotion in the reservoir areas; and (vi) targeting ethnic minority, women and poor people under skills and employment enhancement programs funded by the local government. Social action plans ensure mitigation of adverse impacts and increase positive impacts of the Project. All of these will include targeted participation of the ethnic minorities, women and the poor, which will play an important role to reduce the poverty in the Project areas of the counties.

5.2 Project Impacts

The construction of the Pingshan Reservoir and Water Transfer Facility Component in Nayong County will acquire a total of 1,086.4 mu of land areas, including 56.71 mu state-owned land and 1,749.69 mu permanent collectively-owned land from 25 villages in Zongling, Yongxi, Shuguang and Yangchang Townships. A total of 282 households with 901 persons by permanent acquisition of collective land, out of which 447 APs will also be physically displaced and require relocation. Of the total affected households and people, 29 households with 100 persons are vulnerable groups, including 10 households and 21 persons living under minimum living guarantee (MLG) and 19 households and 79 persons' main housing area is less than 25 m² of brick-concrete structure. A total of 11,449.5 m² of residential structures will be demolished. Temporary occupation of 700.62 mu of collective land will be involved. A total of 78 ethnic minority households and 249 ethnic minorities out of the total 282 households and 901 persons will be affected by land acquisition and resettlement. Of which, 38 households and 122 persons are Chuanqing, and 23 households and 75 persons are Miao, and 17 households and 53 persons are Buyi.

Chuanqing people constitute about 27% of the population in Pingshan reservoir subproject area in Nayong County. While these people are not vulnerable based on ethnicity alone, the county governments recognize and treat them as ethnic minorities. A large proportion of these people will also be the beneficiaries of the Project and are socially integrated, but some will be affected by land acquisition and resettlement. A total of 249 Chuanqing, Miao and Buyi minority persons will be affected by land acquisition and resettlement. **Table 10b-5** presents the ethnic minorities affected by Pingshan Reservoir and Water Transfer Facilities Component in Nayong County.

Table 10b-5: Ethnic Minority Population Affected by Pingshan Reservoir and Water Transfer Component

Minority	Total (No.)	
	EM HHs (No.)	EM Popu. (No.)
Buyi	17	53
Miao	23	74
Chuanqing	38	122
Total	78	249

Source: Nayong County Pingshan Reservoir Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan

All affected ethnic minority people will be compensated and resettled. Measures for their income restoration are prepared in Resettlement Plan (RP) for Nayong County and will be implemented and monitored to ensure better living conditions after resettlement.

The Resettlement Plan (RP) for Nayong County and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) have strategies for mitigation of negative impacts that will be applicable to both ethnic and Han peoples alike. The Nayong PMO has agreed with the EMSDP that the contractors will be obliged to employ local labour for unskilled work with specific targets for employment of ethnic minorities, women and the poor.

The emphasis in the EMSDP is on ensuring social inclusion. The objective is to ensure that ethnic minorities, women, the poor and local community people are given the opportunity to fully participate in all stages of the Project cycle, in order to ensure that they have the opportunity to take advantage of Project benefits and that all the strategies developed to mitigate against the negative Project impacts are sensitive to the culture and situation of all affected-minority groups.

6. Consultation and Disclosure and Grievance Redress Mechanism

At various stages, both beneficiary population and affected people (AP) have been consulted about the likely positive and negative impacts of the Project. The stakeholders consulted include (i) head of households adversely affected, (ii) village heads and villagers' representatives, (iii) residents' heads and residents' representatives; (iv) local government agencies and departments, and (v) ethnic minorities, women and other vulnerable groups. Public consultations in all project affected villages, communities and production groups were organized, including twenty-five (25) villages of four (4) townships in Nayong County. Between April to September 2016, consultative meetings were held with the Project beneficiaries and APs, and relevant organizations, and villages and communities to discuss and finalize the EMSDP and RP for Nayong County. Approximately 7,510 people have been consulted for the overall Project. Upon ADB approval, the EMSDP and RP for Nayong County will be uploaded to ADB website and distributed to the targeted production groups, villages committees, resident committees, townships and street committee. Continued consultation, participation and monitoring will take place during implementation.

Any complaints or grievances of the local community people —project beneficiaries (PB) or affected parties (AP) including the EMs—during the Project will be handled in accordance with the grievance redress procedure established below. An appeal can progress through a number of stages if the appellant is not satisfied with the initial response. The procedure will remain valid throughout the Project's construction period. The basic grievance procedures established in the EMSDP include the following steps.

Stage 1:

PB or AP made a verbal or written dissatisfaction to the village committee/resident committee. If it is verbal discontent, the village committee/resident committee must make a written record, the village committee/resident committee to make a clear answer within 2 weeks.

Stage 2:

If the PB or AP is not satisfied with the response of the stage 1, the PB or AP can complain to the township/street committee, the township government/street

committee must make a clear answer within 2 weeks.

Stage 3:

The complained person can appeal to the Nayong PMO or Pingshan Reservoir Management Office (subproject implementation agency) within one month after receives the decision from stage 2. The Pingshan Reservoir Management Office makes the decision to deal with the appeal within 3 weeks.

Stage 4:

If PB or AP is still dissatisfied for the reply from the Nayong PMO or Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, they can appeal to the Nayong County Resettlement Office or relevant department with 1 month they received the reply, the Nayong County Resettlement Office or relevant department will make a reply within 4 weeks. If they could not reach a deal, then can be resolved by administrative arbitration.

Alternatively and at any time, the PB or AP can appeal to the civil division of a people's court according to the civil procedural law after receiving the decision from Nayong County Resettlement Office and below. The AP will be informed of the result via written notice.

The aggrieved ethnic minority can also put forward grievance to external monitoring and evaluation agency, the external agency reports it to project management office. Or the aggrieved ethnic minorities can put forward grievance to project team of ADB for negotiated resolution. If good faith efforts are still unsuccessful and if there are grievances that stem from non-compliance with ADB's safeguard policy on indigenous people, the aggrieved ethnic minority may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facilitator or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism (2012).³

7. Implementation / Institutional Arrangements

The Nayong County Government and Nayong Project Management Office (NPMO) will be responsible for implementing the EMSDP. Guizhou PMO will be responsible for the supervision of the EMSDP implementation. NPMO will assign a staff member to communicate with the county government based on the coordination with the Guizhou PMO. The Nayong County Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Office (EMRAO) and its township/street committee will provide support to coordinate, advise and monitor implementation progress. Implementation arrangements for the EMSDP have been integrated into the overall Project management, or are part of ongoing government programs. Other key agencies for EMSDP implementation include the Poverty Alleviation Office, Civil Affairs Bureau, Agriculture Bureau, Forest Bureau, Water Conservancy Bureau, Labour and Social Security Bureau, Education Bureau, All China Women's Federation (ACWF), Center for Disease Control, Public Security Bureau. Each township/street committee will assign staff to be responsible for implementation and coordination. The Project Leading Group will have a member responsible for EMSDP implementation. The leaders of each relevant government organization will assign a staff to implement relevant actions. The Social Development Specialist of the Project Implementation Consultants will assist NPMO for implementation, monitoring and reporting of EMSDP. The details of EMSDP are presented in **Table 10b-6**.

³ For further information, see <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

8. Budget and Financing Sources

Ensuring the general participation of Project beneficiaries and affected peoples (including the ethnic minorities, women and the poor) in different Project activities will not require a separate budget. It is essential to ensure that the ethnic minority groups, women, the poor and the local population are fully able to participate, and receive maximum benefit from training and any printed materials relating to the Project itself, or related activities such as sustainable agricultural technology, efficient irrigation, tree planting, water user association establishment, garbage collection and household garbage collection, sanitation management and 3R program, STI and HIV/AIDS education, health promotion and drug, human trafficking control education, and awareness raising campaigns, etc.. The actions to be implemented are either included as (i) part of the Project budget or (ii) routine administrative expenses of respective authorities, please see **Table 10b-6**. The local county government agencies will also collaborate with actions taken by Nayong County Government, NPMO, local government staffing and related costs are covered by the local government administrative budgets. Guizhou PMO will engage the national Social Development Specialist and Resettlement Specialist to conduct the internal monitoring and evaluation of the EMSDP through the Project implementation consultants (PIC) consulting service.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the EMSDP is required to ensure the plan is implemented properly. Comprehensive M&E will be developed and implemented during the Project construction phase in order to ensure full achievement of the Project goals and objectives. NPMO will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation, and report to Guizhou PMO semi-annually during the Project implementation phase. NPMO will assign at least one specialized staff to implement monitoring and evaluation under the guidance of PIC social development specialist. The PIC national social development specialist and resettlement specialist will work with the NPMO to set up an appropriate internal monitoring system with key indicators to be reflected in the PPMS. The PIC social safeguards specialist also needs to train the specialized staff of NPMO if they have no similar project experience in monitoring and evaluation of EMSDP. The monitoring and evaluation report is one of the components of the project progress report and will be prepared and submitted to Guizhou PMO by the specialized staff of NPMO.

Table 10b-6: Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan

Proposed Actions	Targets and Monitoring Indicators	Responsible Agencies	Budget and Cost	Timing
A. ENHANCEMENT MEASURES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES				
<p>1. Provide 4,650 full-time employment positions and training opportunities during project construction phase</p> <p>i) Ensure the employment priority of local residents to be written in the civil engineering contracts with contractors</p> <p>ii) Ensure that contractors use local construction materials, such as stone, gravel, clay and cement produced in Guizhou Province</p> <p>iii) Ensure that contractors provide training on labor law, labor skills, safety, hygiene, etc.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ At least 30% of job positions in the project will be provided to women ➢ At least 40% of job positions in the project will be provided to the ethnic minorities ➢ At least 15% of job positions in the project will be provided to the poor ➢ Use at least 40% of local materials ➢ 100% of employed labor get training, including women, ethnic minorities and the poor <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of local employed residents, women, EMs, and the poor • Salary paid to local residents, women, EMs, and the poor meeting minimum standards • Amount of local provided construction materials • No. of trained labor, including women, EMs, and the poor) 	NPMO, PIU, contractor, local SC and TO, County ACWF, PAO, CAB, EMRAO, trainers, and PIC social safeguards specialists	Included in the cost of civil engineering and paid by contractors	2017-2021
<p>2. Provide 50 full-time employment positions for reservoir operation and maintenance, and secure 1,320 agricultural sector employment opportunities, and provide training opportunities for the farmers</p> <p>i) Ensure the employment priority of local residents for the reservoir operation and maintenance</p> <p>ii) Ensure that Pingshan Reservoir Management Office provide</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ At least 30% of job positions in the project will be provided to women ➢ At least 40% of job positions in the project will be provided to the ethnic minorities ➢ At least 15% of job positions in the project will be provided to the poor ➢ 100% of employed labor get training ➢ ➢ 100% of farmers in the Project areas for water supply and irrigation, tree planting and maintenance, water-saving agriculture, sustainable agriculture, and rocky desertification management <p>Indicators:</p>	NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, local SC and TO, County LSSB, ACWF, PAO, CAB, EMRAO, and trainers	Included in the Project cost and paid by the contractors and Pingshan Reservoir Management Office	2017-2021 and beyond

<p>training on labor law, labor skills, safety, hygiene, etc.</p> <p>iii) Ensure that NCG and Pingshan Reservoir Management Office provide training to farmers in the Project areas for water supply and irrigation, tree planting and maintenance, sustainable agriculture, and rocky desertification management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local employed residents, women, EMs, and the poor • Salary paid to local residents, women, EMs, and the poor meeting minimum standards • Amount of local provided construction materials • Number of trained labor, including women, EMs, and the poor • No. of trained farmers 			
<p>3. Strengthen garbage collection, sanitation management and 3R in the reservoir areas</p> <p>i) Provide the garbage cans and containers in selected villages/communities in the reservoir areas</p> <p>ii) Design and prepare Household Garbage 3R Guidebook</p> <p>iii) Hold public participation and consultation meetings of garbage collection, sanitation management and 3R in selected villages/communities</p> <p>iv) Public garbage collection, sanitation management activities, including 3R promotion in schools and households (presentation or photo exhibition, booklets, etc.)</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p>Participation in the program of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 100% of primary and secondary schools in the reservoir areas ➢ 80% HHs in the reservoir areas ➢ At least 40% is women participants ➢ At least 40% is EMs ➢ At least 20% is the poor <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of participating primary and secondary schools • No of participating HHs in the reservoir areas • No of participating women • No of participating EMs • No of participating poor 	<p>NPMO, villages/communities, Sanitation Bureau, ED, ACWF, PIU, ACWF, PAO, CAB, EMRAO, PIC social safeguards specialists</p>	<p>Included in the project cost</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

<p>4. Implementation of water-saving irrigation and drinking water supply</p> <p>i) Install sensors with advanced control system to monitor leaks and pressure ii) Provide water-saving taps and toilets, and provide technical guidance iii) Provide efficient irrigation and water supply systems, and provide technical guidance iv) Prepare and provide publicity materials for water-saving v) Hold public water-saving and drinking water safety activities (speeches posters, pamphlets, photo exhibitions, etc.) in schools and villages/communities vi) Establish Water User Association</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p>Participation/development of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water supply and irrigation to 100% households in the direct project area • All beneficiaries of irrigation and water supply participate in water-saving awareness campaign and training. • At least 40% of females, 40% of EMs, and 15% of the poor participants <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of household receiving water supply and irrigation in the direct project area • No of beneficiaries of irrigation and water supply participating in water-saving awareness campaign and training. • Number of females, EMs, and poor participants 	<p>Nayong WCB, Pingqiao Reservoir Co., Ltd., County EB, ACWF, PAO, CAB, EMRAO, RCU, and PIC social safeguards specialists</p>	<p>Included in the project cost</p> <p>Costs of activity materials for awareness, etc. are included in the capacity building of the project (approximately CNY 200,000)</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
<p>5. Implementation for restoration of environment, ecology and land productivity in rocky desertification areas</p> <p>i) Economic and protection tree planting, maintenance and monitoring ii) Sustainable agriculture iii) Soil erosion control and monitoring of farming activities iv) Prepare and provide publicity materials (speeches posters, pamphlets, photo exhibitions, etc.) in villages/communities</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 4,778.4 mu protection tree planting, maintenance and monitoring > 4,723 mu economic tree planting, maintenance and monitoring > 2,258 mu slope land converted into terrace land > At least 40% of females, 40% of EMs, and 15% of the poor participants <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of plantation of economic and protection trees • Area of slope land converted to terrace. • Number of females, EMs, and poor participants • 	<p>NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, villages/communities, County EB, FB, ACWF, PAO, CAB, EMRAO, and PIC social safeguards specialists</p>	<p>Included in the project cos</p>	<p>2017-2021 and after</p>

<p>6. Strengthen policy reform, capacity building and knowledge sharing for efficient water resources development and restoration of environment, ecology, and land productivity in rocky desertification areas</p> <p>i) Provide training and knowledge sharing for high efficiency water resources development and restoration of environment, ecology and land productivity in rocky desertification to local relevant project staff members</p> <p>ii) Conduct project management guidance to staff members</p>	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 40% of females, 40% EMs and 20% the poor participants in the training and knowledge sharing <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of females, EMs, and poor participants 	<p>GPMO, NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, and PIC social safeguards specialists</p>	<p>Included in the Project cost</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
<p>B. MITIGATION MEASURES BY NPMO AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES</p>				
<p>1. Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>i) Ensure sufficient and full compensation</p> <p>ii) Ensure implementation of specific livelihood and income rehabilitation measures to the affected people, including EMs, the poor and vulnerable</p> <p>iii) Provide special assistance for EMs, the poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 157 affected rural households or 503 persons by LAR, of which 249 EMs will be compensated fairly and sufficiently, and their livelihood and income will be restored > Special assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups, including poor EMs. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of HHs, including EM HHs compensated and restored their livelihoods • Effectiveness of specialist assistance to vulnerable groups, including poor EMs • (detailed indicators are included in the RP) 	<p>Refer to RP for Nayong County</p>	<p>About CNY 776.05 million in the RP budget</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

<p>2. Protect local communities from construction impact and ensure construction safety</p> <p>i) Prohibit construction at night and implement noise standard in residential areas</p> <p>ii) Adhere to government regulated standards of noise</p> <p>iii) Perform water supply, wastewater and garbage management</p> <p>iv) Erect barriers to prevent public access to construction sites</p> <p>v) Ensure construction site operations compliance with PRC's State Administration of Worker Safety Laws and Regulations</p> <p>vi) Erect all temporary safety/diversionary signs in Chinese and Miao</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > No construction at night in residential areas > 100% insurance of construction safety for people living or working in and near construction sites <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of accidents in project sites • No. of cases violating safety provisions • No. and resolution rate of construction complaints (categorized by ethnic minority and gender) • No. of temporary safety/diversionary signs in Chinese and EM languages • (Detailed indicators are included in and will be monitored as part of EMP) 	<p>NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, contractor, County ACWF, PAO, CAB, EMRAO, and PIC social safeguards specialists</p>	<p>Included in the cost of civil engineering (See Environmental Management Plan)</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
<p>3. Prevention and Control of STI and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>i) Include HIV/AIDS/STI and other communicable disease clauses into contract bidding documents</p> <p>ii) Public health and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention education program conducted to contractors, workers, and community residents;</p> <p>iii) Establish health measures for construction workers (e.g., adequate protective gear such as condoms will be provided to workers, periodic health check)</p> <p>iv) Ensure that providing brochures, posters and pictures.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 100% of contractors establish relationship with CDC > 100% of construction staff and workers get counseling on STI and HIV/AIDS <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of contractors and number of contractors that have relationship with CDC • Number of brochures, posters and pictures handed out in resting areas • (Detailed indicators are included in and will be monitored as part of EMP) 	<p>PIU, contractor, County CDC, ACWF, PAO, CAB, EMRAO, and PIC social safeguards specialists</p>	<p>Awareness training costs of workers are included in the contract costs</p> <p>Costs of local disease prevention and control center are included in the budget of health department (approximately CNY 10,000)</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

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<p>4. Drugs and Human Trafficking i) Conduct publicity and awareness activities on drug and human trafficking to local villages/communities</p>	<p>Targets: > Drug and human trafficking will not increase in local villages/communities due to the project construction</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of village/community meetings/awareness session and participants disaggregated by EMS, gender and the poor • No. of information and material copies to the villages/communities • 	<p>NCG, NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, PSB, AWCF, EMRAO, TO/SCO, and PIC social safeguards specialists</p>	<p>Administrative cost of PSB, ACWF, EMRAO, and TO/SCO</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
<p>C. PRO-POOR ACTIONS</p>				
<p>1. Poor People's Participating in the Project Activities i) Ensure local poor people, including poor women and poor ethnic minorities to participate in the Project activities</p>	<p>Targets: > 20% participants will be poor people in the Project activities</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of poor people participated in each subproject activities 	<p>NCG, NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, PAO, CAO, EMRAO, ACWF, and PIC social safeguards specialist</p>	<p>Administrative cost of ACG, NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, PAO, CAO, EMRAO, ACWF, and PIC social safeguards specialist</p>	<p>2017-2021 and after</p>
<p>2. Pro-Poor Water Tariff i) Ensure arrangements of water supply and irrigation service are sensitive to the needs of poor HHs ii) Ensure water tariff setting is sensitive to the needs of poor HHs</p>	<p>Targets: > Local poor HHs can get access to water supply service and irrigation system > Local poor HHs can pay for the regular use of water supply service and irrigation system</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of poor HHs used for water supply and irrigation of the Project • No. of poor HHs affordable to pay for water tariff • No. of poor HH obtain water tariff reduction or exemption from the government • No. of poor people participating in public hearings on tariff 	<p>NCG, NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, PAO, CAO, EMRAO, ACWF, Price Bureau, Finance Bureau, and PIC social safeguards specialist</p>	<p>Administrative cost of NCG, NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, PAO, CAO, EMRAO, ACWF, and PIC social safeguards specialist</p>	<p>2017-2021 and after</p>
<p>D. PROJECT MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION</p>				
<p>i) Ensure <u>Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) team includes</u></p>	<p>Target: > One (1) national social development specialist and one</p>	<p>NPMO and Project Implementation Consultant</p>	<p>Included in US\$ 0.689 million for</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>

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<u>social safeguards specialists</u>	resettlement specialist included in PIC. Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of social specialists engaged• No. of person-months of social specialists		Project management support consultant team from ADB loan financing	
ii) Ensure NPMO assign staff members to be responsible for ensuring implementation of the project social safeguards (EM(S)DP, GAP and RP) and to coordinate socio-economic monitoring (hereafter referred to as “safeguards staff”)	Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Two staff assigned by NPMO for the EMSDP, GAP and RP implementation and monitoring coordination> 120 person-months (12 person-months/year@2 persons) full-time involvement for the staff Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No. of staff members assigned to this function• PMs spent each year	NPMO, and PIC social safeguards specialists	Included in administrative costs of NPMO	2017-2021
iii) Ensure that each township office (TO) and street committee office (SCO) in the project areas nominates a bilingual staff member (or two members, one Miao or Buyi speaking and one Mandarin speaking) to act as a liaison person for participation of project activities between the residents and NPMO / LSSB / ACWF / EMRAC / PAO, etc., as necessary	Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">> One (1) or two (2) bilingual staff member(s) assigned by each TO or SCO as liaison person for participation of project activities between the residents and relevant government agencies for social safeguards> 3 person-months/year for each TO or SCO Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No. of staff members assigned in each TO or SCO to this function• PMs spent each year	NPMO, TO / SCO, and PIC social safeguards specialists	Included in administrative costs of NPMO	2017-2021
iv) Ensuring bilingual ethnic minority staff in the project management v) Internal monitoring and evaluation	Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none">> At least 40% ethnic minority staff (baseline- ethnic minority staff is 20%)> One (1) domestic social safeguard staff from AMPO and Pingshan Reservoir Management Office for monitoring the GAP, EMSDP and RP implementation Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No of EM staff• Various indicators for internal monitoring included in the Linked Document 10b: EMSDP and Linked	NPMO, Pingqiao Reservoir, EMRAO, PIC, and ADB	Included in US\$ 0.689 millionfor Project management support consultant team from ADB loan financing	2017-2021

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	Document 12b: RP for Nayong County			
vi) External Monitoring and evaluation	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > One (1) external monitoring agency to be engaged for RP by the GPMO <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various indicators for external monitoring included in the Linked Document 12b: RP for Nayong County 	GPMO, NPMO, Pingshan Reservoir Management Office, EMA, and ADB	Included in US\$ 0.25 million (15 PMs input) for two project counties from ADB financing	2017-2021

ACWF = All China Women’s Federation; APs = Affected Persons; CAB = Civil Affairs Bureau; CDC = Centers for Disease Control; EB = Education Bureau; EMRAO = Ethnic Minority and Religion Affairs Office; EMs = Ethnic Minorities; EM(S)DP = Ethnic Minority and Social Development Plan; FB = Forest Bureau; HHs = Households; LAR = Land Acquisition and Resettlement; LSSB = Labor and Social Security Bureau; NCG = Nayong County Government; NPMO = Nayong Project Management Office; PAO = Poverty Alleviation Office; PIU = Project Implementation Unit; SCO = Street Committee Office; SD = Sanitation Department; TO = Township Office; WCB = Water Conservancy Bureau.