



Regional: The Urbanization-Poverty-Inequality Triangle in Asia and the Pacific

Project Name	The Urbanization-Poverty-Inequality Triangle in Asia and the Pacific				
Project Number	47109-001				
Country	Regional				
Project Status	Active				
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Technical Assistance				
Source of Funding / Amount	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">TA 8522-REG: The Urbanization-Poverty-Inequality Triangle in Asia and the Pacific</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance Special Fund</td> <td>US\$ 950,000.00</td> </tr> </table>	TA 8522-REG: The Urbanization-Poverty-Inequality Triangle in Asia and the Pacific		Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$ 950,000.00
TA 8522-REG: The Urbanization-Poverty-Inequality Triangle in Asia and the Pacific					
Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$ 950,000.00				
Strategic Agendas	Inclusive economic growth				
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Knowledge solutions				
Sector / Subsector	Public sector management - Economic affairs management				
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming					
Description	The proposed technical assistance (TA) will (i) identify the drivers of urbanization and project urbanization trends, both within DMCs and regionally; (ii) analyze the impact of urbanization on poverty, inequality, and other socioeconomic variables; (iii) explore policy implications; and (iv) communicate the findings through written materials, conferences, workshops, and seminars.				
Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy	<p>Poverty and inequality profiles in Asia and the Pacific, including in the developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), are undergoing fundamental changes as a result of unprecedented urbanization. Most DMCs face tremendous challenges with little preparation, including how to confront the urbanization of poverty and emerging income polarization. In particular, the trend of rising inequality in the region may be related to rapid urbanization, as hypothesized by Nobel Laureate Simon Kuznets.</p> <p>In general, urbanization is accompanied by flows of production factors, in particular labor, from the low-productivity rural sector to high-productivity manufacturing and service industries. Therefore, urbanization and growth appear to be positively correlated. This implies a negative correlation between poverty and urbanization, all other things being equal. However, the work of Kuznets postulates that the relationship between inequality and growth or urbanization takes the form of an inverted U. Consequently, inequality cannot be held constant during rapid urbanization, and the poverty-urbanization relationship is no longer deductible. In short, the urbanization-poverty-inequality triangle, although very important to a host of stakeholders including ADB and its DMCs, is complex and intriguing.</p> <p>Few economic analyses have been conducted regarding the urbanization-poverty-inequality relationship in the context of ADB DMCs, notwithstanding several ADB reports on urban issues (e.g., ADB's 2011 report on inclusive cities). A total of 90 publications in the Econlit database contain the keywords <code>_urbanization_</code> and <code>_poverty_</code>, and 77 publications have the keywords <code>_urbanization_</code> and <code>_inequality_</code> in their abstracts or titles. However, only 11 of these 167 publications are related to ADB DMCs. The JSTOR database contains a total of 28 such publications, but only one is related to ADB DMCs.</p> <p>There is an urgent need for an improved understanding of the urbanization-poverty-inequality relationship, especially with regard to the impacts of urbanization on poverty and inequality in ADB DMCs. The lack of accessible knowledge products that elucidate this relationship hampers the efforts by DMCs and development institutions to fight poverty and promote inclusive growth.</p>				
Impact	The impact of the TA will be improved understanding of stakeholders regarding the urbanization_poverty_inequality interrelationship				

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome	TA research findings are utilized by development experts and researchers, both within ADB and beyond
------------------------	--

Progress Toward Outcome

Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs	1. Research papers on drivers of urbanization and urbanization projections 2. Research papers or reports on urbanization-poverty-inequality triangle 3. Dissemination of knowledge products
--------------------------------	---

Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)

Geographical Location

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects

Involuntary Resettlement

Indigenous Peoples

Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design

During Project Implementation

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services	The TA is expected to finance up to 89 person-months of consulting services. In addition to the comparative studies (para. 14), the consultants will study a combination of different themes, issues, and DMCs. Some will focus on cross-country research while others will conduct country case studies. Given the large number of countries covered in this TA and the meager literature on the urbanization-poverty-inequality triangle, the following allocation is proposed. The comparative cross-country studies will be conducted by international consultants: nine economists (13.5 person-months), three urban development specialists (4.5 person-months), and two social development specialists (3 person-months). The country-specific case studies will be conducted by national consultants: eight country economists (16 person-months) and two country social development specialists (4 person-months). The research teams will be assisted by an economics editor (national, 12 person-months) and two research assistants (national, 36 person-months). The TA will also make provision for the participation of resource persons (2 person-months) who will provide technical inputs and guidance during the workshops, conferences, seminars, or launch activities. Each resource person assignment will not exceed 10 working days. All consultants will be recruited and engaged individually by ADB in accordance with its Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time).
---------------------	--

Procurement	The TA requires both micro and macro data for the analysis. The datasets will be procured from DMC agencies as well as other research agencies. Equipment and software may also be procured for the TA where needed. Procurement of data, equipment, and software will be done in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2013, as amended from time to time). Disbursement will be done in accordance with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).
-------------	--

Responsible Staff

Responsible ADB Officer	Jiang, Yi
Responsible ADB Department	Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department
Responsible ADB Division	Development Indicators and Policy Research Division
Executing Agencies	<i>Asian Development Bank 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines</i>

Timetable

Concept Clearance	25 Oct 2013
Fact Finding	27 May 2013 to 13 Jun 2013
MRM	-
Approval	02 Dec 2013
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	04 Nov 2013

TA 8522-REG

Milestones					
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
02 Dec 2013	-	02 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2018	-

Financing Plan/TA Utilization						Cumulative Disbursements		
ADB	Cofinancing	Counterpart				Total	Date	Amount
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others			
950,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	950,000.00	02 Dec 2013	422,128.25

Project Page

<https://www.adb.org/projects/47109-001/main>

Request for Information

<http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=47109-001>

Date Generated

06 July 2017

ADB provides the information contained in this project data sheet (PDS) solely as a resource for its users without any form of assurance. Whilst ADB tries to provide high quality content, the information are provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either express or implied, including without limitation warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement. ADB specifically does not make any warranties or representations as to the accuracy or completeness of any such information.