



Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

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People's Republic of China: Hubei Yichang Comprehensive Elderly Care Demonstration Project

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Asian Development Bank

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	People's Republic of China	Project Title:	Hubei Yichang Comprehensive Elderly Care Demonstration Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project	Department/ Division:	East Asia Department/ Urban and Social Sectors Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS
<p>A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy</p> <p>The project will support Yichang Municipal Government's efforts to deliver quality and affordable long-term care services and to develop the systems necessary to ensure sustainability in the future. The project supports the People's Republic of China's (PRC) Twelfth Five-Year Plan, 2011–2015 and the Hubei Provincial Twelfth Five-Year Plan, 2011–2015 to develop a three-tiered system of services, stimulate investment in the sector, and define roles and responsibilities for government and the private sector. It supports the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan, 2016–2020, which seeks to further strengthen the elderly care system. The project is aligned with Asian Development Bank's (ADB) country partnership strategy for the PRC, 2016–2020 pillar on inclusive growth; the midterm review of Strategy 2020, which supports social protection and health; and the Operational Plan for Health, 2015–2020, which has elderly care (EC) as a focus area. The project will contribute to improving the quality of life for older persons, promoting inclusive growth in the economic development of Yichang Municipality (Yichang), and directly address the demographic and economic challenges posed by the increasing care needs of its rapidly aging population.</p>
<p>B. Poverty Targeting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> General Intervention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual or Household (TI-H) <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic (TI-G) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)</p>
<p>C. Poverty and Social Analysis</p> <p>1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries. Expected beneficiaries of the project include elderly in the municipality, service providers (government, private, social organizations), and local government officials responsible for providing and monitoring EC services. Yichang has a population of 4.03 million and of this, 20% are above the age of 60, which is well above the national average of 14.3%. Within the municipality and even within the four urban districts, there is great diversity in the distribution of elderly, their care needs, and capacity to pay for services. Developing an EC system (ECS) to address such complexity and demand is a significant challenge. Existing residential care facilities (public and private) are limited and are either unable to provide quality nursing care services (leading to on average only 50% occupancy) or have long waiting lists and are unable to meet demand. Home- and community-based services, which are cheaper than residential care and can serve the majority of elderly, are underdeveloped and unable to help residents remain in their communities and age in place. These imbalances in the system create a situation where the majority of elderly receive little if any assistance, and many of those who do end up in residential care do not have actual physical or cognitive care needs, but do require some assistance with daily living. Planning for development of EC is a multisectoral challenge. The Civil Affairs Bureau is responsible for regulation and monitoring of the sector and building the capacity and systems required to effectively ensure the coordination, availability of quality and affordable services provided by government, the private sector, and civil society organizations is an urgent need. Failure to develop a well-structured and managed system is expensive for the government and has left the elderly in Yichang underserved. Existing residential care facilities (public and private) are limited and are either unable to provide quality nursing care services (leading to on average only 50% occupancy) or have long waiting lists and are unable to meet demand. Home- and community-based services, which are cheaper than residential care and can serve the majority of elderly, are underdeveloped and unable to help residents remain in their communities and age in place. These imbalances in the system create a situation where the majority of elderly receive little if any assistance, and many of those who do end up in residential care do not have actual physical or cognitive care needs, but do require some assistance with daily living. Planning for development of EC is a multisectoral challenge. The Civil Affairs Bureau is responsible for regulation and monitoring of the sector and building the capacity and systems required to effectively ensure the coordination, availability of quality and affordable services provided by government, the private sector, and civil society organizations is an urgent need. Failure to develop a well-structured and managed system is expensive for the government and has left the elderly in Yichang underserved.</p> <p>2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes. Impact channels include improvements to the coverage, affordability, and quality of EC services. Expected systemic changes include (i) creation of an ECS in the municipality that provides home, community, and residential levels of care; (ii) improvement to quality of services; and (iii) improvements to standards and quality assurance monitoring at the municipal level.</p> <p>3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence. Issues to be reviewed during the project design include (i) affordability and ability to pay for services by the elderly; (ii) assessment of the health and social care integration opportunities; (iii) assessment of the existing family-based care system and challenges for informal caregivers; (iv) capacity of government and private sector service providers to deliver three-tiered care; and (v) communication, and information and communications technology needs and gaps to expanding care coverage.</p> <p>4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending. Not applicable.</p>
II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

<p>1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program? The gender dimensions of aging are in many ways the results of a lifetime of accumulation of vulnerabilities. Issues include disparities in lifespans for men and women, and in men's and women's financial assets to pay for care services, existing multigenerational care provider roles of women, and differential health care needs of men and women. One area of concern is also regarding dementia and accompanying care needs since more women than men internationally are affected. Another important area is in the human resources development for the sector and the large employment opportunities it can have for women and the importance of integrating men into caregiving jobs.</p>
<p>2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to make a contribution to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No It will improve women's access to services and opportunities for employment in the sector.</p>
<p>3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No The project will support gender equality.</p>
<p>4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category: <input type="checkbox"/> GEN (gender equity) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EGM (effective gender mainstreaming) <input type="checkbox"/> SGE (some gender elements) <input type="checkbox"/> NGE (no gender elements)</p>
<p>III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT</p>
<p>1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design. Main stakeholders are the elderly; EC service providers (government, private sector, and nongovernment organizations); health and social care providers; and local government officials (health, civil affairs, labor, social security, education, construction, finance bureau, etc.). Extensive consultation will be conducted with all groups during project design to ensure that their needs and perspectives are addressed in the project.</p>
<p>2. How can the project contribute (in a systemic way) to engaging and empowering stakeholders and beneficiaries, particularly, the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups? What issues in the project design require participation of the poor and excluded? The assessment on affordability, ability to pay, and need for and use of care services will all require consultation with the elderly and care workers. A key issue under the component of information and communications technology development will be ensuring adequate communication with and capacity building of all stakeholders, including the elderly as users of the services.</p>
<p>3. What are the key, active, and relevant civil society organizations in the project area? What is the level of civil society organization participation in the project design? Older persons associations and volunteer networks to support the elderly have been, and are, being created across the PRC. It will be important for the PPTA to engage with them for their views and seek ways to include them in the project activities. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information generation and sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership</p>
<p>4. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are they and how shall they be addressed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Elderly will be consulted during the PPTA on issues such as, but not limited to, their needs, views on quality and availability of services, design of facilities, affordability and ability to pay.</p>
<p>IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS</p>
<p>A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p>
<p>1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Much of the proposed civil works in the subprojects would take place on land already owned by the institutions or by government. Some land acquisition may be necessary but no house demolition is anticipated. This will be clarified during the due diligence and necessary documentation created to support the categorization.</p>
<p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p>
<p>1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No It is not anticipated that there are any ethnic minority communities or lands in the project scope but this will be confirmed during the PPTA. There are small numbers of ethnic minorities living and working in the city.</p>
<p>2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None</p>

Due diligence will be conducted during the PPTA to confirm that there are no impacts.

V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS

1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?

- Creating decent jobs and employment **M**
 Adhering to core labor standards **M**
 Labor retrenchment
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS
 Increase in human trafficking
 Affordability **H**
 Increase in unplanned migration
 Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters
 Creating political instability
 Creating internal social conflicts
 Others, please specify _____

2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design? They will be assessed during the poverty and social analysis and due diligence of the PPTA and addressed in design of the project components. The proposal from government has a focus on providing EC for the low and middle income groups of elderly.

VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

1. Do the terms of reference for the PPTA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during PPTA or due diligence process to better analyze (i) poverty and social impact; (ii) gender impact, (iii) participation dimensions; (iv) social safeguards; and (v) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified?

- Yes
 No

2. What resources (e.g., consultants, survey budget, and workshop) are allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis, and participation plan during the PPTA or due diligence? 2 person-months international and 2 person-months of national consulting services are budgeted for the poverty, social, and gender assessments. Three person-months are provided for the national involuntary resettlement safeguard specialist.

^a ADB. 2012. *People's Republic of China: Country Partnership Strategy (2016–2020)*. Manila; ADB. 2016. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific*. Manila; ADB. 2015. *Operational Plan for Health, 2015–2020*. Manila.