



China, People's Republic of: Research to Support the Social Integration of Migrants

Project Name	Research to Support the Social Integration of Migrants	
Project Number	51030-001	
Country	China, People's Republic of	
Project Status	Active	
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Technical Assistance	
Source of Funding / Amount	TA 9435-PRC: Research to Support the Social Integration of Migrants	
	Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$ 400,000.00
Strategic Agendas	Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Knowledge solutions	
Sector / Subsector	Health - Health insurance and subsidized health programs Public sector management - Social protection initiatives	
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Effective gender mainstreaming	
Description	The Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) has requested support to strengthen the policy environment to improve the social integration of migrants through evidence-based research. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will support the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) to assess the well-being and the social integration of migrants through (i) analyzing the current situation of migrants and their families, (ii) examining international best practice, (iii) developing an evaluation index to measure social and physical integration, and (iv) providing evidence-based policy recommendations to improve the physical and psychosocial integration of migrant populations in urban areas.	

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy

Economic development in the PRC has led to rapid urbanization and industrialization, which has been accompanied by massive internal migration and social transformation. While the period from the late 1950s to the late 1970s brought strict migration control through the hukou system, gradual economic reforms and reduced migration controls in the early 1980s led to increased mobility. The majority of internal migrants are aged 25- 49 years and are moving from rural to urban areas in search of employment opportunities created by market reforms and labor demand. The PRC urbanization rate increased from 19.4% in 1980 to 52.6% in 2012, with an estimated 200 million rural migrants working in the largest cities. However, even with the relaxation of the hukou system, the PRC has not completely reduced migration restrictions. Urban hukou continues to be withheld from most rural migrants who, as a result, are not afforded the same jobs and subsidized services as urban residents. Consequently, in urban areas, there has developed a type of invisible hierarchy among laborers that has led to rural migrants often being underpaid and marginalized in the lower ranks of urban society, both economically and socially. This has led to two groups of migrants: (i) permanent migrants, who have officially changed their residence through a hukou change; and (ii) temporary migrants, who are also referred to as the 'floating population' since their movement is not associated with a hukou change.

Internal migration has brought a range of issues facing migrant populations and a new set of social and economic challenges. As rural residents move to cities in search of employment, their social status suffers. Resulting from this are social challenges that have led to social inequity, marginalization, and disenfranchisement of migrant populations. Studies show that migrants often report lower levels of average subjective well-being than urban and rural residents. The inflexibility of the hukou has also led to differences in access to social services and discrimination based on hukou residency. The Thirteenth Five-Year Plan calls for action to register hukou-less citizens and to provide them with basic social services to improve their integration in all facets of society.

The migration experience is deeply affected by gender. In the PRC, studies have shown that there is an increasing gender wage gap in urban areas, largely attributable to a more challenging environment for women to find and secure employment. Subjective overall well-being is also significantly affected by gender, as is access to decent work. Migrant women workers are also more likely to have grievances such as unpaid wages, inadequate pay increases, more forced overtime, and factory layoffs.⁹ The gender differentials in the migrant experience are less understood and warrant more attention.

The TA will help NHFPC develop a knowledge base to support the integration of migrant populations by understanding their current gender needs and level of well-being through the development of an evaluation index that is gender-disaggregated. The TA will use evidence from the evaluation index and international best practice from other countries' experiences integrating rural internal migrants into urban areas to inform policy recommendations that are gender-specific. This will support the development of a knowledge and research base on the overall well-being and needs of the growing migrant populations in the PRC.

Impact Social status and integration of the migrant populations improved

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome Policy base for the social integration of migrants strengthened

Progress Toward Outcome The inception workshop was held on 17 August 2018 with representatives from the National Health Commission, Executive Leadership Training Center, and the TA consultants. Scholars and representatives from national pilots for social integration for migrants were invited to contribute to the discussion.

Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs International and national experience on social integration of migrant population reviewed and compiled
Evaluation index on social and physical integration of migrants developed
Policy recommendations on integration of migrants developed
Knowledge development and dissemination supported

Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues) During the inception workshop, the objective, scope, and outputs of the TA remain unchanged as originally designed. The National Health Commission and Executive Leadership Training Center proposed that the outputs of evaluation indexes and policy recommendation will highlight the health aspect in terms of social adaptation, psychological health, and physical health of migrant population.

Geographical Location Nation-wide

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 ADB will engage the individual consultants in accordance with ADB's Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and the associated project administration instructions and technical assistance staff instructions. ADB will select an international consultant and three national consultants based on their academic qualifications and relevant work experience, for total consulting inputs of 34 person-months (4 person-months international and 30 person-months national).

Responsible ADB Officer	Bai, Jie
Responsible ADB Department	East Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Urban and Social Sectors Division, EARD
Executing Agencies	<i>Ministry of Health Project Management, Foreign Loan Office Beijing People's Republic of China National Health Commission No. 14, Zhichun Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100191</i>

Timetable

Concept Clearance	24 Oct 2017
Fact Finding	-
MRM	-
Approval	01 Dec 2017
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	14 Sep 2018

TA 9435-PRC

Milestones

Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
01 Dec 2017	28 Dec 2017	28 Dec 2017	30 Nov 2019	-	-

Financing Plan/TA Utilization

ADB	Cofinancing	Counterpart				Total	Cumulative Disbursements	
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others		Date	Amount
400,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400,000.00	01 Dec 2017	6,660.57

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