

Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

July 2019

PRC: Loan to Maxwealth Financial Leasing Co. Ltd. (MWFL) for Industrial and Wastewater Treatment

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Asian Development Bank

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

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Country:	People's Republic of China	Project Title:	Loan to Maxwealth Financial Leasing Co. Ltd. (MWFL) for Industrial and Municipal Wastewater Treatment Project		
Lending/Financin g Modality:	Loan	Department/ Division:	Private Sector Operations Department/ Private Sector Financial Institutions Division		
	I. POVERTY IMPAG	CT AND SOCIA	L DIMENSIONS		
A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy					
ADB will provide a wastewater treatme wastewater treatme 2016–2020 for the reduce water pollud support green cities operational prioriti	\$60 million loan (or its yuan equient plants (WWTPs) in the Zhejiar ent equipment and pipelines. The PRC, as it will support the governation, and to finance private sector des development. The project is a	ivalent) to MWF ng and Jiangsu project is consi ment's reform a projects with in also aligned with building clima	L to finance leases of municipal and industrial regions, in the form of sales and lease back of istent with ADB's country partnership strategy, genda to manage environmental challenges to novative technologies and business models to a ADB's Strategy 2030 and supports the two ate and disaster resilience, and enhancing		
B. Poverty Targe	eting:				
⊠General Intervention ☐Individual or Household (TI-H) ☐Geographic (TI-G) ☐Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)					
ADB's loan to MWFL will help WWTPs have better access to financing and improve their capacity to treat municipal and industrial water.					
has exacerbated the one of the most wat problem, is the see wastewater dischation 60% of pollution in acute in several content of the river or ground with a high concent environmental preschelp promote more PRC especially tho will then support Waster water resour	potential beneficiaries. The rapid to country's water pollution problet ter stressed with per capita water reverity of surface and groundwater groundwater to surface and groundwater groundwater to surface and provinces such as Zhejiang arger number of MSMEs. To cut without any treatment, which has stration of MSMEs also attract a last attraction of MSMEs also attract a last area. By financing equipment least environment-friendly and sustains in areas where MSME activities (WTPs' access to lease finance for management.	m. The PRC is the sources of 2,10 ter water pollution year in 2000 to and medium size and Jiangsu, we costs, MSMEs have number of sing for wastewalle water resources are booming. Moreon MWFL. This	lopment and massive urbanization in the PRC he sixth largest country in the world and is also 00 m^3 per year ^b . In addition to the water scarcity ion, as well as climate related events. Total to 69.5 billion tons per year in 2013,° of which zed enterprises (MSMEs). The problem is more where there are more developed private sector have often discharged wastewater directly into water pollution problems. Furthermore, places migrant workers which adds to the significant ater treatment plants (WWTPs), the project will urces management, benefiting all people of the IWFL is the project's primary beneficiary, which is project will ultimately benefit people through		
Impact channels and expected systemic changes. Water is one of the most important resources. The PRC has big population with a huge requirement for water. Assistance to waste treatment facilities allows reuse of treated wastewater and contributes to abating water scarcity problems.					
consultants condu	cted due diligence on sample \	NWTP client a	nce. ADB team and environment and social nd met with MWFL Staff to understand the MWFL's environment and social management		
4. Specific analysis	for policy-based lending. Not app	olicable.			
		AND DEVELO	PMENT		

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program? Currently, 43.7% of MWFL's staff are female. While almost half of the staff are women, MWFL need to further enhance the female staff leadership and technical capacity. It was also noted that the company encouraged the women staff to establish their staff club to improve camaraderie and working relations. Activities such as staff outings has been organized by the women's club. MWFL will sponsor life skills trainings based on specific activities that may be identified by the women staff during their meetings. All women staff will be encouraged to participate without discrimination.

MWFL provides social benefits to regular staff members that include pension insurance, medical insurance, maternity insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance, and the social housing fund. MWFL has
guidelines, procedures and standards for labor management. New staff are provided job trainings, including relevant laws, regulations and national standards, corporate culture, employee's benefits, annual work plan arrangement, goal responsibility pledges and their evaluation, amongst numerous issues. Each year, the Human Resource Department prepares an annual training plan. The Human Resource Department is also responsible for the women's affairs, including organizing activities during festivals and collecting their concerns. MWFL upholds gender equality and provides equal employment opportunities for men and women. MWFL strictly complies with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women.
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? Yes No There is a potential for MWFL to offer activities and programs to improve the welfare and capacity of its female staff.
3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality? ☐ Yes ☐ No The project is expected to enhance welfare of MWFL female staff.
4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category: GEN (gender equity) SGE (some gender elements) NGE (no gender elements)
III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT
1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design. The primary stakeholders of the project include the MWFL, its staff, and its clients. MWFL's WWTP clients have
limited opportunities to participate in the project design. 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?
Given the nature of the transaction, participation of the poor and the vulnerable is not applicable. 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?
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IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
A. Involuntary Resettlement Category A B C FI
1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? Yes No
MFWL's wastewater treatment leasing business is not expected to involve new land acquisition and/or significant land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as its leases are for wastewater treatment equipment and pipelines of wastewater treatment plants which have completed civil construction work. The lands have been allocated by the local governments to the wastewater treatment plant companies, most of them are state owned enterprises (SOEs). All land acquisition and resettlement are already completed by the government prior to MWFL's financing. For lease applications involving pipelines, MWFL will exclude lease projects involving construction of a new pipeline from the finance of the ADB loan. 2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? Resettlement plan Resettlement framework Social impact matrix Environmental and social management system arrangement
An ESMS compliant with ADB SPS requirement on involuntary resettlement will be adopted by MWFL. The ESMS will include the process of screening and categorization of impacts and carrying out of due diligence on the compliance of the past land acquisition with the national land and local laws and regulations.
B. Indigenous Peoples Category A B C S FI (treated as C)
1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? Yes No ADB's loan to MWFL will mostly be used for potential WWTPs located in Zheijiang and Jiangsu provinces. In Zhejiang Province, Han people accounts for 99.1%, while ethnic minorities account for 0.9 % of the total population. In Jiangsu Province, Han people accounts for 99.5%, while ethnic minorities account for 0.5% of the total population. Development and operation of WWTPs of MWFL clients will not directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights

livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.				
2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? Yes No See above explanation.				
3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? ☐ Yes ☒ No 4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? ☐ Indigenous peoples plan ☐ Indigenous peoples planning framework ☐ Social Impact matrix ☒ Environmental and social management system arrangement ☐ None				
MWFL will include in its ESMS a process of screening and categorization of potential direct or indirect impacts to IPs. The project will comply with ADB's Prohibited Investment Activity List, applicable national laws and regulations, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).				
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 L ☑ Adhering to core labor standards ☐ Labor retrenchment ☐ Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS ☐ Increase in human trafficking ☐ Affordability ☐ 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? MWFL will comply with the national labor laws and will take measures to comply with the International Labor Organization's core labor standards.				
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 ADB team and the environment and social consultants who carried out the environment and social assessment covered environment and social safeguards issues and other social aspects.				
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? ADB team and the consultants conducted review of relevant documents and visit of one sample WWTP client to identify gaps and explore gap-filling measures, as required.				

^a ADB. 2016. Country Partnership Strategy: Transforming Partnership: People's Republic of China and Asian Development Bank, 2016–2020. Manila.

b National Bureau of Statistics. National Database http://data.stats.gov.cn. (accessed on 6 June

^{2019).}o G. Wu et al. 2018. Evaluating the construction efficiencies of urban wastewater transportation and treatment capacity: Evidence from 70 megacities in China. Res Conservation Recycling 128. pp. 373-381