SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY				
Country:	People's Republic of China	Project Title:	Gansu Baiyin Integrated Urban Development Project	
Lending/Financing	Project	Department/	East Asia Department	
Modality:		Division:	Urban and Social Sectors Division	
	I. POVERTY AND	SOCIAL ANALY	SIS AND STRATEGY	
Poverty targeting: G	Seneral intervention			
Baiyin municipality i provinces, and auto Republic of China (	is located in the upper Yellow Ri nomous regions targeted under PRC). It has a land area of 21,2	iver of Gansu pro the National Stra 200 square kilom	n Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy ovince, one of the 12 less-developed municipality, tegy for Development of the West of the People's eters with a total population of 1.74 million and a located in the poverty-stricken Jingyuan county,	
which has the seco poverty incidence of unemployment and municipality in 2012 Gansu and in the	nd largest population (0.48 milli f 35.2% in 2012. The financial re l increased the urban poor p 2 was 22.3% and of Jingyuan of PRC for high unemployment.	on) among the c cession caused l opulation. The county 22.5%. B In 2008, Baiyin	listricts and counties of Baiyin municipality and a by mineral resource depletion has resulted in high estimated urban unemployment rate of Baiyin aiyin municipality is among the top four cities in municipality was identified as one of the first nal policy. On this basis, the Gansu provincial	
government promul (i) a regional econo relocation of indust development of the vocational educatio management and so municipality; is aligr and supports ADB's The project will pror	gated the Urban Transformation mic growth center, (ii) a core city tries. The project will contribute e Liuchuan Industrial Park (LII on and training (TVET) program ervice provision. The project will ned with the PRC country partne s urban sector strategy. <sup>1</sup> The pro mote local economic and social	Plan of Baiyin M y for new industri e to poverty red P), labor skill in n, and better liv support the ecor ership strategy of ject also complie development and	Aunicipality (2010–2020) in 2010, positioning it as less in western PRC, and (iii) a base for accepting uction through job opportunities created by the provement through an inclusive technical and ring conditions through smooth and safe traffic nomic and social transformation strategy of Baiyin the Asian Development Bank (ADB), 2011–2015; is with the PRC's New Urbanization Plan in 2014. d reduce poverty by generating a large number of	
direct and indirect jobs through vocational trainings. B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence				
1. Key poverty and Rural Areas (2011– of the 61 key count Three of these 40 c Based on the curree incidence (35.9%) a (15.4%). The urban national average (2 for poverty are (i) la such as hailstorms, labor force is about these areas will dire 2. Beneficiaries. T rare-earth materials	I social issues. According to the 2020), there are 14 contiguous of ies for development-oriented po- ounties—Huining, Jingtai, and Ji and Jingyuan county's rural pove poverty incidence rate for Baiyin .9%). Poor people are distribute ack of water resources; (ii) expose frosts, and sandstorms; and (i 38,000 in Jingyuan county and actly benefit from the project. he LIP expects investments and , nonferrous metal processing, c	e Outline for Dev destitute regions i verty reduction u ingyuan—are in f CNY2,300 per y erty incidence (37 n is 10.5% and fo ed mainly in extre- sure of areas alo ii) lack of job ski about 4,000 in th I relocation of ind coal chemical, equ	elopment-Oriented Poverty Reduction for China's in the PRC, involving 680 counties. Gansu has 40 nder the Liupanshan contiguous destitute region. Baiyin municipality. Year (farmers' net income), Baiyin's rural poverty 7.9%) are much higher than the national average or Jingyuan 14.4%, which are also higher than the emely dry mountainous areas. The main reasons ng the Yellow River to frequent natural disasters, Ils or opportunities. In addition, the rural surplus e townships of Liuchuan, Mitan, and Santan, and lustries from eastern coastal areas including new uipment manufacture, warehousing, logistics, and	
construction materia with 8,300 jobs in t estimated at 39,000 component will con through increased acc intelligent transport improved traffic serv <b>3. Impact channels</b> enriching their quali	al industries. These enterprises he services sector. The project 0 residents and employees by 2 tribute to improved livelihoods employment opportunities. About ess to training and employment system component will directly vices. 5. The direct impact will be (i) e ty of life; (ii) creation of skilled a	will generate ab will directly bene 2020 and 123,00 for communities at 87,000 rural ar opportunities in benefit 276,500 p nhanced public in nd unskilled job o	bout 77,000 job opportunities in the LIP, together efit people who will live and work in the new LIP, 10 residents and employees by 2030. The TVET affected by development of the LIP, specifically and 6,000 urban residents of Jingyuan county will a variety of occupational sectors. In addition, the residents of Baiyin district with smooth, safe, and infrastructure and environment for local residents, opportunities during construction and operation of	
inclusiveness of TV	ET component targeting urban	laid-off workers	ansfer of industrial enterprises to the LIP; (iv) and rural surplus laborers; and (v) provision of city center. The project will indirectly contribute to	

the economic development of the area and creation of new employment opportunities.

**4. Other social and poverty issues**. The project municipal and county governments have agreed to provide necessary residential public service facilities in the LIP, e.g., schools, hospitals, solid waste collection. Also, Jingyuan county will build public rental houses for migrant workers, graduate students, and poor employees.

5. Design features. The project design addresses issues identified by the poverty and social assessment. Key design features include (i) creation of job opportunities for poor and women; (ii) helping local laid-off workers and rural surplus laborers learn new skills and find off-farm jobs; (iii) strengthening public participation and information disclosure on project information, LIP master plan and management, and recruitment information; and (iv) public awareness education programs such as road safety and environmental protection. The actions in the gender action plan (GAP) and social development action plan (SDAP) will mitigate adverse impacts and increase positive impacts of the project.

## **II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR**

1. Participatory approaches and project activities. Extensive consultations with representatives of affected villages, communities, laid-off workers, rural surplus laborers, enterprises, and government agencies were conducted during project design. In total, 433 people were surveyed, and 30 focus group discussions were held in which 350 people participated. Key informant interviews and stakeholders workshops were held with the executing agency, implementing agencies, and other stakeholders during preparation of the resettlement plan and environmental management plan.

2. Baiyin municipality and Jingyuan county women's federations will coordinate with the Baiyin municipal project management office (Baiyin PMO) and LIP Management Committee to assist in organizing several advocacy, consultative, and training activities for the project's subcomponents.

3. Civil society organizations. Key informant interviews and workshops conducted with women's federations in Baiyin and Jingyuan during project design will continue during project implementation. A suitable budget and monitoring and evaluation and capacity building activities were designed to support women's federations' participation. 4. The following forms of civil society organization participation are envisaged during project implementation,

rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA): ☐ Information gathering and sharing (M) ☐ Consultation (M) ☐ Collaboration (L) ☐ Partnership 5. Participation plan.

Yes. No. Participation, consultation activities, and awareness campaigns were in the GAP and SDAP.

## **III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT**

Gender mainstreaming category: Effective gender mainstreaming

A. Key issues. According to the Statistical Yearbook 2013 of Gansu Province, the population of Baivin municipality was 1.74 million in 2012, of which 48.6% were women.<sup>2</sup> Over the years, women's rights and interests have been well protected and women's development has significantly improved in Baiyin municipality. Of the total employees, 48.2% are women. In Baiyin municipality, 70% of all community members are women, yet only 14% of all village community committee members are women. Similarly, less than 15% of leaders of governments and functional departments at or above the township level are women. Survey and focus group discussion data revealed that, among the female respondents (40.0%), 20.0% have full-time jobs, 34.0% have part-time jobs, and 46.0% are unemployed. Most women do not understand the labor law and labor security policies. The majority of female respondents support the project as it will generate more job opportunities locally for themselves and for family members currently working as migrant workers. Women in the focus group discussions indicated their interests in gaining skills through training that will provide them with better nonfarming employment opportunities. They considered improvements in traffic safety and access to better public transport service as important benefits that will enhance their quality of life.

B. Key actions.

□ No action or measure

Gender action plan Other actions or measures The GAP includes specific targets for women in employment, vocational training, and participation and has been assured by the government. In addition to adequate staffing and training of the Baiyin PMO and implementing agencies, women will be provided with (i) job opportunities during and after project implementation and from enterprises in the LIP; (ii) consultation and awareness raising education programs, including training on labor law, labor protection, and labor security; (iii) improved short-term training on Chinese bread and noodle making, which almost 100% targets local women; (iv) opportunities to participate in community management and decision-making processes; and (v) opportunities to participate in project design and LIP management. The design and monitoring framework, GAP, and SDAP include sex-disaggregated data and indicators.

## A. Involuntary Resettlement

IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES

В 

Safeguard Category: 🛛 A 🗌 FI 1. Key impacts. The project will have land acquisition and resettlement impacts and is classified category A for involuntary resettlement. The project will affect four groups of two villages in the project area. The project will permanently occupy 1,158.3 mu<sup>3</sup> of state-owned land, acquire 397.7 mu of collectively owned land, and demolish 8,252.4 square meters of rural residential houses, affecting 67 rural households (337 people) in two villages of Jingyuan; among these, four households (20 people) are identified as vulnerable groups. The estimated resettlement cost of the project is CNY96.5 million.

2. Strategy to address the impacts. A resettlement plan was prepared in line with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the PRC. The plan was endorsed by the Baiyin municipal government and disclosed to the affected people and uploaded to the ADB website on 16 June 2014. All affected assets (permanent and temporary impacts) will be compensated for at full replacement cost. The Baivin PMO will coordinate implementation of the project and report progress to ADB. The Land Resources Bureau and LIP Management Committee in Jingyuan county will carry out land acquisition, house demolition, and implementation of the resettlement

plan. A grievance redress procedure has been established for the affected people. The Baiyin PMO will engage an					
external monitoring institute to independently verify adherence to provisions of the resettlement plan.					
3. Plan or other Actions					
Resettlement plan					
Resettlement framework Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peop	ples				
Environmental and social management system planning framework					
arrangement Social impact matrix No action					
B. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Category: A B C FI					
<b>1. Key impacts</b> . Not applicable. Is broad community support triggered?					
2. Strategy to address the impacts. Not applicable.					
3. Plan or other actions					
☐ Indigenous peoples plan ☐ Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plar					
Indigenous peoples planning framework					
Environmental and social management planning framework					
system arrangement Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project wi	th a				
Social impact matrix No action summary					
V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS					
A. Risks in the Labor Market					
1. Relevance of the project for the country's or region's or sector's labor market.					
Unemployment 🛛 Underemployment 🗌 Retrenchment 🖾 Core labor standards					
2. Labor market impact. The project will improve the technical skills and employability of TVET beneficiaries. At					
131 skilled jobs and 150 unskilled jobs will be generated during project construction. Further, 75 skilled jobs and					
unskilled jobs (maintenance, cleaners, landscaping workers, etc.) will be provided in the operation stage. With the					
construction, more enterprises will be attracted; it is expected that these enterprises will generate 77,000	job				
opportunities, and that 8,300 jobs will be created in the services sector in the LIP.					
<b>B.</b> Affordability. The water supply and wastewater collection system improvements will result in increased tariffs.					
Currently a joint water supply and wastewater treatment tariff is CNY2.1 per cubic meter of water used in Jingy	uan				
county. An affordability analysis shows that domestic water expenses will account for 1.5% of the income of rural p	oor				
households and 1.1% of nonpoor households. Key measures in the project to address possible exclusion include					
loan assurances on periodic review of tariffs and fees including an assessment on their impact on the poor, and (ii)					
representation of women and the poor (about 50% of the total participants) in public hearings for tariff increases.					
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks					
1. The impact of the following risks are rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):					
$\square$ Communicable diseases (L) $\square$ Human trafficking (NA) $\square$ Others (please specify)					
2. Risks to people in project area. The environmental management plan, GAP, loan assurances, and SDAP req	uire				
dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections at construction sites for all u					
employees upon engagement. This will be done in collaboration with the Center for Disease Control. HIV/AI					
sexually transmitted infections, and other communicable disease clauses will be included in contract bidding					
documents.	Jing				
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION					
<b>1. Targets and indicators</b> : For skilled and unskilled laborers, the targets will be 30% poor and 30% female.	For				
awareness education and other information campaigns, at least 30% of participants will be female. The design					
monitoring framework, GAP, and SDAP targets and indicators were discussed and confirmed with the Baiyin PMO and					
relevant organizations. A comprehensive project performance monitoring system and the social and gender monitoring					
indicators were developed in consultation with the implementing agencies and with the assistance of consultants to					
systematically generate data for the social and gender aspects.					
2. Required human resources: A social and gender consultant, a resettlement consultant, and TVET consultants					
budgeted for the supervision contract. Terms of reference outlining the roles were included in the pro					
administration manual (PAM). The GAP and SDAP require staff to be allocated for their oversight and implementation					
in the Baiyin PMO and the executing agency.					
3. Information in PAM: The PAM outlines poverty, social, and gender issues, and includes the GAP and SDAP.					
4. Monitoring tools: During project implementation, internal monitoring results of the GAP and SDAP will be					
incorporated in the project performance monitoring system report. Data sources will include (i) project management					
information system, (ii) official statistics, and (iii) social surveys and research.					
Source: Asian Development Bank.					

ADB. 2012. Country Partnership Strategy: People's Republic of China, 2011–2015. Manila; ADB. 1999. Urban Sector Strategy. Manila.
Gansu Bureau of Statistics. 2013. Gansu Statistical Yearbook 2013. Lanzhou.
A mu is a Chinese unit of measurement (1 mu = 666.7 square meters).