



# Technical Assistance Report

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Project Number: 37600  
November 2005

## Technical Assistance People's Republic of China: Urban Poverty Strategy Study II (Financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund)

Asian Development Bank

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 October 2005)

Currency Unit	–	yuan (CNY)
CNY1.00	=	\$0.123
\$1.00	=	CNY8.10

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CIDA	–	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	–	Department for International Development
DRC	–	Development Research Center of the State Council
EA	–	executing agency
FSR	–	field studies report
MLSS	–	Minimum Living Standard Scheme
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
PRR	–	policy recommendations report
SOE	–	state-owned enterprise
TA	–	technical assistance

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFICATION

<b>Targeting Classification</b>	–	Targeted intervention
<b>Sector</b>	–	Education, Health, Social Protection
<b>Subsector</b>	–	Education sector development, Health System, Social Protection
<b>Theme</b>	–	Inclusive social development
<b>Subtheme</b>	–	Human development

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide technical assistance (TA) for a second Urban Poverty Strategy Study focusing on access to social services for poor urban migrants. The TA is included in the PRC country strategy and program update for 2005–2007,<sup>1</sup> and is programmed for 2005.<sup>2</sup> Fact-finding for the TA was undertaken in July 2005 and an understanding was reached with the Government on the impact and outcome, scope, costs and financing, implementation arrangements, and terms of reference for the TA. The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

2. The TA for the first Urban Poverty Study (TA 3377)<sup>3</sup> was completed in 2001. The major outputs of the TA included: (i) a comprehensive survey of (a) urban poverty, its magnitude, geographical distribution and causes, and (b) urban poverty reduction policy in the PRC; (ii) estimation of urban poverty lines for all provinces and 35 major cities in the PRC using best practice statistical techniques, based on the 1998 national urban household survey data; (iii) adoption of a two-track approach to poverty analysis (i.e., quantitative analysis of urban poverty supplemented by information from structured interviews with sample poor households in four cities), which reflects the multiple facets of urban poverty; (iv) meticulous assessment of the three policy measures to prevent and alleviate urban poverty: Assistance to Laid-Off Employees, Unemployment Insurance, and the Minimum Living Standard Scheme (MLSS);<sup>4</sup> and (v) a detailed list of feasible policy recommendations focusing on the main problems in monitoring and reducing urban poverty. The proposed TA will build on the outputs of the first Urban Poverty Study and focus on the issue of migrant workers and related poverty reduction measures.

## II. ISSUES

3. Prior to the 1990s, poverty in the PRC was primarily a rural problem. Urban poverty was confined to a small proportion of urban residents who suffered from inability to work, lack of savings or other source of income, and/or absence of relatives to depend on. In the mid-1990s, urban poverty was driven by layoffs from state-owned enterprises (SOEs) combined with the dismantling of the welfare systems formerly provided by SOEs. The rapid influx of “floating migrants”—usually unskilled—from rural areas added a new population element to the urban poor. Urban poverty has three categories: (i) hard core urban poor (comprising the disabled and elderly without family support), (ii) laid-off workers, and (iii) migrant workers.

4. The urban migrant factor has become increasingly prominent, and poverty among rural to urban migrants has emerged as the leading issue in any effort to combat urban poverty. The poverty rate among migrants is more severe<sup>5</sup> than among permanent urban residents, while the number of urban migrant poor now exceeds SOE-related poor. This trend will continue, since the problems caused by the decommissioning of SOEs are time-bound and will pass when most of the affected persons retire within a decade or so. A further contribution to migrant urban poor is their exclusion from the rapidly expanded MLSS due to their nonurban registration status, which, however, has been successful in providing income support to low-income registered urban dwellers.

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<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2004. *Country Strategy and Program Update (2005–2007): People's Republic of China*. Manila.

<sup>2</sup> The TA first appeared in *ADB Business Opportunities* (internet edition) on 21 July 2005.

<sup>3</sup> ADB. 1999. *Technical Assistance to the People's Republic of China for Urban Poverty Study*. Manila.

<sup>4</sup> National urban household survey conducted by the National Statistics Bureau of the PRC in 1998.

<sup>5</sup> The first Urban Poverty Strategy Study showed that the poverty level of urban migrants is 50% higher than for permanent urban residents.

5. Given their low incomes and lack of MLSS access, urban migrant populations lack adequate access to key public social services such as education, health, housing, and employment services. Despite some recent policy statements encouraging expanded access to such services, many bottlenecks—administrative, financial, and policy-related—prevent poor urban migrant populations from accessing such benefits, thus exacerbating their poverty condition and vulnerability.

6. The PRC is using urbanization as a key strategy to alleviate rural poverty by encouraging the transfer of large numbers of the unemployed or underemployed from the countryside to towns and cities. However, without adequate attention to the problems of the urban poor migrant, this approach could simply transfer the location of poverty from the countryside to urban areas. Therefore, cities must establish an urban antipoverty system focusing on ensuring access to basic social services for migrant poor. The proposed TA will facilitate this by: (i) collecting case study data and encouraging cross-ministerial collaboration to formulate government level responses; and (ii) producing a series of actionable recommendations to be submitted to the State Council by the Development Research Center (DRC)—the Executing Agency—on addressing the problem of access to basic public services by urban poor migrants.

### **III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **A. Impact and Outcome**

7. The impact of the TA will be enhanced access to urban social services by urban poor migrants and reduced urban poverty. This will contribute to the creation of a national system of urban poverty alleviation and an integrated approach to resolving some of the systemic difficulties introduced by large-scale, rural-urban migrant flow. The outcome of the TA is to produce a comprehensive set of policy and administrative reform recommendations that will be submitted by the DRC to the State Council to enable the Government to further contribute to alleviating urban poverty. This policy recommendations report (PRR) will reflect consensus among key ministries on actions to enhance access to public goods (education, health care, housing, and employment services) by poor urban migrants.<sup>6</sup> If the recommendations are enacted, access to public goods could be enhanced significantly and it would contribute to poverty reduction in urban areas of PRC. Other related outcomes would be an update on the urban poverty situation and an innovative and practical methodology to identify poverty cities in the PRC.

#### **B. Methodology and Key Activities**

8. The TA will have two major outputs: a field studies report (FSR) and a PRR (Appendix 4). The FSR will investigate obstacles to accessing education, health care, housing, and employment services by poor urban migrants in a midsize city and another relevant city in the mid or north west,<sup>7</sup> through a mix of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Since the

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<sup>6</sup> Poor migrants are migrant households living below or slightly above the MLSS, as migrant households who live about 10–15% above the MLSS are at risk of falling below it.

<sup>7</sup> Two possible case study cities were discussed, one in a midsize city in Guangdong and the other in the provincial capital of a northwest province such as Urumqi. These case study cities would provide a snapshot of urban poverty under two contrasting contexts: (i) a relatively prosperous municipality with high (Han) in-migrant numbers, and (ii) a less developed multicultural municipality. DRC will make the final selection on the case study cities before February 2006.

TA will prepare policy recommendations using findings from the field studies, the case study cities should represent typical municipalities in developed and less developed regions in the PRC. In-depth consultations with municipal government agencies and poor migrants and a series of field observations of public goods delivery will be critical to this process. The FSR will include a series of recommendations on enhancing access to these public goods.

9. A cross-ministerial project steering committee will be set up at project launch to guide the preparation of the FSR and oversee the production of the PRR to be submitted to the State Council. This will be discussed in detail at the inception stage of the TA.

10. A series of workshops led by the DRC and attended by the cross-ministerial steering committee and other relevant government agencies will review the FSR recommendations, decide on appropriate ministerial responses, review ministerial action plans, and review and approve a final PRR. This cross-agency dialogue will be critical to mitigate the potential risks of weak information sharing, and interagency disagreement on direction and respective roles.

11. The PRR will document and disseminate to key policymakers on the State Council the interagency steering group's recommendations to enhance urban poor migrant access to key public goods. Its main annex will be a comprehensive framework for strategy and reform, including concrete action plans for enacting the report's recommendations.

12. Each ministry will produce its own action plan for enhancing urban migrant poor access, which will constitute part of the PRR. The action plans will propose specific actions that will enable increased access primarily—but not exclusively—to the public good that falls under the ministry's authority. Each action plan will be accompanied by a timetable for proposed implementation and analysis of budget implications for carrying out each recommendation.

13. The successful production of a PRR can only be the result of an ongoing cross-ministerial commitment to an integrated approach for confronting obstacles to public goods access by the urban migrant poor. As such, DRC's coordination and support for the ongoing process of developing ministerial action plans and integrating them into the PRR will be critical.

### **C. Cost and Financing**

14. The total cost of the TA is estimated at \$410,000 equivalent, of which \$114,000 is the foreign exchange cost and \$296,000 equivalent is the local currency cost. ADB will provide \$300,000 equivalent, covering the entire foreign exchange cost, and \$186,000 equivalent of the local currency cost, financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, administered by ADB. The TA will finance consulting services; office equipment and supplies; workshops and training, and field studies. The Government will finance the balance of the local currency cost, equivalent to \$110,000, through the provision of office accommodation and venues for meetings, counterpart staff and allowances, miscellaneous administration expenses and certain local transport. Detailed cost estimates and the financing plan are in Appendix 2.

### **D. Implementation Arrangements**

15. The TA will be implemented over 18 months from March 2006 to September 2007<sup>8</sup> by a team of international (4 person-months) and domestic (19 person-months) consultants. The

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<sup>8</sup> The DRC indicated that the appropriate time for commencement of TA activities is after completion of the National People's Congress in March 2006.

international consultant will have expertise in urban poverty and related rural-migration issues and urban development. The domestic consultants will include two specialists with practical experience in social assessment methodology, urban poverty, and policy and institutional analysis; and two specialists with experience in social and poverty analysis and rural-urban migration issues in the PRC. The consultants will be engaged on an individual basis in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants*. The consultants will review international literature and practices on urban migration and conduct field studies, prepare the FSR, prepare and organize project workshops, liaise with government agencies as necessary, prepare the PRR, and collaborate closely with the DRC. The terms of reference (Appendix 3) outline their tasks and reporting requirements. Equipment will be procured by the consultants in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines for Procurement*. The DRC will finalize the selection of the case study cities before February 2006. Consultants' reports will be prepared in Chinese and English.

17. DRC will be the Executing Agency for the TA. DRC is a policy research institute under the State Council of the PRC with the status of a central ministry. Since its foundation in 1981 as the Economic Research Center of the State Council, DRC has played a leading role in providing advice to policy makers at central and provincial levels on topical issues in economics, social, and technology policies. DRC has seven research departments and three research institutes, covering a wide range of policy issues. It also has an information center that maintains a comprehensive databank of qualitative and quantitative data. DRC will designate a senior staff member as the TA coordinator and assign two full-time counterpart staff to work with the consultants. DRC will also arrange the logistics for the field studies in the two study provinces and facilitate the consultant team's access to participating central government agencies.

18. DRC will form an interagency steering committee by January 2006 to guide TA implementation. The steering committee will build broad support across key agencies for the final PRR and will be the conduit for each ministry to add its action plan contributions to the draft PRR. Dialogue on strategic and technical issues will be facilitated through workshops and informal meetings. This will be discussed in detail at TA inception to clearly indicate the composition and specific responsibilities for effective implementation of the TA.

19. The steering committee will be chaired by the DRC and will comprise representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Labor and Social Security. The steering committee will ensure broad stakeholder ownership of the process, which will help the TA promote an integrated approach to enhancing poor urban migrant access to public goods (education, health care, housing, and employment services). Active dialogue with international organizations<sup>9</sup> involved in urban migrant studies and projects will help ensure consistency and avoid duplication of effort.

20. DRC will oversee the production, review, and revision of the PRR by the consultant, and will be responsible for its delivery to the State Council for consideration. The FSR will be produced in Chinese and English and distributed to key stakeholders to maximize its impact.

21. In addition to staff participation, DRC will provide: (i) a suitably furnished office with utilities and telecommunication access; (ii) city transport for consultants; (iii) materials, data, and

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<sup>9</sup> During TA preparation, extensive dialogue was undertaken with donor agencies including DFID, World Bank, and CIDA to ensure complementarity of effort. This dialogue will be maintained during TA implementation.

documents required by the TA; and (iv) a proportion of the budget for field travel of one staff member to accompany the consultants.

22. The consultants will submit to the Government and ADB an inception report within one month of commencement of services, with a firm timetable for the execution of the TA and the list of the two cities selected for the field studies; an interim report; a draft final report (including the FSR and PRR); and a final report. The draft final report will be submitted to relevant line ministries for their review and comments, which are important to ensure the TA's success.

#### **IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION**

23. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved ADB administering technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$300,000 to the Government of the People's Republic of China to be financed on a grant basis by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund, for the Urban Poverty Strategy Study II, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Impact</b> Enhanced access to urban social services by poor urban migrants	Increased numbers and percentages of urban migrant poor accessing education, health, and employment services, as well as low-cost housing by 2011	Reports from the ministries of education, health, construction and labor, and social services  National poverty incidence figures	<b>Assumptions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued government support for urban poverty relief</li> <li>• State Council adoption of PRR in whole or in part</li> <li>• Continued reform of <i>hukou</i> (household registration system)</li> </ul> <b>Risks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of follow-up by EA</li> <li>• Inadequate government funding for initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome</b> Consensus reached on action plan framework for enhancing access of urban migrant poor to social services	Consensus achieved on PRR by June 2007	Workshop reviews of action plans, PRR	<b>Assumptions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries remain committed to collaborative approach</li> <li>• Ministries commit resources</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Field studies carried out in two cities  2. Each ministry prepares an action plan by March 2007	1. FSR by 2007  2. PRR by 2007	Workshop reviews of ADB, DRC, and project steering committee screening of draft TA Reports with policy recommendations	<b>Assumptions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial level agencies support field studies</li> <li>• Municipalities support field studies</li> </ul>
<b>Activities with Milestones</b> 1. Inception workshop (March 2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 TA launch and raised interagency awareness</li> <li>1.2 Review of access issues by the executing agency and other concerned Ministries and Agencies</li> </ul> 2. Field studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Literature review (by March 2006)</li> <li>2.2 Study in midsize city (by May 2006)</li> <li>2.3 Study in smaller city (by July 2006)</li> <li>2.4 Draft field studies report submission (by August 2006)</li> <li>2.5 Review by ADB and DRC (by September 2006)</li> </ul> 3. Field studies report workshop (October 2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Interagency discussion of report implications</li> </ul> 4. Ministry action plans (by Spring Festival 2007) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Consultant team discussion with ministries</li> <li>4.2 Ministry teams prepare action plans</li> </ul>			<b>Inputs</b> ADB: \$300,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consulting services (23 person-months) \$219,000</li> <li>• Equipment \$13,000</li> <li>• Training/workshops \$20,000</li> <li>• Field study costs \$21,000</li> <li>• Miscellaneous \$13,000</li> <li>• Contingencies \$14,000</li> </ul>

<b>Activities with Milestones</b>	<b>Inputs</b>
<p>5. Action plans workshop (March 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Each ministry presents action plan</li> <li>5.2 Discussion of cross-agency support</li> <li>5.3 Decisions on PRR writing process</li> </ul> <p>6. PRR (by April 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Consultant team preparation of draft PRR based on ministry action plans</li> <li>6.2 Circulation of draft PRR to ministries</li> </ul> <p>7. PRR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.1 PRR workshop (May 2007) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion of report</li> <li>• Discussion of a dissemination strategy to aid acceptance of the report</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.2 Revision and recirculation of report for final comment (by June 2007)</li> <li>7.3 Finalization of report and submission to State Council (by June 2007)</li> </ul>	<p>Government: \$110,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office accommodation and venues for meetings \$35,000</li> <li>• Remuneration and per diem of counterpart staff \$50,000</li> <li>• Administrative support and local transport \$25,000</li> </ul>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DRC = Development Research Center of the State Council, EA = executing agency, PRR = policy recommendations report, FSR = field studies report, PRR = policy recommendations report, TA = technical assistance.

**COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN**  
(\$'000)

Item	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total Cost
<b>A. Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund Financing<sup>a</sup></b>			
1. Consultants			
a. Remuneration and Per Diem			
i. International Consultants	84.0	0.0	84.0
ii. Domestic Consultants	0.0	90.0	90.0
b. International and Local Travel	21.0	12.0	33.0
c. Reports and Communications	0.0	12.0	12.0
2. Equipment <sup>b</sup>	0.0	13.0	13.0
3. Workshops	0.0	20.0	20.0
4. Miscellaneous Administration and Support Costs	3.0	10.0	13.0
5. Field Study Costs	0.0	21.0	21.0
6. Contingencies	6.0	8.0	14.0
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>300.0</b>
<b>B. Government Financing</b>			
1. Office Accommodation and Venues for Meetings	0.0	35.0	35.0
2. Remuneration and Per Diem of Counterpart Staff	0.0	50.0	50.0
3. Administrative Support and Local Transport	0.0	25.0	25.0
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>110.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>296.0</b>	<b>410.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Administered by the Asian Development Bank.

<sup>b</sup> Includes two computers (one with CD-burner or similar mass storage, one LCD projector, one printer, one scanner, and stock of consumable supplies. Upon completion of the TA, the equipment will be turned over to the Development Research Center of the State Council.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

## OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

1. The consultant team will consist of one international and four domestic consultants. In close cooperation and consultation with the Executing Agency (EA) of the technical assistance (TA)—Development Reform Center (DRC) of the State Council—consultants will lead the implementation and delivery of the outputs described below and any specific task requested by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

2. The consultant team, working closely with the DRC, will be responsible for two key outputs: (i) a field studies report (FSR), and (ii) a policy recommendations report (PRR) to be produced in Chinese and English. These will be based on field studies in two municipalities and a series of workshops. In addition to their specific duties, consultants will contribute to collective tasks such as preparing, facilitating, and following up on tasks for workshops and reports. The consultant team should preferably be gender inclusive. The consultant team will review international literature and practices on urban migration and refer to ADB's guidelines for developing city development strategies.<sup>1</sup> These guidelines present the results of a TA that developed and introduced the concepts and techniques for preparing city development strategies and cities without slums programs. It includes case studies that suggest that, for cities to benefit from their comparative advantages, they must become more efficient, govern well, and establish coherent poverty reduction programs. The consultant team will also conduct a general review of the residential registration system in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and provide recommendations to reform the system to improve poor migrants' access to public goods.

**A. International Consultant: Urban Poverty Specialist** (international 4 person-months, intermittent within 1 year).

4. The international consultant will have substantial experience in rural-urban migration, poverty reduction, and urban development in ADB's developing member countries, preferably in the PRC. The consultant should have demonstrated superior ability in organizing national and regional workshops, and excellent analytical and writing skills. Familiarity with ADB and other bilateral and/or multilateral projects and TA will be an advantage. The international joint-coordinator will bring knowledge of international urban migrant access experience to the Project and should have field experience in dealing with urbanization, poverty, and migrant issues in the PRC. The international joint-coordinator should have a master's degree or associate researcher appointment in a relevant social science field.

5. The responsibilities of the international consultant are as follows.

- (i) Assess the current socioeconomic profile of poor urban migrants and historical trends over time, including participation in the labor market, by reviewing aggregate and sector-wide labor participation rates.
- (ii) Assess the extent to which the Government has adopted the policy recommendations made under the ADB. 2000. *Technical Assistance to the People's Republic of China for the Urban Poverty Study I*. Manila<sup>2</sup> and provide an update on the urban poverty situation in the PRC.
- (iii) Review the relative status of poor urban migrants in terms of human resource development and historical trends over time, nationally and in the case study cities; gather data and analyze differentials in education, health facilities, housing, and other

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<sup>1</sup> ADB. 2004. *City Development Strategies to Reduce Poverty*. Available: [http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/City\\_Devt\\_Strategies/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/City_Devt_Strategies/default.asp)

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 1999. *Technical Assistance to the People's Republic of China for Urban Poverty Study*. Manila.

- basic services; specifically examine and assess whether poor urban migrants have lower educational attainment and access to health care and housing facilities relative to non-poor urban migrants.
- (iv) Provide insights from international best practices regarding poor urban migrants access to social goods.
  - (v) Analyze the factors behind the relationship between urban migrants and poverty, patterns of poverty for urban migrants, and the policy and programmatic implications of the relationship between urban migrants, gender, and poverty.
  - (vi) Identify and examine the cultural, social, economic, and legal constraints that affect poor urban migrants access to basic social services (i.e., education, health, housing, and employment services) and assess their impact.
  - (vii) Examine institutional settings, roles, and mandates of government agencies responsible for implementing policies on basic service provision and the effectiveness of such agencies.
  - (viii) Analyze public programs, policies, and institutions (including government departments and nongovernment organizations) specifically aimed at enhancing basic service provision for poor urban migrants; and critically examine their role and limitations.
  - (ix) Assist the steering committee in preparing the PRR through regular consultation. Prepare a project inception report and work plan, brief reports at the conclusion of the FSR and after each workshop, and a TA completion report.
  - (x) Assist the domestic consultants in organizing a national workshop, with the participation of key stakeholders, to produce the PRR. Participate and provide guidance to the field studies.
  - (xi) Serve as TA joint-coordinator and work closely with the domestic joint-coordinator regarding all aspects of project implementation.
  - (xii) Produce a set of recommendations that are consistent with the Government's relevant urban antipoverty policies, laws, and regulations and which make reference to successful domestic and international urban migrant poor social goods access interventions.
  - (xiii) Propose an innovative and practical methodology to identify poverty cities in the PRC.

## **B. Domestic Consultants**

6. Each domestic team member will specialize in one of the four dimensions of poor urban migrant access, which are the focus of this TA: education, health, housing, and employment services. In addition to the specific duties outlined below, each of the four domestic consultants will provide the following inputs, based on an agreed division of labor within the consultant team (coordinated by the team joint-coordinators).

- (i) Work with the team coordinators to provide a gap analysis of access deficiencies experienced by poor urban migrants in education, health, housing, or employment services. Such analysis will be based primarily on their participation in the field studies in two municipalities, supported by literature and pilot study reviews. The field studies will last 4–6 weeks on-site in each of the municipalities.
- (ii) Propose recommendations in both the FSR and the PRR regarding actions needed to enhance access to education, health, housing, or employment services.
- (iii) Collaborate with the other consultants to address key multifaceted issues affecting social goods access for poor urban migrants, as requested by the team coordinators.
- (iv) Communicate and collaborate as necessary with the appropriate central government agencies.
- (v) Collect data, collate relevant information, and analyze all factors affecting poor urban migrant access to the social service they are focusing on.

- (vi) Prepare background papers, act as a facilitator and/or resource person, and conduct additional tasks as needed in preparation, implementation, and follow-up to the workshops and PRR.
- (vii) Perform such other duties as may be reasonably assigned by the team coordinators.

7. **Social Assessment and Urban Poverty Reduction Expert** (team joint-coordinator; 6 person-months, intermittently within a 1.5 year period). The expert should have extensive familiarity with social assessment methodology and policy and institutional analysis, extensive international project development experience, and a master's degree or associate researcher appointment in a relevant social science field.

8. The expert will do the following:

- (i) Liaise closely with the DRC on all TA matters, including preparing for the workshops and preparing the PRR.
- (ii) Serve as TA co-coordinator and work closely with the international co-coordinator regarding all aspects of project implementation.
- (iii) Participate in and provide guidance to the field studies, including serving as field study team leader for the Guangdong field site.
- (iv) Plan and help facilitate the workshops.
- (v) Provide insights from domestic best practice regarding poor urban migrants access to social goods.
- (vi) Oversee preparation of the FSR and the PRR (Appendix 4).

9. **Social Assessment Expert** (5 person-months). The expert should have extensive familiarity with social assessment methodology (including poverty rapid assessment techniques), extensive development project experience in the mid or northwest, field experience in dealing with urbanization and migrant issues in the PRC, and a master's degree or associate researcher appointment in a relevant social science field.

10. The expert will do the following:

- (i) Work closely with the co-coordinators regarding all aspects of project implementation.
- (ii) Participate in and provide guidance to the field studies, including serving as field study team leader for the northwest site field study.
- (iii) Plan and help facilitate the workshops.
- (iv) Provide insights from domestic best practice regarding poor urban migrants accessing social goods.
- (v) Contribute to the FSR and PRR, and other documents, as necessary.

11. **Urban Migrant Issues Specialists** (2 consultants, 4 person-months each). The specialists should have extensive familiarity with social assessment methodology (including poverty rapid assessment techniques), extensive development project experience, field experience in dealing with urbanization and migrant issues in the PRC, and a master's degree or associate researcher appointment in a relevant social science field.

12. The specialists will do the following:

- (i) Work closely with co-coordinators regarding all aspects of project implementation.
- (ii) Participate in both field studies.
- (iii) Plan and help facilitate the workshops.
- (iv) Contribute to the FSR and PRR, and other documents, as necessary.

## **OUTLINE OF THE FIELD STUDY REPORT AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION REPORT** (Draft Table of Contents)

### **Executive Summary**

#### **A. Background and Rationale of the Assessment**

1. Objectives of the TA
2. The process
3. Output and intended use

### **I. Outline of the Field Studies Report**

#### **A. Study Methodology**

#### **B. Findings**

##### **1. Profile of Poor Urban Migrants**

- (i) Social and cultural context
- (ii) Demographic and social trends
- (iii) Employment characteristics
- (iv) Poverty and vulnerability of poor urban migrants

##### **2. Context: Difficulties in Accessing Urban Public Goods by Poor Migrants**

- (i) Education
- (ii) Healthcare
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Employment Services

##### **3. Government Policies and Strategies on Basic Services for Poor Urban Migrants**

- (i) Socioeconomic development plan and the national poverty reduction strategy
- (ii) Government social security program for the urban poor
- (iii) Role of provincial and municipal government in basic service provision for the urban poor

##### **4. Case Study City Profile (Midsize City and Smaller City)**

- (i) Higher cost, lower quality of education, health care, housing, and employment services
- (ii) inequality of access
- (iii) Lack of access to basic services and employment services
- (iv) Local government initiatives on the lack of access to basic and employment services for poor urban migrants.

#### **C. Recommendations**

1. Comprehensive and Horizontal and Vertical Coordination Mechanics
2. Education
3. Health Care
4. Housing

5. Employment Services
6. Preparing the Policy Recommendations Report

## **E. Appendixes**

1. Figures and tables (demographic data, labor force statistics, health and/or education indicators, etc.)
2. Government policies and strategies on the provision of basic services to the urban poor
3. Organizational structure and mandate on the provision of basic services to the urban poor
4. Summary of government programs on the provision of basic services to the urban poor, etc.
5. List of organizations and people consulted during the study

## **F. Bibliography**

## **II. Outline of the Policy Recommendations Report**

- A. Executive Summary
- B. Context: Difficulties and Obstacles of in Poor Migrants' Access to Urban Public Goods
- C. Origin, Source and Basis of Recommendations
- D. Recommendations
  1. Comprehensive and horizontal and vertical coordination mechanics  
Education
  2. Health Care
  3. Housing
  4. Employment Services