

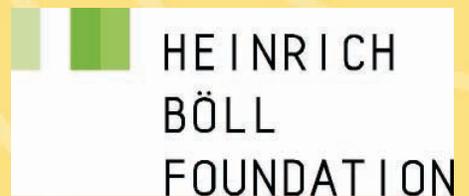


# IFI Gender Audit and Advocacy

A Toolkit for Chinese Civil Society Organizations



**Supported by**



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## *List of Acronyms*

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BIC	Bank Information Center
CAO	Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CGA	Country Gender Assessment
CGS	Country Gender Strategy
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
GAD	Gender and Development
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEM	Gender Entrepreneurship Markets
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institution
IP	Inspection Panel
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PSD-Gender	Private Sector Development - Gender
TA	Technical Assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WLSLAC	Women's Law Studies & Legal Aid Center

## *Glossary of Terms*

**Accountability Mechanism:** A quasi independent body or policy that facilitates the process in which citizens can bring concerns or complaints regarding the implementation of International Financial Institutions' policies and/or procedures to the institutions attention (BIC). With such a system people have a means to voice and seek solutions to their problems and report violations.

**Gender:** The social differences and relations between men and women that are learned, changeable over time, and have wide variations both within and between societies and cultures. These differences and relationships are socially constructed and learned through socialization processes in families, schools, faith communities and other societal institutions.

**Gender Advocacy:** A process initiated by citizens or civil society groups with the goal of achieving gender equality through policy enactment, implementation and reform.

**Gender Equality:** The concept that all human beings – men and women, boys and girls – are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices. Gender equality means that the different behavior, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, valued and favored equally. It does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female.

**Gender Integration:** Involves identifying and then addressing gender differences and inequalities during program and project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (USAID).

**Gender Mainstreaming:** The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.

**Gender Sensitive:** Policies, laws, projects and organizations that actively recognize and identify individuals as gendered beings who are constrained in different and often unequal ways. They analyze and address the differing and often conflicting needs, interests and priorities between men and women, boys and girls.

**Sex:** The physical, genetic traits that distinguish individuals as female, male or intersex.

**Twin-Track Approach:** An approach to gender mainstreaming that promotes two simultaneous efforts: 1. Integrating gender awareness and equality into all levels of work and management; 2. Working to empower women as an unequal social group in order to attain women's rights and gender equality (DFID 1996).

**Women's Empowerment:** The process by which women attain gender equality and secure their basic human rights. It involves women becoming aware of sex-based unequal power relationships; acquiring a greater voice in which to speak out against inequality found in the home, workplace and community; determining their own agendas; gaining skills; solving problems; and developing self-reliance.

## *I. Introduction*

Gender Action and the Women's Law Studies and Legal Aid Center of Peking University (WLSLAC) prepared this toolkit to provide Chinese civil society organizations with tools to hold public taxpayer-supported International Financial Institutions (IFIs) accountable for meeting their promises to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through their investments. Although China has been one of the largest three or four IFI borrowers for over a quarter century, few civil society groups have monitored or conducted advocacy of IFI investments in China until very recently. A handful of environmental organizations recently started watching IFI activities but with little gender focus. With the arrival of this toolkit, we hope that more Chinese environmental groups as well as women's groups will hold IFI investments accountable for gender impacts.

Civil society must hold the IFIs accountable because each year three of them -- the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which is the World Bank's private sector arm -- invest about US\$4 billion in Chinese projects. These projects have distinct gender, other social, and environmental impacts, many of them harmful. The World Bank itself classified over 85 percent of its active projects in China as likely to cause harm or potential hazards to people and ecosystems. The Bank does not comparably classify potential negative gender impacts but Gender Action/WLSLAC's gender audit of IFI investments included in this toolkit demonstrates that the majority of IFI investments in China neglect to consider gender dimensions.

Most IFI investments in China target heavy infrastructure, natural resources and related services. An interesting history explains why: China became an IFI borrower at the beginning of the 1980s just after it began to slowly open its economy to market-driven reforms. Since joining the IFIs, China has been a favorite of the IFIs because of its excellent use of IFI funds and strong repayment record. For about 15 years China was a low-income IFI borrower receiving at first purely low-interest "concessional" loans and later a blend of concessional and market-rate loans. China's excellent financial standing with the IFIs and rapid economic growth resulted in its graduation to exclusive market rate loan status by the early 1990s. At that point, China decided to mostly shun IFI-social sector loans since it could borrow for health and education funding more cheaply elsewhere. China chose to use IFI funding for infrastructure such as constructing transportation, energy and mining facilities, accompanied by infrastructure-related services such as water supply and sanitation, as well as for natural resource projects such as reforestation and agriculture. All such projects have gender, environmental, and other social impacts.

Our gender audit of a representative sample of IFI projects in China contained in this toolkit demonstrates gender impacts and makes numerous recommendations to help IFIs improve their gender track record in China. The gender audit found that overall well over half of IFI investments in China fail to explicitly analyze gender

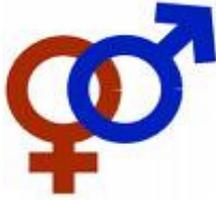
relations between men and women; and over three fourths of IFI investments neither acknowledge nor redress disparities between men and women, nor consider the differential impacts on men and women. ADB projects are more gender sensitive than World Bank projects which in turn are more sensitive than are IFC projects.

While IFIs are global pace-setters in establishing strict gender, environmental, and other policies, their investments often neglect to meet their own high-standards. IFI project “beneficiaries”, especially the poor men and women whom the IFIs target, deserve to truly benefit from IFI projects and not to be harmed by them.

This toolkit aims to facilitate Chinese civil society’s capacity to hold the IFIs accountable on their gender equality commitments. Tools contained in the toolkit include:

- ❖ IFI gender equality policies to which citizens can hold IFIs accountable (Section II).
- ❖ IFI accountability mechanisms which citizens can use to seek redress when IFIs breach their own policies, inflicting harm on “beneficiaries”, for example when IFI projects condone or reinforce gender discrimination (Section II).
- ❖ A sector-by-sector checklist (Annex 1), and indicators and scorecard metrics (Annex 3), for conducting a gender analysis of IFI investments.
- ❖ Gender Action/WLSLAC’s joint gender audit of a representative sample of 50 IFI investments in China (Section V and Annexes 4 and 5). Our gender audit spotlights the positive and negative gender impacts of IFI investments in China.

The target audience for this toolkit includes Chinese civil society groups, government policymakers who negotiate and sign IFI loans, and IFI officials. We particularly hope that this toolkit will provide Chinese civil society groups the tools needed to monitor and conduct advocacy to call on the IFIs to ensure that their investments in China improve and do not harm men’s and women’s livelihoods and the environment. We also hope that our gender audit findings will help the Chinese government and IFIs improve their gender track record in designing future investments in China.



## *II. IFI Commitments to Gender Equality and Accountability Mechanisms*

We begin this toolkit by describing IFI gender policies and accountability mechanisms because they contain standards which IFIs promise to meet and to which citizens can hold the institutions accountable. This section describes World Bank and ADB policies that require staff to integrate gender issues in their investments, as well as the IFC's safeguard policy that can be used to protect vulnerable women from harmful projects. This section also describes the World Bank, ADB, and IFC grievance mechanisms through which citizens can hold each institution accountable for projects that discriminate against or disproportionately harm women.<sup>1</sup>

### Gender Policies and Guidelines

#### 1. *The World Bank*

The highest gender guidelines at the World Bank are the [\*Operational Manual OP/BP 4.20 on Gender and Development \(Gender Policy 2003\)\*](#) and the [\*Gender Action Plan 2007-10 \(GAP 2006\)\*](#). The Gender Policy aims to help member countries address gender inequalities in World Bank investments. The main shortcoming of the Gender Policy is its exclusive focus on investment projects. The policy deliberately excludes gender implications of policy-based lending that require a borrower country to implement policy reforms to restructure its economy. Too often these economic reforms have adverse impacts on poor women and men (Gender Action 2006).

GAP seeks to advance women's economic empowerment in client countries in order to promote shared growth and accelerate the implementation of Millennium Development Goal 3 - promoting gender equality and women's empowerment (World Bank 2006). GAP, which is also named "Gender Equality as Smart Economics", promotes increasing women's role in the economic sectors. Women's economic empowerment is important but GAP lacks a human rights approach essential for a development institution. GAP neglects the most important argument for empowering

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<sup>1</sup> For a detailed description of IFI gender guidelines and accountability mechanisms see Gender Action's Gender Justice: A Citizen's Guide to Gender Accountability at International Financial Institutions (Gender Action 2007).

women: achieving women's human rights (Zuckerman 2007). Moreover, GAP is framed within the World Bank neo-liberal policy reform agenda to privatize infrastructure and services without regard to the impacts on poor men and women.

2. *The International Financial Corporation*

The World Bank's Gender Action Plan applies to the IFC. Although the IFC is part of the World Bank Group, the World Bank Gender Policy does not apply to the IFC. However, two passages of IFC's [Performance Standard 1 \(PS1\): Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems \(2006\)](#) may be used to ensure projects do not disproportionately harm women or men. According to PS1, "As part of the (Social and Environmental) Assessment, the client will identify individuals and groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status (including gender)." It is also stipulated by the PS1 that, "Where groups are identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the client will propose and implement measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities."

In addition, the IFC has two gender initiatives. The [Gender Entrepreneurship Markets \(GEM 2006\)](#) and the [Private Sector Development - Gender \(PSD-Gender 2005\)](#). GEM aims to mainstream gender issues into all dimensions of IFC's work and remove gender inequality to create enabling business environment. The PSD-Gender promotes gender equality in private sector development. Both GEM and PSD-Gender prioritize women's participation in private sector development. GEM specifically focuses on capacity building, investment project advisory services, access to finance, and business an enabling environment. The major shortcoming of these two IFC initiatives is that they prioritize the interests of the private sector, not the poor.

3. *The Asian Development Bank*

The ADB has two gender guidelines namely, the [Operational Policy/Bank Procedure on Gender and Development \(Gender Policy 2003\)](#) and the [Policy on Gender and Development \(Gender Strategy 2008-2010\)](#). While the Gender Policy uses 'gender mainstreaming' to achieve "explicit integration of gender considerations in all aspects of ADB operations", the Gender Strategy seeks to 'mainstream' gender to promote gender equity. The Gender Policy

is mandatory and requires explicit integration of gender considerations in all aspects of ADB operations.

The priority outcomes of the Gender Policy are to strengthen gender capacity of developing member countries, especially to meet the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>2</sup>, increase gender analysis of proposed projects including addressing gender considerations in macroeconomic, sector, strategy and programming work, study the impact of economic reform programs on women, increase projects with Gender and Development Policy (GAD) classification, explore issues for women in the region, and increase ADB staff awareness of GAD. However, the Gender Policy does not adequately address gender implications of policy-based lending and macroeconomic reforms.

#### Accountability Mechanisms

Each IFI has an accountability mechanism permitting citizens who are harmed or feel potential harm from IFI projects to take complaints for redress. To do so, citizens must demonstrate that IFI projects breached their policies or operational rules and procedures. To date, all complaints taken to accountability mechanisms challenged IFIs for breaching environmental and resettlement policies. We describe IFI accountability mechanisms because breach of IFI gender policies provides legal grounds to file gender discrimination cases (Gender Action 2007).

##### *1. The World Bank's Inspection Panel*

The World Bank's Inspection Panel (IP) reviews cases of alleged failure by the Bank to follow its own operational policies and procedures with respect to the design, appraisal and/or implementation of projects. The IP comprises three members of different nationalities, appointed by the president, who serve the panel for a non-renewable five year term. Affected people (two or more) or their representative, are eligible to file complaints with the IP. The IP considers impacts that are related to rights and interests, direct effect, material adverse effects, and serious violations of operational rules and procedures.

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<sup>2</sup> The Platform for Action is an agenda for women's empowerment declared at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995.

2. *The IFC Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO)*

In its Ombudsman role, CAO responds to complaints submitted by people who are affected by IFC projects. In its advisory role, CAO advises the President and management of IFC and MIGA on particular projects, policies or procedures, and lastly in its compliance role, CAO monitors IFC's and MIGA's project performance to ensure compliance with policies, guidelines and procedures.

3. *The ADB Accountability Mechanism*

The ADB Accountability Mechanism has two phases. The Consultation Phase which is essentially grievance mediation and the Compliance Review Phase when an expert panel determines whether the ADB violated its operational policies and procedures when executing a project. Affected people (two or more) or their representative, are eligible to file complaints in both phases. The first phase deals with impacts resulting from direct effect and direct and material harm irrespective of operational policies and procedures. The second phase focuses on impacts resulting from direct effect (material and adverse) and violation of operational policies and procedures.



### *III. Undertaking a Gender Audit of IFI Projects*

#### *❖ What is a Gender Audit?*

Chinese civil society organizations can determine potential and actual gender impacts of IFI investments through gender audits. In general, a gender audit is a process to assess the integration of gender concerns into policies, strategies, programs and projects of all types. Gender audits can be either organizational self assessment or conducted by an external consultant.

Gender audits are crucial for ensuring that policies, strategies, programs and projects adhere to the agreed global commitments to promote gender equality stipulated in international human rights instruments and standards. Within the international development field, gender equality refers to the recognition given to the participation of men and women in development programs and the assurance that men and women equally benefit from development programs.

In order to achieve gender equality, development organizations, including donors, must strive to promote a twin-track strategy which focuses on integration of women's and men's concerns in all policies and projects (equality), as well as engaging in specific activities aimed at empowering women (empowerment). It is the implementation of this twin-track strategy that most gender audits endeavor to assess. The following sections provide guidelines and practical instructions on how to plan and implement a gender audit of IFI projects.

#### *❖ What is the Purpose of Conducting a Gender Audit of IFI Projects?*

The main objective of the gender audit is to guide and inform gender advocacy on the IFIs. The findings of the gender audit highlight positive and negative gender impacts of IFI investments and provide leverage points for civil society to hold IFIs accountable on their promises to promote gender equality and empower women.

The gender audit process can not only create an interest among civil society and the general public to start discussing gender issues as they relate to IFIs, but also provide the basis to develop advocacy plans to ensure that gender concerns are integrated in all IFI projects. As a result, gender audit findings can also be used to

recommend practical solutions for increasing a gender equality focus in IFI projects.

Moreover, gender audits provide an opportunity to identify possible gender discrimination cases to take to IFIs accountability mechanisms such as the World Bank Inspection Panel, the ADB Accountability Mechanism and the IFC Compliance Advisor/ Ombudsman.

### ❖ *Components of a Gender Audit: Methodology*

#### 🚩 **Scope of the Gender Audit**

A gender audit of IFI projects can involve an assessment of effective and systematic gender integration at one or more project stages including:

- (a) Project design by analyzing IFI project documents such as Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) and Loan Agreements,
- (b) Project implementation by reviewing the actual integration of gender concerns into IFI project activities, and
- (c) Project evaluation by measuring the impact of IFI project interventions on gender equality and women's empowerment.

#### 🚩 **Gender Audit of Project Documents**

Due to limited resources, one might conduct a gender audit of only project design documents without undertaking an audit of the project's implementation and impact. Project documents are crucial in determining the integration of gender issues in project design. Although, gender audit of project documents does not provide a detailed description of the extent to which gender concerns are addressed by the project activities during implementation and how men and women are affected by project impacts and/or benefit from project outcomes, it provides an important description of the extent to which gender concerns are addressed in the project design framework. The following are the key steps in the process:

1. Select projects: several criteria can be used to select the projects to be analyzed. Projects can be selected by:
  - ✓ *Sector (infrastructure, natural resources, HIV/AIDS, etc)*
  - ✓ *Location (specific country or region)*
  - ✓ *IFI funder (World Bank, IFC or ADB)*
  - ✓ *Stage of the project (if the goal is to assess project implementation and conduct a gender impact assessment, one has to select projects that are either completed or at final stages of implementation).*

2. Compile a list of projects: compile and print out lists of all active projects for the period that you want to analyze by sector or country.
  - ✓ *Include project name, project number, approval date, closing date, amount, major sector, category, and province.*
  - ✓ *Search World Bank Projects from World Bank homepage <http://www.worldbank.org/> Look for “Projects & Operations” tab at top of page and choose a simple search or click “Advanced Search” and search by keyword, project status, region, country etc.*
  - ✓ *Search IFC projects from <http://www.ifc.org/projects> Browse a list of projects by country, or search by document type, country, sector, IFC region etc.*
  - ✓ *Search for ADB project from <http://www.adb.org/Projects/> and search by country, keyword or type of assistance.*
  
3. Review project documents:
  - ✓ *Quickly scan project documents searching for gender keywords such as women, men, woman, man, female, male, girl, boy, widow, and gender.*
  - ✓ *Thoroughly review documents to determine the following:*
    - *What are the **objectives** of the project? Is promoting gender equality one of them?*
    - *What are the **project components**? Do any of them explicitly seek to address women’s or girls’ needs? What about the needs of men or boys? Who are the target “beneficiaries” and are they identified by gender? Are there any project components that could potentially make life harder or better for women and girls or men and boys in particular?*
    - *Are there measures to ensure that both men and women **participate** in the project identification, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation?*
    - *Are there gender-sensitive indicators for **monitoring or evaluation**?*
  
4. Identify gender audit indicators:
  - ✓ *Identify gender indicators to be used to assess project documents, implementation, and impacts. These qualitative and quantitative indicators measure the extent to which women’s and men’s concerns are integrated in all phases of the project cycle (See indicators used by Gender Action and WLSLAC in Section V).*

- ✓ *Using the gender sensitive indicators, prepare a scorecard that will guide you in identifying the main gender issues through the whole project document (See the scorecard used by Gender Action and WLSLAC in Annex 3).*

5. Assess gender sensitivity by using a gender score card:

- ✓ *Add a checklist to the indicators to determine if a project document addresses a specific indicator.*
- ✓ *Check “Yes”, “No” or “N/A” as appropriate.*
- ✓ *Divide the total number of “Yes” answers by the total number of “NO” answers.*
- ✓ *Determine the score by using the calculated percentages. For example A=100%, B = 75% -99%, etc.*

#### **Gender Audit of Project Implementation and Impacts Assessment**

It is also important to assess gender sensitivity during project implementation to determine the “evaporation” of any measures from project design, and to assess whether or not staff implementing the project incorporate additional measures to promote gender equality. Project implementation and impacts assessments are beyond desk review of project documents and might require field trips to the actual location where the project is being implemented to reveal how gender-sensitive the project is on the ground. To conduct thorough field gender assessments, the following steps should be followed:

1. Set priority issues that you need to focus on. For example:

- ✓ *Assessing whether project interventions and activities have any differential impacts on women and men.*
- ✓ *Assessing whether project outcomes benefit men and women equally.*
- ✓ *Assessing whether (and to what extent) women and men participate in the project implementation.*
- ✓ *Assessing whether the project implements the specific gender-sensitive activities included in the project design or implements additional gender-sensitive activities that were not included in the project design.*

2. Conduct field visits to the locations where the identified projects are implemented:

- ✓ *Based on available financial resources, travel to each location or work with identified local partners to conduct gender assessments. The identified local partners will conduct the*

*assessments but the process will be facilitated by your organization.*

- ✓ *Prepare background documents, TORs, partnership agreements, and timetables for the identified local partners.*
- ✓ *Identify and initiate contact with in-country IFI staff, government officials and other key persons.*
- ✓ *Develop interview guides and checklists to be used in the meetings and interviews.*

### 3. Collect data

- ✓ *Arrange meetings and interview IFI country officials and project team leaders on the ground.*
- ✓ *Arrange meetings with officials of government institutions and civil society organizations that are involved in project implementation.*
- ✓ *Visit specific locations where the project is implemented to see how the project operates firsthand.*
- ✓ *Meet with or conduct focus groups with project beneficiaries and other stakeholders.*



## *IV. From Gender Audit Findings to Advocacy*

### *❖ Launching a Gender Advocacy Campaign on IFIs*

The findings of a gender audit will reveal the extent to which IFIs effectively and systematically integrate gender in their investments. The key observations and recommendations included in the gender audit findings might provide civil society and other stakeholders with evidence justifying setting up an advocacy action plan. Advocacy refers to a process, initiated by individual citizens and civil society groups, with the goal of improving social, economic or political outcomes of IFI investments.

### **✚ Advocacy Objectives**

1. *Hold IFIs accountable on gender equality commitments:* As discussed earlier in this toolkit, IFIs have gender policies, action plans, and other initiatives to guide them in addressing gender inequalities and integrating gender issues into all dimensions of their work. The findings of our gender audit, presented in Section V, demonstrate that IFIs are far from meeting these commitments in China. Civil society and other stakeholders in China could launch an advocacy campaign to hold the IFIs accountable on their commitments, as well as promote efficient and effective ways to integrate gender into IFI projects.
2. *Pressure IFIs to close or positively restructure projects that are harmful and violate environmental and human rights:* The gender audit also reveals that IFI supported projects have potential to violate environmental and human rights of the populations that are supposed to benefit from the projects. Women are often disproportionately harmed by these projects. Chinese groups can call on the IFIs to freeze these projects until all concerns are remedied. If IFIs fail to do so, Chinese groups, along with the affected people, could take cases to IFI accountability mechanisms.
3. *Hold the government of China accountable:* The Chinese government, an active IFI member and borrower, and signatory of international human rights treaties, has legal and moral responsibility to promote human rights and gender equality, and ensure that its citizens are not exposed to harmful effects from IFI projects. Chinese groups could

identify legal avenues to hold the government accountable for any violations of human rights that result from the projects.

To meet these advocacy objectives, WLSLAC and Gender Action would like to coordinate a gender advocacy campaign on the IFIs in China encouraging as many civil society groups to join as possible. The strategic planning steps described below provide tools for civil society groups interested in organizing such a campaign. The steps below can be used to launch any type of advocacy campaign.

### **Strategic Planning for Advocacy**

#### *Prioritize Goals and Determine Key Focus Issues:*

The first step in advocacy planning involves defining long-term and short-term goals and prioritizing the issues that your campaign seeks to change or accomplish. The identified key issues describe the desired policy and decision-making changes and indicate how that change will improve the socio-economic status of the people they affect.

#### **Step # 1: What are your key focus issues?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

#### *Build Coalition:*

The next step involves identifying and building alliances with other interested individuals and organizations for support. Identified allies might include representatives of the affected community, other local or international organizations working on similar issues, as well as potential opponents including government and IFI officials. Coalitions are useful as they provide a united voice that can be instrumental in influencing response.

**Step # 2: Who are your key allies?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

*Identify Target Audience:*

A target is any individual or groups of individuals with policy or decision-making power to respond to and address the issues that you are advocating for. After you have identified the target audience, the next step is to convince the target audience that your issue is important and worth addressing.

**Step # 3: Who is your target audience?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

*Framing Campaign Message and Getting the Message Out:*

Drawing from actual human experiences and bearing in mind the priorities, values and concerns of the target audience, a campaign message must clearly describe the problem, present a clear solution and include a “what you do” appeal that enables the target audience to respond (Just Associates 2002). Message framing may differ according to target audiences. For example a message tailored for a decision-maker could be different from a message tailored for donors or journalists. There are a variety of ways to getting the message out. These include one-on-one lobbying meetings with policy and decision makers,

letters to policy and decision-makers, the Internet, television, radio, newspapers, seminars, posters etc.

**Step # 4: What is the most effective way to convey your message to the specific audiences?**

1. General Public \_\_\_\_\_
2. Policy and Decision Makers \_\_\_\_\_
4. Donors \_\_\_\_\_
5. Civil Society Groups \_\_\_\_\_
6. Journalists \_\_\_\_\_
7. Other \_\_\_\_\_

 **Implementing an Advocacy Campaign**

This step involves implementing the specific activities set out by the campaign. Specific activities may include:

1. Lobbying decision makers, both government and IFI staff, through meetings and letters.
2. Filing complaints with IFI accountability mechanisms such as the World Bank Inspection Panel.
3. Meetings with elected officials to seek enforcement of constitutional provisions and other laws that protect the rights of people.
4. Organizing public hearings.
5. Conducting community organizing to increase support and public literacy on the issue.
6. Maintaining an on-going relationship with relevant government and IFI officials.

**Step # 5: Implementing an advocacy campaign: A working plan**

Activity	Task Force	Target Audience	Expected Outcome
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____

**✚ Evaluating the Success of an Advocacy Campaign:**

This step involves monitoring the progress and measuring the impacts of the advocacy efforts over a period of time. Evaluation process entails identifying indicators to determine success of the campaign activities, reviewing progress by evaluating the short and long-term changes that have been achieved, and assessing which strategies work better than others to improve future advocacy.



## V. Gender Audit of 50 IFI Projects in China

### ❖ Objective and Scope of the Gender Action and WLSLAC Gender Audit

Gender Action and WLSLAC recently completed a gender audit of a representative sample of 50 World Bank, IFC and ADB projects in China.<sup>3</sup> The primary objectives of this gender audit are to (a) provide an analysis of the extent to which IFI investments in China address gender issues, (b) ensure that the Chinese civil society has the opportunity to acquire gender analysis expertise in order to monitor and hold IFIs accountable, conduct advocacy, as well as take gender discrimination cases to IFI accountability mechanisms.

Gender Action and WLSLAC limited their IFI gender audit scope to a desk review of a representative sample of 50 IFI projects in China. The selected projects represent three sectors (infrastructure, services, and natural resources) that are funded by IFIs that invest in China, namely, the World Bank, IFC and ADB. Among the 50 selected projects, four are closed projects and 46 are active. Gender Action and WLSLAC split the representative sample in two with half of the sample for WLSLAC analysis and half for Gender Action analysis. Both organizations applied one consistent methodology described below.

### ❖ Gender Indicators

In addition to scanning documents for gender keywords, the following are the eight indicators used by Gender Action and WLSLAC to assess gender integration of World Bank, IFC and ADB project documents. These simple gender indicators adequately attempt to incorporate key issues related to promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. They are useful markers to determine the level of gender integration in the design of the 50 IFI projects in China.

1. *Gender Present*: Project documents explicitly analyze gender relations between men and women, boys and girls, in all relevant areas/aspects/components.
2. *Gender Inequality*: Project documents acknowledge and seek to redress disparities and inequalities between men and women, boys and girls.

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<sup>3</sup> To determine the representative sample, we compiled lists of all Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and World Bank projects in China. We found that these three IFIs collectively have roughly 320 active projects in China. To ensure we have the most representative sample possible, we weighted the sample by IFI and sector and selected 50 selected projects. Out of the 50 projects, four are closed projects and 46 are active projects.

3. *Gendered Impacts*: Project documents consider the different impacts of policies, projects or interventions on women and men, boys and girls.
4. *Gendered Outcomes*: Project documents ensure that project outcomes benefit men and women, boys and girls equally.
5. *Gender Equality*: Project documents explicitly promote equality between men and women, boys and girls.
6. *Gender Differences*: Project documents examine differences and inequalities *between* women and *between* men and do not lump all men or all women together as single, homogenous categories.
7. *Gender Perspective*: Project documents examine gender from a human rights or empowerment perspective.
8. *Gender in Context*: Project documents link gender relations to local and/or global political struggles, economic trends, historical patterns and/or current social realities.

Gender analysis is also based on two other indicators. Although they were not included in the above list, the following gender indicators are equally important in assessing gender integration in project design:

1. *Gender-disaggregated Data*: Project documents provide gender disaggregated data.
2. *Gender Participation*: Project documents enhance participation of women, men and youth in project planning, implementation and evaluation.

### **Strategic and Practical Gender Needs Assessment**

Besides applying the above indicators, the gender audit added another layer to its assessment through reviewing project documents to determine whether the practical and strategic needs of women and men are addressed. The practical gender needs are immediate, material, basic needs arising in the context of assigned gender roles. In the case of women, these include needs associated with their gender roles as mothers and caretakers such as water, food, health etc. Strategic gender needs, on the other hand, include long-term changes to existing gender roles that seek to create gender equality. Strategic gender needs are not material. They include policy changes such as promoting equal rights or increasing participation of women in decision-making processes.

### **Data Analysis**

Finally, Gender Action and WLSLAC measured and analyzed data by applying the gender scorecard and prepared short analyses called quick sheets for each project. (Annex 4). The gender audit scorecards are a useful methodological tool to summarize and compare data in the 50 quick sheets. Each quick sheet provides:

1. The name of the project and project number.
2. Name of IFI funding the project.
3. Project information including approval/closing date, amount, sector, and project type.
4. Project description including project objectives and components.
5. Gender sensitivity analysis.
6. Gender sensitivity score.
7. Practical and Strategic gender needs addressed.
8. Recommendations.

### ❖ *China Gender Audit Findings*

1. *Findings by indicator:*

The gender analysis by indicator, reflected in charts 1-4, revealed that, out of the 50 projects:

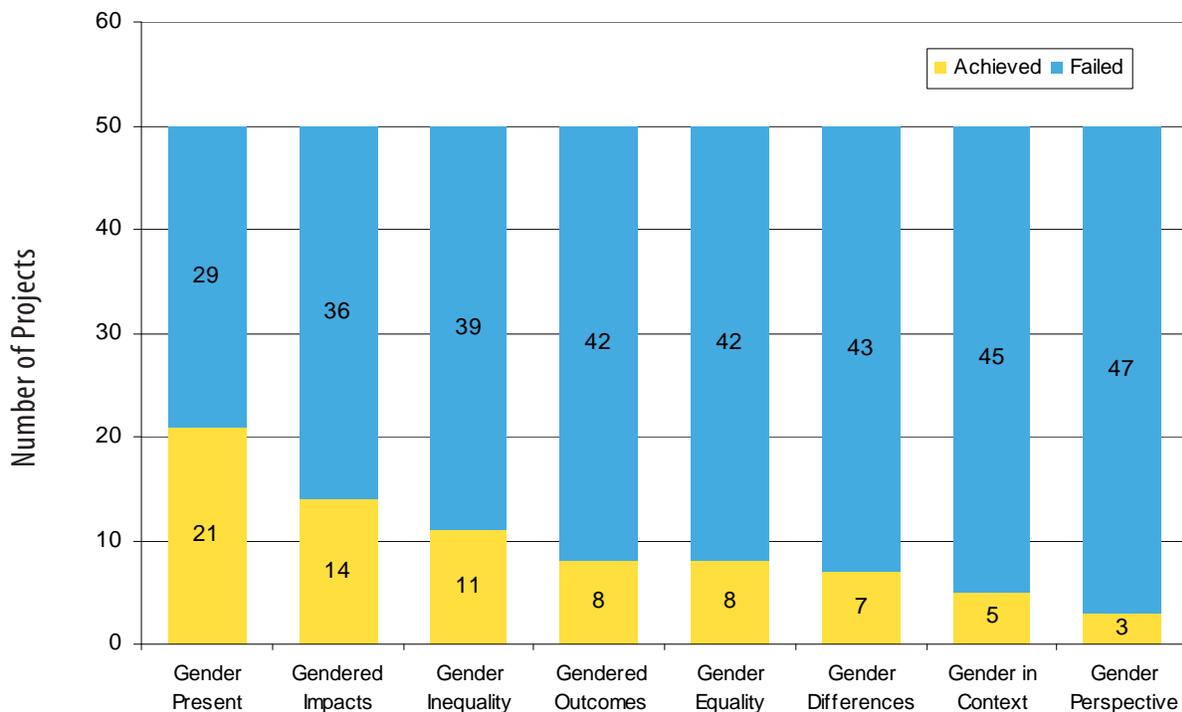
- ✓ **Twenty one projects (42%) explicitly analyzed gender relations between men and women throughout the entire project documents** while 58% failed to do so. Specifically, 42% of the projects analyze gender and examine how the projects might differentially affect men and women, include plans to conduct gender analysis to analyze benefits for women and mitigate any adverse impacts, and specifically target the inclusion of women's groups as well as the elderly and youth in project planning. Furthermore, they provide gender disaggregated data and identify female headed households as vulnerable. However, over a half of projects neglect to explicitly analyze gender relations between men and women.
- ✓ **Only eleven projects (22%) acknowledge and seek to redress disparities and inequalities between men and women.** Project documents show that these projects acknowledge that women face inequality in social status, access to resources, access to assets and decision making as well as gender inequalities in relation to water service deficiencies. In addition, the projects possess great potential for promoting gender equality through increasing women's employment opportunities and financing opportunities for private, small businesses,. They recognize gender inequities in number of working hours, literacy rates and gendered distribution of work activities. The remaining projects (78%) failed to do so.

- ✓ **Fourteen projects (28%) consider the differential impacts of the project on men and women.** These projects include plans to conduct gender analysis to analyze benefits for women and mitigate any adverse impacts, analyze gender and examine how the project might differentially affect men and women, and survey project beneficiaries by gender and income group to identify vulnerable groups, such as households headed by women. However, the remaining 72% of the projects did not consider the differential gender impacts of projects.
- ✓ **Only eight projects (16%) ensure that project outcomes will benefit men and women equally.** The projects seek to specifically target women in employment opportunities, equal pay, and participation in designing and implementing the project, take measures to ensure that minorities have equitable opportunities to take part and benefit from the project, and target women as project beneficiaries through specific measures including restoration through microcredit, capacity building and preferential hiring for project construction. The overwhelming majority of the projects (84%) failed to ensure that project outcomes will benefit men and women equally.
- ✓ **Only eight projects (16%) explicitly promote equality between women and men.** The projects commit to take all necessary actions to encourage women to participate in planning and implementation and to ensure equal payment to men and women in project work assignments. They also have a potential to promote gender equality by providing rural women with access to energy, the lack of which is a hardship that disproportionately affects women in rural areas. However, 84% of the projects do not explicitly promote gender equality.
- ✓ **Only eleven projects (14%) examine differences and inequalities between men and between women and therefore do not lump all men or all women together as single, homogenous categories.** Specifically, they seek to analyze gender differences by looking at gender-disaggregated demographic, economic, and social data on the beneficiaries, and look at the level of vulnerability for different women, for instance those who are “absolute poor”, and note that young women and middle-aged or young men with a certain educational experience enjoy more employment opportunities, while middle-aged women enjoy less such opportunities. They also consider the intersection of women and ethnic minorities by recognizing that women of certain minority nationalities are

found to have a distinctly lower social status than women belonging to other minority nationality groups. The remaining projects (86%) failed to examine differences and inequalities between men and between women.

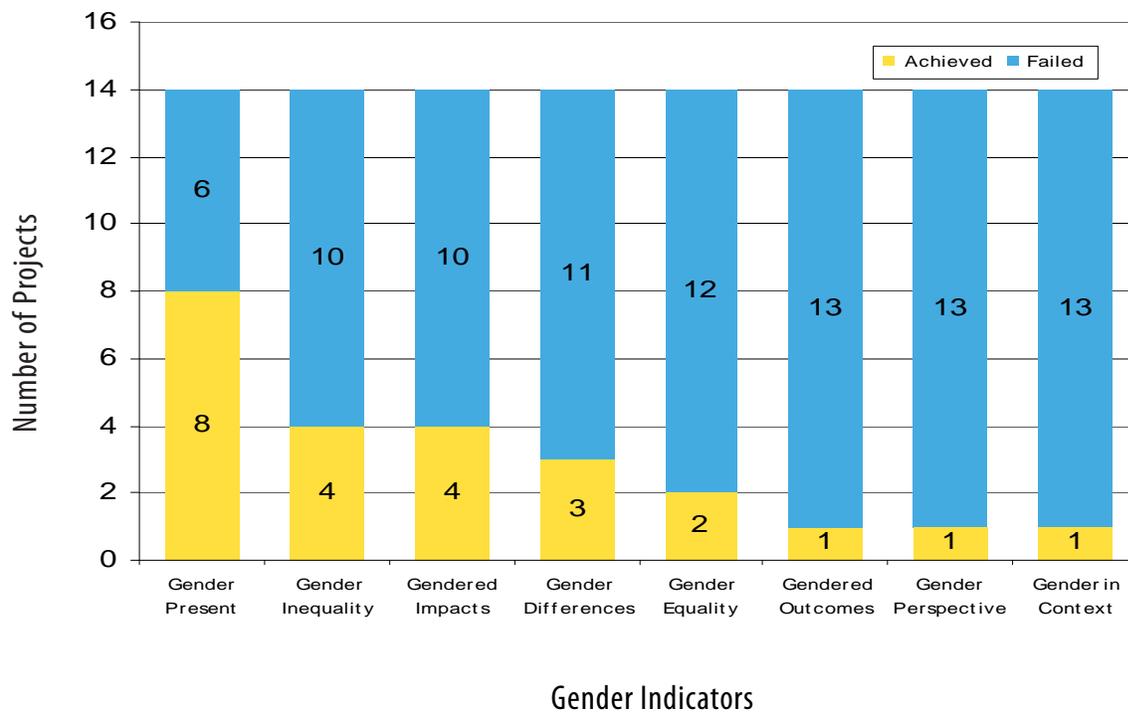
- ✓ **Only three projects (6%) examine gender from a human rights and/or empowerment perspective.** These projects discuss gender from a rights based and empowerment approach, specifically looking at redressing issues of inequality between men and women from a rights based approach. They have potential to improve the lives of women by increasing access to schools, healthcare facilities and opportunities for small-business. The overwhelming majority of the analyzed projects (92%) failed to examine gender from a human rights and/or empowerment perspective.
- ✓ **Only five projects (10%) link gender relations to local/global political struggles and socio-economic and cultural trends.** In most cases these projects look into ethnic minority populations and consider the cross section of ethnicity and gender. However, 90% of the analyzed projects failed to do so.

**Chart 1: Ratio of Gender-sensitive Projects by Indicator – World Bank, IFC and ADB**

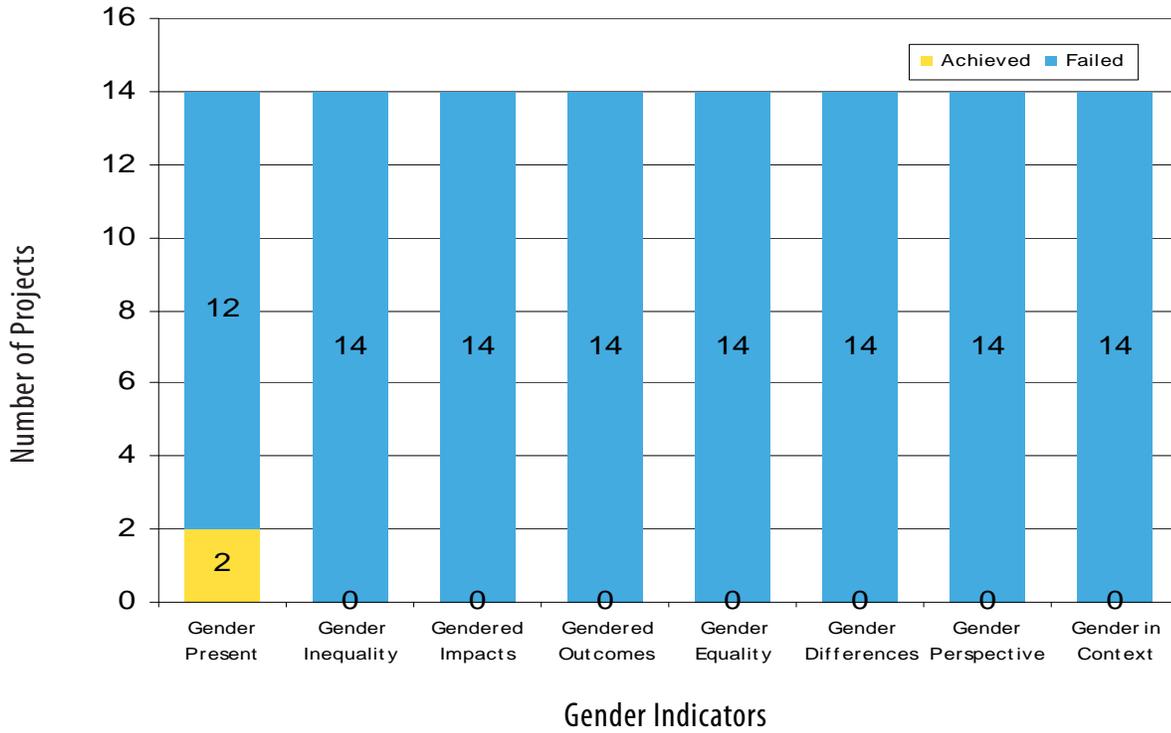


Out of the three IFIs, the ADB does a better job in analyzing gender by examining how its projects might differently affect men and women. Gender analysis of ADB project documents also reveals that the ADB performed better than the World Bank and IFC in acknowledging and seeking to redress disparities between men and women, and considering the differential impacts of their project on men and women. The IFC has the worst performance of the three IFIs (See Chart 2-4). Our analysis underlines that all three institutions have a long way to go to meet their own gender equality commitments.

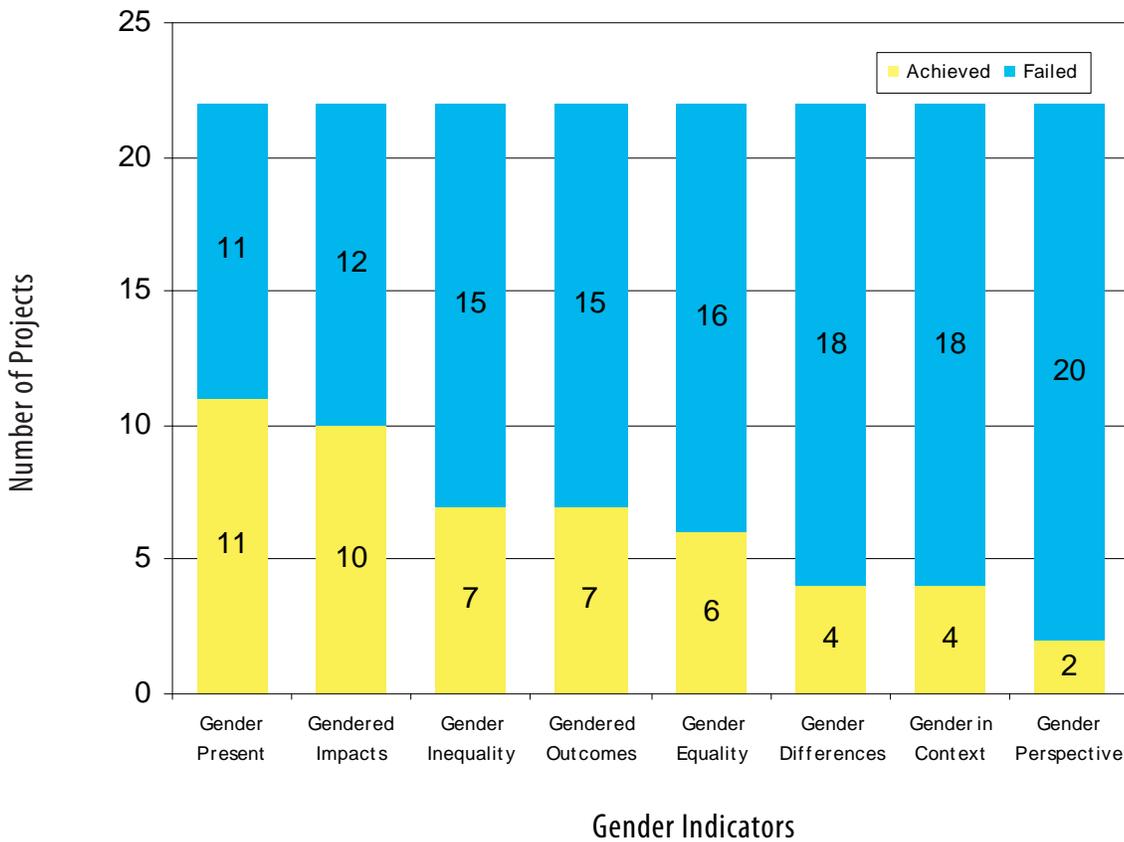
**Chart 2: Ratio of Gender-sensitive Projects by Indicator – World Bank**



**Chart 3: Ratio of Gender-sensitive Projects by Indicator - IFC**



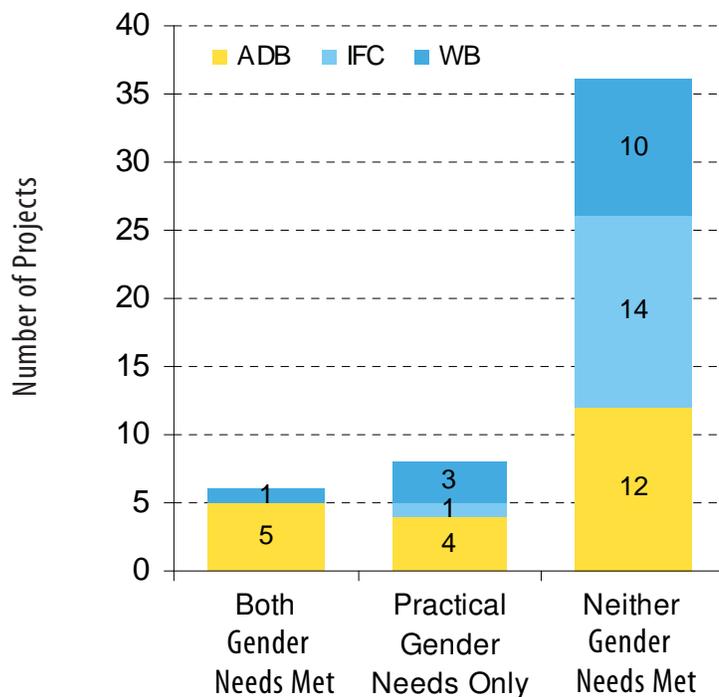
**Chart 4 Ratio of Gender-sensitive Projects by Indicator - ADB**



2. *Findings by gender needs met:*

Among the 50 analyzed projects, only 12% of the projects addressed both practical and strategic needs whereas 16% addressed practical gender needs only (See chart 5). However, the majority or 72% of the projects addressed neither practical nor strategic gender needs. When the data was disaggregated by IFIs, we found out that the ADB achieved better performance compared to both the IFC and the World Bank. Data shows that 31% of ADB’s analyzed projects addressed both practical and strategic needs. In contrast 93% of the IFC projects did not address gender needs and 71% of World Bank’s projects addressed neither practical nor strategic gender needs.

**Chart 5: Gender Needs Met by IFI<sup>4</sup>**



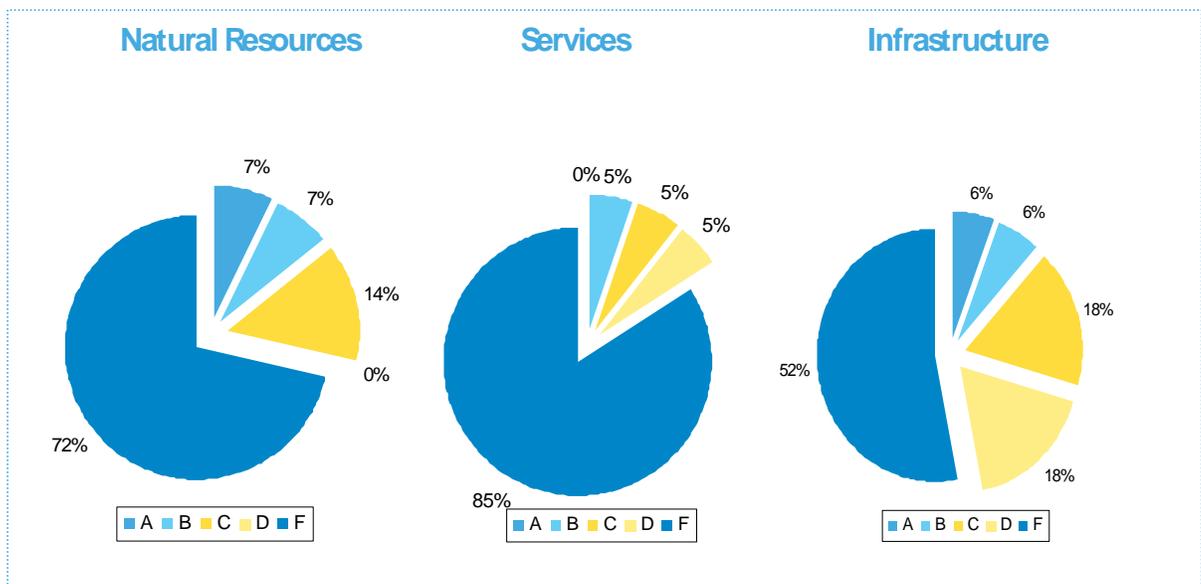
3. *Findings by project sectors:*

The 50 selected projects are divided into three main sectors: infrastructure (including energy, forestry and environmental improvement projects), services (including financial, education and

<sup>4</sup> Our analysis reveals that there are no projects that address only strategic gender needs. This is expected since in most cases projects cannot address strategic gender needs without addressing practical gender needs.

health projects) and natural resources (including transportation, communication, and water supply projects). Our findings, reflected in chart 6, reveal that projects in the infrastructure sector were more gender sensitive compared to other sectors whereas, projects in the Service sector have relatively low gender sensitivity. Also infrastructure sector projects achieved better performance in addressing practical and strategic gender needs.

**Chart 6: Gender-sensitive Score by Project Sector (See Gender Scorecard Annex 3)**

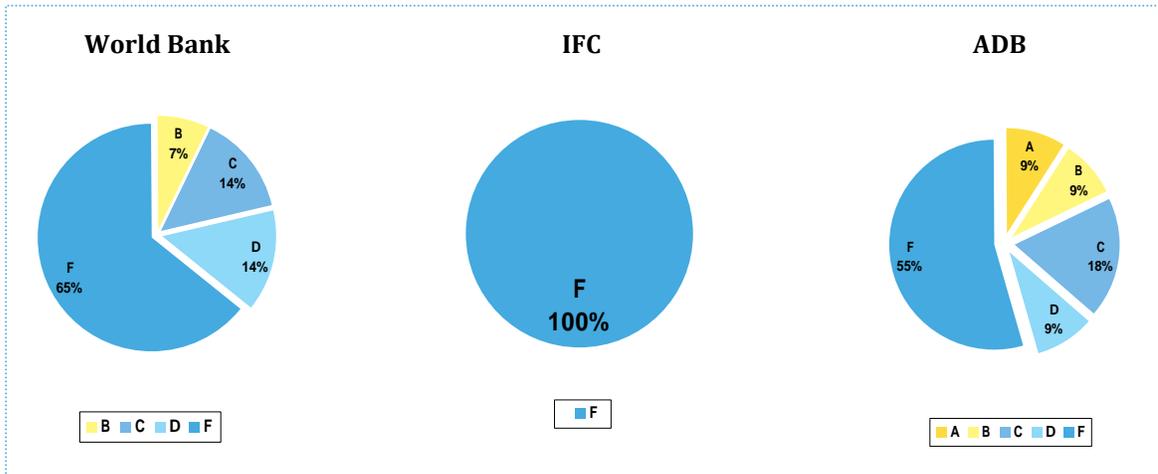


**4. Findings by Gender-sensitivity Score Card:**

We analyzed 22 ADB projects, 14 IFC projects and 14 World Bank projects.

Out of the three IFIs, the ADB scored better than the IFC and the World Bank. 55% of ADB projects scored F compared to 65% of World Bank and 100% of IFC projects. (See chart 7 below).

**Chart 7: Gender-sensitivity Scorecard by Bank**



5. *Examples of projects that may be potentially harmful to women.*

- ✓ *Resettlement Projects:* Projects that aim to improve urban infrastructure facilities including transportation through construction of roads, expressways, and bridges may be potentially harmful to women. In most cases these projects involuntarily resettle people, particularly from indigenous populations. For instance, the *Guangxi Roads Development*, an ADB project in China which aims to promote pro-poor economic growth in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, by facilitating trade and attracting investments through construction of about 136 kilometers of a four-lane, access controlled expressway, will affect around 77,000 people living in the natural villages through land acquisition. It will require people to be relocated. In spite of this fact, the project does not include any explicit measures for safeguarding rural women’s right to land compensation, even though women-headed households had been identified as a vulnerable group. In addition, although the project emphasizes consulting local residents before its implementation, it fails to guarantee the equal participation of women and men during this consultation process.
- ✓ *Energy Projects:* Energy projects may also be potentially harmful to women’s health. For instance, ADB’s *Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Development Strategy*, which aims to help the government of Inner Mongolia develop an energy strategy, does not take gender impacts into account. An increase in the

number of coal-fired power plants will negatively affect the air quality of the region, which may also affect the health of residents. This is an issue of concern to women and men, especially pregnant women. Women are also disproportionately affected by health hazards due to limited access to medical care.

- ✓ *Urban Development Projects:* These projects aim to, among other things, enhance the urban environment through construction, improved flood control, wastewater, solid waste management, river environment upgrading and park ecological upgrading. The *Guangxi Nanning Urban Infrastructure Development*, supported by the ADB, is one example of urban development projects. Although it is stated in the project documents that this project will give priority to women in terms of job opportunities, participation and distribution of income and health benefits, none of the project components addressed gender concerns. Women, for example, suffer more exposure to water due to household responsibilities (especially cooking and washing) dictated by traditional gender roles. The project states that land acquisition and demolition will have an impact on women who survive by growing vegetables, but the resettlement plan does not provide measures to mitigate this negative impact.
- ✓ *Education Projects:* Education projects lacking a gender context fail to address how gender issues contribute to the problem of unequal access to education. For instance, the *Technical and Vocational Education Development Project*, supported by the ADB, does not take into account gender differences and gender inequalities that may specifically hinder one gender group's access to education. No attempt is made to address gender issues, making it unlikely that both gender groups will equally benefit from this project. Improving educational methods without addressing women's lack of access may in fact increase gender inequality since men would benefit more than women.

## ❖ Gender Audit Recommendations<sup>5</sup>

The above findings clearly demonstrate the IFIs' track record in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through their investments in China. While a small number of projects have performed relatively well in considering gender issues, the majority of the analyzed projects missed numerous opportunities to address gender despite the commitments made by the IFIs through their policies, strategies and frameworks.

To help reduce negative gender impacts and strengthen gender integration in IFI investments in China, it is crucial that IFIs ensure the following in:

### 1. Project Planning and Implementation:

- ✓ *Gender equality and sensitivity in project planning and implementation.*
- ✓ *Women are not negatively affected by the project activities.*
- ✓ *A gender balance among project and support staff.*
- ✓ *Environmental and social indicators for investment projects also apply to gender, in order to safeguard the rights and interests of women, who have been historically vulnerable to social and economic exploitation, and assess the projects' impacts on men and women.*
- ✓ *Gender equality is included as a project component when appropriate.*
- ✓ *Projects are used to redress gender inequality issues, especially in regards to access to water, other resources, education, training, hiring and other services.*
- ✓ *Equal participation of local women and men throughout all project stages.*
- ✓ *Activities targeted to benefit women are implemented and actually meet women's practical and strategic needs.*

### 2. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- ✓ *A gender component is integrated into the process of results monitoring in order to ensure that women and men benefit equally from the project.*
- ✓ *All personnel responsible for external monitoring and evaluation undergo gender-awareness training.*
- ✓ *Gender disaggregated data is used wherever possible in evaluation and monitoring stages and mitigate any gender issues that may arise.*

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<sup>5</sup> These recommendations are based on gender audit general findings included in Quick Sheets of individual projects, available at [www.genderaction.org](http://www.genderaction.org)

### 3. Project Impact Assessments:

- ✓ *Any resettlement issues that result from land acquisition especially address the concerns of women and other vulnerable groups.*
- ✓ *Equal compensation for both men and women for work activities/ or loss of livelihood due to resettlement.*
- ✓ *Women's special occupational health and safety problems are identified, especially for pregnant women, to ensure their health and safety rights.*
- ✓ *Both men and women are targeted in job creation and training programs.*
- ✓ *Special attention is paid to disadvantaged groups – including widows and single parent families, particularly their access to housing and employment.*

### 4. Project Beneficiaries:

- ✓ *Evidence that both men and women are beneficiaries of the project is presented.*
- ✓ *Both men and women are targeted for employment opportunities and are given equal compensation for equal work.*

### 5. Training:

- ✓ *Gender-awareness trainings and gender equality in capacity and skills training programs. Since men and women's social access is different, the capacity building and skill enhancement programs should be gender specific.*
- ✓ *Men and women equally participate in providing feedback on training sessions.*
- ✓ *Social assessment teams receive sufficient gender-awareness training, focus their investigations on impacts of the project on women, other minorities, and make appropriate recommendations.*
- ✓ *Training on HIV/AIDS and STD awareness for all construction workers to minimize transmission of communicable diseases.*

### 6. Public Disclosure:

- ✓ *Local men and women living at the site where the project will be executed have access to information about the project.*
- ✓ *Full environmental and social impact assessment documentation, with a focus on gender, is available for public disclosure along with the annual gender performance report.*

- ✓ *Public consultations reflect opinions of men and women equally.*

## 7. Gender Equality and Human Rights

- ✓ *Non-discriminatory practices stipulated by Chinese law, international human rights law and IFI policies and guidelines are followed in project design, implementation and monitoring.*
- ✓ *Project components address inequalities that exist between girls and boys, men and women.*
- ✓ *Projects promote equal gender rights in all governance policies, including discrimination, hiring and remuneration policies.*
- ✓ *Grievance mechanisms are understood, readily accessible and do not discriminate against men or women.*
- ✓ *Projects address gender inequalities in sexual negotiating powers in reference to prevention of HIV/AIDS/STDs.*
- ✓ *Chinese law is followed and that both men and women have equal rights to new property during IFI project resettlements.*

### Limitations of the Gender Audit Process

Overall, gender audits provide valuable evidence for advocacy activities. However, it is important to acknowledge that just like any endeavor, the gender audit process has its limitations. The following are some of the challenges that one might encounter while conducting a gender audit of IFI projects:

1. *Limited Scope:* Due to time constraints and availability of funds, the audit might be limited to a desk review of project documents such as the one presented in this toolkit. As mentioned earlier, while the analysis of project documents reveals the missed opportunities to address gender in the project planning stage, it does not demonstrate how gender sensitive, if at all, the project was during implementation and evaluation. When conducting a gender audit of project documents, one has to realize that field assessments are an essential area of further work. For this reason we hope to follow up our first stage gender audit presented in this Toolkit with field evaluations.
2. *Availability and Accessibility of Project Documents:* Not all project documents are available on IFI websites. When documents are available, they usually include those pertaining to project design and do not include monitoring and evaluations reports, which in turn limit the scope of analysis. In addition, projects documents are not often available in Chinese making it difficult for project beneficiaries to analyze them. Lastly, project documents can be very technical, making it harder for persons outside the related field to understand and analyze. IFIs must ensure availability of their monitoring and

evaluation reports and translate project documents into local languages.

3. *Willingness of IFI local staff to share information:* Overall, IFI staff are willing to meet with civil society. However, there is a general lack of willingness to share important information that might be needed to clarify specific issues before the final audit findings are revealed.
4. *One time Activity:* A gender audit is a one-time activity that assesses projects that are ongoing. Except for audits of completed and closed projects, a gender audit has to be an ongoing review process. Findings revealed for a project audited during the second year might be different from findings of the same project in its fifth year. Although difficult to achieve, it is recommended that projects should be continuously audited during each stage of the project cycle.

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## Annex 1. Checklist to Engender IFI Strategies, Sectors and Projects<sup>6</sup>

### 1. Diagnosis of Poverty

- How does the poverty profile define poverty? Is poverty understood as a state of being or a social relationship? Does the profile account for the idea of poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon? What are the possible gaps in the analysis? Does the strategy address the causes it identifies?
- Does the strategy identify gender inequality as a key factor contributing to poverty? Has poverty been analyzed as gender specific phenomenon? Does it account for the ways in which men and women experience poverty differently, including the processes by which they become poor or rise out of poverty? What does the poverty profile reveal about the different dynamics? Based on the analysis, are you able to understand the role of gender in the process of impoverishment?
- Are gender issues treated as an isolated chapter or have they been integrated into all discussions? Is gender simply an add-on or has it been fully integrated into the framework?
- What types of gender disaggregated data have been provided and where are the major gaps? Look at incomes, wages, labor rate participation, access to education, health, age, ethnic and regional differences, rural and urban differences.
- How have the poor been conceptualized: as abstract, homogeneous categories (poor, labor force, farmers) or differentiated groups? Whose standpoint is taken as the starting point of the analyses?
- How does the strategy measure poverty and do these measurements adequately capture gender gaps? For example, household-level poverty data obscures intra-household gender differences in terms of access to resources.
- Are women treated as a homogeneous category or are differences in class, race, ethnicity, age, political affiliation, location (rural/urban) addressed?
- Are women labeled as vulnerable group? If so, how does it impact their status as an economically active group?
- In a Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) report, female-headed households appear to be better off than male. What could be some of the reasons for this discrepancy? What are the implications for BiH's PRSP policies?
- How has the household been conceptualized: as a team with the husband as the breadwinner and the wife as a dependant, or as a partnership between two independent income-earners? How does the strategy's understanding of family structure inform economic and social welfare policy?

### 2. Macroeconomic Framework

#### Fiscal Reform

- What kinds of fiscal reforms does the strategy promote and how will they impact men and women differently?
- *What services will the government cut in reducing government spending, and do men or women or both benefit from those services?*
- *Is women's unpaid labor measured and accounted for?*
- *What are the linkages and trade-offs between the unpaid care economy and the formal economy? Does women's unpaid labor compensate for cuts in public expenditure?*

<sup>6</sup> Gender Action 2006.

- The VAT is a regressive measure of taxation, meaning that it disproportionately taxes people with lower incomes. What will be the impact of the tax reform and VAT on poor women and men? How can the effects be mitigated or significantly reduced? Are basic foodstuffs and other essentials like children's clothing, medicine and school supplies VAT-exempt?

#### Exchange Rate Policy & Inflation Targeting

- Will the adopted macroeconomic policies have an inflationary or deflationary effect? Which sectors are most affected by inflation or deflation? Are women or men concentrated in these sectors?
- How do female and male consumption patterns differ and how are male and female consumers affected by increasing or decreasing prices? How will changing prices affect food security for women and men, boys and girls within poor households? Will changes in food security have a greater impact on male or female headed households?
- Will the reforms push more women or men into the informal sector and what is the impact of informalization on the social security of women and men?
- Which sectors are most affected by a devaluation of exchange rate? Are these female or male intensive sectors?
- Do women and men's saving rates and methods differ? How will they be affected by macroeconomic policies?

#### Growth and Macroeconomic Stability

- What is the trade-off between maintaining macroeconomic stability and providing social welfare service? In what ways do they impact men and women differently?
- What types of strategies, measures and anti-poverty projects can mitigate the effects?
- What are the key services or levels of services that should not be compromised or be permitted to fall beneath a critical threshold? What is that threshold?
- Does the strategy budget include gender targeting to reduce discrimination in opportunities and services?

#### Rationalization, liberalization and privatization

- How do macroeconomic policies effect overall employment? How are labor markets segregated by gender? What are the percentages of female and male participation in the labor force and what are the rates of employment? What is the ratio of women to men working in agriculture, manufacturing, services, the informal sector and other areas? Which of these sectors will experience an increase or decrease in employment? Are women or men dismissed disproportionately? What kind of social security is available to retrenched women and men?
- What is the impact on family structure where men are absent from the household and are working at a distance not permitting them to commute?
- What is the wage gap between women and men? Is it narrowing or increasing? What will be the impact of strategy economic policies on the wage gap?
- Which sectors are most affected by liberalization policies? Who will lose and who will gain?

#### Public Administration Reform & Institution-Building

- Are women or men the majority of public sector employees? What is/would be the gendered impact of downsizing of the public sector?
- What is the distribution of men and women in the various civil service grades?
- What types of legal reform does the strategy propose? Is there a focus on protecting private property and intellectual property rights or do the reforms protect vulnerable women and girls? Are violence against women and spousal abuse illegal? At what age can a girl legally marry? What are the gender-based differences in inheritance law and property ownership? Is formal law harmonized with traditional law, or are there effectively two legal systems in place?

#### Private Investment

- What kind of private investment does the strategy promote? What will be the impact of

investment on employment for men and women? Do women and men have an equal capacity to respond to and benefit from new economic opportunities? What are the differences in terms of their capacities? What about migration?

- What changes would be needed in the legal and institutional framework to enable women and men to benefit from the new macroeconomic opportunities? Does the government have adequate labor laws? What about human rights?
- *Do women and men have equal access to legal assistance and information?*

#### Other Areas

- **Trade:** What will be the impact of tariff reductions on poor farmers, entrepreneurs and other workers? Will tariff reductions reduce or increase incomes for women and men?
- **Procurement:** *Could the MTDS procurement policies contain affirmative action programs targeting female-headed enterprises?*
- **Business opportunities:** *What opportunities exist for females and males to launch, develop, and manage micro, small, medium, and large enterprises? Who benefits from existing resources and who does not? What are the gender or income barriers to such opportunities? What are the strategies to overcome these barriers and are they in the development plan?*

### 3. Sector Strategies: Agriculture and Forestry, Industry and Tourism

#### Agricultural and Forestry Management

- What are men's and women's respective roles, technical capacity, land-ownership patterns, and access to technology and credit, extension services, and inputs.
- Will proposed agriculture subsidies target female and male farmers in a way that promotes gender equality or reinforces inequality?
- Will other investments in farming and forestry predominantly target females or males?

#### Manufacturing and Agro-processing

- Do men or women predominate in strategic industries such as wood-processing, food-processing, textiles, leather goods and footwear, metalworking, extractive industries, tourism, energy, and Information & Communication Technology (ICT)?
- Is there a need to target training to achieve gender equal opportunities? Consider developing training and social programs to female and male workers.

#### Tourism and the Service Sector

- How will women and men be affected by investments in tourism? For example, is prostitution a possible outcome of growth in this sector? Is prostitution legal, and if so are there medical services available?
- What are the differences in the roles the strategy envisions for women and men in terms of job security and income generation?
- Does the strategy support female and male income-generating roles in running hotels and tourism related businesses, handicraft markets, and tour guiding?

### 4. Infrastructure Development: Transportation, Power and Energy, Telecom and ICT and Extractive Industries

#### Transportation

- What should be the investment priorities for roads and railway construction? Do investments in transportation aim to increase access to schools, health, local markets and other services or increase exports?
- Who determines where roads are to be built? Do men and women participate equally in decision-making?
- Which transport industries are under consideration for privatization and what will be the implications for poor women and men?

#### Power and Energy

- Will strategies to unbundle power and privatize electricity generation and distribution overburden poor women and men?
- Will energy rates increase? If so, what are the gender impacts on the livelihoods of poor men and women? Will new energy tariffs drain scarce financial resources in poor households?
- How will privatization impact the gender balance of employees in the power sector? At the lower and higher levels? Are there any laws or practices that encourage power companies to hire women that may change? In Delhi, India, women occupy no more than 5% of the top 100 posts in private power companies.<sup>7</sup>
- Will females and males in rural and urban areas benefit equally from the implementation of the strategy to provide electricity to all citizens?

#### Telecommunications and ICT

- Analyze telephone and Internet coverage to determine whether they are equally accessible to females and males in urban and rural areas.
- What will be the impacts of liberalizing the telecommunications sector for women and men living in poverty?

#### Extractive Industries

- If the strategy discusses any mega-projects or investments in extractive industries such as mining, oil, or gas, what are the potential gendered impacts?
- For whom will the project generate employment and who will the proceeds benefit?
- How will the project impact the rights and livelihood of local men and women?

### **5. Health**

- *What (if any) gender bias predominates in the health services sector? Do women and men in rural and urban areas benefit equally from public expenditure for health services? What measures can be taken to eliminate any gender bias in healthcare?*
- To what extent do health sector priorities reflect women's and men's respective needs?
- Will poor women or men bear a greater burden with the privatization of health services?
- Do women and men have equal access to health care? Since health insurance is usually accessible through formal employment, are women or men concentrated in the formal economy? Which gender dominates the informal economy and therefore relies on the public health?
- How does an ethnically or politically based mistrust in medical services affect men and women?
- How are pharmaceutical products distributed? Are generic drugs available? Do physicians also dispense and sell drugs?
- What vulnerable groups lack access to medical services? How does gender cross-cut into each of these groups?
- What is the relationship between need and the ability to access specialized or good quality care? What about pre- and postnatal care and sexual health? What is the demand for psychological services and what resources exist for mental healthcare for vulnerable groups, i.e. refugees, internally displaced persons, etc.? What portion of these groups consists of women and children? Does the strategy help or hurt women and men's access to these services?
- How does distance from services shape the prioritization of access based on gender within individual households?
- What environmental problems affect men and women differently? How does the strategy address environmental problems?

## 6. Education

- What are the most significant gender differences in education at all levels: primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training? Do rural men and women have access to education?
- How do gender differences in education segment labor markets?
- What strategies can ensure a quality educational system that promotes gender equality within the classroom?
- Are men or women predominantly teachers and how will reform impact this ratio? Does it provide incentives for men and women to remain in the job?
- Do disadvantages exist in terms of scientific or technological training for females or males?

## 7. Social Transfers

- How does reducing government spending impact social transfers to low-income women, men and children?
- Do social transfers including veterans' rights, unemployment insurance, pension benefit, and other social protections treat women and men equally?
- Does the strategy provide for war victims of rape and other gender-based violence through targeted assistance programs?
- Are assistance programs for displaced persons and demobilized combatants gender sensitive? If not, how can they better account for gender differences?

## 8. Water<sup>8</sup>

- Is the strategy based on a gender disaggregated, comprehensive social analysis of water use?
- How will poor men and women be affected by water privatization or other reforms in water

management? Typically, water privatization shifts access from low-value users (subsistence farmers) to high-value users (agribusiness, industry).

- Will water tariffs reduce access to any particular groups?
- Does the strategy include large scale infrastructure development such as large dams? Are good practices such as the World Commission on Dams Guidelines taken into account?
- Will men and women participate equally in decision-making structures for water management? Is their negotiating power equal? Participation does not always mean women have power to influence decisions.
- Is (gender sensitive) sanitation part of the strategy?
- Do all women and men have equal access to potable water? If not, how can the strategy enhance equality?
- Are water rights tied to land rights? This usually results in unequal access to water resources, as land rights are mostly in the hands of men.

## Annex 2. World Bank and ADB Gender Assessment Publications (China)

Report	Date	Summary
<b>World Bank</b>		
Integrating Gender Issues into Urban Transport Design through Public Participation in China	2007	1. Disseminates innovative approaches for mainstreaming social and gender dimensions into transport programs; 2. Disseminates and gets feedback on available resources; 3. Assesses strategic approaches for moving the Gender and Transport agenda forward <sup>i</sup> .
China: Research Report on Gender Gaps and Poverty Reduction	2006	Describes that China has achieved a great deal through its efforts to implement the basic state policy of equality between men and women in the social economy and political affairs. Even in poor communities, gender equality has made obvious progress in grass roots women's organizations, community participation, training, family planning, health, education and the prevention of domestic violence. In poor areas today, compared with the past, greater progress has been made in providing boys and girls with equal educational opportunities at the primary level. However, gender inequality is still very common in poor rural areas and emerging new forms of urban poverty are accompanied by gender specific forms of discrimination and personal dependency. Gender inequality as well as poverty should be seen as dynamic social phenomena which are produced and reproduced in the context of China's transformation into a modern industrial, information and service society, into a responsible part of the global world system <sup>ii</sup> .
Gender and Poverty Reduction in China: Quantitative Analysis	2006	1. Describes several facts related to the effect of gender on the elasticity of poverty to growth in China. 2. Describes that a higher level of infant mortality rate reduces the (absolute) elasticity of poverty with respect to primary output per capita. This result holds for males and females. Health differences between male and females do not have a robust effect on the elasticity of poverty with respect to primary output <sup>iii</sup> .
China Gender and Poverty: Qualitative Analysis	2006	Jointly initiated by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, this study is part of the research on gender equality in China. It is a qualitative study of gender inequality in the poor rural areas of China based on the macro-quantitative studies of this field. Its content includes gender inequality in certain aspects such as political power, assets possession and distribution, job opportunities and payment, education, health, and labor division <sup>iv</sup> .
Gender Gaps in China: Facts and Figures	2006	Based on the data taken from the 1982, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses, the report examines, from a quantitative perspective, gender gaps in China in terms of sex ratio at birth, education, employment, infant mortality rate and average life expectancy as well as their long-term trends of changes in the past 20 years.
Integrating Gender into World Bank Financed Transport Programs - Case Study: China CIDA'S Comprehensive	2003	The case study aims to identify how gender dimensions were included in the preparation of the project, the experience of implementation, the outcomes, and the lessons learned with respect to gender inclusion and where appropriate, good practice suggested. This report is organized in the standard format set out for all the ten case studies under the following headings: methodology; enabling environment and macro

Transport Management Training Project (2003)		context; institutional analysis; project design and implementation; gender differences in outcomes; conclusions and lessons learned. <sup>v</sup>
China Country Gender Review	2002	Describes the enabling environment for gender equality in China, and outlines some of the key challenges to gender equality, as well as data and analysis gaps <sup>vi</sup> .
Gender Wage Gaps in Post-Reform Rural China	2002	Examines the impact of market reforms on gender earnings gaps in China's rural economy using two cross-sections of data for 1988 and 1995. The results show that the raw gender wage gap was sizeable and predominated by the unexplained part. However, no evidence was found to suggest that the reform policies and market competition led to any measurable increase or decrease in wage discrimination during the period of investigation <sup>vii</sup> .
Community Programs and Women's Participation: the Chinese Experience	2001	Using household data specifically collected for the purpose of evaluation, the authors empirically evaluate the impact on household income of a rural program in China that focuses on increasing women's economic and social participation in the local community. They find that the program substantially increases women's participation and household income, and also generates positive social benefits. The authors' results also suggest that the income gains accrue only to participants, and partly at the expense of nonparticipants. They find that the magnitude of the program's impact depends sensitively on the program's ability to increase participation rates within villages. In the presence of the program, individual participation helps to prevent negative externalities and to buy into the positive gains accruing to participants <sup>viii</sup> .
State Policies and Women's Autonomy in China, the Republic of Korea, and India 1950-2000: Lessons from Contrasting Experiences	2000	This paper compares the influence of state policies on gender roles and women's empowerment in China, India, and South Korea. In 1950, these newly formed states were largely poor and agrarian, with common cultural factors that placed similar severe constraints on women's autonomy. The three countries followed very different paths of development, which have had a tremendous impact on gender outcomes. Today the countries show striking differences in the extent of gender equity achieved, with China showing the most gender equity and South Korea the least. The experiences of these three countries suggest that even when states are interested in promoting gender equity, their actions are often constrained by the desire to maintain stable family structures. In addition, it is very difficult for states to alter inequitable rural rules of residence and land ownership, which form part of the moral order of rural society. Transition to an urban economy often loosens the constraints to gender equity. The impact of policies to provide opportunities for women's empowerment has been greatly enhanced by communication efforts to alter cultural values that impede women's access to those opportunities <sup>ix</sup> .
		<b>Asian Development Bank</b>
Country Gender	2006	Analyzes the current Chinese situation with regard to gender and development. The paper addresses the increasing gender gap in China

Assessment		by pointing out: 1) rural women's burden exceeds that of men, whereas, they are more destitute; 2) women usually work in low skill services and receive low pay; 3) higher female infant mortality rate, lower education level and women's increasing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS reveal the inequality for women in human development; 4) women are more affected by water shortages as they spend more time doing household chore, and women receive less pension, medical insurance and other social welfare than men; and 5) Few women are found in high-level positions in politics or government administration*. In addition, the assessment also gives recommendation on how to mainstream gender equality in ADB's operation.
Case Study: Changing Land Rights in Viet Nam, Lao PDR, and PRC	2003	This case study is presented in form of a Box under ADB's Gender Checklists and Toolkit. It briefly describes how Chinese women are negatively impacted by the resettlement projects since they are more vulnerable and have few opportunities to receive compensation packages.
The 2020 Project: Policy Support in the People's Republic of China	2003	Examines women's inequality in China from economic, political and social perspectives and recommends development policies to improve gender equality in China.
Women in the People's Republic of China	1998	This paper forms part of a series that provides information on the status and role of women in developing member countries. It also assists ADB staff to integrate gender concerns in country programming work, project design, and implementation.

<sup>i</sup><http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/CHINAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21424790~menuPK:318956~pagePK:64027988~piPK:64027986~theSitePK:318950,00.html>

<sup>ii</sup> [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&entityID=000334955\\_20080407110001](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&entityID=000334955_20080407110001)

<sup>iii</sup> <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEAPREGTOPGENDER/Resources/Gender-Gap-Quantitative-analysis.pdf>

<sup>iv</sup> Jointly initiated by the World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB), this study is part of the research on gender equality in China.

<sup>v</sup> [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&entityID=00090341\\_20051207105927](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&entityID=00090341_20051207105927)

<sup>vi</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org.cn/English/content/gender-en.pdf>

<sup>vii</sup> <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/22abstract.htm>

<sup>viii</sup> [http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&theSitePK=469372&piPK=64165421&menuPK=64166093&entityID=000094946\\_01062804153178](http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&theSitePK=469372&piPK=64165421&menuPK=64166093&entityID=000094946_01062804153178)

<sup>ix</sup> [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&entityID=00094946\\_00121302021569](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&entityID=00094946_00121302021569)

<sup>x</sup> [www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Country-Gender-Assessments/cga-prc.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Country-Gender-Assessments/cga-prc.pdf)

### Annex 3. Gender Indicators and Score Card

Indicator	Yes	No	N/A
1. <b>Gender Present:</b> Explicitly analyzes gender relations between men and women, boys and girls, in all relevant areas/aspects/components.			
2. <b>Gender Inequality:</b> Acknowledges and seeks to redress disparities and inequalities between men and women, boys and girls.			
3. <b>Gendered Impacts:</b> Considers the differential impacts of policies, projects or interventions on women and men, boys and girls.			
4. <b>Gendered Outcomes:</b> Ensures that outcomes benefit men and women, boys and girls equally.			
5. <b>Gender Equality:</b> Explicitly promotes equality between men and women, boys and girls.			
6. <b>Differences:</b> Examines differences and inequalities <i>between</i> women and <i>between</i> men. Does not lump all men or all women together as single, homogenous categories.			
7. <b>Gender Perspective:</b> Examines gender from a human rights or empowerment perspective.			
8. <b>Gender in Context:</b> Links gender relations to local and/or global political struggles, economic trends, historical patterns and/or current social realities.			

#### Gender Scorecard

**To Calculate:** Divide the total number of Yes answers by the total number of No answers, i.e. Y/N.

**Find the score by looking at the percentages below:**

A- 100%

B- 75-99%

C- 50-74%

D- 25-49%

F- 0-25%

## Annex 4. Sample Project Analysis (Quick Sheet)

**Guangdong Pearl River Delta Urban Environment Project (P075728)**  
People's Republic of China (Guangdong Province)  
World Bank

### Project Information

- **Approval Date** June 8, 2004
- **Amount** US\$128 million (loan)/US\$10 million(?) grant
- **Sector** Water, sanitation, and flood protection
- **Type** Technical Assistance
- **Cost Type** Capital Costs

### Project Description

- **Objectives**
  - 1) To target environmental problems of the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province and the South China Sea.
  - 2) To improve the environmental condition of the South China marine ecosystem by addressing land-based pollution.
- **Components**
  - 1) Water management
  - 2) Hazardous waste management
  - 3) Inter-municipal environmental infrastructure
  - 4) Water quality monitoring and information systems
  - 5) Institutional strengthening and training.

This is a Category A project.

### Gender Sensitivity Analysis

The project aims to benefit 30 million people in the Pearl River Delta Region through improved water quality. Negative social impacts anticipated include: Land acquisition and/or house demolition affecting 44,641 people in 11,262 households; construction spoil and noise; operational impacts of the hazardous waste facility; possible generation of waste by-products in landfill; possible rising prices on wastewater services, especially affecting lower income households.

The project claims that it has gathered inputs in a participatory manner. The project claims that it had consulted groups such as government officials, non-government community organizations and business associations in the areas affected, but does not mention consultations with women's groups or project affected women and men. The Resettlement Action Plan identifies and includes a lot of data on men and women, but measures to address gender issues are minimal. For example, the project mentions that the employment of older women in Liwan District deserves attention, but does not state specifically how this will be implemented. It also notes that young women and middle-aged or young men with a certain educational experience enjoy more employment opportunities, while middle-aged women enjoy less such opportunities. It plans to facilitate the employment or re-employment training for those with fewer opportunities but does not provide specific details. The project compensation plan does not address gender issues in land rights, such as violations against widows' and divorced women's land rights, which is common in rural areas of China.

### Gender Sensitivity Score

**D**

**Practical / Strategic Gender Needs Addressed** Practical Gender Needs Only

### Recommendations

- 1) *The project claims that it will pay attention to disadvantaged groups – including widows and single parent families – by establishing a preferential policy in their housing and employment, and follow-up visits to ensure that very impoverished families obtain support. It should explain the preferential policy and how it will target women in particular.*

- 2) Provide or ensure provision of equal compensation for resettlement for both men and women.
- 3) Provide training on HIV/AIDS and STD awareness to all construction workers to minimize transmission of communicable diseases.
- 4) Include gender equality as a project component and use the project to redress gender inequality issues, especially in regards to use of roads and accessibility to resources and services.
- 5) Ensure that grievance mechanisms are understood, readily accessible and do not discriminate against men or women.
- 6) Ensure and provide evidence that both men and women are beneficiaries of the project outcomes.
- 7) Target men and women equally in project consultations and planning.
- 8) Target men and women equally for job hiring/ training programs.
- 9) Ensure that Chinese law is implemented providing both men and women equal rights to new property given during the resettlement phase.

Gender Sensitivity Scorecard			
	SCORE	D	
Indicator	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Gender Present:</b> Explicitly analyzes gender relations between men and women, boys and girls, in all relevant areas/aspects/components.	✓		
<b>Gender Inequality:</b> Acknowledges and seeks to redress disparities and inequalities between men and women, boys and girls.	✓		
<b>Gendered Impacts:</b> Considers the differential impacts of policies, projects or interventions on women and men, boys and girls.		✓	
<b>Gendered Outcomes:</b> Ensures that outcomes benefit men and women, boys and girls equally.		✓	
<b>Gender Equality:</b> Explicitly promotes equality between men and women, boys and girls.		✓	
<b>Differences:</b> Examines differences and inequalities <i>among</i> women and <i>among</i> men. Does not lump all men or all women together as single, homogenous categories.	✓		
<b>Gender Perspective:</b> Examines gender from a human rights and/or empowerment perspective.		✓	
<b>Gender in Context:</b> Links gender relations to local and/or global political struggles, economic trends, historical patterns and/or current social realities.		✓	
Scoring: Divide number of Yes answers by number of No answers. A=100%, B=99-75%, C=74-50%, D=49-25%, F=24-0%			

## Annex 5: List of Analyzed IFI Projects

Project Name and Number Location IFI	1. Approval/ Closing Date 2. Amount 3. Sector 4. Type 5. Cost Type
Guangxi Wuzhou Urban Development Project (40642) Guangxi Asian Development Bank	1. August 9, 2007 2. US\$500,000 3. Multi-sector 4. Technical Assistance 5. Capital
Xinjiang Regional Road Improvement Project (39655) Xinjiang Asian Development Bank	1. December 16, 2004/ August 17, 2007 2. TA-US \$600,000 Loan-\$150 Million 3. Transport and Communication 4. Technical Assistance and Infrastructure Creation 5. Capital
Country Environmental Analysis (39079-01) National Asian Development Bank	1. August 30, 2005 2. US\$150,000 3. Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Div, EARD 4. Technical Assistance 5. Capital
Chengdu Water Supply (32912) Chengdu Asian Development Bank	1. August 28, 2006 2. \$48 Million 3. Water Supply, Sanitation & Waste Management 4. Loan and Technical Assistance 5. Capital
Formulation of the Regulation for Selection and Engagement of Consultants for Government-Finances Project (31249) National Asian Development Bank	1. December 16, 2004/ August 17, 2007 2. \$300,000 3. Law, Economic Management and Public Policy/Economic Management 4. Technical Assistance 5. Capital
Efficient Utilization of Agricultural Wastes (33443-01) Henan and Shanxi provinces Asian Development Bank	1. December 26, 1999 2. Loan: US\$33.12 million Technical Assistance: US\$703,000 3. Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Division 4. Technical Assistance and Loan 5. Capital
Energy Conservation and Analysis (39020) National	1. August 30, 2005 2. US\$600,000

Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Div, EARD</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ul>
Yangtze Special Situation Fund (37914) People's Republic of China Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. March 19, 2004</li> <li>2. US\$45 million</li> <li>3. Finance</li> <li>4. Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ul>
Preparing the Qingdao Water Resources Management Project (40017) Qingdao Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. November 16 2006/October 2007</li> <li>2. US\$60 Million</li> <li>3. Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Div, EARD</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ul>
Liaoning Environmental Improvement Project (36362) Liaoning Province Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. August 30, 2005/March 31, 2009</li> <li>2. US\$70.5 million</li> <li>3. Energy</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance and Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ul>
Jilin Water Supply and Sewerage Development (36507) Jilin Province Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. November 10, 2006</li> <li>2. \$100 Million</li> <li>3. Water Supply, Sanitation &amp; Waste Management</li> <li>4. Loan and Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ul>
Xi'an Urban Transport Project (33459) Xi'an Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. November 30, 2006</li> <li>2. Technical Assistance: \$750,000 Loan: \$270 Million</li> <li>3. Transport and Communications</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance and Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ul>
PRC: Bank of China (initially Project Mandarin) (38917) National Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. October 4, 2005</li> <li>2. US\$75 million</li> <li>3. Finance/Banking Systems</li> <li>4. Loan (Equity investment)</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ul>
Xinjiang Urban Transport and Environmental Improvement (40643) Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. N/A*</li> <li>2. US\$700,000 grant/US\$100 million loan (proposed)</li> <li>3. Transport &amp; Communications/Roads &amp; Highways</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ul>
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Development Strategy (38511) Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. December 20, 2004</li> <li>2. US\$500,000</li> </ul>

Asian Development Bank	3. Energy 4. Technical Assistance 5. Capital Costs
Capacity Building to Combat Land Degradation (36445) Gansu, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia Hui, Qinghai, Shaanxi, and Xinjiang Uygur Provinces Asian Development Bank	1. January 28, 2004 2. \$1.0 million (ADB) 3. Environmental Sustainability 4. Technical Assistance 5. Capital Cost
SSTA to Support Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (38587) People's Republic of China Asian Development Bank	1. December 2, 2004 2. \$ 150,000 ADB 3. Railroad Transportation 4. Technical Assistance 5. Capital Costs
Provincial Development Strategies for Selected Provinces in the Central Region (39255) Central region Asian Development Bank	1. January 21, 2008 2. \$1.0 million 3. Multisector (law, economic management, and public policy; agriculture natural resources; industry & trade) 4. Technical Assistance* 5. Recurrent Cost
Energy Conservation and Resource Management (39020) Guangdong Province Asian Development Bank	1. N/A 2. US\$600,000 3. Energy 4. Technical Assistance 5. Capital Costs
Guangxi Roads Development (33176-01) Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Asian Development Bank	1. October 30, 2001 2. US\$150 million 3. Transport & Communications (Roads & Highways) 4. Loan 5. Capital Costs
Guangxi Nanning Urban Infrastructure Development (37596-01) Nanning, Guangxi Asian Development Bank	1. June 26 2006 2. US\$100 million 3. Water Supply, Sanitation & Waste Management, Subsector: Waste management 4. Technical Assistance (Closed)/Loan (Approved) 5. Capital Costs
Technical & Vocational Education Development (Formerly Enhancing Education & Training for Poverty Reduction) (40047) Guangdong Province Asian Development Bank Asian Development Bank	1. November 16, 2006 2. \$600,000 (ADB) 3. Inclusive Social Development, Capacity Development, Sustainable Economic Growth

	4. Technical Assistance*
	5. Recurrent Cost
Renewable Energy Development Project - GEF (P038121)	1. June 8, 1999
People's Republic of China (Six Northwest Provinces)	2. US\$35 million
World Bank	3. Energy and Mining (Renewable energy)
	4. Technical Assistance
	5. Capital Costs
Third Jiangxi Highway Project (P093906)	1. June 27, 2006
People's Republic of China (Ganzhou City)	2. US\$200 million
World Bank	3. Transport, Energy & Mining Sector
	4. Loan and Infrastructure Creation
	5. Capital Costs
China-PCF Tianjin Landfill Gas Recovery and Utilization (P086035)	1. June 29, 2007
People's Republic of China	2. US\$4.52 million*
World Bank	3. Water, sanitation and flood protection (waste management)
	4. Infrastructure Creation
	5. N/A
Beijing United Family Health Center (24052)	1. September 16, 2005
Beijing and Shanghai	2. US\$19.5 Million
International Finance Corporation	3. Health Care
	4. Loan
	5. Capital
CSRC China Corporation (Maanshan) II (23942)	1. February 7, 2005
Chiu in Maanshan City in Anhui Province	2. US\$12 Million
International Finance Corporation	3. Oil, Gas, Mining And Chemicals
	4. Loan and Technical Assistance
	5. Capital
Nanjing City Commercial Bank (10817)	1. June 7, 2001
Nanjing City	2. US\$30 million
International Finance Corporation	3. Finance and Insurance
	4. Technical Assistance
	5. Capital
Changyu Wine (23745)	1. April 26, 2005
Yantai city in Shandong province	2. US\$17.62 million
International Finance Corporation	3. Food and Beverages
	4. Technical Assistance
	5. Capital
Shanshui (26088)	1. November 15, 2007
Shandong and Liaoning Provinces	2. US\$200 million
International Finance Corporation	3. Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
	4. Loan
	5. Capital
Jiuda Salt (26090)	1. August 6, 2007
Hubei, Zigong, Sichuan, Penglai and Rongzhou Provinces	2. US\$35 million
International Finance Corporation	3. Oil, Gas and Mining

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ol>
<p>China Minsheng Banking Co.,Ltd.(10693) People's Republic of China (Minsheng) International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. May 24, 2001</li> <li>2. US\$23.5 million</li> <li>3. Finance &amp; Insurance</li> <li>4. Loan</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ol>
<p>Zhongda Sanchuan Hydro Development Co., Ltd. (24067) People's Republic of China (Yunnan Province) International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. February 10, 2006</li> <li>2. US\$21 million (loan)</li> <li>3. Utilities</li> <li>4. Infrastructure Creation</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ol>
<p>Industrial Bank (21114) People's Republic of China (National) International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. December 4, 2003</li> <li>2. 4 - 7% of IB's expanded share capital</li> <li>3. Finance &amp; Insurance</li> <li>4.Loan(Equity investment)</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ol>
<p>Launch Tech (24616) People's Republic of China (Guangdong Province, Municipality of Shanghai) International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. December 6, 2005</li> <li>2. US\$36 million</li> <li>3. Industrial &amp; Consumer Products</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ol>
<p>Renaissance (24405) People's Republic of China International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. January 16, 2006</li> <li>2. 10% of company's total share capital after restructuring</li> <li>3. Finance &amp; Insurance</li> <li>4.Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ol>
<p>CDH China II (24059) People's Republic of China International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. May 10, 2005</li> <li>2. US\$18 million (IFCloan) US\$310 million (target)</li> <li>3. Collective Investment Vehicle</li> <li>4. Private Equity and Investment Funds</li> <li>5. Capital Cost</li> </ol>
<p>Colony China Opportunity (22088) People's Republic of China International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. April 1, 2004</li> <li>2. US\$500 million (loan)</li> <li>3. Collective Investment Vehicles</li> <li>4. Private Equity and Investment Funds</li> <li>5. Recurrent Currents</li> </ol>
<p>Neophotonics (24965) Shenzhen, People's Republic of China International Finance Corporation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. June 1, 2006</li> <li>2. \$10 million</li> <li>3. Information</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ol>
<p>China: Fifth Inland Waterways (P085333) Hubei Province World Bank</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. October 11, 2005/ June 30, 2011</li> <li>2. US\$100 million</li> <li>3.Transportation/ Energy and Mining/ Public Admin.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Technical Assistance and Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ol>
Fujian Highway Sector Investment Project (P091020)	1. October 12, 2006/ June 30, 2012
Fujian Province	2. US\$320 million
World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Transportation/ Public Admin.</li> <li>4. Loan and Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ol>
Hai Basin Integrated Water and Environment Mangament Project (P075035)	1. April 15, 2004/ June 30, 2010
Hai Basin	2. US \$33.32 Million
World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Water Sanitation and Flood Protection</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance and Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ol>
China-Health Nine Project (P036953)	1. May 4, 1999/June 30, 2008
People's Republic of China	2. US\$10 million
World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Basic Health</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Less than 1/3 Recurrent Costs</li> </ol>
Montreal Protocol Ozone Depleting Substances Phase Out Project (P003409)	1. June 22, 1995/ December 31, 2010
National	2. US\$90.1 million
World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Industry and Trade/Finance and Banking</li> <li>4. Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ol>
Sustainable Forestry Development Project (P060029)	1. April 16, 2002/ August 31, 2009
Across 17 provinces	2. US\$16 million
World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Agriculture, fishing and forestry</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ol>
Second Shandong Environment Project (P077752)	1. February 27, 2007/ December 31, 2013
Shandong Province	2. US\$147 Million
World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Sanitation, Water Supply and Flood Management</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance and Loan</li> <li>5. Capital</li> </ol>
China Economic Reform Implementation Project (P085124)	1. April 11, 2006
People's Republic of China	2. US\$40 million
World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Public Administration, Law, and Justice (Central government administration), 65%; Public Administration, Law, and Justice (Sub-national government administration), 30%; Finance (Banking), 5%</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ol>
Guangdong Pearl River Delta Urban Environment Project (P075728)	1. June 8, 2004
People's Republic of China (Guangdong Province)	2. US\$128 million (loan)/US\$10 million(?) grant

World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Water, sanitation, and flood protection</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ul>
CN-CF-Inner Mongolia Huitengxile Wind F (P087292)	1. October 27, 2006
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	2. US\$13.6 million
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Energy and Mining (Renewable energy)</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ul>
Guangxi Integrated Forestry Development and Conservation Project (P088964)	1. December 14, 2006
People's Republic of China (Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region)	2. US\$197.58 million
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Agriculture, fishing, and forestry (Forestry), 94%; Public Administration, Law, and Justice (Sub-national government administration), 6%</li> <li>4. Technical Assistance</li> <li>5. Capital Costs</li> </ul>







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