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Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 29-Nov-2022 | Report No: PIDA34778



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country China	Project ID P176989	Project Name China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (Shaanxi)	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	Estimated Appraisal Date 28-Nov-2022	Estimated Board Date 28-Mar-2023	Practice Area (Lead) Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) People's Republic of China	Implementing Agency Provincial level Development and Reform Commission Foreign Capital Financed Project Management Office	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To reduce plastic pollution from municipal solid waste in selected under-served rural areas of Shaanxi Province, improve provincial plastic waste management, and draw lessons on plastic waste management relevant at the national level.

Components

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Component 2: Municipal Solid Waste Management Improvement and Agricultural Plastic Waste Management Pilot

Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	340.00
Total Financing	340.00
of which IBRD/IDA	250.00
Financing Gap	0.00

**DETAILS****World Bank Group Financing**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	250.00
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Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	90.00
Borrower/Recipient	90.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

High

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. **China's rapid growth over the last four decades has led to impressive poverty reduction, but has also been accompanied by significant pollution and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.** Rapid growth was made possible by a wide range of reforms, which transformed China's state-dominated, planned, rural, and closed economy, enabling more than 850 million people to escape poverty. One of the negative externalities of this rapid development has been environmental pollution and impacts on health, natural resources and ecosystems.
2. **Recognizing these challenges, China has made a strong commitment to transition towards a more balanced and sustainable growth model focused on sustainable resource management, environmental protection, and ecological conservation.** The 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP) (2021-2025) continues the focus of the previous two FYPs on improved resource utilization, energy efficiency, emission reduction, and pollution abatement, as well as on the preservation and restoration of ecosystems. In 2020, China committed to reach carbon peaking by 2030 and zero net carbon emissions by 2060. These objectives led to a series of policy initiatives, including major decisions concerning solid waste management (SWM), plastic pollution control, green and low-carbon resource circularity, and decarbonization. As an overarching measure, China has amended the *Circular Economy Law* and launched the *14th FYP on Circular Economy*, which aim to decouple economic growth from resource consumption and pollution and achieve a reduction in carbon emissions. This, and other policies summarized in subsequent sections, provides a solid basis for the World Bank's assistance through the plastic waste reduction program, of which this project is a part.
3. **The waste management sector and efforts towards moving to a circular economy in China are under transition and evolving quickly.** Sector developments are driven by efforts to reduce pollution and



transition to more sustainable practices. Important recent initiatives include, among others: (a) *Further Strengthening Plastic Pollution Control* policy document (2020) that envisages targeted measures regarding single-use plastics; (b) the new *Law on Solid Wastes* (2020) which introduces sustainability measures; and (c) the *Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of a Green and Low-Carbon Circular Economy* (2021) focused on recycling and utilization of renewable resources. Collectively, these documents create a framework for improved waste management and significant progress has already been observed in urban China.

4. **China generates approximately 449 million tonnes/annum of MSW, of which 138 to 150 million tonnes is from rural areas¹. Nearly all urban waste² and around half of the rural waste is collected and treated; the remaining rural municipal solid waste (MSW) may remain in the environment and is considered a major source of environmental pollution.³** As with other municipal services, the eastern coastal cities offer better access to and quality of waste services as compared to the inland west; similarly, waste services are, in general, more developed in urban core areas as compared to peri-urban and rural areas. For rural China, official statistics are scarce since services are not well-established. In 2017, based on estimates for earlier years, it was assessed that 47 percent of the generated rural MSW is disposed in line with national standards.⁴ In late 2017, the National Bureau of Statistics of China reported that MSW in half to a quarter of villages in China remains unmanaged.⁵
5. **Shaanxi province has a higher percentage of rural waste left in the environment than most provinces in China:** around 80 percent⁶ of the rural MSW in the province is inadequately disposed and subject to migration to water bodies, rivers and the ocean, as compared to approximately 40 percent in the rest of West China, and 50 percent in Northeast China⁷. Shaanxi is located within both the Yellow and the Yangtze River watersheds, which together with their tributaries serve as significant conduits of plastics to the ocean. With a population of almost 40 million, the province generates 8.94 million tonnes (Mt) of MSW, of which approximately 3.2 Mt are from rural areas. Like other parts of China, waste generation is expected to continue to increase in Shaanxi driven by economic growth and urbanization (nationally, there is a 67% projected increase between 2020 and 2050⁸). This further emphasizes the need to rapidly improve waste systems and reduce the percentage of waste that is left unmanaged. The outcomes intended under this project - reduced leakage of plastic waste to the environment, increased collection/treatment of MSW, and the introduction of novel approaches in waste management, will have demonstrative effect beyond Shaanxi. The project is intended to bring international good practices and demonstrate a scalable approach towards the transformation of rural waste management in China.

¹ Urban and Rural Municipal Solid Waste in China and the Circular Economy, World Bank (2019)

² China Statistical Yearbooks (2018, 2019, 2020)

³ China Association of Urban Environmental Sanitation, the China Municipal Waste Development Report (October 2017)

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Rural Infrastructure and Basic Public Services Section, Communique of the 3rd National Agriculture Census (December 2017)

http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/tjgb/nypcgb/qgnypcgb/201712/t20171215_1563589.html

⁶ MOHURD (<https://www.mohurd.gov.cn/gongkai/fdzdgknr/sifb/tjxx/index.html>)

⁷ Rural Infrastructure and Basic Public Services Section, Communique of the 3rd National Agriculture Census (December 2017)

http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/tjgb/nypcgb/qgnypcgb/201712/t20171215_1563589.html

⁸ Kaza, S., Shrikanth S. and Chaudhury, S., More Growth Less Garbage, World Bank (2021)



6. **China has recently started shifting its attention within the municipal solid waste management (MSWM) sector from urban to rural areas as part of an effort to equalize the quality of urban and rural services and reduce pollution.** Currently, large volumes of rural waste remain in the environment due to a lack of sufficient infrastructure and equipment, low capacity, high cost and insufficient financing, and dispersed institutional responsibilities for planning and operations. The 14th FYP on MSW Separation and Treatment Facilities Development (National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)/Ministry of Housing Urban and Rural Development (MOHURD), (2021)) envisages rural waste management to gradually integrate with the much more developed urban system and encourages the adoption of a regional approach including strategic planning, construction of shared facilities, and coordinated inter-jurisdictional service delivery. In April 2021, MOHURD issued the Standards for Rural MSW Collection, Transfer and Treatment, that provide general standards and technical specifications for the construction and operation of rural systems. Other policies and programs in support of China's accelerated urban-rural integration are similar in their focus to diminish urban-rural disparities in access to and quality of services.
7. **China has the largest agricultural area under plastic films (also known as “plastics mulch”) in the world, and about a third of that plastic remains in the soil after use⁹.** The area under plastic cover in China grew more than 150-fold between 1982 and 2018 and reached over 18 million ha, corresponding to a total of 2.5 million tonnes of plastic films used¹⁰. Plastic film has been key to increased farm yields, helping China achieve food security for its large population, and reduce food loss. At the same time, plastic film presents a serious environmental challenge if not managed properly. Government strategies to reduce pollution are based on a *reduce, reuse, and replacement* approach, i.e. a calibrated approach promoting responsible use of plastics by the agri-food systems working on both demand and supply sides. In terms of *replacement and reuse*, a national pilot program led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) was rolled out in three provinces to test the transition to thicker¹¹ film (> 0.01mm) and extended producer responsibility (EPR) arrangements for agricultural plastics. The pilots are based on a system of subsidies paid to farmers, waste recycling outlets, and processing enterprises. In terms of *replacement*, MARA is subsidizing a pilot for bio-degradable films. At the national level, to better understand and manage the issue, MARA plans the establishment of ledger systems at province-city-county levels, based on regular inputs by counties, capturing plastic film purchase, use, collection, handling and recycling data. MARA is also leading the establishment of a plastics film residue monitoring network in some provinces. The pilot results of the above initiatives across China have been uneven. Presently no single approach has been developed for nation-wide replication, and the establishment of a long-term mechanism for agricultural plastic film waste pollution control remains a key challenge¹². Most pilots have been based on a subsidy mechanism which, if extended to all of rural China, is expected to be costly and likely hard to sustain. Shaanxi province has not been part of these pilots and the baseline there remains very low. In Shaanxi, essentially all ground plastic film remains either uncollected from land or is dumped after use.

⁹ http://nyncj.tai'an.gov.cn/art/2021/8/27/art_45390_10289212.html

¹⁰ China Rural Statistical Yearbook (1992, 2002, 2012) and http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2020-09/01/content_5538889.htm

¹¹ Ultra-thin plastic film is less robust, fragile and technically difficult to recover after use. In 2017, China updated the national standard, increasing minimum plastic film thickness from 0.008mm to 0.01mm.

¹² Zhang Bin et al. 2019. Current Situation and Prospect of Agricultural Film Pollution Management in China, (2019).



8. **The governance of municipal solid waste management (MSWM) in China involves a large number of government agencies**, including NDRC which is responsible for strategy and policy formulation; MOHURD is responsible for the planning, construction, and operation and maintenance of waste facilities; Ministry of Commerce (MOC) organizes and regulates the market-based resource recycling from urban waste streams; the Market and Supply Cooperative (COOP) handles resource recycling in rural areas; MARA organizes the treatment of agricultural wastes; and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) is focused on environmental compliance monitoring. These institutional responsibilities are mirrored at the subnational level. The ministerial mandates and responsibilities cascade to line departments at the four administrative levels under the central government.

C. Proposed Development Objective (PDO)

9. **PDO:** To reduce plastic pollution from municipal solid waste in selected under-served rural areas of Shaanxi Province, improve provincial plastic waste management, and draw lessons on plastic waste management relevant at the national level.

10. PDO Level Indicators:

- a) Reduced leakage of plastics to the environment from improved waste management operations (Metric tons/year)
- b) Safe disposal ratio of municipal solid waste (Percentage)
- c) GHG emissions reduction from improved waste management systems, including resource recycling/recovery (Metric tons CO₂e /year)
- d) Strengthened provincial regulations and institutional measures for plastic waste management (Number)
- e) Urban-rural integrated model for municipal solid waste service developed by Shaanxi and disseminated to national agencies (Yes/No)

11. **Project beneficiaries:** The primary beneficiaries include a population of 5.3 million mainly rural residents in 11 districts/counties located along the Wei and Han rivers¹³ of Shaanxi Province (Linwei, Chengcheng, Pucheng, Baishui, Jingyang, Jintai, Weibin, Chencang, Fengxiang, Nanzheng and Hanbin), who will benefit directly from enhanced MSWM services and lower risk of waste pollution. Indirect beneficiaries include: (a) Government officials, city administrative staff, and SWM service entities' staff in Shaanxi involved in planning and implementing the integrated urban rural MSWM and agricultural plastic waste management at the provincial, municipal, county, and town levels, and will build their expertise and capacity from the TA and training activities of the project; and (b) officials of central ministries who are managing the national policies, guidelines, and government demonstration programs for equalizing urban and rural SWM services and agricultural plastic pollution, can benefit from the dialogue with Shaanxi.

D. Project Description

¹³ Wei River and Han River are major tributaries of respectively Yellow and Yangzi rivers.



Legal Operational Policies

Triggered?

Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

12. **The project is part of the World Bank's lending and advisory program to support the Government of China in reducing plastics pollution, and the second World Bank lending project to reduce plastic pollution from China's MSW.** It will build on and leverage the work planned under the China Plastic Waste Reduction Project¹⁴ (P174267), and the ongoing programmatic analytical program China: Supporting Marine Plastic Debris Solutions (P170079). The project development objective of the first Project is *to improve plastic waste management at the national and sub-national level, and to reduce plastics pollution from MSW*; it includes measures to support policy strengthening led by NDRC, and investments in pollution reduction and resource efficiency mainly in the urban areas of Ningbo and Chongqing.¹⁵ The focus of the proposed project is on plastic pollution reduction through systemic measures mainly in under-served rural areas¹⁶, capturing of lessons learned relevant for the development of national approaches for plastic waste management specifically targeting rural areas, and support to improving institutional capacities at provincial and local levels. The two projects focus on urban and rural areas respectively with vastly differing baselines, capacities, contribution to pollution loads, and abilities to transition towards a circular economy. Since most of China's plastic leakage happens in rural areas, the proposed project is focused on a largely rural province, with investments at the county level and below.
13. **The project will support the implementation of an integrated urban-rural waste management system in Shaanxi province.** This will include both vertical integration (i.e., "village collects, town transports, county treats" which is the current model that is often not implemented in practice and the village waste remains in-situ), and horizontal optimization where treatment facilities and transportation are shared and utilized jointly by neighboring villages and towns. Given the high cost of rural waste management, an integrated approach is warranted, as it allows for more cost-effective waste services for which operational cost-recovery is more easily achievable. At the national level, MOHURD has initiated several pilots in this regard and is in the process of developing framework approaches for urban-rural integration. The project is both

¹⁴ China Plastic Waste Reduction Project (P174267) is not yet effective.

¹⁵ These include: (i) through a large national level component implemented by NDRC - support upstream policies and solutions to reduce plastic production and consumption (e.g. material redesign, plastic substitution, market mechanisms to increase the use of recycled plastics), performance evaluation mechanisms and standards for provinces/municipalities/cities, and identification of gaps and opportunities to improve the institutional set-up and responsibilities for waste management; and (ii) improve SWM at the subnational level and reduce pollution from waste, mainly in selected urban areas in Ningbo and Chongqing. Two small rural districts in Chongqing are included in the first Project on a pilot basis whereas larger support to rural areas and urban-rural integration in waste management have been envisaged under this follow-up project.

¹⁶ Villages, towns, townships, peri-urban areas at below county level. In China, rural areas may fall under municipalities.



guided by this work and will be informing it, including by bringing in the vast international experience in regional service provision.¹⁷ It will inform national level work towards establishing models for urban-rural integration in waste management. As the lessons learned feed into the evolving national policy and regulatory framework on rural waste management led by MOHURD, they will be replicated nationally.

14. **Component 1 – Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building (Total: US\$11 million, IBRD: US\$11 million)** comprises three sub-components:

- ***Sub-component 1A – Development of integrated urban-rural waste service model (Total: US\$1.2 million, IBRD: US\$1.2 million).*** The sub-component will support the development of urban-rural integrated waste service model that will be piloted in Shaanxi. The model will be based on an integrated planning process, optimal technology application, operation and maintenance (O&M), economics and finance, stakeholder engagement and performance evaluation, all of which are new to local MSWM systems in China, and incorporate international good practices. The model will feature optimized waste volumes, transport distances, facility capacities for additional cost efficiencies from operations. As waste management costs will be higher in rural areas, the model will demonstrate the cost reduction and cost efficiency benefits of regional service provision. It will identify barriers to inter-jurisdictional collaboration and outline a set of incentives to stimulate integration. The model will include variations (or sub-models) based on local conditions, geography and terrain, waste volumes, distances, etc. It will be developed in close coordination with MOHURD and inform its work on preparing national guidance and demonstrations.
- ***Sub-component 1B – Central and sub-national knowledge sharing on plastic waste management (Total: US\$0.7 million, IBRD: US\$0.7 million).*** The sub-component will support Shaanxi to facilitate knowledge exchanges and bring together Shaanxi and relevant national agencies (NDRC, MOHURD, MARA), as well as, on an as needed basis - Ningbo and Chongqing for technical consultation, demonstration and two-way feedback, and replication in China to address plastic waste pollution from rural waste flows. Specific activities will include (a) annual roundtable dialogue organized by Shaanxi with NDRC, MOHURD, MARA and, as needed, provinces under the first Project and others; (b) annual thematic seminars organized by Shaanxi with the above central agencies and, as needed, other entities; (c) development of a case study on plastic waste reduction from Shaanxi to capture the provincial experience under the project for further dissemination and demonstration; and (d) additional knowledge management activities such as study tours, including internationally, and dissemination.
- ***Sub-component 1C – Provincial and local institutional strengthening and capacity building (Total: US\$9.1 million, IBRD: US\$9.1 million).*** This sub-component will assist Shaanxi and project districts/counties develop the needed policies, institutional and financing arrangements, O&M tools, and public participation to extend MSWM service to under-served rural areas. Key areas of support relate to urban-rural integrated MSW planning, integration of the two parallel MSW

¹⁷ There is a large body of knowledge and experiences internationally related to regional service delivery, more commonly referred to as inter-municipal cooperation (for example: Bridging the Gap in Solid Waste Management: Governance Requirements for Results, World Bank (2021), Operator Models Respecting Diversity: Concepts for Sustainable Waste Management, GIZ (2013).) While the international approaches will likely be hard to apply as is in China, lessons could be drawn as they relate to cost efficiencies and operational optimization.



systems, the development of monitoring and information systems (MIS), establishment of a cross-departmental coordination, carbon emissions accounting and abatement plan, regulatory and incentive measures for agricultural plastic film pollution control including a data ledger, performance-based incentive financing (PBIF), public outreach, capacity building and knowledge exchanges.

15. **Component 2 – Municipal SWM Improvement and Agricultural Plastic Waste Management Pilot (Total: US\$326 million, IBRD: US\$236 million)** comprises two sub-components:

- ***Sub-component 2A – Integrated urban-rural waste management (IBRD: US\$225.1 million)***. This sub-component will support investments to upgrade and extend the MSWM systems to underserved rural areas in 11 counties/districts of Shaanxi towards better service coverage, reduced pollution, operational efficiency and sustainability. The system extensions into rural areas will be developed and operated under the integrated urban-rural model (under sub-component 1A). This sub-component will support the following activities: (a) *Waste collection*: Roll-out comprehensive collection services at the village level for mixed and where applicable source segregated waste by providing waste collection infrastructure, temporary storage facilities, collection and transport equipment; (b) *Waste transfer and sorting*: Construct, expand or upgrade transfer stations, provide transfer vehicles and supporting equipment, and construct waste sorting facilities to allow waste collected from villages to be transported for recycling or treatment; (c) *Treatment*: Construct on-site compost facilities for rural organic waste, construct or expand kitchen waste and bulky waste treatment plants, close and remediate landfills as well as wild dumps and divert rural waste to more preferred ways of treatment; (d) *Education and public outreach*: Construct educational and public outreach amenities to demonstrate the benefits of improved MSWM and reduced pollution.
- ***Sub-component 2B – Agricultural plastic film waste management pilot (IBRD: US\$10.9 million)***. As part of a pilot approach to increase plastic film collection and treatment, this sub-component supports activities in seven counties/districts of Shaanxi that include: (a) agricultural plastic film collection equipment and facilities, temporary storage and transfer facilities, and long-haul transfer equipment; and (b) PBIF mechanism will offer financing to incentivize farmers/cooperatives/enterprises to shift to thicker agricultural plastic film and then collect and transport the used plastic film to designated outlets for further treatment. The PBIF will focus on *ground film* and *reflective film* – the two types of agriculture film constitute the largest leakage to the environment in Shaanxi. The PBIF mechanism will be designed under Sub-component 1C and will be implemented as an incentive program with exit arrangements. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for incentive allocation will rely on a ledger system developed under Sub-component 1C. The ledger system will allow traceability of agricultural film usage and will facilitate the process of monitoring, reporting and enforcement of national and Shaanxi level regulations on transitioning to thicker agricultural plastic film by both sellers/suppliers and users.

16. **Component 3 – Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (Total: US\$3 million, IBRD: US\$3 million)**. This component will support the operation and capacity building of the project management/implementing agencies in Shaanxi, including work, consultancy services, and training activities for staff from project management offices (PMOs)/project implementation units (PIUs) and stakeholder agencies in areas of procurement and contract management, accounting and financial management, reporting, M&E, independent monitoring of implementation of environmental and social instruments, and knowledge exchange. Project estimated costs and financing are shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Estimated Costs and Financing**

Project Components	Project Cost (USD mln)	IBRD (USD mln)	Borrower (USD mln)
Component 1: Institutional strengthening and capacity building	11	11	0
1A: Development of integrated urban-rural waste service model	1.2	1.2	0
1B: Central and sub-national knowledge sharing on plastic waste management	0.7	0.7	0
1C: Provincial and local institutional strengthening and capacity building	9.1	9.1	0
Component 2: Municipal SWM improvement and agricultural plastic waste pilot	326	236	90
2A: Integrated urban-rural waste management	315.1	225.1	90
2B: Agricultural plastic film waste pilot	10.9	10.9	0
of which Performance-based Incentive Financing	9.6	9.6	0
Component 3: Project management, monitoring & evaluation	3	3	0
Total	340	250	90

17. **Environmental and Social.** The environmental risk is Substantial, while the social risk is deemed High. The environmental and social (E&S) risk classification is based on available information, the type and nature of investments, institutional capacities and experience with similar work, and underlying implementation challenges. Works under Component 2 are likely to generate significant adverse risks and impacts on human population and the environment, with most of these related to landfill closures (including the remediation of legacy landfill issues) and the construction and operation of waste treatment facilities. The project is not expected to use a large quantity of water and energy, and will not lead to high water demand. The facilities would be in developed areas and are unlikely to involve natural and critical habitats. The project will neither introduce alien species nor purchase and use natural products. The implementation of Component 1 activities will have broader and long-term downstream E&S implications. The adverse E&S risks and impacts of Component 3 are deemed to be low.

18. The project is adopting a combination of framework and site-specific plan approaches. The framework approach is adopted for the overall project, while a site-specific plan approach is for appraised project activities. Batch 1 investments consist of the construction of small collection points in villages and communities, purchase of vehicles, construction/rehabilitation of small and medium-sized transfer stations (including a sanitary vehicle maintenance center), rehabilitation of a recyclable sorting center, and the closure of four sanitary landfills. The Shaanxi Provincial Project Management Office (PPMO) has prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Engagement Framework (SEF), and an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) for the overall project. The ESMF comprises several relevant thematic framework planning tools, e.g., resettlement framework, labor management procedure framework, Ethnic Minority Development Framework, and templates for applicable E&S assessment instruments. The E&S package for the first batch investments includes the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Social Audit Report, the Social Impact Assessment Report, the Labor Management Procedure, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and the Social Engagement Plan (SEP).



19. **Information Disclosure.** The PPMO disclosed the E&S framework and site-specific E&S documents for Batch 1 investments on the Provincial Development and Reform Commission's (PDRC) official website on September 23, 2022. The final E&S documents were re-disclosed by the PPMO on November 23, 2022, and by the World Bank on November 28, 2022.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

20. A *Project Steering Committee (PSC)* established at the provincial level and comprised of senior officials from relevant provincial departments will provide overall policy and strategic guidance on the implementation of the project. The PSC will be responsible for facilitating the coordination and discussions with central ministries on the policy aspects of integrated urban-rural MSWM, agricultural plastic waste management, and knowledge sharing. The existing PPMO housed in PDRC will be responsible for overall project management. The PPMO comprises competent staff specialized in engineering, procurement, financial management, and E&S aspects. Its major responsibilities include: (a) overall project coordination and management including fiduciary functions, as well E&S risk assessment and management; (b) annual budget preparation; (c) project-wide quality assurance; (d) progress monitoring and regular reporting to the Bank and the PSC; (e) inter-departmental coordination; and (f) training and guidance for local implementing agencies. At city/county/district level¹⁸, Project Leading Groups (PLGs) mirroring the composition of provincial PSC are established. Each of 11 participating districts and counties has established a PIU to implement respective activities.

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Implementing Agencies

¹⁸ The city level PLG/PMO is only for Baoji city that has four districts: Weibin and Jintai, Chencang and Fengxiang.



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APPROVAL

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