



Social Development and Resettlement Progress Report

2nd Semestral Report
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PRC: Shanxi Energy Efficiency and Environment Improvement Project

Prepared by Shanxi Provincial PMO

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Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	Affected Person
CMM	-	Coal Mine Methane
IA	-	Implementing Agency
MLS	-	Minimum Living Security
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SCDA	-	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

Units

Currency unit	=	Yuan (CNY)
1.00 yuan	=	\$0.15
1 hectare	=	15 mu

1 Introduction to the Project and Basic Information

1.1 Background of the Project

Shanxi is an underdeveloped inland province in the north-central region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It covers an area of about 156,300 square kilometers. The heating season lasts for 5 months and temperatures can fall below 20°C. Shanxi's per capita GDP in 2010 was \$4,107 equivalent, which is about 88% of the national average (\$4,686). It ranks 18th among the PRC's provinces. Shanxi is well known for its rich coal resources, estimated at about one-third of the PRC's total coal reserves. In 2011, it produced 870 million tons of coal, about one-fourth of the PRC's total coal production and an increase of 17.7% over 2010 production. It faces serious pollution and environmental problems that are closely related to the mining, use, and transport of coal. The underground coal mines in Shanxi release large amounts of methane during operation, commonly referred to as coal mine methane (CMM). The capture and use of CMM not only helps avoid serious mining accidents but provides large environmental and climate change mitigation benefits. At same time, like in many other provinces, Shanxi's rapid urbanization is fuelling demand for housing and urban infrastructure. Likewise, strong economic growth, higher incomes, and the privatization of housing are driving demand for district heating. Thus, Shanxi has rapidly expanded its coverage of heat supply. To utilize CMM and improve local environment, the Shanxi Provincial Government has applied for an ADB loan of US\$100 million to implement the Shanxi Energy Efficiency and Environment Improvement Project (hereinafter the "Project"). The Project aims to improve energy utilization efficiency and the air quality of 5 cities/counties in Shanxi Province. The Project consists of: 1) improvement of urban central heating systems of 4 project cities/counties; 2) expansion of the CMM supply system of Liulin County; and 3) institutional capacity building.

The gross investment in the Project is US\$166.12 million including contingencies, financing charges, and taxes and duties, of which US\$100 million is loaned by the ADB to the PRC and then on-lent to SPG. The counterpart funding of the Project is about US\$66.12 million which is to be raised by the project company. The loan agreement of the Project was signed on March 27, 2013 and became effective in April 26, 2013. The closing date of the Project will be December 31, 2017.

1.2 Preparation of the RP and the Gender Action Plan

The Project falls into Class B in terms of involuntary resettlement, in which only the Liulin County subproject involves land acquisition, while the other subprojects will be implemented on public land or existing buildings, and involve no land acquisition, restricted land use or house demolition.

According to the feasibility study, 24.7 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Liulin County subproject, in which 15 mu of cultivated land will affect 4 households with 17 persons, while the remaining 7.7 mu of wasteland and 2 mu of woodland will affect no one.

For this purpose, Liulin County Coal Gasification Company prepared a resettlement plan (RP) for the Liulin County subproject, which was approved by ADB in March 2012.

Since women and children are particularly susceptible to high indoor pollution, the Project's gender mainstreaming is effective. In view of this, a Gender Action Plan was prepared at the PPTA stage (2012), which has been confirmed by ADB and the Shanxi Provincial Government.

1.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area in 2015¹

Table 1-1 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area in 2015

No.	Indicator	Unit	China	Shanxi Province	Jinzhong City	Zhongyang County	Liulin County	Licheng County	Qin County
1	Registered population	0,000	137462	3664	333	14.5	32.9	16.1	17.3

¹ As the yearbooks and the social & economic development public bulletins of each city has not issued. The latest Socioeconomic Profile of the Project Area in 2016 will be provided in the next report.

No.	Indicator	Unit	China	Shanxi Province	Jinzhong City	Zhongyang County	Liulin County	Licheng County	Qin County
	Where: female population	0,000	67048	1785	160	6.9	15.6	7.8	8.2
	Urban population	0,000	77116	2016	172	8.8	13.11	6.3	4.3
2	GDP	00	676700	12802.6	1046	66	177	36.6	21.1
2.1	Primary industries	million	60863	788.1	106.6			3.3	9.4
2.2	Secondary industries	yuan	274278	5224.3	457.4			16.7	6.1
2.3	Tertiary industries	00m yuan	341567	6790.2	482.1			16.6	5.6
3	Per capita GDP	yuan	49351	35018	31434			22780	12056
8	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	yuan	31,195	25828	27525	19328	24890	14719	16329
9	Per capita net income of rural residents	yuan	11,422	9454	10877	6018	6270	6868	5227
10	Urban MLS population	/	17215537	605965	11180	8031	7590	2871	4297
10.1	Urban poverty incidence		2.23%	3.01%	0.65%	9.13%	5.79%	4.56%	9.99%

In 2015, the monthly benefit of urban minimum living security (MLS) in Shanxi Province was CNY446.

Ethnic minorities: Shanxi is a province in which minority population is scattered, and its minority population (over 120,000) accounts for 0.35% of its gross population. Minority population can be found in 44 villages, 50 sub-districts and over 100 communities in 118 counties (cities/districts) in 11 cities. The project area is the urban areas of the 5 county towns, where there is no minority community, so the Project falls into Class C in terms of ethnic minorities.

1.4 Reporting Period

According to the Loan Agreement, the provincial PMO should submit a social development and resettlement progress report every 6 months, namely in January (covering the half year as of December 31) and July (covering the half year as of June 30). This report covers the period of July-December 2016, and was prepared based on data provided by the IAs with the assistance of the consultants employed by the provincial PMO.

2 Construction and Resettlement Progress

2.1 Construction Progress

In the August 2016, ADB conducted the mid-term mission of the project and related field visiting. By the end of Dec 2016, all project activities were conducted in line with the implementation schedule.

During the period of this report, the implementation progress of the 5 subprojects was as follows:

2.1.1 Subproject 1—Jinzhong City Heating Facilities Development

This subproject consists of: 1) construction of heat supply pipelines of 77km (parallel pipelines of 144km); 2) installation of 58 heat exchange stations; 3) installation of a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCDA) system for the heat supply network and 4) construction of one energy management center to service 3 million m² heating areas. The heating service coverage of this subproject will include 2.3 million m² residential buildings, 200,000 m² business buildings and 500,000 m² public buildings.

As of Dec 30, 2016, the implementation status of the subproject is shown in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Summary of Implementation of Jinzhong City Heating Facilities Development

Construction target	Completed by the end of the reporting period
1) Construction of heat supply pipelines by 87.9 km (parallel pipelines of 179.97km)	Installation of 148.203 km long parallel pipelines
2) Installation of 85 heat exchange stations	Installation of 81 heat exchange stations(81 heat exchange units)
3) Installation of a SCDA	Completion of preliminary design and procurement
4) Construction of one energy management center	Completion of preliminary design and procurement
	Has demolished 47 boilers

2.1.2 Subproject 2—Licheng County Heating Facilities Development

This subproject consists of: 1) construction and installation of 2 x 58 MW coal boiler; 2) installation of 10.1km long heat supply pipelines; 3) installation of 10 heat exchange stations; and 4) installation of a SCDA system for the heat supply network. The heating service coverage of this subproject will include 1.04 million m² residential buildings and 0.56 million m² business buildings. This subproject will demolish 121 small boilers with the total capacity of 172MW.

As of 30 December 2016, the implementation status of the subproject is shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Summary of Implementation of Licheng County Heating Facilities Development

Construction target	Completed by the end of the reporting period
1) Construction and installation of 2 x 58 MW coal boiler	The boiler with the capacity of 2 x 58MW has been installed
2) installation of 10.1km long heat supply pipelines	Heat supply pipelines with total length of 10.1km have been laid out
3) Installation of 10 heat exchange stations	Installation of 10 heat exchange stations
4) Installation of a SCDA	The detailed design and procurement has been completed
5) Demolishment of 121 small boilers	53 small boilers have been closed

2.1.3 Subproject 3—Qin County Heating Facilities Development

This subproject consists of: 1) construction and installation of 2 x 58 MW coal boiler; 2) installation of 14.9km long heat supply pipelines; 3) installation of 25 heat exchange stations; and 4) installation of a supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCDA) for the heat supply network. The heating service coverage of this subproject will include 1.08 million m² residential buildings and 0.59 million m² public buildings. This subproject will demolish 88 small boilers with the total capacity of 132MW.

The implementation of this subproject started in 2013. The physical construction and installation activities have been progressively implemented starting from 2014. Except for the shortage of local counterpart funds that has some impact on implementation progress, no problems/difficulties have been found. As of 30 December 2016, the implementation status of the subproject is shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Summary of Implementation of Qin County Heating Facilities Development

Construction target	Completed by the end of the reporting period
1) Construction and installation of 2 x 58 MW coal boiler	The installation of boiler with the capacity of 2 x 58MW has been basically completed. It is scheduled to be put into commission in October 2016
2) installation of 14.9km long heat supply pipelines	Heat supply pipelines with total length of 14882m have been laid out
3) Installation of 25 heat exchange stations	Finished
4) Installation of a SCDA	The detailed design has been completed
5) Demolishment of 121 small boilers	Not started

2.1.4 Subproject 4—Zhongyang County Heating Facilities Development

This subproject consists of: 1) construction and installation of 1x 58 MW coal boiler; 2) installation of 10.8km long heat supply pipelines; 3) installation of 7 heat exchange stations; and 4) installation of a SCDA system for the heat supply network. The heating service coverage of this subproject will include 0.3 million m² residential buildings and 0.22 million m² business buildings. This subproject will demolish 23 small boilers with the total capacity of 36MW. In 2013, the design of heat source was changed from coal boiler to gas boiler.

As of 30 December 2016, the testing and adjusting works for SCDA has been finished and the overall implementation status of the subproject is shown in Table 2-4:

Table 2-4 Summary of Implementation of Zhongyang County Heating Facilities Development

Construction target	Completed by the end of the reporting period
1) Construction and installation of 1 x 29 MW coal boiler	The installation of boiler has been completed.
2) Installation of 10.8km long heat supply pipelines	Heat supply pipelines with total length of 10.8km have been laid out
3) Installation of 7 heat exchange stations	The equipment for all 7 HESs has been delivered to the site and the installation of 5 HESs has been completed
4) Installation of a SCDA	The installation and adjustment of it have been completed
5) Demolishment of 23 small boilers	Not started

2.1.5 Subproject 5—Liulin County CMM Facilities Development

This subproject consists of: (i) gas supply pipelines from the extraction points at each of the three coal mines to the storage station (10 kilometers; (ii) a gas storage station with one storage tank of 100,000m³ capacity; (iii) 20 pressure-regulating stations; (iv) gas distribution pipelines of low (12km) and medium (21km) pressure; and (v) a SCDA system. This subproject involves the demolition of 43 small boilers with a total capacity of 46MW. After design optimization, two gas storage tanks with a capacity of 50,000m³ each will be constructed, and gas pipelines have also been rerouted.

As of 30 December 2016, the implementation status of the subproject is shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 Summary of Implementation of Liulin County CMM Facilities Development

Construction target	Completed by the end of the reporting period
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1) Installation of 43.1km long gas supply pipelines	The detailed design has been completed
2) Construction of two gas storage tanks with total capacity of 100,000 m ³	The construction of one gas storage tank with a capacity of 50,000 m ³ has been completed
3) Construction of 20 pressure regulating stations	The contract has been awarded and the equipment has been delivered to the sites
4) Construction of gas storage station	Construction has been basically completed
5) Installation of a SCDA	The equipment has been delivered to the site.
6) Demolishment of 43 small boilers	Not started

2.2 Resettlement Progress and Updated Resettlement Impacts

The Project falls into Class B in terms of involuntary resettlement, in which only the Liulin County subproject involves land acquisition, while the other subprojects will be implemented on public land or existing buildings, and involve no land acquisition, restricted land use or house demolition.

According to the former RP, 24.7 mu of rural collective land will be acquired permanently for the Liulin County subproject, in which 15 mu of cultivated land will affect 4 households with 17 persons, while the remaining 7.7 mu of wasteland and 2 mu of woodland will affect no one.

In practice, the design of the Liulin County subproject has changed: 1) The gas storage tank and pipelines have been relocated due to the depressed coal market, where the pipelines in Dongshan New District have been relocated to the north main urban area. After relocation, the pipeline length in Dongshan New District will remain unchanged at 8.4km, and total length will still be 43.1km; 2) The Jiajiagou storage and distribution station will be relocated to Hechang Village, but its investment and scale will remain unchanged. See Appendix 1.

During 2015, the Hechang storage and distribution station (50,000 m³) had been completed. And during the October of 2016, Shanxi Provincial PMO submitted the updated resettlement plan of Liulin County and which has approved by ADB in November 2016. ADB also disclosed it on ADB website in November 2016².

2.3 Evaluation of Resettlement Progress and Adjustment

To date, the land acquisition progress of the Project has been sufficient for construction and comply with ADB's safeguard policy.

² <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/prc-seeeip-liulin-nov-2016-rp>

3 Social Development

Due to rich coal resources, central heating in Shanxi Province is based mainly on coal. Many existing urban heating systems are very old and inefficient, and do not have appropriate waste gas discharge equipment. Environmental impacts from these systems are disproportionately high on the poor and women. Central heating has inadequate coverage among low-income urban population, forcing residents to use indoor coal stoves for heating, which is a main cause of respiratory diseases, especially among women and children, because they often stay longer indoors.

There, the Project will benefit all the 5 project cities/counties, with a direct beneficiary population of 270,000.

The Project will create a better investment and living environment for the project area through urban infrastructure improvement and environmental protection, thereby enhancing the attraction of the project area to investors and visitors.

At the construction and operation stages, the Project will also generate jobs directly. It is estimated that 70-80% of the jobs generated by the Project will be unskilled jobs, most of which will be first made available to local women and the poor in order to increase their income.

At the operation stage, most small boilers will be closed down, thereby reducing atmosphere pollution, related diseases and medical expenses.

3.1 Re-employment of the affected boiler men

As of December 30, 2016, Jinzhong has demolished 47 boilers. A total of 437 affected boiler men have been arranged in new working positions with a higher salary about 2000 yuan per month.

Licheng has demolished 53 boilers and the boiler men have been re-employed as security men and cleaners with no-changing salary.

Qin County: the re-employment guiding center of Qin County trained the affected boiler men for re-employment. The average salary of the affected boiler men is about 1800 yuan per month. .

Liulin: Liulin County has not started to demolish the boilers.

3.2 Absorbing Surplus Labor

Construction contracts will have specific requirements on site management, employment arrangements for the poor, the use of local materials, etc. At the construction stage, several local enterprises will be involved, generating over 200 jobs.

The Qin County sub-project has 91 workers in 2016, among which, 75 workers was absorbed in 2016, including 40 regular workers(including 3 females), and 35 temporary workers(including 5 workers). The monthly salary of the regular workers is about 2830 yuan and the temporary workers' is about 1800 yuan per month.

The Licheng sub-project has 108 fixed workers and 82 temporary labors in 2016. The salary of temporary labors is about 1500 yuan per month, working 4 months per year; the fixed workers' salary is about 2300 yuan per month.

Zhongyang sub-Project increases 36 regular works, including 18 female workers and increase 4 temporary workers, including 2 female workers in 2016. The temporary workers can work 5 months each year for the project with the monthly salary about 1600 yuan. The regular workers' salary is about 2300 yuan per month.

Office will add 36 new workers (including 18 women) and 4 temporary workers (including 2 women). The average worker's average wage is 2,300 yuan, and the average worker's monthly salary is 1,600 yuan. The average time of temporary workers is 5 months.

3.3 Heating and Charging

After the demolition of the small boilers in Jinzhong, the overall heating effect has improved. The heating fees for residential houses is about 4.5 yuan/m² .month.

Licheng County: 3.2 yuan/m² .month for residential houses

Qin County increases 1.68 million m² heating area in 2016 and collected the heating charges at the first time. The heating fee for residential house is 3 yuan/m² .month.

Zhongyang: the heating fee for residential houses is about 3.1 yuan /m² .month..

Liulin: the rates for heating fee of Liulin has not changed. It's still 3 yuan for the residential houses.

3.4 Vulnerable groups

All sub-projects have preferential policy and partial payment policy for low-income families and other kinds of venerable groups.

Jinzhong: 3% discount for one day for all residents; collect 40% of normal fees for house area under 60 m² part of the low-income households.

LiCheng: collect 15% of normal fees for house area under 60 m² part of the low-income households. And can go to the low-income household's house to collect the fee.

Qin County: derate 30% fee for the vulnerable families.

Zhongyang: free for the seriously sick and disabled, the elders.

Liulin: has preferential policy for specific groups and agencies, such as nursing agencies, schools, hospitals etc.

4 Implementation of the Gender Action Plan

Table 4-1 Implementation of the Gender Action Plan

Project output	Action	Target indicator	Data sources and reporting mechanism	Implementation
Expanded coverage and improved district heating in project cities and towns	Decommission small polluting neighborhood boilers and supply heat through cleaner centralized district heating systems.	133,000 women, 100,400 children in 51 schools, and patients and medical staff in 17 hospitals are provided heating services by 2017.	PMO, IAs, implementation consultants, women's federation	<p>Jinzhong City: Heating is available to 23 schools and 8 hospitals. A total of 30560 females and 23508 children benefit from it. A total of 7244 female and 113591 students, 18490 patients and 53 doctors benefit from the project in 2016. Licheng County: in 2016, the new heating service area include 2 hospitals and 8 schools. About 400 doctors, 1600 patients and 6000 persons benefit from the project in 2016.</p> <p>Qin County: in 2016, the new increased heating service area include 7 schools and 3 hospitals. About 10000 students, 700 patients and 60 doctors benefit from the project.</p> <p>Zhongyang: plan to provide the heating service for 7 schools in 2017. About 112000 children will benefit from it.</p>
	Ensure heating assistance to poor women-headed households (70% subsidy of heating tariff by the local government and 100% waiver of	At least 703 women-headed households are given assistance by 2017	IAs	Jinzhong: provided heating assistance for 388 low-income households(including about 60 woman-headed households , 60% subsidy of heating tariff by local government for their residential area under 60 m ²

	connection fee from the heating company).			<p>part), free for the connection fee from heating company.</p> <p>Qin County: about 200 female headed households were provided heating service in 2016. Among which, 30% subsidy of heating tariff by local government for their residential area under 60 m² part).</p> <p>Zhongyang: free heating fee for about 30 female-headed households which are vulnerable groups.</p>
	Job opportunities for women are created and women are given equal opportunity for employment (e.g., promoting women as heating bill collectors)	50% of heating bill collectors (from the current 20%) are women by 2017.	As	<p>Jinzhong City: provided 58 working opportunities for females in the construction period. There are 13 collectors, in which 12 are women, accounting for the 92.31%.</p> <p>Licheng County: There are a total of 26 collectors in this project, among which, 15 persons are female, accounting for 57.69%.. There were 7 female collectors in 2015, and 15 female collectors in 2016.</p> <p>Qin County: there are a total of 20 collectors, among which 4 female collectors, accounting for 20%. There are 2 laboratory technician, all of female, accounted for 100%; staff for weighing room, 3 person, all of female, accounted for 100%.</p>

				<p>Requiring the Shanghai National University and the provincial construction company with local migrant workers, a total of 45 employees, including four women, temporary workers are from nearby heat source plant villagers, the monthly income of 3,000 yuan.</p> <p>Zhongyang: increases 36 regular works, including 18 female workers and increase 4 temporary workers, including 2 female workers in 2016. By 2017, there will be 50% of the heating fee toll collectors for women.</p>
Expanded CMM gas distribution network	CMM gas is made available for cooking, heating and other domestic uses	One hour reduction in time spent on domestic chores by 2017; baseline information was collected during the survey and will be monitored in project documentation.	IAs	Qin County: The existing gas company has started construction.
		Cases of carbon monoxide poisoning and fire accidents caused by household stoves reported zero by 2017	IAs	
Institutional strengthening and capacity building	Promote capacity building of female staff	100% of female staff directly involved with the project will attend training.	IAs	<p>Jinzhong City: Training on bill collection, file management and measurement has been completed, involving all staff, including all female staff. A total of 21 female staff have been trained.</p> <p>Licheng County: 21 female workers have been trained in 2016.</p>

				Qin County: Worker training will be offered more intensively to strengthen the capacity of female workers at the operation stage.
	Organize a joint session among heating companies on “gender responsive district heating” and service delivery feedback mechanism in partnership with women’s federation.	At least one session with participation from female representatives and heat users from each subproject area by 2017.	IAs	Jinzhong: plan to held a meeting in the 2016 heating season Qin County: Under preparation Zhongyang: plan to conduct 2 meetings in 2017
	Conduct community level knowledge sharing sessions/ energy conservation awareness campaigns for each subproject area.	Joint knowledge sharing/ awareness campaigns will target entire female population of 133,000 female beneficiaries in subproject areas by 2017.	IAs	Under preparation

It is learned that a lot has been done in gender development under the Project. However, such efforts have not been fully reflected due to inadequate file management.

5 Organizational Structure

The Shanxi Provincial Government is the executing agency, which has established a provincial project leading group for overall guidance and coordination, headed by a vice governor, and composed mainly of officials from the Shanxi Provincial Reform and Development Commission, Shanxi Provincial Finance Department and Shanxi Provincial Environmental Protection Department. The IAs are Ruiyang CHP Co., Ltd. in Jinzhong City, Wantong Heating Co., Ltd. in Licheng County, Huayang Heating Co., Ltd. in Qin County, Zhongyang Heating and Gas Supply Center, and Liulin County Coal Gasification Company. The provincial PMO is located at the Shanxi Provincial Reform and Development Commission, responsible for daily project management as the secretariat of the leading group.

The 5 county PMOs have a total workforce of 15, including 7 females, accounting for 46.67%.

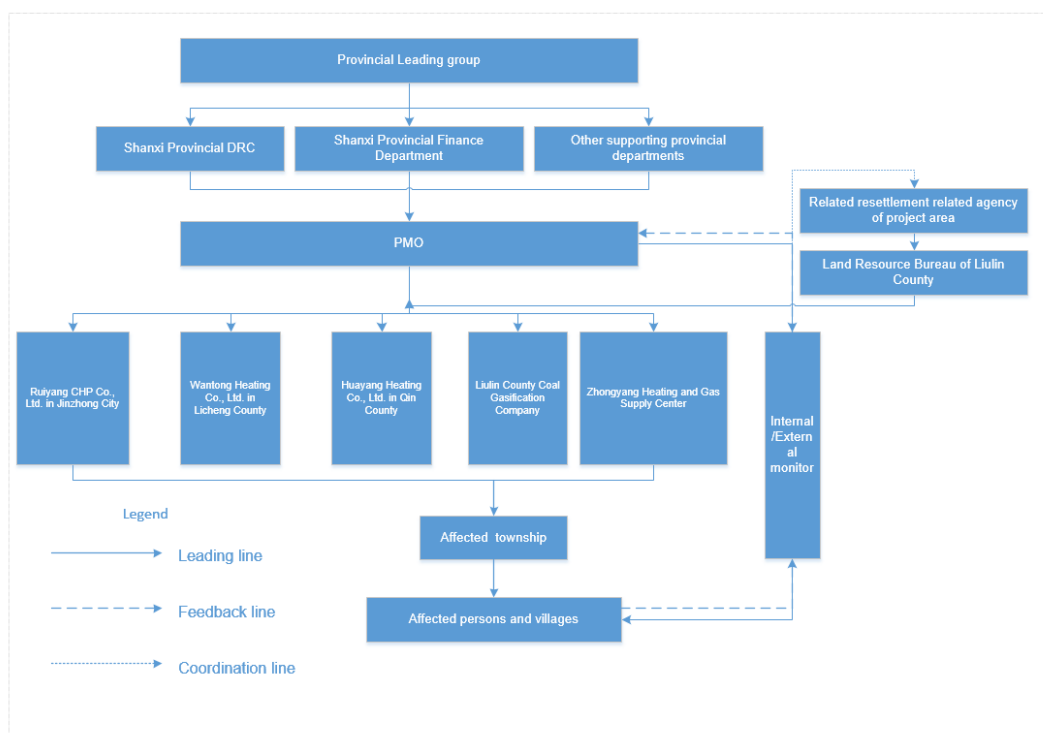


Figure 5-1 Organization Chart

Table 5-1 Resettlement and Social Development Workforce of the Project

Item	Resettlement and social development workforce	Where: females
Provincial Project Leading Group	1	1
Provincial PMO	1	1
Ruiyang CHP Co., Ltd. in Jinzhong City	2	1
Wantong Heating Co., Ltd. in Licheng County	3	1
Huayang Heating Co., Ltd. in Qin County	3	1
Zhongyang Heating and Gas Supply Center	3	1
Liulin County Coal Gasification Company	2	1
Total	15	7

It is learned that the resettlement and social development staff of the Project is adequate, but training is inadequate, so that most of them are unfamiliar with the Gender Action Plan. Relevant training should be offered as soon as possible to prepare for the next report.

6 Information Disclosure and Public Participation

At the preparation stage (March 2012), the RP and the Gender Action Plan were disclosed at ADB's website. The provincial PMO has also asked the county PMOs to disclose the RP and GAP to local residents timely, and encourage them to participate in the Project.

Related project information/bidding information/project construction information have also been disclosed to local peoples in time by website, newspaper, TV and radio.



Figure 16-1 some snapshots for the information disclosure of the project

In the future, progress reports and employment information of the Project will be disclosed by means of community bulletin board, etc.

7 Grievance Redress

7.1 Grievance Redress Procedure

Since public participation is encouraged during project preparation and implementation, no substantial dispute will arise. However, unforeseeable circumstances may arise during this process. In order to address issues effectively, and ensure the successful implementation of project construction and land acquisition, a transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism has been established. The basic grievance redress system is as follows:

Stage 1 If any right of an AP is infringed on in respect of resettlement, he/she may report to the community committee, and either the AP or the community committee may solve the appeal in consultation with the township government within two weeks.

Stage 2 If the grievant is dissatisfied with the reply of Stage 1, he/she may file an appeal with the PMO within one month of receipt of the above disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 3 If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 2, he/she may file an appeal with the Provincial Project Leading Group within one month of receipt of the above disposition, which shall make a disposition within two weeks.

Stage 4 If the grievant is still dissatisfied with the disposition of Stage 4, he/she may file an action in a civil court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law of the PRC after receiving the above disposition.

At any stage, an AP may bring a suit in a civil court directly if he/she is dissatisfied with the grievance redress procedure or disposition.

If any AP may also file an appeal with the Office of the Special Facilitator or Compliance Review Panel of ADB in accordance with ADB's accountability mechanism.

All grievances, oral or written, will be reported to ADB in progress reports.

All agencies will accept grievances and appeals from the APs for free, and costs so reasonably incurred will be disbursed from contingencies. During the whole construction period of the Project, these appeal procedures will remain effective to ensure that the APs can use them to address relevant issues.

7.2 Recording and Feedback of Grievances and Appeals

During project implementation, the resettlement agencies should register and manage appeal and handling information, and submit such information to the PMO in writing on a monthly basis. The PMO will inspect the registration of appeal and handling information regularly, and will prepare a registration form for this purpose.

Table 7-1 Registration Form of Grievances and Appeals

Accepting agency:		Time:		Location:	
Appellant	Appeal	Expected solution	Proposed solution	Actual handling	
Appellant (signature)			Recorder (signature)		
Notes: 1. The recorder should record the appeal and request of the appellant factually. 2. The appeal process should not be interfered with or hindered whatsoever. 3. The proposed solution should be notified to the appellant within the specified time.					

7.3 Contact Information for Grievances and Appeals

The IAs will appoint persons chiefly responsible to accept and handle grievances and appeals. See Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Accepting Agencies and Staff of Grievances and Appeals

Agency	Contact	Address	Tel
Provincial Project Leading Group	Lv Zhuyuan	Taiyuan City	03513119592
Provincial PMO	Zhang Meiqin	Taiyuan City	03513119508
Ruiyang CHP Co., Ltd. in Jinzhong City	Zhu Jianyong	Jinzhong City	13603542818
Wantong Heating Co., Ltd. in Licheng County	Li Yong	Licheng County	18636519708
Huayang Heating Co., Ltd. in Qin County	Wang Qiang	Qin County	13934053925
Zhongyang Heating and Gas Supply Center	Liu Jianwen	Zhongyang County	13903587075
Liulin County Coal Gasification Company	Feng Yongxiong	Liulin County	13753854063

Each heating company has set up the special telephone line for heating service maintenance. If the heating service occur troubles, the customer can contact each heating company to appeal and all heating company will respond these appeals within 24 hours. And the telephone operator will callback the customer one by one after the troubles being resolved.

7.4 Grievances and Appeals during the Reporting Period

As of December 30, 2016, no grievance or appeal had occurred.

8 Conclusions and Suggestions

8.1 Conclusions

- The gas storage tank and pipelines in the Liulin County subproject have been relocated, where the gas storage tank has been completed. The RP has been updated and approved by ADB.
- The resettlement progress of the Project is sufficient for construction.
- The county PMOs have established file management systems, but it needs to further strengthen, especially for public participation records and employment statistics. For focus group discussions, detailed minutes should be prepared.

8.2 Suggestions

- Social development training should be offered as soon as possible to introduce ADB's safeguard and social development policies, and lay a foundation for the next report.
- Related implementation agency should pay attention to collect the data of temporary land occupation which will be focused in the next report.

Appendix 1 Approval of Pipeline Rerouting of the Liulin County Subproject in Dongshan New District

山西省发展和改革委员会

晋发改设计函〔2015〕925号

关于亚行贷款山西能效和环境 改善项目柳林县煤层气综合利用工程子项目 东山新区管网调整批复的函

柳林县发展和改革局：

柳发改字〔2015〕91号文收悉。关于亚行贷款山西能效和环境改善项目柳林县煤层气综合利用工程子项目，我委曾以晋发改设计发〔2013〕529号文批复该初步设计。现因柳林县城市规划调整，你局提出根据新规划，对管网建设工程进行调整。经组织专家评审会议审查，现批复如下：

一、原则同意将原东山新区 8.4 公里管道调整到主城区北，敷设长度保持 8.4 公里不变。

二、贾家沟储配站调整到贺昌储配站（贺昌村榆树塔），占地 0.7789 公顷，建设规模保持不变。

三、管网建设工程调整后，投资不变。

四、亚行贷款山西能效和环境改善项目柳林县煤层气综合利用工程其他工程仍按照晋发改设计发〔2013〕529号文批复执行。

山西省发展和改革委员会

2015年11月24日

抄送：吕梁市发展改革委

山西省人民政府土地审批文件

晋政地字〔2013〕524号

关于柳林县二〇一三年第二批次 建设用地的批复

柳林县人民政府：

你县《关于柳林县二〇一三年第二批次建设用地的请示》（柳政土征收字〔2013〕4号）收悉。现批复如下：

一、同意柳林县人民政府将集体农用地 27.6924 公顷（含耕地 22.3192 公顷）转为建设用地并办理征收手续，同时征收集体建设用地 15.3290 公顷、集体未利用地 9.6853 公顷。建设用地涉及柳林县薛村镇等 8 个乡镇后大成村等 21 个村土地，具体位置按柳林县人民政府上报资料为准。上述共计批准建设用地 ^{21 villages} 52.7067 公顷，作为柳林县二〇一三年第二批次建设用地。
52 ha

二、当地人民政府要严格依法履行征地批后实施程序，严格按照《山西省人民政府关于调整全省征地统一年产值标准的通知》（晋政发〔2013〕22 号）文件要求，及时足额支付征地补偿费用，安排被征地农民的社会保障费用，落实安置措施，妥善解决好被征地农民的生产和生活，征地补偿安置不落实的，不得强行使用被征土地。

三、当地人民政府应按照国家产业政策和供地政策依法供地。

抄送：吕梁市人民政府，省国土资源厅。



序号	项目地项目名称	Total 总面积 (ha)	农用地 Agricultural Land		建设用地 Constructed Land	未利用地 Unused Land	项目情况			备注
			小计 Subtotal	耕地 Cultivated Land			新增中央 投资计划	切块下达 地方的新 增中央投 资项目	亿元以上 重点工程	其他项 目
18	电厂项目	5.9995	5.4174	5.4174		0.5821				✓
19	陶粒砂项目	1.9931	1.0153	0.8813		0.9828				✓
20	南站广场	1.6695			1.6695					✓
21	滨河南北路地块1	0.4094			0.4094					✓
22	滨河南北路地块2	0.8483			0.8483					✓
23	滨河南北路地块3	1.0286			1.0286					✓
24	滨河南北路地块4	0.0036			0.0036					✓
25	滨河南北路地块5	0.0124			0.0124					✓
26	滨河南北路地块6	1.0491			1.0491					✓
27	东山新区东宁大道项目	10.0000	5.3847	6.3847		3.6153				✓
28	热源厂项目 Heat Extraction Plant	3.0000	0.1118	0.1118	0.3481	2.5401				✓
	合计	52.7067	27.6924	22.3192	15.3290	9.6853				✓

注：1、各项目须在项目情况相应栏中划√。2、总面积=建设用地+建设用书中申报用地总面积。

= 45 mu
3.6706

柳林县人民政府 县长办公会议纪要

〔2013〕第12次

2013年5月11日

签发人：武跃飞

时 间：2013年5月11日

地 点：会议中心政府会议室

主 持 人：武跃飞

会议议题：关于贺昌热源厂和煤层气综合利用项目用地等事宜

参会人员：贾殿林 县委副书记
张兵年 县委副书记
刘旭平 柳林镇党委书记
成保平 县发改局局长
马星明 县住建局局长
孙有玉 县国土局局长
康小平 县环保局局长

冯永雄 县煤气化公司经理

会议内容：

会议认为，贺昌热源厂和煤层气综合利用项目是事关我县民生工程的大事，各有关部门和乡镇要高度重视，为了既能开展项目建设又可节约用地，要把两个项目用地放在贺昌新建梁一块地上共占用 45 亩，其中贺昌热源厂用地 32.4 亩，煤层气综合利用项目用地 12.6 亩。由县住建局牵头，发改局、国土局配合，以贺昌热源厂项目综合用地上报省里。审批后，由县政府划拨 12.6 亩为煤层气综合利用项目用地，具体项目由县煤气化公司负责组织实施。

发：书记，县长，各参会人员。

Appendix 4 Land Occupation Agreement

土地占用协议 Land Occupation Agreement

甲方：柳林县住房保障和城乡建设管理局
Lulin county housing & urban development management bureau

乙方：柳林县煤气化公司
Lulin county gas co.

柳林县煤层气（矿井气）综合利用工程项目，原拟征地选址在柳林县贾家垣乡贾家垣村贾家沟，因该土地涉及移民拆迁安置问题，经县政府会议研究决定，从柳林县北大街热源厂现有土地（45亩）^{45 mu}的范围内划拨11.7亩^{11.7 mu}，供柳林县煤层气（矿井气）综合利用工程10万 m^3 气柜储配站项目建设使用。特立此协议，本协议一式两份，双方各执一份备案留存。

柳林县住房保障和城乡建设管理局

2018年11月20日



柳林县煤气化公司

2018年11月20日



中华人民共和国

建设项目选址意见书

选字第1412501267211-X2
2012.3.00011

根据《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》第三十六条和国家有关规定，经审核，本建设项目符合城乡规划要求，颁发此书。

核发机关

日期

2012年3月13日



建设项目名称	柳林县北义乡侯陈庄
建设单位名称	柳林县北义乡侯陈庄村委会
建设单位性质	村委会
建设项目拟选位置	侯陈庄村委会(侯陈庄)
拟选位置	3公顷
拟选位置图	
附图及附件名称	附图：地形图

遵守事项：

- 一、建设单位须按照《城乡规划法》第三十六条规定，在取得《建设项目选址意见书》后，方可申请办理《建设用地规划许可证》。
- 二、建设单位须按照《城乡规划法》第三十六条规定，在取得《建设项目选址意见书》后，方可申请办理《建设工程规划许可证》。
- 三、建设单位须按照《城乡规划法》第三十六条规定，在取得《建设项目选址意见书》后，方可申请办理《建设工程施工许可证》。
- 四、建设单位须按照《城乡规划法》第三十六条规定，在取得《建设项目选址意见书》后，方可申请办理《建设工程竣工验收备案表》。

说明：

根据《山西省城乡规划条例》第三十六条规定，本建设项目符合《山西省城乡规划条例》第三十六条规定，应当在取得《建设项目选址意见书》后，方可申请办理《建设用地规划许可证》。