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Asian Development Bank
Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project

Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Report

(Yancheng Forest Farm)

(NO.3)

National Research Center for Resettlement of Hohai University

(NRCR)

Nanjing, China

August, 2015
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(As of 25 November 2013)

Currency unit  =  Yuan (CNY)
CNY 1.00  =  $0.1647
$1.00  =  CNY 6.0710

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB  –  Asian Development Bank
AP  –  Affected Person
CNY  –  Chinese yuan
HHU  –  Hohai University
JJYWPP  –  Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project
NGO  –  Nongovernment organization
NRCR  –  National research center for resettlement
NNR  –  National nature reserve
PMO  –  Project management office
PRC  –  People Republic of China
JPMO  –  Provincial project management office
PIU  –  Project implementing unit
PLRD  –  Provincial land resources department
PRC  –  People’s Republic of China
RP  –  Resettlement plan
YFF  –  Yancheng forest farm
SDMB  –  Sea dike management bureau
TC  –  Telecommunication company
TLRB  –  Tinghu district land resources bureau
YLRB  –  Yancheng land resources bureau
YEPA  –  Yancheng environmental protection agency
TDEPA  –  Tinghu District environmental protection agency
YRBNNR  –  Yancheng rare birds national nature reserve
NOTES

(i) The fiscal year of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and its agencies ends on 31 December.

(ii) In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

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1 Description of the Project

1.1 Project Background and composition

1.1.1 Project Background

JiangSu province is located in eastern China, the east of the Yellow Sea, coastline length 1040km. The total area of the wetland is about 60000000 mu, accounting for 39% of the total area of the province, and is one of the largest coastal wetlands in Asia. Which includes 21600000 acres of natural wetlands and 33900000 acres of artificial wetlands. YanCheng City is located in the northern part of Jiangsu Province, an area of 22500000 acres, a population of second, is the 8100000 largest city in JiangSu province. YanCheng City has 6795000 acres of wetlands, including intertidal zone. Streams, salt and alkali and reed beach, about 70% of the wetland area in Jiangsu province. Implementation area of the project area is located in YanCheng city SheYang county of YanCheng Forest Farm in Jiangsu province(120°24′35″~30′35"E 33°33′30″~37′30"N), It covers an area of 554 hectares, Accounting for 29.2% of the total forest area(1900ha).(The original "SheYang Forest Farm "has been renamed as" YanCheng Forest Farm", The renamed approval documents see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2).

1.1.2 Project Components

YanCheng Forest Farm Component includes six categories of interventions: (i) Forest bird habitat rehabilitation project; (ii) Seedlings scale nurseries project; (iii) Agro forestry project; (v) Infrastructure construction and monitoring project and emergency response project. Through ecological engineering measures to restore forest habitat, develop the forest management model which plant the local species, to make sure biological diversity and obtain ecological benefits, supply ecological infrastructure for promote the regional green economic, foster good ecological resources, and promote the ecological protection and sustainable utilization of YanCheng along the sea.

The project components are shown in Table 1-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Forest bird habitat rehabilitation project</td>
<td>185 ha of forest bird habitat rehabilitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Seedlings scale nurseries project</td>
<td>Through the forest reform and ecological engineering measures, 285 ha of Chinese fir and ever-green tree, flora plant and colour-leaf nurseries established, Seeing the ecological service function, landscape resource and medicinal plant resources value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agro forestry project</td>
<td>84 ha of agroforestry demonstration established, Improve the system of diversity, stability and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sustainable utilization value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Infrastructure construction and monitoring project and emergency response project</td>
<td>forest fire early warning and response system established; integrated pest management system established, provide support for the protection of system self-maintenance and subsequent forest management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Direct Project Area

YanCheng forest farm was built in September 1959, is located in the coast of the Yellow Sea, the southernmost tip of SheYang, both sides of XinYangGang, 12.5 km long north-south, east-west width of 2.5 kilometers, layout 3 million mu. Full field of the existing woodland area is 230000000 acres, arable land is 5000 acres, the water surface is about 2500 acres, the audience more than 270 people, it is one of the provincial key forest farms, as part of the national coastal protection forest. Project area of YFF is located in YanCheng city. Directly benefit area is the implementing agencies and SheYang county, Indirect benefit area is Tinghu district.

According to the resettlement plan, the existing land in YanCheng forest farm take the mode which sign the lease contract every year. The YFF will affect 112 farm workers with 336 family members and 28 contract households from outside with 103 family members. The measures of livelihood rehabilitation will be prepared for these APs. The FF provides CNY 1,500 of security for each offspring annually. When the farm worker retires, the allowance land will be reclaimed and re-contracted to other farm worker or outside villagers. The retired farm worker will receive a monthly pension of between CNY 1,600 and CNY 2,000. The lease is renewable on an annual basis. As the project has not yet implemented and the workers are still in the change, the affected Contractors is still in an indeterminate state. The outside contractors also tend to give up their contracted land if they have other better livelihood. According to the survey, the outside contractors have farmland in their home villages. They are flexible in that the land leases with the FF are additional income opportunities. Usually, the outside contractors in the present year may not contract in the following year.

The land occupied by the project of Yancheng forest farm is state-owned land, so it is not related to land acquisition procedures, only need to carry out the relevant land adjustment and livelihood compensation. The YFF will involve land use changes for 8,089 mu of land, including 3,313 mu of cultivated land, 289 mu of inter-cropping farmland, 1,833 mu of forested land and 2,654 mu of other types of land, such as river course and construction land. As for the affected 112 farm workers, each one has 16 mu of farmland—a total of 1792 mu. The FF does not pay their salaries, and the income from the allowance land is at full disposal of the farm workers. The FF’s remaining 1521 mu leases out farmland and agro forestry land (other than the basic allowance land for the workers) to farm workers and villagers from surrounding villagers through bidding on a voluntary basis. The bid winners sign a one-year lease and pay CNY 50 to 650 (depending on the quality of land) leasing fee to the FF. When
the contract expires in one year, the land will be reclaimed and invite new tenders in next round.

1.3 Changes and impacts

As the application of the project has last 10 years, the situation and access to land all have changed: Such as the early wasteland have covered with trees, original collective land contracted to individuals or units etc. In addition, road mileage, road grade has also occur corresponding changes, at the same time, it also added a drainage system, these changes must be made partial adjustment in the initial design. Up to this External M&E, four construction plans of the project have minor adjustments on the basis of Feasibility Study. Specific projects after adjusting are as follows:

(i) The road mileage, according to the original plan, the money for building the road 48.998km should be used the ADB's fund, but now it made some adjustment, the money for building 40.866km use the ADB's fund, the remaining part use the local financial investment.

(ii) Road grades, the original road grade is mud and gravel road surface, road width is 3.0 m, each dirt road shoulder is 0.75 m; Adjustment plan, the L16 and other eight main channel change into asphalt pavement which its width is 3.5 m, each dirt road shoulder is 0.75m, total 12.714 km; L15’s 0.798 km eastern section was adjusted to 5 m wide concrete pavement, the rest 27.354km road don’t make change. There are two reasons to explain the adjustment, on the one hand to protect the forest ecological (the use period of mud and gravel road surface is only for five years, redundant construction is not conducive to the protection of the ecological), on the other hand, it is conducive to protect the forest of the normal production (every year, the forest has a large number of wood and agricultural products need to transport, forest and agricultural production need)

(iii) Add drain pipe culverts and culverts, the L3 road junction where in the Fang Qiang Management District’s the north central add a pipe culvert, Because if it not add the pipe culvert, the north ditch’s the water can't flow into the center of Fang Jiang river, it's easy to form obstruction in the river. At the beginning doing the Feasibility Study, it ignore the situation of forest river dredge, now it need to add some circle pipe culverts, so as to ensure smooth drainage ditch drainage. The pipe culverts and culverts are essential facilities for road construction, along with to ensure the project to be carried out smoothly and the quality of the project.

(iv) According to the original plan, the tree’s height is greater than 5 meters, the tree’s diameter at breast height is greater than 8 cm, and now the plan has changed, according to the new plan, the tree's diameter at breast height is 3 cm, height is not more than 3.5 meters. Because these species are native species, they have high survival rate in the local area, and it is can ensure grow very fast, but large seedlings can not guarantee the full crown transplantation. Therefore, the preliminary design has changed to use small seedlings to plant.

(v) The original plan for the 122.7 hectares of wetland restoration has been removed from the project scope. The area is located in the southwest corner of DongGang, which has been incorporated into the national canal to improve the project. Therefore, the original plan
for the construction of pumping stations to be canceled. In fact, the area is close to the area of
the wild elk. Without manual intervention, natural habitat can maintain the integrity of the
design system and good condition. The surplus of loan funds will be used as the nursery
planting.

(vi) Change of funds: the funds add 1466000 yuan. The money used to the
improvement of the road grade and the construction of the culvert.

(vii) The Civil Engineering and the construction which call YCCW-05 split into two
project which call CCW-05-01 and CCW-05-02.

1.4 External M&E

National Research Center for Resettlement (NRCR) is responsible for
monitoring and assessment of this involuntary resettlement.

In November of 2013, with the assistance of Yancheng environmental protection
agency (YEPA), Tinghu District environmental protection agency (TDEPA), relevant
bureaus and townships, the 1st external M&E was conducted by NRCR of Hohai
University. Meanwhile, related bureaus and townships of three counties were also
interviewed by the staffs of NRCR in order to examine the progress of project
implementation, land acquisition, residential housing demolition and resettlement
implementation. From the impact of the project, 28 households were selected to do
the questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews, to investigate the production and
living standards of the affected people.

In July 2014, with the assistance of the Yancheng forest farm, the 2st external
M&E was conducted by NRCR of Hohai University; this work include the land
acquisition and immigration work. At the same time, interview the relevant person,
learn the implementation of the project, land acquisition and resettlement progress,
etc.

In August 2015, with the assistance of the Yancheng forest farm management
staff and the relevant staff, the 3st external M&E was conducted by NRCR of Hohai
University; this work include doing some investigation about the land acquisition
and immigration work, interview the relevant staff about the progress of the project, the
implement of the land acquisition and immigrant resettlement, and the part of the
project which make changes, etc..

2. Project Progress

2.1 Project Construction Progress

The feasibility study report of YFF financed by the ADB has been approved by
JiangSu Provincial Development and Reform Commission in November, 2011. The
land use certificate application has been delivered to the Bureau of Land and
Resources. According to the feasibility study report, the planned project construction
progress is shown in Figure 4-1. As the table show, the project is in the second year
for restoration project for birds habitat.
By the end of this monitoring, the following works of the project have been completed:

(1) Jiangsu Province Jianxin Tendering and bidding Limited Company was determined to be responsible for the whole project bidding.

(2) The survey and design work was completed the tender on October 22, 2012, Jiangsu Province Architecture and Landscape Design Institute Limited Company and Jiangsu Province Communications Planning and Design Institute Limited Company won the bid as a consortium, the bid amount is CNY 1.3 million (bid-wining notices see Annex 6). Currently, the preliminary design has been modified several times and approved by experts in May 2014. (technical consulting contract see Annex 7). The evaluation report and preliminary design have been reported to NDRC level by level.
and the approval is expected to get in the third quarter of this year.

(3) The supervision tendering was completed on December 18, 2012, the successful tenderer was Jiangsu Province Weiye Engineering Supervision Consulting Limited Company, the bid amount was CNY 810,000 (bid notices see Annex 6).

(4) Jiangsu Province Jianxin Tendering and bidding Limited Company and design units have been preparing bidding documents.

(5) By the end of 2014, the improvement of coastal forest in Yancheng Forest Farm: the progress of this part is completed 9.5% of the total progress. 49 km fire road project has been completed 7.9 km. Nursery construction preparation work is being implemented. Other project activities have not been carried out.

(6) At the end of 2015, the Civil Engineering and the construction YCCW-05-01 has entered the implementation phase, it complete 10% of the total progress; the Civil Engineering and the construction YCCW-02 is ready to release tender notice, tender procurement; the Civil Engineering and the construction YCCW-01, 03, 04 and 05-02 is making tender documents.

(7) At the end of 2015, the goods package has signed a contract and complete the procurement of goods, YCGD-01, 02, 03, 04 are making the preparation of tender documents, issued a tender notice, tender procurement, contract and other processes.

2.2 Project Resettlement Progress

According to the resettlement program, resettlements of the project are mainly related to land and population affected. YFF project affected lands are state-owned, and therefore land acquisition procedures are not involved in the project, administrators only need to consider production and livelihood rehabilitation or compensation. The project APS mainly contain a population of 112 forestry workers, and 28 contracting households.

In Yancheng forest farm, the impact of the migration program involves the 288 hectares of land use, which is used for seedling cultivation and traditional Chinese medicine planting area in the FangQiang and ShengLi regions. The land is owned by the state-owned forest land, it don’t need the requisition, only to restore the local livelihood or make compensation. Inspection team received a message that the area of the FangQiang district which used to plant seedlings have moved to the southeast corner from its the northwest corner, the project implementation unit have showed the land use has not changed.

This monitoring found that the immigration situation has not changed, farmland and the row intercropping land has been leased to the 112 forest workers (there are 336 family members) and 28 outside contractors (there are 103 family members), every year sign a lease contract. 111 forestry workers can not only get 1066 yuan wages every month before they retire, but also to participate in other jobs provided by the Yancheng forest farm, or to go out to work.

Other forest workers have been assigned the 22.9 acres which located outside the project region. The contract which the external contractor and the Yancheng forest farm assigned was due in November 15, 2013. These 28 external contractors are the nearby farmers, they also have leased land in their own village.
Table 2-1 Actual Resettlement of forestry workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Specific Region</th>
<th>Land transfer</th>
<th>Contract land</th>
<th>No resettlement</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhanan Region</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongsheng Region</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fangqiang Region</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dongfeng Region</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shengli Region</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Compensation Standards and Fund

The project policies are compiled in terms of the relevant laws and regulations. The project shall follow close to the situations of Jiangsu Province and the affected provinces to make compensation standards.

The project does not contain the rural collective land expropriation and house demolition. The sub-project does not contain the problem of rural land expropriation and house demolition.

Land used in the project is state owned. Land use rights and their rights to decide for all of the project belongs to the executing agency. The project does not change the ownership of the land, there is no land expropriation problems. Within the YFF project land, 112 forestry workers and 28 contract households contracted are affected, but those affected persons only have land contract and management rights. In addition, the forest will exchange from affected land to the other equal number of similar quality land for APs to continue the contracts or make compensations. Therefore, the project does not have rural collective land expropriation, there was no transfer of state-owned land use rights, according to the relevant laws of the PRC, there is no issue of land expropriation.

3.1 Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the feasibility study, the temporary land for project construction used are in the project plans land, so there is no need for temporary land compensation.

3.2 Compensation Standards for Affected Infrastructures

According to the feasibility study report, no special facilities within the scope of the project, and therefore do not need to be compensated.
3.3 Compensation Fund

3.3.1 Budget

The total budget of the resettlement project is 80 million and the costs are included in the entire project budget. The project does not contain house demolish and facilities demolish, so no fees are required by the project.

![Figure 3-1 The budget allocation of the resettlement](image)

Survey and design fees, external monitoring and evaluation fees, internal monitoring and evaluation fees, management fees, training fees and reserve fund are included in the resettlement budget. They are mainly allocated as shown above Figure 5-1.

Under the arrangement, the project for coastal ecosystems forest protection project is a public service project without direct revenue. The local government supporting funds will repay for the cost of the project. Resettlement funding comes from the matching funds, matching funds come from Tinghu Government of Yancheng City. According to the analysis, project supporting and repayment occupy less than 0.2% of the fiscal revenue of Tinghu Government during the construction and repayment period. The fiscal revenue of Tinghu Government can ensure the repayment for the project.

The forestry workers will receive 1066 yuan / month per person as compensation. Available income is 12,792 yuan a year, while rural income of Sheyang County per capita is 10,377 yuan, according to the 2012 Statistical Yearbook of Jiangsu Province. The compensation is higher than the income of the local farmers, it is fully enough for forestry workers' livings. And the pension insurance, medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance of forestry workers are paid by the YFF.

3.3.2 Compensation Fund Allocation Procedure

According to the feasibility study and site visits, we learned that the project grant funds of 1066 yuan per month begin issuing the first funds from November 2012. They
will be delivered before the end of December 2012 into uniform handling card for forestry workers. The affected farmers who signed the land transfer in 2012 have received compensation fund for two weeks for November 2012 and 1 month for December 2012, it is 1,066 yuan per month, a total of 1599 yuan. The affected farmers who signed the land transfer in 2013, the project grant funds of 1066 yuan per month begin issuing the first funds from November 2013,

By the end of this monitoring, there are two groups of affected forestry workers who choose land transfer. The forestry workers in first group signed contracts in 2012, a total of 24, received 1,066 yuan per month since the middle of Nov, 2012. A total of grant funds is 307,008 yuan by the November 15\textsuperscript{th}, 2013. The forestry workers in second group signed contracts in 2013, a total of 87, received 1,066 yuan per month since the middle of Nov, 2013. A total of grant fund is 92,742 yuan up to the monitoring. By the end of this monitoring, the YFF has issued grant fund 399,750 totally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Specific Region</th>
<th>Land transfer</th>
<th>No resettlement</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhanan Region</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongsheng Region</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fangqiang Region</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dongfeng Region</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shengli Region</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Compensation Fund Management

YFF finance management is mainly responsible by the Finance Division. Finance Division has 2 people, including a chief and a cashier. Finance Division of the farm is led by charge of the leadership, it is responsible for organizing the day-to-day work, its primary duties include as follows: 1. Formulate accounting rules and regulations and financial management approaching to strengthen financial management and responsible for the implementation; 2. Account oversight, review of providing accounting information external, review or participate in the formulation of economic contracts, agreements and other financial documents; 3. Enforce financial plans and budgets strictly, save costs and take funds use effect assessment, use the financial data fully and provide accurate data for leadership in a timely manner; 4. Prepare and audit departments for annual fees of planned program, inspect accordance with the implementation of the scheme assessment strictly; 5. Establish custody of accounting documents properly, accounting books, accounting statements and other accounting informations in accordance with relevant state regulations, and
do a good management of accounting file.

4 Implementation Organization

4.1 Institutional Arrangement

In this project, the institutions which are in charge of resettlement plan management, implementation and monitoring and their roles and responsibilities are as follows.

**JPMO** is accountable for resettlement activity, making relevant policies, reviewing RPs, and will prepare semiannual resettlement monitoring reports to ADB.

**Yancheng and local PMOs** are responsible for implementation management of RPs, management of resettlement funds, organization and coordination, and implementation of internal monitoring.

**PIUs** are responsible for resettlement investigation, preparation and implementation of RPs.

**Land management department/bureaus** are responsible for approving formalities of land, and coordination, management, supervision and arbitration.

**Jiangsu Province Architecture and Landscape Design Institute Limited Company** and **Jiangsu Province Communications Planning and Design Institute Limited Company** took responsible for the survey, design and determining the land scope.

**Jiangsu Province Jianxin Tendering and bidding Limited Company** was responsible for the whole project bidding works.

**Jiangsu Province Weiye Engineering Supervision Consulting Limited Company** was responsible for the project supervision work.

**DIs** are responsible for project design, and confirming project impact scope.

As a capacity building measure, the loan implementation support consultants will provide training, advice and supervision to the agencies responsible for resettlement plan implementation and to the external monitoring agency.

All institutions will arrange staff to do coordination and organization work for each component. These people are experienced in resettlement. Their basic information is shown in Table 4-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/City</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu</td>
<td>Zhao Ting</td>
<td>Jiangsu Environmental</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
<td>Protection Department</td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Liu Ming (Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department, JiangSu Project Office)</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Zhai Ke (Jiangsu Forestry agency)</td>
<td>Chief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Chen Jianlin (Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department)</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Fan Luhuan (Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department)</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng City</td>
<td>Yu Wenhua (Yancheng Development and Reform Commission)</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng City</td>
<td>Luo Shoufu (Yancheng Environment Protection agency)</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng City</td>
<td>Sun Ming (YanCheng rare birds national nature reserve)</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng City</td>
<td>Chen Hao (YanCheng rare birds national nature reserve)</td>
<td>Assistant director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.2 The evaluation of institutional capacity

In order to guarantee the project implementation operating smoothly, The M&E group began to investigate the organization's management ability. The FF internal institutions mainly include finance section, production division, office of land management, comprehensive management office and office. The department staff and responsibilities are as follows: there are 2 people in the finance section, including a chief and a cashier; 3 people in the production division, including a chief, a deputy chief, and a clerk; 2 people in the office of land management, including a director and a clerk; one person in the comprehensive management office; 4 people in the office, including a chief, a deputy chief, and two clerks.

The organization of the project has the following abilities:

(i) Planning management ability. Formulate a unified project implementation plan and the annual plan, strict implementation of the project plan and not allowed to change. Make work plan and summary on time.

(ii) Process management ability. The management accordance with the basic construction procedure strictly, establishes the project legal person responsibility system. Strict implementation of the construction project bidding system and project supervision system to make sure the project component is openly, fairly and impartially.

(iii) Financial management ability. Strict implementation of basic financial management measures and set up special funds account. Unified control shall be used in the management so as to ensure earmarking of fund. No entity or individual shall occupy, misappropriate, embezzle, forcibly transfer it or deduct it for any payment of principal and interest, taxes, debts for any reason.

(iv) Information management ability. Establish electronic records and text file management system, equipped with professional staff and strengthen the regular
training for Managers. Introduction of technical personnel and perfect facilities, establish forest wildlife observation point, Regular data collection, classification and establishment of database.

5 Participation, Consultation and Grievance Redress

5.1 Participation

The objectives of consultation and participation are: (i) to formulate project-targeted policies and implement rules on resettlement according to national, provincial and municipal policies and regulations; and (ii) to prepare detailed Resettlement Plan and organize implementation works well in order to safeguard the right and interests of displaced individuals and achieve the goal of proper resettlement. Public participation and broad-based consultation are required at the stages of policy making, RP preparation and implementation.

At the project preparation stage of feasibility study, the JPMO has repeatedly sought suggestions and comments on land acquisition and resettlement from the governments, and mass organizations at all levels of Yancheng municipality, counties, and districts, and PIUs.

From July to September 2010, the JPMO and PIUs organized a preliminary investigation on house conditions and socio-economic status in the project affected area. The directors of PIUs and representatives of APs joined the investigation and provided their comments and suggestions. A survey on socio-economic status and public attitudes and social psychology was carried out in the meantime. The investigation took the public’s willingness and attitudes of affected persons into consideration, which has been expressed thoroughly in project design and the Resettlement Plan.

In the future, the following steps and methods will be employed to encourage public participation and consultation:

**RP disclosures.** The project RP has been distributed to each PIU and to all APs. PMOs have also disclosed on local newspapers to announce the project sites.

**To invite representatives of APs to join the resettlement activities.** Representatives are from among the affected households. They will solicit suggestions and requirements from APs and communicate with related departments regularly. The PMOs will reply to their questions, and consider their advice and suggestions seriously. Representatives will be chosen to attend various stages of detailed investigation to reflect the interests and voice the opinions of affected people and to ensure fair and transparent resettlement procedures.
Consultation meetings: In the process of livelihood recovery, consultation meetings with affected persons, including women representatives (at least 30%), have been conducted to introduce current status, ask for their comments and suggestion, and make records for future consideration.

Further consultation with APs is necessary to reply and address their questions and requirements on livelihood recovery in time, seek to solve all the problems before the RP implementation. Each affected contractor/seasonal-worker and seasonal worker will have opportunity to discuss with resettlement implementation agencies at the stage of public participation.

5.2 Grievance Redress

In the preparation and implementation of RP, an appeal mechanism is established to provide the APs. The sequential steps are as follows.

Step 1. If they feel dissatisfied with resettlement plan, APs should appeal to PIUs in verbal or written form; Oral complaint should be documented by PIUs. PIUs should resolve the complaint in 2 weeks.

Step 2. If they are still unsatisfied with the decision in Step 1, APs should appeal to component office/management organization such as the local PMO and JPMO, who should make dispute decision in two weeks.

Step 3. If they are still unsatisfied with the decision in Step 2, they should appeal to the administrative authorities, such as Jiangsu Provincial Land Administration Bureau, with jurisdiction for arbitration according to the PRC Administrative Procedure Law.

Step 4. If they are still unsatisfied with the arbitration decision, they should prosecute to civil court according to the PRC Law on Civil Procedures.

The APs should appeal on any aspect of resettlement activity. The APs have been informed the above appeal steps through public meetings and other forms, so that they will be conscious of their legal right of appealing. JPMO and YPMO will organize all the comments and suggestions on resettlement action into information brief, and send it to relevant resettlement agencies for review and action. All the agencies will accept grievance and complain of APs at free of charge.

6 Conclusions and Suggestions

6.1 Conclusions

(1)Project Progress: Up to this monitoring, a total of 6 sub-item were included in the project,(the original civil engineering and construction YCCW-05 split into two
The YCCW-05-01 sub-item has entered the implementation phase, the completion of the overall progress is 10%; The YCCW-02 sub-item is preparing to release the tender notice, tender procurement; Goods purchase YCGD-01, 03, 04, 02 sub-item are preparing the tender documents, tender announcement, tender procurement, contract and other processes. Total investment of the project is 79856000 yuan, the investment has been completed at present is 1639100 yuan

(2) The progress of resettlement, compensation standards, livelihood restoration are all satisfied with the requirements of the project, in which the compensation standard and the livelihood recovery mode don’t occur major changes

(3) The Organization: The YFF project has sound organizations and abundant resettlement experiences. Different institutions are in charge of resettlement plan management, implementation and monitoring, and their coordination and organization work. These people are experienced in resettlement.

(4) Public Participation: The JPMO and PIUs organized a preliminary investigation on house conditions and socio-economic status in the project affected area. The directors of PIUs and representatives of APs joined the investigation and provided their comments and suggestions. A survey on socio-economic status and public attitudes and social psychology was carried out in the meantime. The investigation took the public’s willingness and attitudes of affected persons into consideration, which has been expressed thoroughly in project design and the Resettlement Plan.

(5) Complaints and Grievances: The APs should appeal on any aspect of resettlement activity. The APs have been informed the above appeal steps through public meetings and other forms, so that they will be conscious of their legal right of appealing. JPMO and YPMO will organize all the comments and suggestions on resettlement action into information brief, and send it to relevant resettlement agencies for review and action. All the agencies will accept grievance and complain of APs at free of charge.

(6) The Development of Women’s rights: This monitoring learned that the labour in the nursery mainly come from the local area, which the women accounted for more than 60%, the affected women can be obtained the relevant information during the livelihood restoration, and they also can be involved in public consultation and livelihood recovery.

6.2 Suggestions

(1) After the construction begin, the jobs which need no special skills should give priority to the affected people and the local person. During the project operation, it should give priority to provide the cleaning, green and other jobs to the affected people, to ensure their income recovery.

(2) It should pay attention to follow up the progress of the project when increase the number of the civil engineering and construction; also it should strengthen the project units and related
institutional capacity building, the relevant institutions and personnel should hold the training which about the Asian Development Bank immigration policy and the implementation, through the combination form which include theoretical study and visit exchange, or visit the ADB loan project region which have implemented completed or are carrying out, and strengthen communication with the immigration and environmental monitoring agency, to further strengthen the organization's efficiency and ability.

(3) The proposed suggestion for project is to confirm the resettlement impacts further and ensure the resettlement of contracting households. To strengthen public participation and information disclosure in the resettlement work, transparent policy will ensure Aps to learn their own legitimate rights and interests and the recovery plan, thus to reduce the risk of the project.

(4) The proposed suggestion for project is to increase the speed of construction progress as the implementation is slower than arrangement in feasibility study report. After the project started construction, priority work required no special skills should be given to local Aps. In the project implementation process they should take appropriate security measures to guard against the emergence of engineering accidents. The project constructions should respect the time schedules of the local residents, and not disturb peoples’ rest around.

(5) If temporary requisition land in the actual process is involved in the land, the project need to execute temporary requisition land compensation. The proposed suggestion for project is to try not to involve land outside the project-affected zone, to save the cost of resettlement.

(6) Taking into account of inflation and other factors, it is recommended that after the implementation of the land transfer, the adjustment reference should be corresponding to the local rural per capita income or GDP. Thus the land transfer funds should not always be 1066 yuan / month.

(7) To implement employment training and women’s development protection to provide practical assistance to the affected person who are lack of labor skills. To ensure that vulnerable groups support the implementation of the policy, and earnestly protect the interests of vulnerable groups, meanwhile creating conditions for vulnerable groups to gain interests.