



Social Monitoring Report

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External Monitoring and Evaluation Report on Resettlement and Alternative livelihoods for Farmland-to-Wetland Restoration

Dajiahe Nature Reserve No.1

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Asian Development Bank

Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection
Project Loaned by ADB

External Monitoring & Evaluation Report on
Resettlement and Alternative Livelihood of Dajiahe
National Nature Reserve of Heilongjiang Province

(NO.1)

**Heilongjiang Provincial Engineering Consultation
Appraisal Center**

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Table of Contents

1 Project Background	1
2 Monitoring Schedule, Process, Contents and Methods	1
2.1 Monitoring Schedule.....	1
2.2 Monitoring Process.....	2
2.3 Monitoring Activities.....	2
2.4 Monitoring Methods.....	3
3 Resettlement Implementation Agency.....	4
3.1 Conditions of the Original Institution.....	4
3.2 Conditions of the Existing Institutions.....	5
3.3 Institutional Evaluation.....	6
4 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard	7
4.1 Original Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard.....	7
4.2 Current Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard.....	7
4.3 Evaluation of the Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard.....	7
5 Resettlement Schedule.....	9
5.1 Farmland Conversion to Wetlands.....	9
5.2 Resettlement	10
5.3 Alternative Livelihood	13
6 Funding and Use	19
6.1 Funding	19
6.2 Fund Use.....	19
7.1 Change of the Income and Expenditure.....	20
7.2 General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure.....	22
8 Consultation, Participation and Complaint and Appeal	24
8.1 Participation and Consultation	24
8.2 Complaint and Appeal.....	24
9 Conclusions and Recommendations	25
9.1 Conclusions	25
9.2 Recommendations.....	26

1 Project Background

Based on the framework of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project, Raohe County is involved with the components on watershed-level water resources management, nature reserve management, alternative Livelihood and the nature reserve capacity building. The watershed-level water resource management component of Raohe County includes. Water resource management component, which is a research project, the target area is Naolihe Watershed. The main activities of nature reserve management covers scientific protection and management of wetlands, wetland restoration demonstration and wildlife species recovery, the target area is Dajiahe Nature Reserve in Raohe County. The main activities of the alternative livelihood subcomponent are: non-timber forest product, sustainable use of wetlands and ecotourism, the former is proposed to develop black bees and Wuweizi Plantation, the latter is proposed to which shall be mainly carried out in Dajiahe Nature Reserve and its surrounded areas. Capacity building activities shall be focus on Dajialihe Nature Reserve, including propaganda and education, scientific research and wetlands management training.

The project is located in the Territory of Raohe County of Shuangyashan Municipality in Heilongjiang Province. The project is an ecological environmental protection project, proposed by HPG. The project investment is composed of domestic funds, ADB loan and GEF grant. The resettlement works will be fully funded by domestic counterpart funds. The project formally mobilized in 2005 and will be completed in 2010.

2 Monitoring Schedule, Process, Contents and Methods

2.1 Monitoring Schedule

Under the entrustment of the Project Management Office of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (hereinafter referred to as PMO) and according to ADB requirements and project progress, our unit has carried out the independent external monitoring of the resettlement and alternative livelihood work in

Dajiahe Wetlands Nature Reserve since April 25, 2009.

2.2 Monitoring Process

From April 25-May 5, 2009, collection of basic materials and preparation for the monitoring (design questionnaire, develop work plan and gather relevant policies);

Field survey was conducted in some wetlands restoration sites for data collection on May 6, 2009,

On May 8, 2009, a panel discussion with all affected persons(AP) and separate interviews with some of APs were carried out, 6 people presented the discussion (including 3 villagers and 2 forest station staffs) and the meeting was held in Dajiahe Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau.

From May 8-June 30,2009, sorted out the data and developed external monitoring report.

Submit of the first external monitoring report in June 2009.

2.3 Monitoring Activities

2.3.1 Resettlement

- Monitor the institution, work division and staffing status of the client and resettlement implementation agency, capacity training and training activity of the resettlement agency and compare with the resettlement plan to evaluate its appropriateness and advance a comprehensive recommendations;
- Investigate the resettlement policy and compensation standard, to understand the key policies about the implementation of resettlement and compare it with the resettlement plan to evaluate the appropriateness and advance a comprehensive recommendations;
- Investigate the resettlement progress and compare it with the proposed schedule specified in the RPs to analyze and evaluate the appropriateness and advance a comprehensive recommendations;

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- To investigate the availability of resettlement compensation funds, monitor the compensation funds utilization conditions for the enterprises affected by land acquisition and compare it with the RPs to evaluate the appropriateness and advance a comprehensive recommendations;.
 - Evaluate implementation conditions of employment obtaining and their income recovery plan of the APs;
 - Baseline survey on the income, production and living level recovery conditions prior to and after land acquisition and resettlement.
 - Complain and appeal, public participation and consultation.

2.3.2 Alternative Livelihood

- Definition of the livelihood people of the project.
- Original and present livelihoods of the people affected.
- Implementation policies and process of alternative livelihood
- Alternative livelihood effect evaluation.

2.4 Monitoring Methods

The monitoring mainly adopts the methods like field survey, panel discussion, private interview, questionnaire, etc. The questionnaire survey rate of the APs is 100% and the private interview rate is 100%. Among which, in panel discussion, introduction of resettlement affected by farmland-wetlands restoration was reported by Dajiahe Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau (resettlement implementation agency). The private interview was mainly to know the income and expenditure status of the APs before and after the wetlands restoration, as well as APs' understandings on the farmland-wetlands restoration.

3 Resettlement Implementation Agency

3.1 Conditions of the Original Institution

3.1.1 Branches of the Original Institution

Provincial Project Management Office of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (HPSPPMO)

Raohe County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Leading Group (RCSPWPPLG for short,)

Raohe Dajiahe Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau(RDNRAB)

3.1.2 Duties and Responsibilities

Provincial Project Management Office of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (HPSPPMO)

This institution was established in Heilongjiang Provincial Forestry Department(HPFD),who conducted real estate losses survey by land acquisition & social- economic survey, discussed and worked out the land acquisition & resettlement policies with each project county, organized and coordinated preparation of the plan on how to arrange the resettlement and directed, determined and coordinated implementation methods of the resettlement plan according to the project schedule and coordinated and monitored the resettlement work and progress of various counties. In addition, it also organizes and conducts internal monitoring, selects external monitoring institution, coordinates and deploys external monitoring activities. Moreover, it examines the monitoring reports, prepares the progress report, timely submits it to the Heilongjiang Provincial Development and Reform Committee and coordinates and handles the conflicts and problems during the implementation process

Raohe County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Leading Group (Sub-project Management institution)

The leading group is directed by the in-charge head of the Raohe County,the members include key leaders of Raohe Forestry Bureau,Raohe Land Resource Bureau and Dajiahe NRB. The leading group is responsible for organizing and arranging declaration and implementation of sub-projects; coordinate

organizations concerned during the construction of sub-projects; approve resettlement policies; coordinate the conflicts during the resettlement; examine and supervise schedule and results of resettlement;

Raohe Dajiahe Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau(the implementation agency)

Establish Dajiahe Wetland Nature Reserve Resettlement Leading Group ;conduct practicality loss involved in requisition and demolition of wetland protection sub-project and socioeconomic survey; participate in compilation of RP; implement and execute RP; organize and carry out internal monitoring and coordinate external monitoring activities; prepare progress report and submit to BCSPWPPO; resolve the conflicts and issue encountered in the implementation of RP.

3.1.3 Staffing

See Table3-1 for resettlement institutions staffing involved in the project. The resettlement institutions involved in the project are well staffed and with high quality. The average number of regular staff is 5. Total number of staff will reach to 17. There are smooth information channels.

Table 3-1 Staffing of the Resettlement Institutions Involved in the Project

Resettlement Institutions	Regular Staffs (person)	Total working staff(person)	Qualification of staff	Note
HPSPPMO	2	12	Civil servants, graduates 12	
RCSPWPPLG	1	2	governmental officials, graduates 2	
RDNRAB	2	3	Direct General-Wang Shitong, Chai Wenzhi and Xu Yi(trained people)	
Total	5	17		

3.2 Conditions of the Existing Institutions

According to site visit and investigation, the current institutional arrangement, responsibilities and staffing of the Project are in line with resettlement plan, no changes observed.

3.3 Institutional Evaluation

The functions of the resettlement agencies, the tasks, responsibilities and staffing under the project are clearly specified. Various agencies are well equipped with telephone, fax machine, computer, vehicles and other equipments

In the process of converting farmland into wetlands, the resettlement agencies had arranged all the APs in priority and developed documents like the "Resettlement Plan", "Alternative Livelihood Plan", "Due Diligence Report", "Resettlement Information Handbook " and so on. In addition, the resettlement plan was fulfilled, some farmland to the south of the dyke was allocated to APs, which made the resettlement work progress as scheduled

4 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard

4.1 Original Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard

4.1.1 Original Resettlement Policies

The resettlement mainly follows the following laws and policies: Property Law of the People's Republic of China (2007), Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2004), Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves (1994), Regulations of Heilongjiang Province on Land Administration (2000), Regulations of Heilongjiang Province on wetland Protection (2003), Involuntary Resettlement (2006) of ADB OM Section F2/OP, Resettlement Manual (1998) of ADB as well as relevant stipulations of resettlement policies of ADB.

4.1.2 Original Compensation Standard

The 350 ha of farmland proposed to be converted is the unused state-owned land which is located to the north of Naolihe Dyke, the villagers' cultivation without the permission of. Dajiahe NRB is illegal, based on Dajiahe Nature Reserve Management Regulation, these land must be converted into wetlands. Although it was illegal, however, according to ADB's requirements, some compensation should be disbursed to APs, non-cash compensation was proposed, and got them informed one year before, their production input can not be suffered.

4.2 Current Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard

Through the field survey and investigation, the initially proposed approach of non-cash compensation to APs was adopted.

4.3 Evaluation of the Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard

Through verification and analysis, it is considered that relevant laws, regulations and policies

adopted by the resettlement work are valid documents. During the resettlement, relevant terms of the resettlement are publicized in the form of notice and interpretation. All APs did not have any action of questioning the laws, regulations and policies adopted. Through monitoring, it is considered that the resettlement laws and policy framework adopted by the resettlement work is appropriate.

5 Resettlement Schedule

5.1 Farmland Conversion to Wetlands

5.1.1 Implementation Progress

A total of 350ha farmlands located in the core area of Dajiahe Nature Reserve (NR) of Yaohe County will be converted into wetland in this project, which were reclaimed by nearby farmers with no permission at the beginning of this century. According to the Wetland Protection Ordinance, these farmlands shall be turned back to wetland in order to conserve pristine wetland landscape and restore its functions. Six blocks of farmlands to be converted are located in the core area of the NR between the north side of Raolihe Dam and RaoliRiver. Raolihe Nature Reserve Management Bureau (Raolihe NRB) issued the Notice on Quitting Farming in Dajiahe Provincial Nature Reserveto involved households (totally 6 HHs) in April 2007, requiring them to stop any relative activities after the harvest that year. Following the stoppage of farming, Raolihe NRB has taken necessary methods, together with strict monitoring, to restore above farmlands gradually since 2008. It is estimated that the wetland landscape will be fully recovered by 2010.

5.1.2 Implementation Progress

Through on-site investigation, the implementation progress of the project is basically the same as planned and no obvious change was observed.

5.1.3 Progress Evaluation

Up to May 2009, 350ha farmland in Dajiahe Wetlands Nature Reserve (Dajiahe NB) has been converted into wetland.

Since the implementation of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (SPWPP) was postponed for one year to commence in 2006, the resettlement schedule and progress can ensure the smooth

implementation of SPWPP and Roahe County subproject.

The current conditions of restoration area are shown in Figure 5-1.



Figure 5-1 Current Conditions of Restoration Area

5.2 Resettlement

5.2.1 Resettlement Process

Based on investigation, all the 350ha farmlands are nation-owned unused land north to Raolihe Dam, in which 327.73ha was abandoned land and 22.47ha was still in use in 2007. These farmlands were reclaimed by nearby villagers or forestry farm staffs with no permission, and Dajiahe NRB has formally issued the Stop Farming Orders in April 2007, hence the farmers have been prepared for the land calling in. The project has little influence on them.

Considering the farmers' behavior of reclaiming and farming on stated-owned wetlands without the NRB's permission was illegal and the reclamation costs have been recovered for a period of cultivation, these farmlands must be returned for free according to the Regulations on Management of Dajiahe

Nature Reserve. As per ADB policies, affected persons (APs) have been informed of the time to quit farming one year earlier to ensure their input would suffer no loss for that year.

Moreover, some in-use stated-owned lands located within the experimental area and buffering area of the NR will be preferably allocated to APs. There are 1000ha farmlands within the experimental area. A total of 337mu farmlands south to the dam were contracted to four affected households (HHs) based on the land proportion the affected farmers used to cultivate illegally in 2007. Land reallocation for APs is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Table of Land Reallocation for APs

No.	Town	Village	NAME	RACE	FAMILY MEMBERS	CULTIVATED OUT-DAM FARMLAND IN 2007(MU)	ADJUSTED LAND IN SOUTHERN DAM THIS TIME(MU)
1	DAJIAHE	HUALIN	SUN YI	HAN	3	53	53
2		YONGFA	SUN YICHEN	HAN	5	90	90
3	SHANLIXIANG	SHANHE	JIA QIANG	HAN	3	64	64
4		SHANLI	ZHU CHANGQING	HAN	3	130	130
Total						337	337

5.2.2 Strengthen trainings on affected groups and develop alternative livelihood

In order to minimize impact on affected groups and help them improve their ability to develop new skills, Dajiahe NRB provided following trainings in terms of expertise and production techniques for the APs. See Table 5-2 for details.

Table 5-2 Trainings for APs

Subject	Time	Location	Targeted People	CONTENTS
Relative Strategies, Laws and Rules of Wetlands	2008.10.30	NRB	APs	Wetlands Management , Knowledge on PRC RULES OF NATURE RESERVE , HEILONGJIANG RULES OF WETLAND NATURE RESERVE
Patrol and Management of Wetlands	2008.11.2	NRB Wetland	APs and targeted HHs	Regulations of Wetland Patrol , Management of Patrol Methods ,

				Emergency Treatment; On-site Practice
Effective Agriculture	2008.11.15	NRB	APs and Village Heads	Rice and soybean yield Technology; Pest Prevention; Introduce of New Products
Facilities for Agricultural Production	2008.11.16	NRB	APs and Village Heads	Cattle technical standards and management; Introduction of organic agricultural production
Fruit Production Management	2008.11.17	NRB	APs and Village Heads	Fruit tree grafting; Pest Prevention; Bagging and management technology; Storage and screening technology
Agriculture Training	2008.12 2009.1	Relative Communities	Villagers(including APs)	Feed Preparation; Breeder Management; Stocking and Captivity
Special Breeding Management 1	2008.12	Relative Communities	Villagers(including APs)	Usuries Raccoon 、 Fox breeding technology and Disease prevention, epidemic prevention knowledge
Aquaculture support	2009.2-4	Relative Communities and Farmers	Villagers(including APs)	Breeding(including special breeding)On-site technical guidance and problem-solving

Raohe County is remote and inconvenient in traffic, lack of industries. It has long been the goal and desire of local government and villagers to develop livestock breeding industry based on local natural resources. In consultation with APs, it is also agreed that new income sources shall be explored and appropriate livestock breeding and distinctive cultivation (such as Usuries raccoon and fox) shall be developed. Supported by productive breeding industry, farmers' income will not be greatly affected even if the agricultural yield is low. Compared to the average, those 6 affected HHs have relatively strong economic strength and have long been interested in breeding field, yet they are facing several constraints as well, including lack of skills and concerns about insufficient services and supports. After discussion, the NRB believes that breeding field for cattle and sheep can be set up within the experimental area (which is also a measure taken by NRB and County Government to control illegal grazing) to help these farmers develop breeding industry. Meanwhile, in terms of technical issues, the NRB has organized senior experts from county animal husbandry bureau and Agricultural Commission

to hold seminars in breeding skills, covering ordinary breeding of cattle and sheep and distinctive breeding of raccoon and fox. The NRB can also organize professionals to provide hand-to-hand guidance.

Besides, Zhu Changqing, Zhao Qingliang, Jia Qiang and Yue Jiquan (first two persons are Forestry Station staffs with stable income) have signed Wetland Management and Protection Agreement with the NRB to gain extra fixed income. The NRB has arranged trainings and practices in terms of wetland protection laws and regulations as well as patrolling rules for them (and some other persons) to get familiar with the job as soon as possible.

The NRB needs to employ several fire safety officers and patrollers for wetland management. The affected HHs mainly live near to the Nature Reserve and are rather comprehended to the nature resources and communities surrounding, so after specific trainings, they could become competent wetland patrollers and fire safety officers. They could be hired permanently or temporarily in future construction and tourism development. The NRB shall provide employment information to them as well.

5.3 Alternative Livelihood

5.3.1 Definition of Groups committed to Alternative Livelihood

A total of 5253mu (350ha) farmlands will be converted into wetland in Dajiahe County Dajiahe Wetland Restoration Project, which were reclaimed by nearby farmers with no permission at the beginning of this century. According to the Wetland Protection Ordinance, these farmlands shall be turned back to wetland in order to conserve pristine wetland landscape and restore its functions. Six HHs with 20 members in 6 nearby communities benefited from the 350ha farmlands. Details are shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 Summary of APs in Wetland Restoration

Plot No.	Town	Village	Name	Race	Family Members	In-use Reclaimed Land in 2007 (no license)	Farmland to be converted (mu)		
							Total	In-use reclaimed land in 2007	Reclaimed Land in-use in 2006 yet abandoned in 2007
6	Dajiahe	Hualin	Sun Yi	Han	3	53	553	53	500
5		Yongfa	Sun Yichen	Han	5	90	1217	90	1127
4		Dajiahe	Zhao Qingliang	Han	3	0	204	0	204
3	Shanli	Shanhe	Jia Qiang	Han	3	64	134	64	70
2		Xinli	Yue Jiquan	Han	3	0	1965	0	1965
1		Shanli	Zhu Changqing	Han	3	130	1180	130	1050
Total					20	337	5253	337	4916

5.3.2 Original and Current Livelihood

HHs involved in the project are basically small and have 3 members averagely. They are living under lower pressure and are relatively rich comparing to local average. The per capita farmland (including licensed, outsourced and self-reclaimed lands) is relatively large. Specific situations are given in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Summary of APs in Wetland Restoration

Plot No	Town	Village	Name	Race	Family Members	SELF-CONTRACTED LAND IN 2007(MU, LICENSED)		2007 CONTRACTED/OTHER VILLAGERS WHO RENTED LANDS/COLLECTIVE LANDS/NATION-OWNED LANDS (MU, LICENSED)				
						PADDY	DRYLAND	COLLECTIVE LANDS		FOLK FORESTRY LAND(DRYLAND)	SENGONG NATION-OWNED LAND(DRYLAND)	OTHER CONTRACTED LAND(DRYLAND)
								PAD DY	DR YLAND			
6	DAJIAHE	HUALIN	SUN YI	HAN	3	27	0	83	90	0	0	0
5		YONGFA	SUN YICHEN	HAN	5	100	0	0	105	25	0	0
4		DAJIAHE	ZHAO QINGLIANG	HAN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	SHANLI	SHANHE	JIA QIANG	HAN	3	0	22.5	0	140	50	40	0
2		XINLI	YUE JIQUAN	HAN	3	0	24	0	0	0	136	1000
1		SHANLI	ZHU CHAN	HAN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	N G		GQING									
TOTAL				20	127	46.5	83	335	75	176	1000	

There are 6 families of villagers affected, among which 2 of them live in the village while the householders are staffs of County Forestry Station and have stable incomes. Attitudes of those 2 families are mainly to remain the present farmland but the problem is that they are lack of labors to enhance the production; the rest 4 families are interested and have desire for improving the abilities to planting and breeding. Options of Alternative Livelihood Program are shown in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5 Alternative Livelihood Programs and Basic Information

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	NO.OF FAMILIES AND NAMES	PERSON-IN-CHARGE	EXPECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS
Adjust farmlands and proceed large field production	5,Jia Qiang,Zhu Changqing,Yue Jiquan, Sun Yichen, Sun Yi	Dajiahe Nature Reserve Management Bureau	Increase in Income
Sign labor contracts with Nature Reserve	4,JiaQiang, Zhu Changqing, Zhao Qingliang, Yue Jiquan	Dajiahe Nature Reserve Management Bureau	Increase in income , Raise in protection Awareness , significant social effects
Facility agriculture and trainings and supports of breeding	4,Jia Qiang,Yue Jiquan,Sun Yichen,Sun Yi	Dajiahe Nature Reserve Management Bureau	Change of traditional agriculture, huge potential development

5.3.4 Implementation Process of Alternative livelihood

1. Land Re-adjustment (Village and NR)

Some in-use stated-owned lands located within the experimental area and buffering area of the NR will be preferably allocated to APs. There are 1000ha farmlands within the experimental area.

2. Training on APs

In order to minimize impact on affected groups and help them improve their ability to develop new skills, Dajiahe NRB provided following trainings in terms of expertise and production techniques for the APs. See Table 5-6 for details.

Table 5-6 Trainings for APs

Subject	Time	Location	Targeted People	CONTENTS
Relative Strategies, Laws and Rules of Wetlands	2008.10.30	NRB	APs	Wetlands Management , Knowledge on PRC RULES OF NATURE RESERVE , HEILONGJIANG RULES OF WETLAND NATURE RESERVE
Patrol and Management of Wetlands	2008.11.2	NRB Wetland	APs and targeted HHs	Regulations of Wetland Patrol,Management of Patrol Methods,Emergency Treatment; On-site Practice
Effective Agriculture	2008.11.15	NRB	APs and Village Heads	Rice and soybean yield Technology; Pest Prevention; Introduce of New Products
Facilities for Agricultural Production	2008.11.16	NRB	APs and Village Heads	Cattle technical standards and management; Introduction of organic agricultural production
Fruit Production Management	2008.11.17	NRB	APs and Village Heads	Fruit tree grafting; Pest Prevention; Bagging and management technology; Storage and screening technology
Agriculture Training	2008.12 2009.1	Relative Communities	Villagers(including APs)	Feed Preparation; Breeder Management; Stocking and Captivity
Special Breeding Management 1	2008.12	Relative Communities	Villagers(including APs)	Usuries Raccoon , Fox breeding technology and Disease prevention, epidemic prevention knowledge
Aquaculture support	2009.2-4	Relative Communities and Farmers	Villagers(including APs)	Breeding (including special breeding) On-site technical guidance and problem-solving

Raohe County is remote and inconvenient in traffic, lack of industries. It has long been the goal and desire of local government and villagers to develop livestock breeding industry based on local natural resources.

In consultation with APs, it is also agreed that new income sources shall be explored, utilization of resources shall be optimized and appropriate livestock breeding and distinctive cultivation (such as

Usuries raccoon and fox) shall be developed. Supported by productive breeding industry, farmers' income will not be greatly affected even if the agricultural yield is low. Compared to the average, those 6 affected HHs have relatively strong economic strength and have long been interested in breeding field, yet they are facing several constraints as well, including lack of skills and concerns about insufficient services and supports. After discussion, the NRB believes that breeding field for cattle and sheep can be set up within the experimental area (which is also a measure taken by NRB and County Government to control illegal grazing) to help these farmers develop breeding industry. Meanwhile, in terms of technical issues, the NRB has organized senior experts from county animal husbandry bureau and Agricultural Commission to hold seminars in breeding skills, covering ordinary breeding of cattle and sheep and distinctive breeding of raccoon and fox. The NRB can also organize professionals to provide hand-to-hand guidance. Through technical training and economic input, the income structure of above households will be optimized greatly and the revenue will be increased significantly in 1-2 years.

Besides, Zhu Changqing, Zhao Qingliang, Jia Qiang and Yue Jiquan (first two persons are Forestry Station staffs with stable income) have signed Wetland Management and Protection Agreement with the NRB to gain extra fixed income. They are also willing to receive trainings on livestock breeding with other APs. The NRB has arranged trainings and practices in terms of wetland protection laws and regulations as well as patrolling rules for them (and some other persons) to get familiar with the job as soon as possible. And the NRB has signed permanent employment agreement for wetland management and protection with these four persons.

3. Employment Support for APs

The NRB needs to employ several fire safety officer and patrollers for wetland management. The affected HHs mainly live near to the Nature Reserve and are rather comprehended to the nature resources and communities surrounding, so after specific trainings, they could become competent wetland patrollers and fire safety officers. They could be hired permanently or temporarily in future

construction and tourism development. The NRB shall provide employment information to them as well.

6 Funding and Use

6.1 Funding

The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement of Raohe Wetland Protection Project is RMB 0.3 million, which has been financed by Raohe County Nature Reserve Management Bureau.

6.2 Fund Use

Farmlands involved in this project are returned for free. The cost of land acquisition and resettlement is used for resettlement survey and RP preparation, monitoring and assessment, administration, trainings and reserves.

7 Livelihood Rehabilitation

7.1 Change of the Income and Expenditure

The wetland restoration started from 2008. The incomes and expenditures of six affected HHs before and after land acquisition are compared in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Comparison of Incomes and Expenditures of Affected HHs Before and After Land

Acquisition (Summarized)

Item		Before land acquisition (2003)	Per HH before land acquisition	Structure	After land acquisition (2008)	Per HH After land acquisition	Structure	Increase Rate
Income	Laboring and avocation			0.00%			0.00%	
	Ago/forest/livestock/fishery products	282000	47000	84.18%	285500	47583	77.48%	
	Net revenue on avocation and economic planting			0.00%	0		0.00%	
	Others (salary)	53000	8833	15.82%	68000	11333	18.45%	
	Tractor lease			0.00%	15000		4.07%	
	Annual Income	335000	55833	100.00%	368500	61417	100.00%	10.00%
Expenditure	Food (grain, vegetables, fruits, meat, birds, eggs, etc)	14200	2367	13.34%	14770	2462	13.36%	4.01%
	Water tariffs	1390	232	1.31%	1400	233	1.27%	0.72%
	Electricity	1620	270	1.52%	1660	277	1.50%	2.47%
	Clothes, shoes and hats	9900	1650	9.30%	10635	1773	9.62%	7.42%
	Transportation (public vehicles)	1610	268	1.51%	1631	272	1.48%	1.30%
	Communications (phone, cells)	2390	398	2.25%	2510	418	2.27%	5.02%
	Studies (books, notes, pens and traffic costs)	6300	1050	5.92%	6491	1082	5.87%	3.03%
	Medical care/medicine (paid by themselves)	5040	840	4.73%	5211	869	4.71%	3.39%
	Agricultural equipments, repairs/spare parts/diesel for equipments	9450	1575	8.88%	9812	1635	8.88%	3.83%
	Seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, fodder	38900	6483	36.54%	39756	6626	35.96%	2.20%
	Taxation (including various tariffs)		0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	
Cosmetics, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), dinners	7650	1275	7.19%	8100	1350	7.33%	5.88%	
Gifts (birthday, marriage, funeral)	8000	1333	7.52%	8400	1400	7.60%	5.00%	

Item		Before land acquisition (2003)	Per HH before land acquisition	Structure	After land acquisition (2008)	Per HH After land acquisition	Structure	Increase Rate
	Others		0	0.00%	174	29	0.16%	-
	Annual expenditure	106450	17742	100.00%	110550	18425	100.00%	3.85%
Surplus	Annual income-annual expenditure	228550	38092		257950	42992		12.86%

Based on above data, we can see that the total annual consumptive expenditures was RMB 106,450 (RMB 17,742 per household) before land acquisition (2007), and the figure is RMB 110,550 (RMB 18,425 per household) after land acquisition (2008). Among which, the productive consumption spent on seed, chemical fertilizer, pesticides, fuel and equipment maintenance takes the largest portion, which were 45.42% and 44.84% respectively before and after land acquisition. Spending on foods takes the second place, which was 13.34% before land acquisition and 13.36% after that. Other expenditures took up 41.24% and 44.80% before and after.

Detailed analyzing procedures and results are listed in Table 7-2 and 7-3.

Table 7-2 Living and Production Expenditure Summary of Affected Households before and after land Acquisition

Item		Expenditure before land acquisition	Proportion	Expenditure before land acquisition	Proportion
Annual Expenditures	Food (rice, vegetables, fruit, meat, bird, egg)	14200	13.34%	14770	13.36%
	Water	1390	1.31%	1400	1.27%
	Electricity	1620	1.52%	1660	1.50%
	Clothes, shoes	9900	9.30%	10635	9.62%
	Transportation (public vehicles)	1610	1.51%	1631	1.48%
	Communications (phone, cell phone)	2390	2.25%	2510	2.27%
	Study (including books, pens and other fees)	6300	5.92%	6491	5.87%
	Medical/Medicine (paid by themselves)	5040	4.73%	5211	4.71%
	Agricultural machines, equipment, maint	9450	8.88%	9812	8.88%
	Seeds, chemicals, etc	38900	36.54%	39756	35.96%
	Different revenues(including different charges)		0.00%	0	0.00%

Item		Expenditure before land acquisition	Proportion	Expenditure before land acquisition	Proportion
	Costumes, beauty, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), restaurants	7650	7.19%	8100	7.33%
	Gifts (birth, marriage, death, etc)	8000	7.52%	8400	7.60%
	Others		0.00%	174	0.16%
	Total expenditures	106450	100.00%	110550	100.00%

Table7-3 Summary on Living and Production Expenditure Increase Rate of Affected Households before and after land Acquisition

Item		Expenditure before land acquisition	Expenditure before land acquisition	Increase Rate (%)
Annual Expenditures	Food (rice, vegetables, fruit, meat, bird, egg)	14200	14770	4.01%
	Water	1390	1400	0.72%
	Electricity	1620	1660	2.47%
	Clothes,shoes	9900	10635	7.42%
	Transportation (public vehicles)	1610	1631	1.30%
	Communications (phone, cell phone)	2390	2510	5.02%
	Study (including books, pens and other fees)	6300	6491	3.03%
	Medical/Medicine (paid by themselves)	5040	5211	3.39%
	Agricultural machines, equipment, maint	9450	9812	3.83%
	Seeds, chemicals, etc	38900	39756	2.20%
	Different revenues(including different charges)			
	Costumes, beauty, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), restaurants	7650	8100	5.88%
	Gifts (birth, marriage, death, etc)	8000	8400	5.00%
	Others		174	-
Total expenditures	106450	110550	3.85%	
Balance	Annual income-annual expenditure	228550	257950	12.86%

7.2 General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure

Through sorting out the income and expenditure data, we can see that the net income before land

acquisition is 228550 yuan(household averages 38092yuan), the net income after land acquisition is 257950 yuan(household averages 42922yuan),the total income increased 10%, consumptive expenditure increased by 3.85%, net income increased by 12.86%, the details can be seen in Table 7-4. From the analysis, through the government support and the effective alternative livelihood , the income of the APs has been largely increased.

Table 7-4 Table on General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure of the affected household before and after land acquisition

Item	Description	Before Land acquisition (yuan)	Household average (yuan)	After Land acquisition (yuan)	Household average (yuan)	Increase rate (%)
1	Total annual income	335000	55833	368500	61417	10.00%
2	Total Annual Expenditure	106450	17742	110550	18425	3.85%
3	Net income	228550	38092	257950	42992	12.86%

8 Consultation, Participation and Complaint and Appeal

8.1 Participation and Consultation

The resettlement agency had developed the resettlement plan, which effectively reduces dissatisfaction and dispute and help to realize the objective of appropriately rehabilitating the resettlers. The project paid high attention on the participation and consultation of the resettlers during the policy preparation, plan designing and implementation stages and widely collected the opinions from the resettlers.

While doing feasibility study in the project preparation stage, Raohe County PMO, the resettlement rehabilitation leading group of Dajiahe Nature Reserve have consulted the suggestions and opinions from different county governments and representatives of the affected households on wetlands protection, conversion of farmland to wetlands as well as resettlement rehabilitation; in addition, a notice was formally issued in April 2007.

8.2 Complaint and Appeal

The project always pays an attention to the APs participation throughout the development and implementation of RP, an open and transparent procedure for complaint and appeal was established to avoid the occurrence of major grievances. In addition, the complaint and appeal channel and procedures were clearly clarified; The APs will be informed about the above complaint and appeal procedure through holding meetings or other approaches to understand that they have the rights of complaint and appeal.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

Through a series of surveys and data analysis, the following monitoring conclusion is reached:

(1) The functions of the resettlement agencies and their tasks, responsibilities and staffing under the project are clearly specified; Various agencies are well equipped with telephone, fax machine, computer, vehicles and other equipments.

In the process of converting farmland into wetlands, the resettlement agencies had rehabilitated all the APs in priority and Due Diligence Report. All the resettlement work progress as scheduled.

(2) Through verification and analysis, it is considered that relevant laws, regulations and policies adopted by the resettlement work are valid documents, no APs had any action of questioning the laws, regulations and policies adopted. Through monitoring, it is considered that the resettlement policy framework adopted by the resettlement work is appropriate.

(3) The resettlement implementation progress was carried out according to the *Resettlement plan*. During the implementation, the living condition of all APs had been greatly improved and stable income was obtained. Many occupational skill trainings were provided to all APs, their capacity had been strengthened, which is in compliance with the schedule in resettlement plan

(4) The budget for the resettlement rehabilitation is 0.3 million yuan, which had been completely used resettlement rehabilitation and alternative livelihood, the use of funds is appropriate and be in compliance with resettlement rehabilitation requirements.

(5) Implementation of the livelihood plan brought all APs stable income. Through analysis, we can see that the income, expenditure and saving of all APs are increasing, especially their

income and saving. The living standard of all APs is greatly improved, compared with that before the resettlement, so the alternative livelihood plan is feasible

(6) Various resettlement agencies have established perfect complain and appeal, public participation and consultation mechanism. All APs are taking an active role in the consultation and participation of the overall resettlement work. So far, no complain and appeal has occurred.

9.2 Recommendations

In consideration of the facts that the work of converting farmland to wetland in Dajiahe Nature Reserve has been totally completed, the compensation funds is paid as planned and the APs have been appropriately rehabilitated and their livelihood has been greatly improved. It is recommended that during the follow-up implementation, further improve institutional building and keep the filing well, strictly comply with ADB's requirements on wetlands restoration and well conduct the external monitoring.