



## Social Monitoring Report

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Project Number: 35289  
July 2010

### PRC: Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project

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

#### Qixinghe Nature Reserve No.1

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Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection  
Project loaned from ADB

External Monitoring & Evaluation Report on  
Resettlement and Alternative Livelihood of Qixinghe  
Wetlands Nature Reserve in Baoqing County of  
Heilongjiang Province  
( NO.1)

**Heilongjiang Provincial Engineering Consultation  
Appraisal Center**

**June 2009**

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# Table of Contents

<b>1 Project Background .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Monitoring Schedule, Process, Contents and Methods .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Monitoring Schedule.....	2
2.2 Monitoring Process.....	2
2.3 Monitoring Activities.....	2
2.4 Monitoring Methods.....	3
<b>3 Resettlement Implementation Agency.....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Conditions of the Original Institution .....	5
3.2 Conditions of the Existing Institutions.....	9
3.3 Institutional Evaluation .....	9
<b>4 Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard .....</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1 Original Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard .....	10
4.2 Current Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard.....	11
4.3 Evaluation of the Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard .....	12
<b>5 Resettlement Schedule.....</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1 Farmland Conversion to Wetlands.....	14
<b>6 Funding Source and Use .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>7 Livelihood Restoration .....</b>	<b>26</b>
7.1 Livelihood Restoration for Villagers .....	26
7.2 Livelihood Restoration of APs.....	35
<b>8 Consultation, Participation and Complaint and Appeal .....</b>	<b>4</b>
8.1 Participation and Consultation .....	4
8.2 Complaint and Appeal.....	4
<b>9 Conclusions and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>5</b>
9.1 Conclusions .....	5
9.2 Recommendations.....	6

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## 1 Project Background

Based on the framework of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project, Baoqing 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 Baoqing County includes fast growing and high yield forests as well as water resource management projects. The Main activities of nature reserve management include: the scientific protection and management of wetlands, wetland restoration demonstration and wildlife species recovery. The target area of this subcomponent is located in Qixinghe Nature Reserve of Baoqing County, regarding wetland restoration, 6000mu of farmland needs to be converted. The main activities of the alternative livelihood project are: non-timber forest product, sustainable use of wetlands and ecotourism, the former is proposed to develop black bees, the latter is proposed to be mainly carried out in the nature reserve and its surrounded areas. Capacity building activities will be focused on Qixinghe Nature Reserve, including incorporate wetlands protection into schools' curriculum, propaganda and education, scientific research and wetlands management training

The project is located in the territory of Baoqing 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 mobilized in 2005 and will complete in 2010.

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## **2 Monitoring Schedule, Process, Contents and Methods**

### **2.1 Monitoring Schedule**

Under the entrustment of PMO 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 Qixinghe Wetlands Nature reserve since April 25, 2009.

### **2.2 Monitoring Process**

From April 25-May 6,2009, Collection of basic materials and preparation for the monitoring (design questionnaire, develop work plan and gather relevant policies);

Field survey was conducted in Qixinghe NR wetlands restoration sites for data collection on May 7, 2009,

On May 8, 2009, a panel discussion with all affected people(AP) and separate interviews with some of APs were carried out, 34 people presented the discussion (including 3 people interviewed by phone) and the meeting was held in Qixinghe Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau.

From May9-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;

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- 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;
  - Investigate the resettlement progress and compare it with the proposed schedule specified in the RPs to analyze and evaluate the appropriateness;
  - 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.
  - 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 30%. Among which, in panel discussion, introduction of resettlement affected by farmland-wetlands restoration was reported by Qixinghe

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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.

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### **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)

Baoqing County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Leading Group  
(BCSPWPPLG for short,)

Baoqing County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (BCSPWPPO)

Baoqing Qixinghe Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau(BQNRAB)

Baoqing County Forestry Bureau(BCFB)

Baoqing County Land Administration Bureau( BCLAB)

Qixinghe Township Government(QTSG)

Qixinghe Village Committee(QTG)

Heilongjiang Provincial Forestry Design and Research Institute ( HPFSDRI )

##### **3.1.2 Duties and Responsibilities**

Provincial Project Management Office (the PMO):

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



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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.

Baoqing Leading Group of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (Sub-project Leading group)

Organize and arrange 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.

Baoqing County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project(Sub-project Management institution) :

Establish resettlement office; determine and coordinate the implementation of resettlement plan according to schedule of project construction; allocate resettlement funds to management bureau and supervise the utilization of funds; direct, coordinate and supervise the progress of RP; organize and carry out internal monitoring and coordinate external monitoring activities;review monitoring reports; prepare progress report and submit to HPSPPMO; coordinate to resolve the conflicts and issue encountered in the implementation of RP.

Qixinghe Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau (the implementation agency)

Establish Qixinghe Wetland Nature Reserve Resettlement Leading Group ;conduct practicality loss involved in requisition and demolition of wetland protection sub-project

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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

Baoqing Forestry Bureau(the implementation agency) :

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.

Baoqing Land Administration Bureau(Management and Supervision Organization) :

Carry out national related policies and regulations for requisition of project; participate in examining compensation rate for land acquisition and attachments; deal with approval procedures for land requisition; participate in socioeconomic survey; participate in compiling and examining resettlement action plan; issue land usage planning permission and land usage construction permission; issue Land Acquisition Notice Resettlement Plan of Baoqing County Direct, coordinate and supervise land acquisition and resettlement; assist to coordinate and resolve issues raised for resettlement in the process of land acquisition and transfer.

Qixinghe Township Government :

Participate in socioeconomic survey; participate in compiling resettlement action plan and scheme; supervise and examine resettlement and income restoration activities at village level; be responsible for reporting advices and suggestions of displaced persons to superior departments.

Qixinghe Village Committee

Participate in socioeconomic survey and compilation of resettlement scheme

Participate in compiling resettlement action plan; organize public consultation, and propagandize the policies of land acquisition and demolition; be responsible for readjustment and redistribution of remained land after requisition; organize displaced persons to carry out production and income restoration after land acquisition; be responsible for reporting advices and suggestions of displaced persons to superior departments ; provide help to the household with difficulty.

Heilongjiang Provincial Forestry Design and Research Institute (survey and design institution)

Reduce project effects through optimization of design; identify scale of land acquisition and demolition; assist to compile RP; supply consultation on data survey and handling.

### 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 24. Total number of staff will reach to 65. 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	
BCSPWPPLG	1	6	governmental officials, graduates 6	
BCSPWPPO	2	8	Technician of wetland and forestry, graduates 8	
BQNRAB	6	9	Civil servants, graduates4, trained people 5	
BCFB	2	4	Civil servants, graduates4,	
BCLAB	2	4	Civil servants, graduates4,	

Resettlement Institutions	Regular Staffs ( person )	Total working staff ( person )	Qualification of staff	Note
QTSG	1	4	County cadres 4	
QTG	2	6	Village cadres 6	
HPFSDRI	6	12	Technician, graduates12	
Total	24	65		

### 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 compensation funds was disbursed to APs and the construction of ecotourism park was completed, which made the resettlement work progress as scheduled.

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## **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

In order to accurately calculate the future losses by farmland conversion into wetlands, the project calculates the future opportunity cost of land by using the net present value of the total land of Baoqing County so as to finally determine the land compensation standard.

After calculation, for the farmland to be converted in the core zone, we carried out the "land investment and output analysis " according to the land and weather conditions, in addition, we also "analyzed the land opportunity cost " for the farmland to be converted. Hence, we determined the compensation standard of the farmland to be converted, that is, 2500 yuan/mu.

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## **4.2 Current Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard**

As planned, in March 2005, Qixinghe National Nature Reserve Management Bureau (Qixinghe NRB) signed the farmland-wetland restoration agreement with Qixinghe Village Committee. It is stated in the agreement that the area of farmland to be converted is 57.8ha (867 mu), and initial compensation is 14,000 RMB/ha (933.33 RMB/mu). It is also stipulated in the agreement that the shortage in compensation shall be dealt with in compliance with national farmland-wetland restoration policy when it's in place in the future or by mutual negotiation.

In late 2005, knowing Qixinghe NRB was planning to build a highway from Minzhu Road to NRB, Qixinghe Village Committee (Qixinghe VC) then submitted an oral request that this highway shall connect Qixinghe Village also, and the additional costs increased by doing so can offset the wetland restoration compensation.

Hence in December 2005, Qixinghe NRB submit a formal application to Baoqing County Transportation Bureau (Baoqing TB), saying: "In order to ensure a successful implementation of the key project, a good starting of Phase I works, a rapid development of Qixinghe Village' s economy, an accelerated speed of new countryside construction, and an improved living condition, it is suggested that the original route of propose highway (from Transportation Management Station to NRB) shall be changed to pass through Qixinghe Village, the width of pavement shall be doubled, and an east-west main road (white pavement) shall be added. Additional costs will be covered by Qixinghe NRB."

By receiving the above report, Baoqing TB reported this request to Baoqing County Government (BCG) immediately, and replied in December 2005 an agreement that the

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proposed highway can go through Qixinghe Village whilst additional costs shall be covered by Qixinghe NRB.

In October 2007, the works completed successfully. Qixinghe NRB signed an supplementary agreement with Qixinghe Village Committee, stating that the costs of building 3.8km white pavement and 12km sandstone pavement paid by Qixinghe NRB for Qixinghe Village will be taken as compensation for farmland-wetland restoration.

As estimated using prices for local materials, the width of sandstone pavement is 3m, excavation volume is about 3,000m<sup>3</sup> per km, the area of natural gravel placed is 4000m<sup>2</sup> with 15cm thickness (or 4000m<sup>2</sup> hand-placed rubble with 20cm thickness), the area of clay-bound macadam is 3500m<sup>2</sup> with 10cm thickness (or 3500m<sup>2</sup> graded gravel with 10cm thickness, hence the unit cost is about RMB 100,000 per km, the total cost for 12km sandstone pavement is around RMB 1.2 million. And the unit cost for the 3.5m wide white pavement is 350,000RMB/km, and the total cost for the 3.8km white pavement is around RMB 1.33 million. The cost for the above two investments has far exceeded the shortage in compensation (RMB 1.35million).

As above, the compensation standard for Qixinghe Nature Reserve farmland-wetland restoration has reached, and exceeded original 2500 RMB/mu.

### **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.

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Through monitoring, it is considered that the resettlement laws and policy framework adopted by the resettlement work is appropriate.

The basic indicators selected in the resettlement are accurate, the calculating methods are correct and the result is reasonable. The compensation standard determined accordingly is accepted by relevant departments and all the people affected



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## **5 Resettlement Schedule**

### **5.1 Farmland Conversion to Wetlands**

#### 5.1.1 Proposed Progress

This project involved conversion of 6000mu farmland to wetlands in the core and buffer zone of Qixinghe Nature Reserve, among which 5133mu is inside of the NR, 867mu belongs to Qixinghe Village, these land was cultivated by Qixinghe Villagers and the original reeds company(now is Qixinghe NNR) in 1980s and 1990s. After the confirmation by Baoqing County Land Resource Department, the 867 mu of land has no land certificate, however, the 5133 mu of farmland inside Qixinghe NR is state-owned land, hence, Qixinghe NR has the land ownership of these lands. Based on wetlands protection regulation, these farmlands should be restored to wetlands to recover the wetlands function.

#### 5.1.2 Implementation Progress

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

#### 5.1.3 Progress Evaluation

As the end of May 2009, Qixinghe Wetlands Nature reserve has completed the task of converting 6000mu farmlands to wetlands.

Since the whole Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project was postponed for one year, that is to say, it commenced in 2006. As a result, the resettlement schedule and progress under the project can ensure the smooth progress of the whole Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project and the sub-project of Baoqing County.

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Figure 5-1 Current Condition of Farmland-wetlands Restoration



**Figure 5-1** The current condition of farmland-wetlands restoration

#### 5.2 5.2.1 Resettlement Progress

A total of 6,000mu farmland will be restored to wetland, affecting one village (that is, Qixinghe Village of Qixinghe Town) and one state-owned agency (Qixinghe NRB). A total of 59 persons will be affected, including 4 rural households (HH) with 15 members, and 44 staffs of the state-owned agency.

##### A. Qixinghe Village Resettlement Process

Among the farmland to be restored, 867mu belongs to Qixinghe Village, affecting 4 HHs with 15 persons. The farmland to be restored is reclaimed land contracted by Village Committee on a yearly basis. Those 4 affected HHs also own additional subsistence land allocated by the Village. For those contractual land located in the core area of

wetland, subject to lower temperature, occasional early frost and less accumulated temperature, the yield of growing crops is low and the benefits for farmers working in the core area are unsatisfactory.

In March 2005, Qixinghe NRB signed the farmland-wetland restoration agreement with Qixinghe Village Committee. It is stated in the agreement that the area of farmland to be converted is 57.8ha (867 mu), and initial compensation is 14,000 RMB/ha (933.33 RMB/mu), a total of RMB 810,000 has been paid in full. The shortage of compensation will be made in the form of infrastructure construction. In addition, Qixinghe VC also helped villagers obtain farmland of equal area. Meanwhile, Qixinghe NRB has promised to nearby rural communities including Qixinghe Village that during the implementation of the Project, it would, through project coordination, provide technical trainings in agricultural production to interested villagers and try to implement actual development projects.

#### B. Qixinghe NRB Resettlement Process

A total of 5,133mu farmland will be restored. These farmlands are managed by Qixinghe NRB and farmed by persons arranged by the production department of Qixinghe NRB, and all the revenues are submitted to the bureau, hence the affected persons (APs) of this project are all the staffs of Qixinghe NRB who were registered before 2004 when the restoration started, a total of 44 persons. Details are listed in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1 General Information of the Affected Staffs ( 2004 )**

No	Name	Gender	Nation	Date of Birth	Work started	Technical	Professional	Title
1	Song Yubo	Male	Han	Jan 1959	Mar1976		Deputy Director	
2	Hu Guishan	Male	Han	Jul 1962	Jan 1982		Section chief	HR C
3	Yang Biachen	Male	Han	Oct 1959	Mar1978.		Vice SC	HR C

No	Name	Gender	Nationality	Date of Birth	Work started	Technical	Professional	Title
4	Wu Zhibo	Male	Han	Jan 1970	Sep1985.		Vice SC	HR
5	Xie Zhisheng	Male	Han	Jul1951	Dec 1970.		Vice SC	HR
6	Ji Chunzhang	Male	Han	Aug 1952	Mar1970.		Vice SC	HR
7	Yang Rongle	Male	Han	May 1954	May 1973		Vice SC	HR
8	Yu Feng	Male	Han	Aug 1968	Oct1982.		OP	
9	Zhang Wanhui	Male	Han	Apr1963	Nov 1982	IT	OP	
10	Ji Chunyu	Male	Han	Aug 1952	Jan 1980	IT	OP	
11	Li Hongzhuo	Male	Han	Feb 1971	Apri1985	IT	OP	
12	Zhang Wanping	Male	Han	Jan 1965	Jan1984.		OP	
13	Zhang Liang	Male	Han	Apr 1959	Nov 1980		OP	
14	Li Yingjun	Male	Han	Sep 1962	Dec 1984		OP	
15	Ji Chunbo	Male	Han	Jun1968	Oct1983		OP	
16	Yu Rong	Male	Han	June1951	June1974		OP	
17	Lin Lehong	Male	Han	Jan 1953	Oct1978.		OP	
18	Wang Guoqing	Male	Han	Oct 1959	Oct 1980		OP	
19	Wang Guoqiang	Male	Han	Feb 1971	June1986		OP	
20	Xu Xinghua	Male	Han	Oct 1968	Nov1981.		OP	
21	Gao Guyou	Male	Han	Oct 1953	Dec1970.		OP	
22	Zhang Jiwen	Male	Han	Apr 1953	Dec 1972.		OP	
23	Liu Mengjiao	Male	Han	Sep 1954	Oct1980.		OP	
24	Pu Yongan	Male	Han	May 1966	Oct1983.		OP	
25	Sun Yunzheng	Male	Han	Aug 1951	Aug1978.		CW	
26	Su Yucai	Male	Han	June1958	Mar1976.		CW	
27	Song Changyou	Male	Han	Dec 1957	Dec1978.		CW	
28	Song Changjun	Male	Han	Sep 1956	Feb 1976.		CW	
29	Song Changhai	Male	Han	June 1951	Jan 1981		CW	
30	Meng Qingjun	Male	Han	Jul 1968	Jul1982.		CW	
31	Jin Fu	Male	Han	Mar1948	Apri1978		CW	
32	Li Yingjun	Male	Han	Sep 1962	Dec1984.		CW	
33	Deng Zhongshan	Male	Han	Sep 1959	Nov1978.		CW	
34	Wang Quan	Male	Han	Aug 1953	Oct1978.		CW	
35	Zhang Qingfa	Male	Han	Apri1956	Oct1976.		CW	
36	Li Meijiang	Male	Han	Apri1964	Oct1978		CW	
37	Li Chengfang	Male	Han	Aug 1957	Nov1978		CW	
38	Tan Fujia	Male	Han	Dec 1955	Oct1978.		CW	
39	Jiang Yueyou	Male	Han	Dec 1948	Mar1965		CW	
40	Sun Guifeng	Male	Han	Dec 1962	Oct1983		CW	
41	Song Bo	Male	Han	Apri1981	Dec1999.		CW	

No.	Name	Gender	Nationality	Date of Birth	Work started	Technical	Professional	Title
42	Wu Bing	Male	Han	Dec 1975	Dec1989		CW	
43	Li Huaixin	Male	Han	Aug 1953	Oct1972		CW	
44	Liu Yusen	Male	Han	Oct 1954	Dec1972		CW	

Note: CW=common worker;HRC=human relation coordinator;OP=office personnel;SC=section chief; IT=intermediate title

After the restoration, Qixinghe NRB provided partial land compensation to these staffs to help them develop alternative livelihood. These staffs did not lose their jobs due to this project and their income has not been affected.

#### 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 and thoughts in an environment-friendly way, and to provide basis and safeguarding for sustainable wetland protection, Qixinghe NRB implemented following capability building measures for these staffs:

Providing production-related technical trainings for bureau staffs and family members (150 persons), covering livestock raising, planting structure optimization, greenhouse vegetable production and poultry cultivation;

Providing management-related technical trainings for bureau staffs and family members (200 persons), covering agricultural products marketing, eco-tourism development and management, non-agricultural industries technical training and working outside;

Providing trainings and continuous technical guidance covering project management, community working method and community co-management for technical elites of the bureau (100 persons);

Arranging study tours for 30 persons of Qixinghe Village (including village leaders and contractual farmers of restored farmland), covering planting structure optimization,

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livestock breeding industry development, non-agricultural industry development and market building;

Providing technical trainings for Qixinghe Village (150-200 persons), covering planting structure optimization and technology improvement, livestock breeding technology improvement, non-agricultural industry development and working outside;

Providing technical assistance covering planting, breeding and product development for Qixinghe Village according to actual demands after trainings.

Completed and planned trainings are summarized in Table 5-2.

### Table 5-2 Trainings on Affected Groups by Farmland-Wetland Restoration

Training	Time	Target People	No of Participants	Location	Lecturer
<b><u>For NRB</u></b>					
Computer skills	Jan 2008	Forestry station managers, staffs	40	Benteng Computer Company	Benteng Computer Company
Laws and regulations related to wetland protection	Mar 2008	NRB forestry workers, department heads	30	Meeting room on 4 <sup>th</sup> floor of NRB	Professors from municipal legal education office, county legal office and County Party School
Wetland knowledge for key staffs and managers	2008 and 2009 (4 times each)	Departmental staffs	26	Science building of NRB	SPWPP team members
Bird observation knowledge for key staffs	May 2008	Staffs of forestry station, medical station and administration departments	50	Science building of NRB	SPWPP team members
Other professional trainings	2008 and 2009	NRB key staffs	30		Study tour
Production technique (planting and breeding)	2008 and 2009 (twice each)	NRB family members	50	NR	Agriculture commission, agriculture bureau, livestock breeding bureau and forestry bureau of the county
<b><u>For nearby communities</u></b>					
Water conservation in Qixing River Basin	Jul 2008	Villagers of villages near the Nature Reserve	30	Villages	SPWPP team members
Environmental protection for nearby	2008 and 2009	Community <sup>20</sup> leaders and key	50	Nearby communities	Provincial project specialists and

communities	(twice each)	persons from nearby communities			local environmental protection experts
Environmental protection and bird protection	Jul 2008	Students	50	NR	SPWPP team members
Green agro-products and greenhouse agriculture	Apr 2009	Farmers from nearby villages	50	Qixinghe VC	Staffs from agriculture bureau, agriculture commission and science committee of the county
Breeding skills	Apr 2009 Oct 2009	Farmers from nearby villages	50	Qixinghe VC	Staffs from agriculture commission, livestock breeding bureau and veterinary station of the county

### 5.3 Alternative Livelihood

#### 5.3.1 Definition of Groups Subject to Alternative Livelihood

A total of 6000mu farmland will be returned into wetland, affecting 59 persons, in which 15 persons of 4 households are villagers in Qixinghe Village, as 0.38% of the village's total population; and 44 persons are registered staffs (2004) of Qixinghe NRB. As the revenues on managing the farmland (farmed or rented by staffs or their family members) of Qixinghe NRB are mainly used for benefits and rewards of the staffs and institutional building, hence we can say all the staffs (100%) of Qixinghe NRB are affected by the farmland-wetland restoration.



Detailed information of affected persons (APs) are summarized in Table 5-3.

**Table 5-3 Households and Persons Affected by Farmland-Wetland Restoration**

Unit	Village	Total HHs	Total Population	Affected HHs	APs	HHs Ratio	APs Ratio
Qixinghe Town	Qixinghe Village	1,039	3,987	4	15	0.38%	0.38%
Qixinghe NRB			44		44		100.00%
Total		1,039	4,031	4	59	0.38%	1.46%

### 5.3.2 Original Livelihood

A total of 5,133mu farmland will be restored. These farmlands are managed by Qixinghe NRB and farmed by persons arranged by the production department of Qixinghe NRB, and all the revenues are submitted to the bureau, hence the affected persons (APs) of this project are all the staffs of Qixinghe NRB who were registered before 2004 when the restoration started, a total of 44 persons.

A total of 867mu farmland belonging to Qixinghe Village will be returned into wetland and all the farmlands cultivated by affected persons are dry lands. In 2004, the total area of licensed dry lands farmed by affected persons is 90mu, that is 22.5mu per household and 6mu per person; and the total area of non-licensed dry lands is 867mu, 216.75mu per household and 57.8mu per capita. These non-licensed dry lands were reclaimed by Qixinghe Village in 1980s, and were contracted out by Qixinghe VC on a yearly basis. See Table 5-4 for details.

**Table 5-4 Farmland-Wetland Restoration Impacts on Affected Villagers**

Plot No.	Name	Restored Farmland						Reclaimed Land to be Converted (dry land, mu)	Ratio of Impact
		Total	Subsistence Land in 2003 (mu, with permit)		Other land in 2003 (mu, with no permit)				
			Paddy land	Dry land	Total	Other contracted land	Reclaimed land (dry land)		
7	Jin Fu	24	0	24	200	0	200	200	89.29%
7	Xu Yuling	24	0	24	247	0	247	247	91.14%
8	Wang Lansheng	12	0	12	180	0	180	180	93.75%
8	Sun Zhi'an	30	0	30	240	0	240	240	88.89%
Total		90	0	90	867	0	867	867	90.60%

### 5.3.4 Alternative Livelihood Implementation

#### A. Alternative Livelihood Plan for Qixinghe Village and Implementation Progress

Contents concerning affected villagers mainly include:

1. Qixinghe NRB will compensate Qixinghe Village at 2500 RMB/mu for dry lands restored;
2. Qixinghe VC will conduct information disclosure related to wetland protection in the village and inform affected contractor households in one year advance to reduce their losses;
3. Qixinghe VC will re-allocate farmland to ensure affected households can obtain farmlands of equal quality and quantity as other villagers;
4. Qixinghe VC will keep cash compensation as Village Development Fund (VDF) for implementing alternative livelihood to help villagers increase income;
5. VDF will preferably fund those villagers who are directly affected by the Project, and then help other villagers in implementing alternative livelihood after the fund is

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recovered.

The alternative livelihood plans implemented by Qixinghe Village must be compatible with wetland protection. No plans that would potentially impact wetland environment shall be allowed.

**B. Alternative Livelihood Plan for Qixinghe NRB and Implementation Progress**

The number of registered staffs of Qixinghe NRB (2004) affected by farmland-wetland restoration is 44. After the restoration, most of these staffs who used to farming in the core area have been provided with various employment opportunities including working in travelling and tourism companies, field patrolling and protection job in NRB, and receiving subsidy as a national-level nature reserve management department. In addition, Qixinghe NRB also used part of the land compensation to help these staffs and their families implement alternative livelihood. As above, these staffs did not lose their employment opportunities or reduce their incomes by participating and supporting SPWPP. In fact, their incomes have increased remarkably after rapid recovery.

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## **6 Funding Source and Use**

Costs incurred during land acquisition and resettlement will be incorporated in the master budget of SPWPP. Based on prices as of February 2004, the total cost of land acquisition and resettlement of Baoqing County Wetland Protection Project is RMB 16.35 million, in which RMB 15 million is for land compensation, and the other RMB 1.35 million is for resettlement survey and resettlement plans (RPs) preparation, monitoring and assessment, administration, trainings and contingencies.

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## **7 Livelihood Restoration**

### **7.1 Livelihood Restoration for Villagers**

As planned, resettlement started in March 2005. In March 2005, Qixinghe NRB signed the farmland-wetland restoration agreement with Qixinghe Village Committee. It is stated in the agreement that the area of farmland to be converted is 57.8ha (867 mu), and initial compensation is 14,000 RMB/ha (933.33 RMB/mu). It is also stipulated in the agreement that the shortage in compensation shall be dealt with in compliance with national farmland-wetland restoration policy when it's in place in the future, or by mutual negotiation.

#### **7.1.1 Use of Resettlement Fund and Livelihood Restoration of Affected Villagers**

In 2005, Qixinghe Village received a total of RMB 810,000 land compensation at RMB 14,000 per ha. As the farmlands to be converted are reclaimed lands belonging to Qixinghe VC and are contracted to villagers on a yearly basis, the compensation will be used by Qixinghe VC collectively.

The four affected households contracted some remaining farmlands under unified coordination of the VC. As these farmlands are fertile and easier to farm (nearer to the village), investigation shows that the agricultural revenue of these four households has increased significantly.

In 2005, Qixinghe VC applied and received RMB 415,000 from county government, together with RMB 600,000 financed by the VC and RMB 400,000 raised by villagers, to install tap water for all the villagers and local residents, which was highly appraised by the whole village.

In the same year, Qixinghe VC applied to municipal and county poverty control offices for

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RMB 450,000 to purchase 315 cattle, and asked poor households to form associations to establish three yellow cattle breeding park, providing a way out of poverty for 36 poor households. This action was a positive incentive to the development of livestock breeding in the village, and in the whole town.

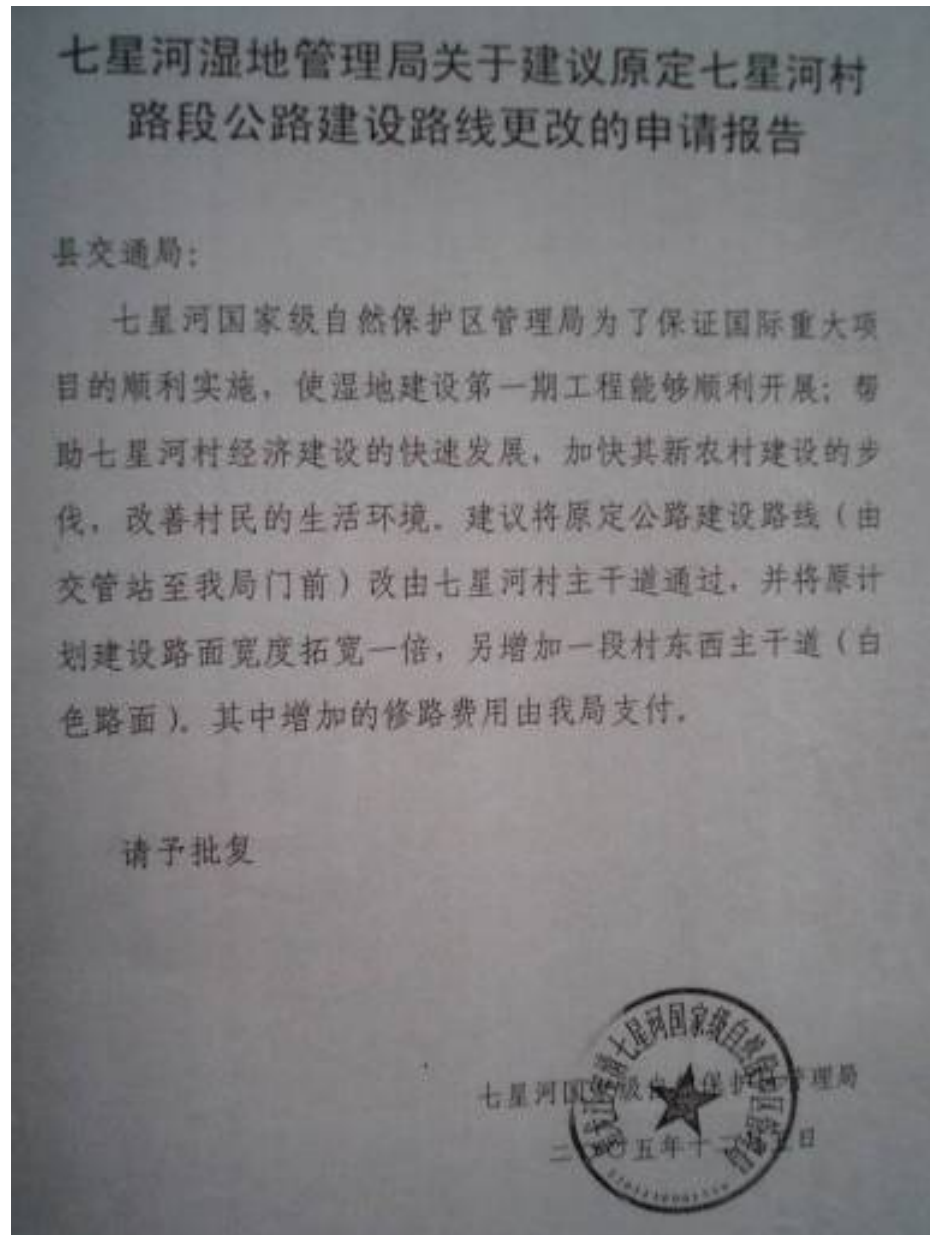
Meanwhile, Qixinghe VC reached an agreement with a developer in Hulin Town of Hulin County, to contract 8,100mu paddy lands belonging to Hulin Town at RMB 12 million for 40 years. The VC paid RMB 12 million using borrowed or self-financed fund, and then subcontract these lands to villagers at RMB 40 yuan per mu per year. By doing so, it saved RMB 1.08 million in land contracting annually. Considering the VC also holds about 2,500mu spare collective farmlands, all the affected villagers have received equal or even larger farmlands than before.

#### 7.1.2 Offset of Wetland Restoration Compensation

In late 2005, knowing Qixinghe NRB was planning to build a highway from Minzhu Road to NRB, Qixinghe Village Committee (Qixinghe VC) then submitted an oral request that this highway shall connect Qixinghe Village also, and the additional costs increased by doing so can offset the wetland restoration compensation.

Hence in December 2005, Qixinghe NRB submit a formal application to Baoqing County Transportation Bureau (Baoqing TB), saying: "In order to ensure a successful implementation of the key project, a good starting of Phase I works, a rapid development of Qixinghe Village' s economy, an accelerated speed of new countryside construction, and an improved living condition, it is suggested that the original route of propose highway (from Transportation Management Station to NRB) shall be changed to pass through Qixinghe Village, the width of pavement shall be doubled, and an east-west main road (white pavement) shall be added. Additional costs will be covered by Qixinghe NRB."

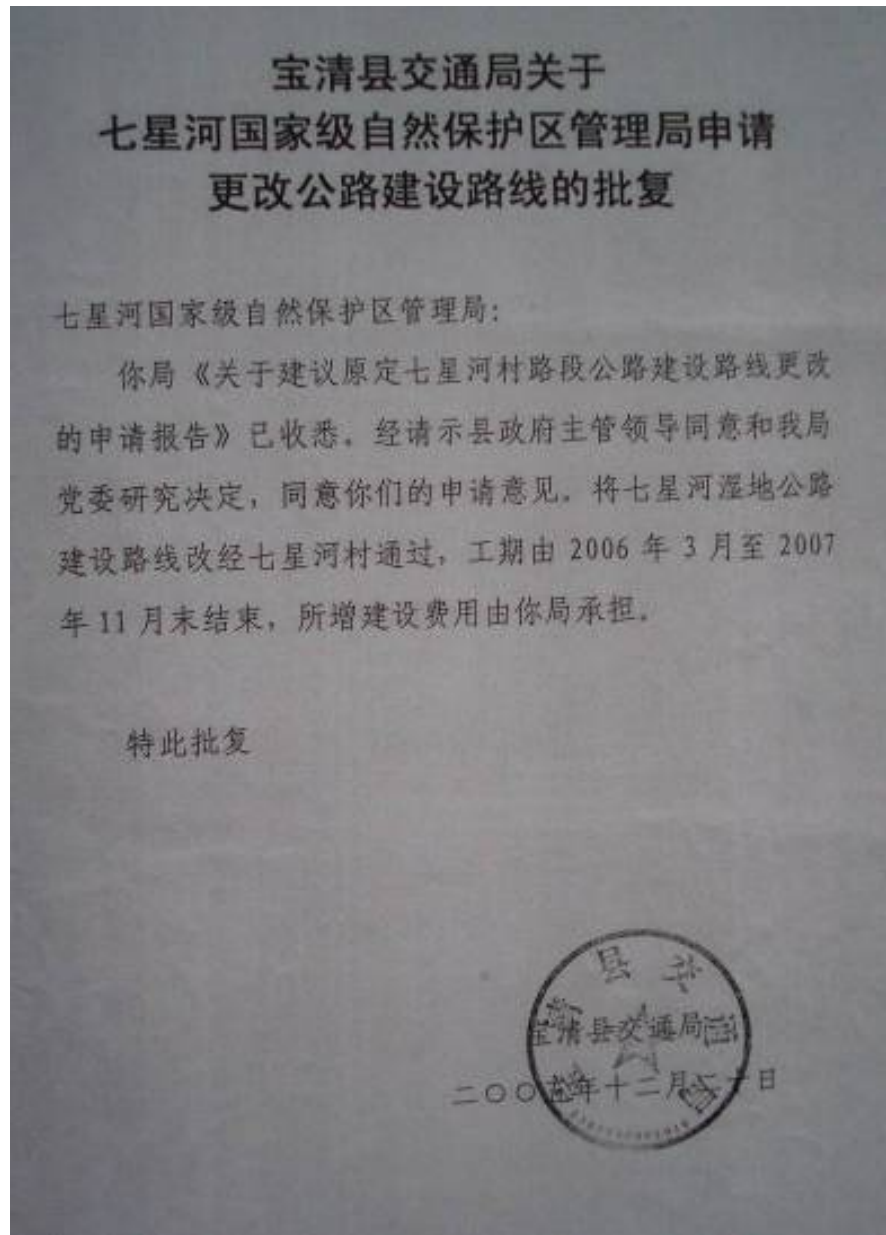
See Figure 7-1 for reference.



**Figure 7-1 Application for Changing the Route of Qixinghe Village Highway, submitted by Qixinghe NRB**

By receiving the above report, Baoqing TB reported this request to Baoqing County Government (BCG) immediately, and replied in December 2005 an agreement that the proposed highway can go through Qixinghe Village whilst additional costs shall be

covered by Qixinghe NRB. Figure 7-2 shows the document of reply.

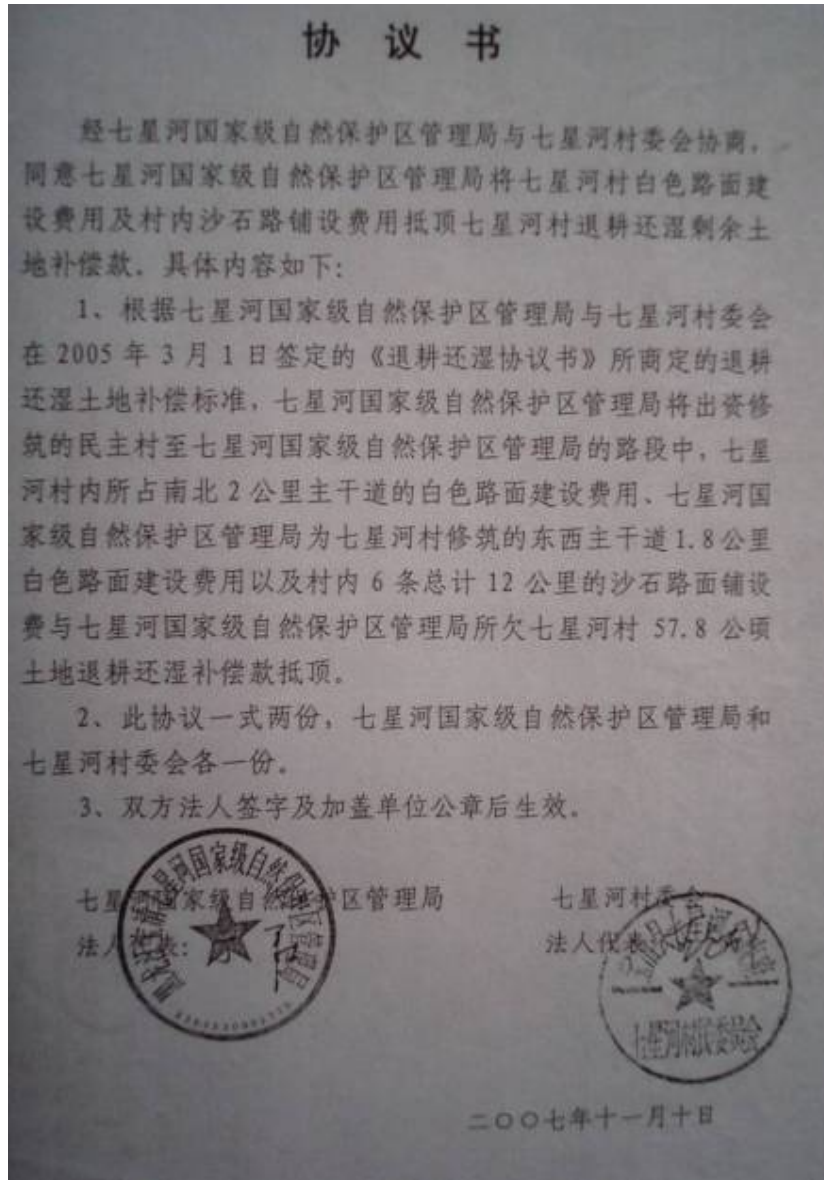


**Figure 7-2 Reply to Application for Changing the Route of Highway Submitted by Qixinghe NRB, replied by Baoqing County Transportation Bureau**

In October 2007, the works completed successfully. Qixinghe NRB signed an supplementary agreement with Qixinghe Village Committee, stating that the costs of building 3.8km white pavement and 12km sandstone pavement paid by Qixinghe NRB for Qixinghe Village will be taken as compensation for farmland-wetland restoration. See



Figure 7-3 for details.



**Figure 7-3 Supplementary Agreement on Farmland-Wetland Restoration Compensation between Qixinghe NRB and Qixinghe VC**

As estimated using prices for local materials, the width of sandstone pavement is 3m, excavation volume is about 3,000m<sup>3</sup> per km, the area of natural gravel placed is 4000m<sup>2</sup> with 15cm thickness (or 4000m<sup>2</sup> hand-placed rubble with 20cm thickness), the area of clay-bound macadam is 3500m<sup>2</sup> with 10cm thickness (or 3500m<sup>2</sup> graded gravel with

10cm thickness, hence the unit cost is about RMB 100,000 per km, the total cost for 12km sandstone pavement is around RMB 1.2 million. And the unit cost for the 3.5m wide white pavement is 350,000RMB/km, and the total cost for the 3.8km white pavement is around RMB 1.33 million. The cost for the above two investments has far exceeded the shortage in compensation (RMB 1.35million).

As above, the compensation for farmlands of Qixinghe Village involved in the wetland restoration can be deemed as paid in full.

### 7.1.3 Changes in incomes and expenditures

The farmland-wetland restoration started in 2004, the comparison of incomes and expenditures of the four HHs before and after land acquisition is shown 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	0	0.00%	53000	13250	45.18%	
	Ago/forest/livestock/fishery products	197520	49380	100.00%	64320	16080	54.82%	
	Net revenue on avocation and economic planting	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	
	Others (salary)	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	
	Annual income	197520	49380	100.00%	117320	29330	100.00%	-40.60%
Expenditure	Food (grain, vegetables, fruits, meat, birds, eggs, etc)	8400	2100	4.95%	10500	2625	18.01%	25.00%
	Water tariffs	0	0	0.00%	300	75	0.51%	
	Electricity	1800	450	1.06%	2200	550	3.77%	22.22%
	Clothes, shoes and hats	2800	700	1.65%	4200	1050	7.20%	50.00%
	Transportation	2100	525	1.24%	2250	563	3.86%	7.14%

Item	Before land acquisition (2003)	Per HH before land acquisition	Structure	After land acquisition (2008)	Per HH After land acquisition	Structure	Increase Rate	
(public vehicles)			%			%		
Communications (phone, cells)	1100	275	0.65%	1650	413	2.83%	50.00%	
Studies (books, notes, pens and traffic costs)	0	0	0.00%	500	125	0.86%		
Medical care/medicine (paid by themselves)	2700	675	1.59%	4050	1013	6.95%	50.00%	
Agricultural equipments, repairs/spare parts/diesel for equipments	56511	14128	33.33%	11976	2994	20.54%	-78.81%	
Seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, fodder	66951	16738	39.49%	12072	3018	20.71%	-81.97%	
Taxation (including various tariffs)	21135	5284	12.47%	0	0	0.00%	-100.00%	
Cosmetics, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), dinners	2100	525	1.24%	3450	863	5.92%	64.29%	
Gifts (birthday, marriage, funeral)	3200	800	1.89%	4000	1000	6.86%	25.00%	
Others	750	188	0.44%	1150	288	1.97%	53.33%	
Annual expenditure	169547	42387	100.00%	58298	14575	100.00%	-65.62%	
Surpluses	Annual income-annual expenditure	27973	6993		59022	14756		111.00%

Based on above data, we can see that the total annual consumptive expenditures was RMB 169,547 (RMB 42,387 per household) before land acquisition (2003), and the figure is RMB 58,298 (RMB 14,575 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 72.82% and 41.25% respectively before and after land acquisition. Taxation takes the second place, which was 12.47% before land acquisition and was canceled after that. Expenditures on food

accounted for 4.95% and 18.01% respectively before and after land acquisition. And other expenditures were 9.76% and 40.74% before and after.

Detailed process and results of analysis are shown 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 ( 2003 )	Proportion	Expenditure before land acquisition (2008)	Proportion
Annual Expenditures	Food (rice, vegetables, fruit, meat, bird, egg)	8400	4.95%	10500	18.01%
	Water	0	0.00%	300	0.51%
	Electricity	1800	1.06%	2200	3.77%
	Clothes, shoes	2800	1.65%	4200	7.20%
	Transportation (public vehicles)	2100	1.24%	2250	3.86%
	Communications (phone, cell phone)	1100	0.65%	1650	2.83%
	Study (including books, pens and other fees)	0	0.00%	500	0.86%
	Medical/Medicine (paid by themselves)	2700	1.59%	4050	6.95%
	Agricultural machines, equipment, maint	56511	33.33%	11976	20.54%
	Seeds, chemicals, etc	66951	39.49%	12072	20.71%
	Different revenues(including different charges)	21135	12.47%	0	0.00%
	Costumes, beauty, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), restaurants	2100	1.24%	3450	5.92%
	Gifts (birth, marriage, death, etc)	3200	1.89%	4000	6.86%
	Others	750	0.44%	1150	1.97%
	<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>169547</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>58298</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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

Item		Expenditure before land acquisition ( 2003 )	Expenditure before land acquisition (2008)	Increase Rate
Annual Expenditures	Food (rice, vegetables, fruit, meat, bird, egg)	8400	10500	25.00%
	Water	0	300	
	Electricity	1800	2200	22.22%
	Clothes,shoes	2800	4200	50.00%
	Transportation (public vehicles)	2100	2250	7.14%
	Communications (phone, cell phone)	1100	1650	50.00%
	Study (including books, pens and other fees)	0	500	
	Medical/Medicine (paid by themselves)	2700	4050	50.00%
	Agricultural machines, equipment, maint	56511	11976	-78.81%
	Seeds, chemicals, etc	66951	12072	-81.97%
	Different revenues(including different charges)	21135	0	-100.00%
	Costumes, beauty, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), restaurants	2100	3450	64.29%
	Gifts (birth, marriage, death, etc)	3200	4000	25.00%
	Others	750	1150	53.33%
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>169547</b>	<b>58298</b>	<b>-65.62%</b>	

#### 7.1.4 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 72857 yuan(household averages 6993yuan), the net income after land acquisition is 59022yuan(household averages 14756yuan),the total income decreased 40.60%, consumptive expenditure decreased by 65.62%, net income increased by 111%, average annual increasing rate is 16.1%, 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 ( 2003 ) ( yuan )	Household average ( yuan )	Before Land acquisition ( 2008 ) ( yuan )	Household average ( yuan )	Increase rate(%)
1	Total annual income	197520	49380	117320	29330	-40.60%
2	Total Annual Expenditure	169547	42387	58298	14575	-65.62%
3	Net income	27973	6993	59022	14756	111.00%

## 7.2 Livelihood Restoration of APs

Through survey we understand that there are 5133 mu farmland needs to be converted into wetlands in Qixinghe NNR, as these farmland belonged to Qixinghe NRB, the farmlands were cultivated by NRB staffs(in turn),and farming income was all handed to NRB as the funds source for staff salary. Hence, all the NR staffs were affected by the wetlands restoration, however, their income had been compensated through alternative livelihood, the APs' income didn't shrink.

### 7.2.1 Income change

To get to know more about Aps,Qixinghe NRB conducted a salary survey in January of 2009. Table 7-5 is the income analysis summary of the in-the-job staffs.

**Table 7-5 Salary information of affected staffs in Qixinghe NNR Management Bureau before and after land acquisition**

Item	Name	Title	Salary in Jan2004	Salary in Jan2009	Increase (%)
1	Song Yubo	Deputy Division Chief	1086	2488	129.10%
2	Hu Guishan	Section chief	838	1949	132.58%
3	Yang Baichen	Deputy section chief	866	1988	129.56%

Item	Name	Title	Salary in Jan2004	Salary in Jan2009	Increase (%)
4	Wu Zhibo	Deputy section chief	838	1722	105.49%
5	Xie Zhisheng	Deputy section chief	874	2190	150.57%
6	Ji Chunzhang	Deputy section chief	874	2190	150.57%
7	Yang Rongle	Deputy section chief	862	1963	127.73%
8	Yu Feng	Section member	826	1301	57.51%
9	Zhang Wanhui	Section member	838	1932	130.55%
10	Ji Chunyu	Section member	826	1960	137.29%
11	Li Hongzhuo	Section member	791	1876	137.17%
12	Zhang Wanping	Section member	826	1556	88.38%
13	Zhang Liang	Section member	826	1636	98.06%
14	Li Yingjun	Section member	826	1556	88.38%
15	Ji Chunbo	Section member	826	1582	91.53%
16	Yu Rong	Section member	862	1760	104.18%
17	Lin Lehong	Section member	862	1608	86.54%
18	Wang Guangqing	Section member	862	1582	83.53%
19	Wang Guoqiang	Section member	681	1482	117.62%
20	Xu Xinghua	Section member	681	1556	128.49%
21	GaoFuyou	Section member	761	1788	134.95%
22	Zhang Jiwen	Section member	761	1760	131.27%
23	Liu Mengjiao	Section member	761	1582	107.88%
24	Pu Yongan	Section member	732	1530	109.02%
25	Sun Yuzheng	worker	732	1343	83.47%
26	Su Yucai	worker	732	1366	86.61%
27	Song Changyou	worker	732	1343	83.47%

Item	Name	Title	Salary in Jan2004	Salary in Jan2009	Increase (%)
28	Song Changjun	worker	732	1366	86.61%
29	Song Changha	worker	704	1300	84.66%
30	Meng Qingjun	worker	704	1280	81.82%
31	Li Yingjun	worker	732	1343	83.47%
32	Deng Zhongshan	worker	761	1343	76.48%
33	Wang Quan	worker	732	1343	83.47%
34	Zhang Qingfa	worker	732	1366	86.61%
35	Li Meijiang	worker	732	1343	83.47%
36	Li Chengfang	worker	732	1343	83.47%
37	Tan Fujia	worker	732	1343	83.47%
38	Jiang Yueyou	worker	732	1510	106.28%
39	Sun Guifeng	worker	761	1262	65.83%
40	Li Huaixin	worker	761	1435	88.57%
41	Liu Yusen	worker	761	1435	88.57%
Average			788	1600	103.16%

From the above mentioned analysis, it is clear that through the government support and the effective alternative livelihood , the income of the APs has been largely increased

## 7.2.2 Income and expenditure change

### A.Income of 2008

Two of the APs were transferred, one was dead, so the table only included 41 people, Table 7-6 is for details:

Table 7-6 Annual income analysis summary of on-the-job staffs

Item	Name	Title	Salary in 2004	Salary in 2008	Increase(%)
1	Song Yubo	Deputy	13032	25292	94.08%
2	Hu Guishan	Section	10056	19762	96.52%
3	Yang	Deputy	10392	20168	94.08%
4	Wu Zhibo	Deputy	10056	17896	77.96%
5	Xie	Deputy	10488	21893	108.75%



Item	Name	Title	Salary in 2004	Salary in 2008	Increase(%)
6	Ji	Deputy	10488	21893	108.75%
7	Yang	Deputy	10344	20055	93.88%
8	Yu Feng	Section	9912	14250	43.77%
9	Zhang	Section	10056	19629	95.20%
10	Ji Chunyu	Section	9912	19810	99.86%
11	Li Hongzhuo	Section	9492	18971	99.86%
12	Zhang	Section	9912	16449	65.95%
13	Zhang Liang	Section	9912	17156	73.08%
14	Li Yingjun	Section	9912	16449	65.95%
15	Ji Chunbo	Section	9912	16682	68.30%
16	Yu Rong	Section	10344	18313	77.04%
17	Lin Lehong	Section	10344	17045	64.79%
18	Wang	Section	10344	16806	62.47%
19	Wang	Section	8172	15209	86.11%
20	Xu Xinghua	Section	8172	15844	93.88%
21	GaoFuyou	Section	9132	18068	97.85%
22	Zhang	Section	9132	17886	95.86%
23	Liu	Section	9132	16364	79.20%
24	Pu Yongan	Section	8784	15850	80.44%
25	Sun	worker	8784	14271	62.47%
26	Su Yucai	worker	8784	14475	64.79%
27	Song	worker	8784	14271	62.47%
28	Song	worker	8784	14475	64.79%
29	Song	worker	8448	13774	63.05%
30	Meng	worker	8448	13629	61.32%
31	Li Yingjun	worker	8784	14271	62.47%
32	Deng	worker	9132	14369	57.35%
33	Wang Quan	worker	8784	14271	62.47%
34	Zhang	worker	8784	14475	64.79%
35	Li Meijiang	worker	8784	14271	62.47%
36	Li	worker	8784	14271	62.47%
37	Tan Fujia	worker	8784	14271	62.47%
38	Jiang	worker	8784	15686	78.58%
39	Sun Guifeng	worker	9132	13664	49.63%
40	Li Huaixin	worker	9132	15165	66.07%
41	Liu Yusen	worker	9132	15165	66.07%
Average			9451	16647	76.14%

## B. Expenditure Analysis

**Table 7-7 Personal Living Expenditure of staffs of Qixinghe NRB in 2004**

Personal living expenditure in 2004(yuan)

Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
1	Song Yubo	Deputy Division Chief	1200	400	200	1000	400	200	200	400	4000
2	Hu Guishan	Section chief	3300	700	100	600	500	300	200	300	6000
3	Yang Baichen	Deputy section chief	3800	600	200	100	500	500	100	200	6000
4	Wu Zhibo	Deputy section chief	3500	400	200	300	400	400	200	300	5700
5	Xie Zhishe	Deputy section chief	3400	800	100	500	400	200	200	400	6000
6	Ji Chunzhang	Deputy section chief	3200	700	100	400	200	400	200	200	5400
7	Yang Rongle	Deputy section chief	3400	800	200	300	300	300	200	200	5700
8	Yu	Section	3900	800	200	500	500	400	300	200	6800

Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
	Feng	member									
9	Zhang Wanhui	Section member	3800	700	200	300	300	300	200	400	6200
10	Ji Chunyu	Section member	3900	700	200	200	300	300	200	300	6100
11	Li Hongzhuo	Section member	3900	700	200	800	400	500	100	300	6900
12	Zhang Wanping	Section member	3600	700	100	300	500	400	200	300	6100
13	Zhang Liang	Section member	3600	500	100	500	500	400	100	300	6000
14	Li Yingjun	Section member	3300	400	200	100	200	400	200	300	5100
15	Ji Chunbo	Section member	3500	300	100	600	400	300	200	400	5800
16	Yu Rong	Section member	3500	600	100	500	500	300	300	300	6100
17	Lin Lehong	Section member	3600	700	100	200	300	400	200	300	5800
18	Wang Guangqing	Section member	3800	600	100	300	300	300	200	200	5800

Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
19	Wang Guoqiang	Section member	3900	500	200	500	200	400	200	300	6200
20	Xu Xinghua	Section member	3600	300	200	700	300	400	300	300	6100
21	GaoFuyou	Section member	3900	400	100	200	400	200	200	300	5700
22	Zhang Jiwen	Section member	3900	500	200	1000	300	200	200	200	6500
23	Liu Mengjiao	Section member	3900	600	100	500	300	300	300	300	6300
24	Pu Yongan	Section member	3200	500	100	200	400	300	100	300	5100
25	Sun Yuzheng	worker	3700	800	100	600	400	500	100	300	6500
26	Su Yucai	worker	3800	300	100	600	500	500	300	300	6400
27	Song Changyou	worker	3800	500	200	800	300	300	200	200	6300
28	Song Changjun	worker	3300	400	200	100	400	500	300	300	5500
29	Song Changha	worker	3800	800	100	300	500	400	300	200	6400
30	Meng Qingjun	worker	3300	600	100	100	400	400	300	400	5600
31	Li Yingjun	worker	3300	700	200	200	300	400	300	300	5700

Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
32	Deng Zhongshan	worker	3800	400	200	400	400	300	200	300	6000
33	Wang Quan	worker	3400	500	100	500	200	400	200	400	5700
34	Zhang Qingfa	worker	3800	300	200	100	200	300	200	300	5400
35	Li Meijiang	worker	3200	600	200	400	400	200	200	300	5500
36	Li Chengfang	worker	3800	600	100	600	300	400	100	400	6300
37	Tan Fujia	worker	3800	600	100	100	500	200	300	400	6000
38	Jiang Yueyong	worker	3500	800	100	200	200	400	200	200	5600
39	Sun Guifeng	worker	3500	400	100	200	300	300	200	300	5300
40	Li Huaixin	worker	3800	500	100	700	400	200	300	400	6400
41	Liu Yusen	worker	3600	800	100	400	400	300	300	400	6300
Average			3556	573	144	412	363	344	215	302	5910
Total			145800	23500	5900	16900	14900	14100	8800	12400	242300
Percentage			60.17%	9.70%	2.43%	6.97%	6.15%	5.82%	3.63%	5.12%	100%

**Table7-8 Personal Living Expenditure of staffs of Qixinghe NRB in 2008**

Personal living expenditure in 2008(yuan)

Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
1	Song Yubo	Deputy Division Chief	2400	720	360	1800	720	360	360	720	7440
2	Hu Guishan	Section chief	5000	1260	180	1080	900	540	360	540	9860
3	Yang Baichen	Deputy section chief	5700	1080	360	180	900	900	180	360	9660
4	Wu Zhibo	Deputy section chief	5300	720	360	540	720	720	360	540	9260
5	Xie Zhisheng	Deputy section chief	5100	1440	180	900	720	360	360	720	9780
6	Ji Chunzhang	Deputy section chief	4800	1260	180	720	360	720	360	360	8760
7	Yang Rongle	Deputy section chief	5100	1440	360	540	540	540	360	360	9240
8	Yu Feng	Section member	5800	1440	360	900	900	720	540	360	11020
9	Zhang	Section	5700	1260	360	540	540	540	360	720	10020

Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
	Wanhui	member									
10	Ji Chunyu	Section member	5800	1260	360	360	540	540	360	540	9760
11	Li Hongzhuo	Section member	5800	1260	360	1440	720	900	180	540	11200
12	Zhang Wanping	Section member	5400	1260	180	540	900	720	360	540	9900
13	Zhang Liang	Section member	5400	900	180	900	900	720	180	540	9720
14	Li Yingjun	Section member	5000	720	360	180	360	720	360	540	8240
15	Ji Chunbo	Section member	5200	540	180	1080	720	540	360	720	9340
16	Yu Rong	Section member	5250	1080	180	900	900	540	540	540	9930
17	Lin Lehong	Section member	5400	1260	180	360	540	720	360	540	9360
18	Wang Guangqing	Section member	5700	1080	180	540	540	540	360	360	9300
19	Wang Guoqiang	Section member	5800	900	360	900	360	720	360	540	9940
20	Xu Xinghua	Section member	5400	540	360	1260	540	720	540	540	9900
21	GaoFuyou	Section member	5800	720	180	360	720	360	360	540	9040
22	Zhang	Section	5800	900	360	1800	540	360	360	360	10480

Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
	Jiwen	member									
23	Liu Mengjiao	Section member	5800	1080	180	900	540	540	540	540	10120
24	Pu Yongan	Section member	4800	900	180	360	720	540	180	540	8220
25	Sun Yuzheng	worker	5550	1440	180	1080	720	900	180	540	10590
26	Su Yucai	worker	5700	540	180	1080	900	900	540	540	10380
27	Song Changyou	worker	5700	900	360	1440	540	540	360	360	10200
28	Song Changjun	worker	5000	720	360	180	720	900	540	540	8960
29	Song Changha	worker	5700	1440	180	540	900	720	540	360	10380
30	Meng Qingjun	worker	5000	1080	180	180	720	720	540	720	9140
31	Li Yingjun	worker	5000	1260	360	360	540	720	540	540	9320
32	Deng Zhongshan	worker	5700	720	360	720	720	540	360	540	9660
33	Wang Quan	worker	5100	900	180	900	360	720	360	720	9240
34	Zhang Qingfa	worker	5700	540	360	180	360	540	360	540	8580
35	Li Meijiang	worker	4800	1080	360	720	720	360	360	540	8940
36	Li Chengfang	worker	5700	1080	180	1080	540	720	180	720	10200



Item	Name	Title	Food	Clothes	Per Capita Housing Consumption	Per Capita Consumption on Household Facilities, Articles and Services	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment	Other Commodities and Services	Total Expenditure (Yuan per capita)
37	Tan Fujia	worker	5700	1080	180	180	900	360	540	720	9660
38	Jiang Yueyou	worker	5200	1440	180	360	360	720	360	360	8980
39	Sun Guifeng	worker	5200	720	180	360	540	540	360	540	8440
40	Li Huaixin	worker	5700	900	180	1260	720	360	540	720	10380
41	Liu Yusen	worker	5400	1440	180	720	720	540	540	720	10260
Average			5344	1032	259	742	654	619	386	544	9580
Total			219100	42300	10620	30420	26820	25380	15840	22320	392800
Percentage			55.78%	10.77%	2.70%	7.74%	6.83%	6.46%	4.03%	5.68%	100.00%

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On the basis of analysis of the above data, we can find that per capita total consumption of staffs of Qixinghe NRB in 2004 is 5910 Yuan, among which foodstuff cost takes the first place, accounting for 60.17% of the total consumption ;in 2008 per capita total consumption of staffs of Qixinghe NRB is 9580yuan, although foodstuff cost still takes the first place, but it decreased from 60.17% to 55.78%, the consumptive structure has changed, the foodstuff expenditure decreased, the expenditure on other purposes increased, which shows the living standard of APs enhanced. Detailed analysis and results can be seen in Table 7-9 and 7-10.

**Table 7-9 Analysis on Personal Living Expenditure of staffs of Qixinghe NRB**

**in 2004 and 2008**

Item	2004 (yuan)	Proportion 2004(%)	2008 (yuan)	Proportion 2008(%)
Living Expenditure of 2004	242300	100%	392800	100%
Foodstuff	145800	60.17%	219100	55.78%
Dressing	23500	9.70%	42300	10.77%
Housing	5900	2.43%	10620	2.70%
Household Facilities, Articles and Services	16900	6.97%	30420	7.74%
Medical Health	14900	6.15%	26820	6.83%
Transportation and Communication	14100	5.82%	25380	6.46%
Culture, Education and Entertainment	8800	3.63%	15840	4.03%
Other Commodities and Services	12400	5.12%	22320	5.68%

**Table 7-10 Increase rate on Personal Living Expenditure of staffs of Qixinghe NRB**

**from 2004 to 2008**

Item	Name	Increase rate on Personal Living Expenditure from 2004 to 2008								Total ( yuan /person )
		Foodstuff	Dressing	Housing	Household Facilities, Articles and Services 费	Medical Health	Transportation and Communication	Culture, Education and Entertainment 务	Other Commodities and Services	
	Per capital expenditure in 2008	5344	1032	259	742	654	619	386	544	9580
	Per capital expenditure in 2004	3556	573	144	412	363	344	215	302	5910
	Increase rate	50.27%	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%	62.11%
	Annual increase rate	10.70%	15.80%	15.80%	15.80%	15.80%	15.80%	15.80%	15.80%	12.80%

### C. General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure

Through sorting out the income and expenditure data, we can see that the net income of the staffs in Qixinghe NRB is 9451 yuan in the year of 2004, 16647 yuan in the year of 2008, the total per capital income increased by 76.14% from the year 2004 to 2008, annual average increased by 15.20%, in 2004 and 2008 per capital consumptive expenditure is 5910yuan and 9580 yuan, increased by 62.11%, annual average increased

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by 12.84%, in 2004 and 2008, the per capital net income is 3541 yuan and 7066 yuan, increased by 99.56%, annual average increased by 18.86%, the details can be seen in Table 7-11. From the data, we can conclude the living standard of APs has been greatly improved

**Table 7-11** Table on General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure of the APs in the year of 2004 and 2008

Item	Amount of 2004(yuan)	Amount of 2008(yuan)	Increasing Rate	Annual Increasing Rate
Per capital total income	9451	16647	76.14%	15.20%
Per capital consumptive expenditure	5910	9580	62.11%	12.84%
Per capital net income	3541	7066	99.56%	18.86%

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## **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, Baoqing County PMO, the resettlement rehabilitation leading group of Qixinghe National 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 February 2004.

### **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 compliant 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 compliant and appeal procedure through holding meetings or other approaches to understand that they have the rights of compliant and appeal.

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## 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.

The basic indicators selected in the resettlement are accurate, the calculating methods are correct and the result is reasonable. The compensation standard determined accordingly is accepted by relevant departments and all the people affected.

( 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.

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( 4 ) The budget for the resettlement rehabilitation is 16.35 million yuan, which had been completely used for resettlement rehabilitation and alternative livelihood, the use of funds is appropriate and is 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 complaint 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 complaint and appeal has occurred.

## **9.2 Recommendations**

In consideration of the facts that the work of converting farmland to wetland in Qixinghe 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. Consequently, we suggest ending the resettlement work under this project.

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**Attachment:**

## **Meeting Minutes of Consultation on Affected Staffs of Qixinghe NRB**

Time: May 8, 2009

Location: Meeting Room of Qixinghe NRB

Participant: Song Yubo, Hu Guishan, Yang Bochen, Zhang Wanhui, Ji Chunyu, Li Hongzhuo, Zhang Wanping, Li Yingjun, Ji Chunbo, Wang Guoqiang, Xu Xinghua, Meng Qingjun

Phone interview: Zhang Liang, Pu Yong'an, Song Changyou

Retirees: Xie Zhisheng, Jiang Yueyou, Yu Rong, Song Changhai

Internal retirees: Ji Chunzhang, Yang Rongle, Lin Lehong, Wang Guoqing, Gao Fuyou, Zhang Jiwen, Liu Mengjiao, Su Yucai, Li Yingjun, Deng Zhongshan, Wang Quan, Zhang Qingfa, Tan Fujia, Li Huaixin, Liu Yusen

Note-taker: Cui Shoubin

Contents:

Song Yubo: In these years, we have experienced significant changes in the bureau. After promoted to national-level nature reserve, and especially put under administration of forestry department, the bureau has achieved remarkable progress in reserve construction. As the staffs of the bureau, though we have converted the farmlands within the reserve into wetlands, our jobs are very stable. Now we are working for a stated-owned bureau, and our salaries are financed by the bureau itself



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and county Finance Department. Comparing to the past, the salaries are stable and increasing steadily. And now we don't need to worry about drought and flood anymore. The life is getting better.

Hu Guishan: Comparing to 2004, we have experienced great changes. Back then, the living condition of us was no better than that of the farmers. We had to work on those farmlands day to day, and the yield was largely dependent on weather. The salary was not very high as well. Now it's different, now we're working for a big stated-owned agency. Above all, the salary is very stable and is as 1.5 times as the salary in 2004. Hence after the wetland restoration, our lives have not been affected adversely, yet even better.

Wang Guoqiang: I also feel I've changed a lot. Before, I was just a worker at the forestry station. Now I've left the small world and become a management staff working at the county bureau. My salary has been doubled. And now I'm living in the county. I've never imagined of this.

Wu Zhibo: Yes, our lives changed greatly, we have higher social positions, higher salaries, and better living conditions in the county.

Li Hongzhuo: I feel it's far better than before.

Li Yingjun: Life is better than before. No worries. Salary is stable.

Xu Xinghua: It's better than before. Living is safeguarded.

Ji Chunyu: Life is far better than before. The salary is stable regardless of the weather. I feel energetic at work.

Ji Chunbo: I have fewer worries after the wetland restoration. The salary is stable and life is very happy.

Zhang Wanhui, Zhang Wanping, Meng Qingjun: Life is better than before, and

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is getting better and better. I have a happy life and promised job.

Zhang Liang: Life is better. I was always worrying back then, yet now I feel comfortable.

Pu Yong'an: It's better now. No worries. Life and salary are stable.

Song Changyou: It's better now. The salary is higher and is paid on time.

Above all, ideas held by staffs of Qixinghe NRB mainly include:

1. Salaries are higher, averagely doubled than before.
2. Life is better. Worries are fewer. Income is stable.
3. NRB is developing rapidly. The staffs feel happy and energetic working at the bureau.