Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 35289
July 2010

PRC: Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project


Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve No.1

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Asian Development Bank
External Monitoring & Evaluation Report on
Resettlement of Zhenbaodao Wetlands Nature Reserve of Hulin Municipality of Heilongjiang Province

(NO.1)

Heilongjiang Provincial Engineering Consultation Appraisal
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1 Project Background

Based on the latest project design and the framework of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project, Hulin Municipality is involved with the components on watershed-level water resources management, natural reserve management, alternative Livelihood and the natural reserve capacity building. The watershed-level water resource management component of Hulin Municipality includes building canals and leveling off channels as well as water-diversion and draining works. The main activities of nature reserve management include: the scientific protection and management of wetlands, pilot wetlands restoration and wildlife species recovery. The subproject is conducted in Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve. Regarding wetlands restoration subcomponent, 102 ha of farmland needs to be restored. The main activities of the alternative livelihood subcomponent are: sustainable use of wetlands and ecotourism, which shall be mainly carried out in Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve and its surrounded areas. Capacity building activities shall be focus on Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve, including public education, scientific research and wetlands management training.

The subproject is to be conducted in Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve. The main activities of the alternative livelihood subcomponent are: non-timber forest product, sustainable use of wetlands and ecotourism. The proposed non-timber forest product is black bees keeping and schisandraceae plantation. The subproject of sustainable use of wetlands and ecotourism shall be mainly carried out in Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve and its surrounded areas. Capacity building activities shall be focus on Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve, including incorporation of wetlands protection courses into school curriculum, public education and wetlands management training.
The project is located in the territory of Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve of Heilongjiang Province. The project is an ecological environmental protection project, proposed by Heilongjiang Provincial Government. The project investment is composed of domestic counterpart funds, ADB loan and GEF grant. The resettlement works will be fully funded by domestic counterpart funds. The project was formally mobilized in 2005 and will be completed in 2012.

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 work in Zhenbaodao Wetlands Nature Reserve since April 25, 2010.

2.2 Monitoring Process

From April 25-May 9, 2010, collection of basic materials and preparation for the monitoring (design questionnaire, develop work plan and collect relevant policies);

Field survey was conducted in the farmland-to-wetland restoration site for data collection on May 10, 2010.

On May 10, 2010, separate interviews with the APs were carried out. The meeting was held in the office of Zhenbaodao Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau.

From May 11-19, 2010, sorted out the data and developed external monitoring report.
2.3 Monitoring Activities

- Monitor the institution, work division and staffing status of the client and resettlement implementation agency, capacity building and training activities of the resettlement agency and compare them with the resettlement plan to evaluate its appropriateness;
- Investigate the resettlement policy and compensation standard, to understand the key policies on 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 disbursement status by the resettlement agencies on different level, and compare it with the RPs to evaluate the appropriateness of the resettlement budget;
- Evaluate implementation conditions of employment 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.

2.4 Monitoring Methods

The monitoring mainly adopted the approaches 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, the field survey was conducted in the farmland-to-wetlands restoration site; panel discussion was mainly focus on the introduction of farmland-to-wetlands restoration and resettlement status, which was reported by Zhenbaodao Wetlands Nature Reserve Management Bureau (resettlement implementation agency). The private interview was mainly to know the income and expenditure status of the APs prior to and after wetlands restoration, as well as APs’ understandings on the farmland-wetlands restoration.
3 Resettlement Implementation Agency

3.1 Conditions of the Institution

3.1.1 Branches of the Institution

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

Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Leading Group of Hulin Municipality (HMSPWPPLG for short,)


3.1.2 Duties and Responsibilities

Provincial Project Management Office (the PMO):

The PMO was established in Heilongjiang Provincial Forestry Department (HPFD). It is responsible for organizing resettlement rehabilitation and social-economic survey involved in this project, developing resettlement policies in consultation with project counties; organizing, coordinating the development of Resettlement Plan Framework, leading, coordinating and supervising the resettlement implementation and progress based on the project schedule. It is responsible for organizing and implementing internal monitoring, selecting external monitoring and evaluation agency and coordinating with external monitoring and evaluation activities. It is also responsible for reviewing monitoring report; preparing and submitting progress reports to Heilongjiang Provincial Development and Reform Committee in a timely manner; and resolving problems and issues arose from implementation process.

Hulin Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Leading Group (leading group of
The leading group is headed by the county mayor; the group members include the major leaders from Forestry Bureau, Land Resource Bureau and Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve Management Bureau. The leading group is responsible for organizing and arranging the sub-projects’ application, implementing and coordinating relevant agencies during project implementation, approving resettlement policies, coordinating various conflicts during resettlement and monitoring the resettlement progress and results.

Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve Management Bureau (implementation agency)

Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve Resettlement Leading Group is responsible for conducting the resettlement and social-economic survey, participating in the preparation of resettlement plan, implementing alternative livelihood plan, organizing and implementing internal monitoring, cooperating external monitoring activities, preparing progress report and submitting it to the project leading group at municipality level in a timely manner, handling the conflicts and problems during the process of implementation of resettlement.

3.1.3 Staffing

The Staffing of the resettlement agency under the project is shown in Table 3-1. From the table, it can be seen that the staffs of the resettlement institution are entirely arranged and their qualifications are relatively high. There are 5 full-time staffs, the total number of staffs has reached 17 and a smooth information channel downward and upward is equipped.

Table 3-1 Staffing of the Resettlement Agency under the Project
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Agency</th>
<th>Full-time Staff(person)</th>
<th>Total Number of Staffs (person)</th>
<th>Qualification of Staff</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provinicial PMO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Public servants, Bachelor Degree, 12 persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulin Leading Group</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government Officials, Bachelor Degree, 2 persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhenbaodao NRB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zhang Diankai (Director of general) Zhang Xiguo Song Zhijun (Resettlement liaison staff)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Institutional Assessment

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 farmlands into wetlands, the resettlement agencies had arranged all the APs in priority and developed documents like the “Resettlement Report” and so on. The new farmlands had been 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


4.1.2 Original Compensation Standard

A total of 102 ha of farmland is required to be restored under the project, which is located in the core zone of the nature reserve, belonging to the operation areas of Xiaomuhe Forest Farm.

In 1990s, an economic crisis hurt the forestry sector. The state forest farm was unable to pay wages to its employees for many years. In order to solve fund shortage problem in the course of the development of the forestry sector and to improve people’s livelihood, the Xiaomuhe State Forest Farm used its own machinery to reclaim arable land based on the policies made by the higher authorities on improving the soil productivity and fertility of the wood land, such reclaimed arable land was then allocated or rent out through signing a contract at low price on a voluntary basis. And an employee with the allocation of a piece of land would not get wages from the farm any more. To regulate the forest land allocation and contracting, the Hulin Municipal Forestry Bureau formulated the
Provisions on the Contracted Land or Responsibility Land as a Means to Pay Wages to Staff and Workers (No. 4 Document of Hulin Municipal Government, 2002). According to the Provisions, the scope of the contracted land for payment includes the on-the-job personnel (not including the staffs who have retired, or early retired because of illness or staff who is not with the farm due to other reasons). A forest farm may, if a staff member engages in other production or business projects that is supported by the farm (including those projects for forest administration or protection), not allocate or lease any farmland to him or her. The article 5 of the Provisions also specifies that: the allocated contracted land under the responsibility system in principle shall keep stability and is not transferable. The employee may, decide by himself what crops to grow and how to manage the contracted land and should be responsible for their own profits and losses. When the employee retires, or is transferred to another organization, or due to other reasons he or she is unable to continue to work on this land plot, the farm will resume the plot without making any compensation to the employee.

Under the project, the farmland to be converted to wetland includes the plot of this newly reclaimed land. Mr. Zhuang Ruiling, an employee of the Xiaomuhe Forest Farm, cultivated on part of the reclaimed land plot.

The proposed plot to be converted to wetland is located in the core zone of the reserve to the north of the Abuqin River. Please refer to Figure 1. The said plot is far away from the highway and the transportation is not convenient and both harrow and harvest are difficult.
It is proposed to adopt the non-cash compensation method under this project to resettle the AP and resettlement rehabilitation will be made in advance so that there will be no income losses.

**4.2 Current Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard**

The resettlement policies adopted by the project was developed according to the relevant resettlement policies of the People’s Republic of China, Heilongjiang Provincial Government, Hulin Municipal Government and Asian Development Bank. After farmland-to-wetlands conversion, the farming income of the staff in Xiaomuhe Forest Farm will be totally lost. Their livelihood needs to be re-arranged. According to
ADB policies and the project loan agreement and considering the local actual condition (with more farmland and less people), non-cash compensation will be adopted. New farmland will be allocated to the APs, the net income of the APs generated from the new farmland will be not lower than the income before farmland-to-wetlands restoration.

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

4.3 Evaluation of the Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard

Through verification and analysis, it is considered that the laws, regulations and policies adopted by the resettlement work are valid paper. The relevant terms were 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 policies adopted by the resettlement work are appropriate.

5 Implementation Schedule

5.1 Farmland-to-wetland Conversion

5.1.1 Planned Progress

According to the survey, 102 ha of farmland had been converted by the end of 2008. The key affected unit is Xiaomuhe Forest Farm of Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve. The proposed restoration site is the basic farmland for the staffs working in Xiaomuhe Forest Farm. Actually the affected people under the project had stopped cultivation
since the end of 2008. There is 1 person farming on the proposed restoration site. The details are summarized in Table 5-1.

According to the Wetland Protection Regulation, these farmlands shall be converted into wetlands to maintain its original landscape and restore its function. Following the stoppage of farming, the NRB has taken necessary technical approaches, together with strict monitoring of the restoration site, for gradually restoring the wetlands. It is anticipated that the wetland landscape will be fully restored in 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

102 ha of farmland had been converted in Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve as of the end of 2008.

The resettlement schedule and progress can ensure the smooth implementation of SPWPP and subprojects in Hulin Municipality. The current condition of restoration area is shown in Figure 5-1.
5.2 Resettlement

5.2.1 Resettlement Impact

1. Farmland-to-wetland Conversion Impact Analysis

There are 700 ha of farmland in Xiaomuhe Forest Farm, the proposed 102 ha is accounting for 14.57% of the total farmland.

There is one person farming on the restoration site, who is the staff of Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve. The farmland-to-wetland conversion impact analysis is summarized in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1           Farmland-to-wetland Conversion Affect Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project works</th>
<th>Its located municipality</th>
<th>Before restoration</th>
<th>Restoration Impact</th>
<th>Impact percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>St aff Nu mb ers</td>
<td>State-owned land ( ha )</td>
<td>Total area of farmland before restoration (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland-to-wetland conversion</td>
<td>Hulin Municipality</td>
<td>Xiaomuhe Forest Farm of Zhenbaodao NR</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Affected People Analysis

According to the survey, there is one person farming on the restoration site, who is the staff of Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve. The basic condition of the AP is summarized in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2         Basic Condition of APs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gen der</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Family memb ers</th>
<th>Total farming area before farmland-to-</th>
<th>farmland-to-wetland conversion</th>
<th>Affected rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
5.2.2 Resettlement Process

By the end of 2008, 1,530 mu (1 mu = 1/15 HA) with the same productivity and fertility and area coverage inside the Xiaomuhe Forest Farm, which is a part of the Zhenbaodao Wetlands Nature Reserve, was allocated and leased to Mr. Zhang Rui-ling, the affected person. And a land leasing contract agreement was signed to replace the original land. The land after rehabilitation is closer to the Xiaomuhe Township and the Fanghu Highway with better traffic & communication conditions.

On December 30 2009, a renewed 10-year contract was signed. (Please see the appendix to the report for details of the land leasing contract and schematic drawing of the location of the land replacement)

For the current status of the land plot to be replaced, please see Figure 5-2.
Through the survey, a total of 102 mu farmland has been restored to wetland under the project. By the end of 2008, the notice was issued by Zhenbaodao Wetland Nature Reserve to officially stop farming activities so as to complete the replacement of farmland. In the light of ADB policies, the project office advised the affected household 1 year earlier than farming stoppage to avoid any production inputs and suffering income losses. Also a part of existing cultivated land in the experimental area of the nature reserve with an area of 1,530 mu (1 mu=0.0667 hectares) was rented to the affected household with the same rental cost (150 yuan per mu). The replaced plot has the identical productivity and fertility and with very good transportation conditions. The affected person was satisfied with the arrangements.

For information about adjustment & arrangement of the affected villager’s land property, see Table 5-3 for details.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>(person)</th>
<th>Conversion (mu)</th>
<th>Experimental Zone (mu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xiaomuhe Forest Farm</td>
<td>Zhang Ruiling</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Funding and Use

New farmlands had been allocated for resettlement rehabilitation. Non-cash compensation had been adopted, no compensation funds are required. However, the cost (eg, transportation, survey and salaries for county working staffs, etc) born in the course of the resettlement rehabilitation, which was covered from the administration cost of Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve Management Bureau.

The cost like resettlement survey and RP preparation, monitoring and evaluation, administration, trainings and contingencies was covered by Provincial PMO.
7 Livelihood Rehabilitation

7.1 Income and Expenditure Analysis before Farmland-to-wetland conversion

7.1.1 Income and Expenditure before farmland-to-wetland conversion

The farmland-to-wetland conversion had been conducted from the end of 2008, the details of the income and expenditure of the AP before land acquisition are summarized in Table 7-1 and 7-2.

Table 7-1 Income of AP before farmland-to-wetland conversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net farming income</td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>Net farming income</td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>Net farming income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhang Ruiling</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>65000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>80000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>63000</td>
<td>68000</td>
<td>78000</td>
<td>83500</td>
<td>94000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td></td>
<td>77300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name Of AP</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Domestic Expenditure of the Affected Household (Yuan)</td>
<td>Total ( yuan )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Cloths</td>
<td>Water tariff &amp; Electricity</td>
<td>Family equipments, facilities and service</td>
<td>Medical care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhang Ruiling</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2160</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>10800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>4320</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1.2. Income and Expenditure Analysis before Farmland-to-wetland Conversion

The analysis of the income and expenditure of the APs is shown in Figure 7-1 and 7-2.

![Figure 7-1 Net Income Analysis of AP(2008)]
Based on above data, we can see that the total annual income of 2008 was 94000 Yuan, among which 90000 Yuan came from farming, accounting for 96% of the total net income. The additional 4000 Yuan was generated from other sources of income, accounting for 4% of the total income.

The total consumptive expenditures of the AP in the year of 2008 was 11800 Yuan (excluded farming expenditure), among which 5000 Yuan was spent on food, accounting for 43% of the total expenditure; 3000 Yuan was spent on equipments and facilities, accounting for 26% of total expenditure; 1200 Yuan was spent on clothes, accounting for 11% of the total expenditure; 2600 Yuan was spent on other items, accounting for 22% of the total expenditure.

7.2 Income and Expenditure Analysis after Farmland-to-wetland conversion

7.2.1 Annual Income and Expenditure after farmland-to-wetland conversion

The AP has engaged farming on the new allocated farmland. 1000mu of soybeans was planted in the year of 2009 with the production 130 kilos/mu, a total of 130 tons of soybeans were harvested. At the market price of 3600 Yuan/ton, the total farming income was 468000 Yuan. Deducted the farming cost 382500 Yuan, the net farming income was 85500 Yuan. The details were summarized in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Net Farming Income of 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Amount(Yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td></td>
<td>468000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farming area</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unit production</td>
<td>Kilo/mu</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An additional income 4000 Yuan was obtained through collecting edible wild herbs in 2009. The net annual income of the AP in 2009 is 89500 Yuan. The family expenditure is 15100 Yuan. The details are summarized in Table 7-4 and 7-5.

**Table 7-4    Income of the AP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net farming income</td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>Net farming income</td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>Net farming income</td>
<td>Other income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhang Ruiling</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>65000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>80000</td>
<td>3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>63000</td>
<td>68000</td>
<td>83500</td>
<td>78000</td>
<td>94000</td>
<td>89500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td></td>
<td>79333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>Water tariff &amp; Electricity</td>
<td>Family equipments, facilities and service</td>
<td>Medical care</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhan Ruling</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2760</td>
<td>5400</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>15800</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2633</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2.2 Income and Expenditure Analysis after Farmland-to-wetland Conversion

The analysis of the income and expenditure of the APs is shown in Figure 7-3 and 7-4.

![Net Farming Income Pie Chart]

Figure 7-3 Net income Analysis of AP(2009)
Based on above data, we can see that the total annual income of 2009 was 89500 Yuan, among which 85500 Yuan came from farming, accounting for 96% of the total net income. The additional 4000 Yuan was generated from other sources of income, accounting for 4% of the total income.

The total consumptive expenditures of the AP in the year of 2009 was 15100 Yuan (excluded farming expenditure), among which 6000 Yuan was spent on food, accounting for 40% of the total expenditure; 5000 Yuan was spent on equipments and facilities, accounting for 33% of total expenditure; 1400 Yuan was spent on clothes, accounting for 9% of the total expenditure; 2700 Yuan was spent on other items, accounting for 18% of the total expenditure.

7.2.3. Analysis of Income and Expenditure Structure and Increasing Rate

The analysis of the income and expenditure structure and increasing rate of the AP before and after farmland-to-wetland conversion is summarized in Table 7-6 and 7-7.

Table 7-6 Income structural analysis before and after farmland-to-wetland conversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Income of 2008 (Yuan)</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Income of 2009 (Yuan)</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Increasing rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Net farming income</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>95.74%</td>
<td>85500</td>
<td>95.53%</td>
<td>-5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other source of income</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4.26%</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4.47%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total annual income</td>
<td>94000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>89500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>-4.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on above data, we can see that the total annual income of 2008 (before land
acquisition) was 94000 Yuan; the annual income of 2009 (after land acquisition) was 89500 Yuan. Among which, the net farming income was accounting for 95.74% and 95.53% of the total income before and after land acquisition respectively. The other sources of income was accounting for 4.26% and 4.47% respectively. Net Farming income decreased slightly after land acquisition with the decreasing rate of 4.79%. The main reasons were: the AP didn’t know much about soil composition, which had affected the input of the fertilizer and caused a certain degree of waste, as a result, which had affected the farming production. The Zhenbaodao NRB had contacted the relevant departments on monitoring the soil quality on this plot, testing and fertilizing the soil for future increasing the production through the scientific plantation.

Table 7-7 Consumptive Expenditure of the AP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Expenditure of 2008 (Yuan)</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Expenditure of 2009 (Yuan)</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Increasing rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>42.37%</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>39.74%</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>10.17%</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>9.27%</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Water &amp; electricity</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3.31%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Family facilities, instruments and service</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>25.42%</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>33.11%</td>
<td>66.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medical care</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3.31%</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Education, entertainment</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on above data, we can see that the total annual consumptive expenditure of 2008 (before land acquisition) was 11800 Yuan; the annual consumptive expenditure of 2009 (after land acquisition) was 15100 Yuan. Among which, 5000 Yuan and 6000 Yuan were spent on food in 2008 and 2009 respectively, increasing by 20%; 1200 Yuan and 1400 Yuan were spent on clothes, increasing by 16.67%; 5000 Yuan and 6000 Yuan were spent on food in 2008 and 2009 respectively; 3000 Yuan and 5000 Yuan were spent on family facilities and equipments, increasing by 66.7%. The total expenditure before and after farmland-to-wetland conversion were 11800 Yuan and 15100 Yuan, increasing by 27.97%.

### 7.3 General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure

The general analysis of the income and expenditure is summarized in Table 7-8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Income/expenditure of 2008 (Yuan)</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Income/expenditure of 2009 (Yuan)</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Increasing rate(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual total income</td>
<td>94000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>89500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>-4.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Annual consumptive expenditure</td>
<td>11800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>15100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>27.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Through sorting out the income and expenditure data, we can see that the net income before land acquisition was 82200 Yuan. The net income after land acquisition was 74400 Yuan. The total income decreased by 9.94%. The main reasons were: the net farming income decreased slightly (4500 Yuan) and the consumptive expenditure increased (3300 Yuan). In general, the balance of the AP decreased slightly. However, their original living standard has been maintained. Their original production income can be certainly improved and restored through further adapt to soil.

From the analysis, through the government support and the effective alternative livelihood, the income of the APs has been guaranteed and largely increased.
8. Consultation, Participation and Complaint and Appeal

8.1 Participation and Consultation

The resettlement agency had developed the resettlement plan, which effectively reduced dissatisfaction and dispute and helped to realize the objective of appropriately rehabilitating the resettlers. The project paid high attention on the participation and consultation of the resettlers in the course of development and implementation of RP policies and opinions were widely collected from the resettlers.

8.2 Complaint and Appeal

The project always pays an attention to the APs participation throughout the development and implementation of Resettlement Plan, 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 had been informed about the above compliant and appeal procedure through holding meetings or other approaches, to let them understand that they have the rights of compliant and appeal.
9. Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

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

(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 course of converting farmlands into wetlands, the resettlement agencies had rehabilitated all the APs in priority. Resettlement Plan was compiled, which helped all the farmland-to-wetland conversion activities 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 laws and policy framework adopted by the resettlement work is appropriate.

(3) The resettlement implementation is basically progressed as resettlement staffs rehabilitation schedule. During the implementation, all APs had been well rehabilitated and stable income was obtained. Many occupational skill trainings were provided to all APs. Their capacity had been strengthened and rapidly came into a good working status, which is in compliance with the schedule in resettlement plan.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 Zhenbaodao Nature Reserve had been totally completed, and the APs had been appropriately rehabilitated and their livelihood had been greatly improved. It is recommended that during the follow-up implementation, it should be strictly compliance with ADB’s requirements on wetlands restoration and well conduct the external monitoring.
土地承包合同

甲方：珍宝岛国家级保护区管理局
乙方：虎林市小木河林场张瑞灵

一、甲方在与乙方 2009 年原签订协议的基础上，将保护区实验区内 7 林班面积 1530 亩地承包给乙方经营种植。

二、承包期限为十年，即从 2010 年 1 月 1 日起至 2019 年 12 月末终止。合同到期后乙方将土地归还甲方，如果政策允许，还可以继续优先乙方承包。

三、交租方式：乙方在承包开始到承包结束，每亩每年向甲方交纳承包费人民币壹佰伍拾元整，但必须是上打租，即在每年的 12 月末先交清下一年的土地承包费，乙方不得以任何理由拒交或不交承包费，否则甲方将以乙方单方违约提前终止乙方合同，收回土地使用权另行发包。

四、乙方在承包期内，必须认真遵守甲方的林政和防火政策，要积极向甲方报告火情和义务参加扑火。

五、本合同双方签字后生效，一式三份，甲方二份，乙方一份，后附位置示意图。

甲方：
乙方：张瑞灵

2009 年 12 月 30 日
Translation of above picture

Land Contract

This agreement is reached between Party A --Zhenbaodao Wetlands National Nature Reserve (hereinafter referred to as the Owner and Party B-- Mr. Zhang Rui-ling from Xiaomuhe State Forest Farm of Hulin Municipality (hereinafter referred to as the Contractor).

1. The Owner, based on the original agreement signed in 2009, agrees to lease a farmland plot located in the No. 7 compartment in the experimental zone of the nature reserve to the Contractor with area coverage of 1,530 mu.

2. The duration of the Contract is ten (10) years, starts from January 1, 2010 and terminates by the end December 2019. When the Contract expires, the Contractor shall return the plot to the Owner. If the law permits, the Contractor has priority to continue to rent the land plot.

3. Rental fee: The Contractor shall, from the start to the end of the Contract duration, pay in full a contracting fee equivalent to RMB 150.00 to the Owner per mu per year. The rental fee shall be paid in advance, i.e. by the end of December each year, the contracting fee for next year shall be paid to the Owner. The Contractor is not be allowed to delay or refuse to pay the said contracting fee, otherwise the Owner may terminate the Contract and resume the right for land use and may let the above mentioned land plot to others for the breach of the Contract.

4. The Contractor, during the contract period, shall observe the relevant policies on forestry sector administration and fire prevention, and shall actively make
reports to the Owner in the event of fire and have duty to help put out the fire.

5. The contract becomes effective once both parties have signed on. There are 3 copies of this Contract, the Owner keeps two copies and the Contractor keeps one copy. For the diagrammatic drawing of the land use displacement, please see the drawing attached to this Contract.

Owner’s signature

Contractor’s signature

Date: December 30, 2009
Appendix 2 the location of the new land for the AP