



## 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-Forest Conversion

#### Baoqing County No.1

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**Asian Development Bank**

Sanjiang Plain Wetlands  
Protection Project Loaned  
by ADB

External Monitoring & Evaluation Report on  
Resettlement and Alternative Livelihood of  
Farmland-to-Forest Conversion Project in Baoqing  
County of Heilongjiang Province

( NO.1)

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Heilongjiang Provincial Engineering Consultation Appraisal Center

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## **1 Project Background**

Sanjiang Plain is one of the largest freshwater wetlands in China, also the habitat for waterfowls of global significance. In 1999, a concept paper of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project and a PDFB proposal was put forward to Global Environmental Facility (GEF) by Chinese Government through Asian Development Bank (ADB). After a series of preparations, GEF approved the grant on February 8 2005; ADB approved the loan on March 14 2005. The total project funds is 55.55 million USD, among which ADB loan for 15 million USD, GEF grant for 12.14 million.

The project comprises four components, namely:

( 1 ) Watershed management : Including reforestation in the watershed where the nature reserves located, water conservation; improvement of water resources management at watershed-level, rehabilitation of the natural water quantity balance; development of water resources planning at watershed-level, and improvement of water resources management model at watershed level

( 2 ) Improvement of nature reserve management: Including the improvement of the existing management planning and technical measures of the nature reserves, to eliminate the threats to the endangered species with global significance; to provide operational and monitoring models and recovery the ecological functions of the 6 NRs involved in the project; to recovery the wildlife of international significance on Sanjiang Plain Wetlands, especially the populations and the population size of the migratory birds; to eliminate environmental threats to the endangered species, to implement of laws and regulations relevant to wetland protection and reduce the over-exploitation of natural resources in the project areas.

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( 3 ) Development of local alternative livelihood: Including the implementation of agro-forestry and non-timber forest products projects to help local residents increase their income continuously ; development and implementation of village development plan, support community development plan; help the nature reserve develop eco-industrial master plan, implement the relevant pilot project activities.

( 4 ) Strengthen capacity-building of wetland management: Including the strengthening the capacity of the nature reserves and government officials at all levels, enhance public awareness on wetlands, wildlife and biodiversity protection. If possible, special awareness trainings will be provided to women.

Watershed management involves converting farmland into forests, in which 4300 hectares of farmland are planned to be converted, the project is located in the 28 forest farms in 5 counties on the Sanjiang Plain of Heilongjiang Province, Baoqing is one of farmland-to-forest conversion projects, involving a total of 8 forest farms in Baoqing County. The project was officially mobilized in 2005, will complete in 2010 as planned, 1000 hectares of farmland are planned to be converted into forests.

Most of the farmlands proposed to be converted in Baoqing County are slope, due to the terrain causes, serious soil and earth erosion problems occurred, coupled with the use of pesticides, a serious impact was brought to the water resources downstream, flooding is likely to be occurred. Moreover, the cultivated fields are just depending on weather, there are no irrigation and drainage facilities, they can not resist natural disasters, in normal times it can be still maintained, however, maybe there will be even no harvest in the disaster years. After converting farmland into forests, forest vegetation can be restored, soil erosion will be under control, water sources are conserved, regional climate are improved, with

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biodiversity, the ecological environment will be greatly improved, which will promote the sustainable economic and social development. The external monitoring conducted the independent external monitoring on the resettlement and alternative livelihood of the APs in 8 forest farms in Baoqing County.

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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 center has carried out the independent external monitoring of the resettlement and alternative livelihood work of the affected people (APs) by farmland-to-forest conversion activity in Baoqing Wetlands Nature Reserve since September 25, 2009.

### **2.2 Monitoring Process**

From September 25-November 8, 2009, collection of basic materials and preparation for the monitoring (design questionnaire, develop work plan and collect relevant policies);

Field survey and data collection were conducted in farmlands-to-forest conversion site from November 9-10, 2009;

On November 10, 2009, panel discussions with affected staffs were conducted, 18 people presented the discussion, and the meetings were held in the meeting rooms of Lishu and Longtou Forest Farm of Baoqing Forestry Bureau;

From November 11-December 30, 2009, sorted out the data and developed external monitoring report.

### **2.3 Monitoring Activities**

- Monitor the institution, work arrangement and staffing status of the client and resettlement implementation agency, the capacity building and training activity of the resettlement agency; and compare with the resettlement plan framework



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- (farmland-to-forest conversion) to evaluate its appropriateness;
- Investigate the policies on conversion of farmland into forest and alternative livelihood, to understand the key policies about the implementation of resettlement and compare it with the Resettlement Framework of conversion of farmland into forest to evaluate the appropriateness;
  - Investigate the implementation progress of conversion farmland into forest, and compare it with the resettlement framework of farmland-to-forest conversion activities and the whole project progress, to analyze and evaluate the appropriateness;
  - Survey on the implementation of alternative livelihood and income recovery plan for the APs;
  - Baseline survey on the income, production and living standard recovery conditions of APs;
  - Information disclosure;
  - Complain and appeal, public participation and negotiation.

## **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 36.7%.

Among which, the site visit was mainly conducted in the farmland-to-forest conversion areas, the panel discussion was mainly focus on the report of the rehabilitation and alternative livelihood of APs by Baoqing Forestry Bureau. The questionnaire was mainly to know the income and expenditure status of the APs before and after the forest restoration

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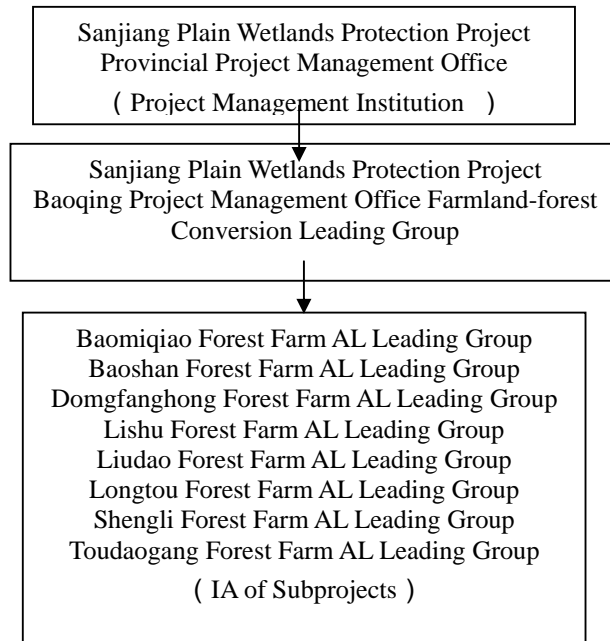
as well as their understandings on farmland conversion to forest.

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### 3 Resettlement Implementation Agency

#### 3.1 Conditions of the Original Institution

##### 3.1.1 Branches of the Original Institution



##### 3.1.2 Duties and Responsibilities

The PMO was established in Heilongjiang Provincial Forestry Department (HPFD), It organized resettlement rehabilitation and social- economic survey involved in this project, developed resettlement policies in consultation with project counties; organized, coordinated the development of resettlement plan framework, led, coordinated and supervised the resettlement implementation and progress based on the project schedule. It organized and implemented internal monitoring, selected external monitoring and evaluation agency and coordinated with external monitoring and evaluation activities. It reviewed monitoring report; prepared and submitted progress reports to Heilongjiang

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Provincial Development and Reform Committee in a timely manner; and resolved problems and issues arose from implementation process.

Baoqing Farmland-to-forest Conversion Leading Group of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (leading group of sub-projects):

The leading group is headed by the county mayor, the group members include the major leaders from Forestry Bureau, Finance Bureau, Development and Reform Committee, Environmental Protection Bureau at county level. The leading group organizes and arranges the sub-projects' application, implements and coordinates relevant agencies during project implementation, approves resettlement policies, coordinates various conflicts during resettlement and monitors the resettlement progress and results.

Alternative livelihood planning group of forest farms( implementation agency):

Alternative livelihood planning groups located in forest farms are responsible for conducting the resettlement and socio-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 county project office 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 42 full-time staffs, the total number of staffs has reached 89 and a smooth information channel downward and upward is equipped.

Table 3-1 Staffing of the Resettlement Agency under the Project

Resettlement Agency	Full-time Staff(person)	Total Number of Staffs (person)	Qualification of Staff	Note
Provincial PMO	2	12	Public servants, Bachelor Degree, 12 persons	
Baoqing Farmland-to-forest Conversion Leading Group	2	6	Government Officials, Bachelor Degree, 4 persons	
Baomiqiao Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mngement Office	5	9	Chen Binkai,Tian Migui,Xie Feifeng,Xie Yunjiao,Yang Jun,Fan Yongxiang,Zhou Shiyong,Cui Baoyu(female) and Liu Qinglun	
Baoshan Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mngement Office	5	9	Gan Xizhong,Cui Shoubin,Tan Baowen,Hu Zhongwei,Lv Guifen(female),Sun Shaojin(female),Li Shuping,Sun Zhonghui and Li Yubao	
Dongfanghong Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mngement Office	3	6	Zhang Xibin,Zhang Baohe,Hu Xueming,Wu Weriwei(female),Wu Jiahe and Xie Guilin	
Lishu Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mngement Office	6	11	Liu Hanlin,Liu Zhongkui,Songf Delin,Meng Fanbin,Zuo Hongjun,Xia Guangjun,ChenYanhong(female),Li Hongyan(female),Li Guanghai,Wang Youcheng and Cao Shuan	
Liudao Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mngement Office	6	11	Liu Chunlin,Yao Zhongfu,Cao Degui,Zhang Shoujun,Wang Xuze,Man Shuxiang,Wang Jilin,Ma Iljie(female),Shao Tinghong(female),Zhang Hongbin and Wang Fengjuan	
Longtou Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mngement Office	5	10	Fan Wenbin,Yu Changjiang,Song Lianguan,Qu Hongbao,Zeng Qingyi,Shi Congjun,Lou Chengxiu(female),Xing Fengqin,Zhou Xue and Yu Changhong(female)	
Shengli Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mngement Office	5	10	Lang Shiguang,Cui Jianguo,Cao Shikai,Dou Jinzhu,ChenZhongbao,Wang Peixing,Zhuang Peicai,Wang Chengyu(female),Xing Dianqun and Wu Fuqing	

Resettlement Agency	Full-time Staff(person)	Total Number of Staffs (person)	Qualification of Staff	Note
Toudaogang Forest Farm Alternative Livelihood Mnagement Office	3	5	Zhang Dezhi, Yang Xuqing, Sun Zhenwei, Lv Huawen and Wei Fucai	
Total	42	89		

### 3.2 Conditions of the Existing Institutions

According to site visit and investigation, the current institutional arrangement, responsibilities and staffing can meet the development requirements of the Project.

### 3.3 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.

Most of the project staffs are the leaders of forest farms and trade unions, staff representitives, they are familiar with local conditions, can represent the interests of staffs and have a certain degree of management ability and level of organization.

The project agencies have developed the project materials like alternative livelihood etc, which has ensured the smooth implementation of conversion farmland into the forest activities.

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## **4 Resettlement Policies**

### **4.1 Resettlement Policies**

On the basis of the wide consultation with forest farms, APs on the recommendations and ideas of farmland-to-forest conversion and alternative livelihood by the resettlement agency(Baoqing farmland-to-forest conversion leading group), and in accordance with the relevant national resettlement policies and the actual condition of each forest farm, Baoqing Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Resettlement and Alternative Livelihood Plan was developed and formally issued in April 2005. The key policies of the plans are as follows:

#### **4.1.1 General Principles of Farmland-to forest Conversion**

The rehabilitations and alternative livelihood of the APs must be in accordance with the unified deployment, should be organized and conducted step by step. The rehabilitations and Alternative Livelihood Plan of the APs should be well arranged prior to the implementation of farmland-forest conversion.

#### **4.1.2 Rehabilitations and alternative livelihood of the APs**

- ① The APs can select working unit freely, the working units have the authority in choosing the staffs;
- ② The APs can earn for their own living;
- ③ Of the APs, who don't have the working unit to take-over, and are unwilling to earn for their own living, will be arranged by the forest farms.

### **4.2 Evaluation of the Resettlement Policies and Compensation Standard**

Through verification and analysis, it is considered that the relevant terms of Baoqing

Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Resettlement and Alternative Livelihood Plan of Farmland-to-forest Conversion 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-forest Conversion Progress

Table 5-1 Farmland-forest Conversion Progress

Plan			Actual Impact				Completion Percentage (%)
Town	Forest farm/village	Area of farmland-to-forest conversion ( mu )	subtotal	Dry land	slope	Waste land	
Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	1800	1560	735		825	86.67%
Longtou Town	Baoshan	1500	-	0		0	-
Zhaoyang Village	Dongfanghong	2100	1245	0		1245	59.29%
Baoqing Town	Lishu	1500	1035	810		225	69.00%
Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	2250	1125	537		588	50.00%
Longtou Town	Longtou	2100	1770	1770		0	84.29%
Qixing Town	Shengli	1500	975	975		0	65.00%
Longtou Town	Toudaogang	2250	1305	240		1065	58.00%
Subtotal		15000	9015	5067		3948	60.10%

Through the site visit, the above-mentioned 9015 mu of farmland has been converted into forest. The current situation of the site is shown in Figure5-1.





Figure 5-1 Picture of current situation of the restoration site

## **5.2 Farmland-to-forest Conversion Implementation Status of and Actual APs**

Table 5-2 Summary of Farmland-to-forest Conversion Implementation

## Status of and Actual APs

Township/town	Forest farm	Plan			Actual Impact						
		Farmland Area to be converted ( ha )	Farmland Area to be converted (mu)	Total No. of staffs	Farmland converted ( mu )				APs		
					subtotal	Dry land	slope	Waste land	Regular staff	Temporary staff	
Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	120	1800	119	1560	735	0	825	7		
Longtou Town	Baoshan	100	1500	-	0	0			-		
Zhaoyang Village	Dongfanghong	140	2100	-	1245	0	0	1245	0		
Baoqing Town	Lishu	100	1500	154	1035	810		225	12		
Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	150	2250	191	1125	537		588	9		
Longtou Town	Longtou	140	2100	226	1770	1770			11		
Qixingpao Town	Shenmgli	100	1500	162	975	975			8		
Longtou Town	Toudaogang	150	2250	251	1305	240		1065	2		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>9015</b>	<b>5067</b>		<b>3948</b>	<b>49</b>		

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## 6 Resettlement

### 6.1 Resettlement Process

Through investigation, we know, as of October 2009 a total area of 9015 mu (601ha) of farmland has been converted under forest restoration project, as these land is managed by forest farms, the main APs are the regular staffs of the forest farms, 49 people were affected, including 4 female workers, accounting for 8% of the APs. As the forest farms are self-financing units, the livelihood of APs was re-arranged within the forest farms according to their local resources and employment capacity, and to ensure that their living standard not decrease. The basic condition of the resettlers is summarized in Table 6-1.

Meanwhile, in order to enable the APs to quickly adapt to the new positions, the capacity building like technical training and studies were provided to the APs in accordance with the institutional development requirements of the Forestry Bureau.

Table 6-1 Summary of Basic Condition of APs

No	Township/town	Forest Fram	Name	Gender	Age	Restoration time	Area of conversion(mu)	Type of APs
	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	subtotal				537	
1	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Ye Wencai	Male	53	2006	111	Regular staff
2	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Lv Xunbo	Male	34	2006	15	Regular staff
3	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Sun Limin	Male	29	2006	34.5	Regular staff
4	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Ma Lijie	Female	55	2006	75	Regular staff
5	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Cao Degui	Male	52	2006	22.5	Regular staff
6	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Zhang Hongquan	Male	26	2006	22.5	Regular staff
7	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Wang Fuli	Male	47	2006	45	Regular staff
8	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Zhang Shoujun	Male	44	2006	120	Regular staff
9	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Shao Tanghong	Female	36	2006	91.5	Regular staff
	Longtou Town	Toudaogang	subtotal				240	

No	Township/town	Forest Fram	Name	Gender	Age	Restoration time	Area of conversion(mu)	Type of APs
1	Longtou Town	Toudaogang	Lin Zhongqing	Male	65	2006	120	Regular staff
2	Longtou Town	Toudaogang	Liu Jingdong	Male	35	2006	120	Regular staff
	Baoqing Town	Lishu	subtotal				810	
1	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Guanghai	Male	61	2005	73.5	Regular staff
2	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zuo Chenbin	Male	30	2005	73	Regular staff
3	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Cao Shuan	Male	42	2005	73	Regular staff
4	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Song Delin	Male	34	2005	73	Regular staff
5	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Chen Shiyong	Male	42	2005	90	Regular staff
6	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Xia Guangjun	Male	40	2005	75	Regular staff
7	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Hongyan	Female	41	2005	42.5	Regular staff
8	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zhang Kelv	Male	45	2005	40	Regular staff
9	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Mingyun	Male	38	2007	120	Regular staff
10	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zhang Zhaoyou	Male	46	2007	50	Regular staff
11	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Wang Xinggang	Male	24	2007	50	Regular staff
12	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Wang Dianfu	Male	38	2007	50	Regular staff
	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	subtotal				735	
1	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Liu Qinglun	Male	41	2005	120	Regular staff
2	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	He Zhengfa	Male	39	2005	120	Regular staff
3	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Yang Jie	Male	42	2005	110	Regular staff
4	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Zhou Shiyong	Male	38	2005	110	Regular staff
5	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Jiang Zhijun	Male	36	2005	110	Regular staff
6	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Liu Jundong	Male	35	2005	60	Regular staff
7	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Han Bin	Male	26	2005	105	Regular staff
	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	subtotal				975	
1	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Cao Shikai	Male	47	2005	150	Regular staff
2	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Kou Jinzhu	Male	46	2005	150	Regular staff
3	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Chen Zhongbao	Male	40	2005	145	Regular staff
4	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wang Peixing	Male	41	2005	140	Regular staff
5	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Zhuang Peicai	Male	45	2007	90	Regular staff
6	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wang Chengyu	Female	38	2007	100	Regular staff

No	Township/town	Forest Fram	Name	Gender	Age	Restoration time	Area of conversion(mu)	Type of APs
7	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Xing Dianqun	Male	47	2007	100	Regular staff
8	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wu Fuqing	Male	42	2007	100	Regular staff
	Longtou Town	Longtou	Subtotal				1770	
1	Longtou Town	Longtou	Li Wencheng	Male	41	2005	160	Regular staff
2	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Shihua	Male	44	2005	160	Regular staff
3	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Dexin	Male	23	2005	160	Regular staff
4	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Xianfeng	Male	26	2005	160	Regular staff
5	Longtou Town	Longtou	Yang Changchun	Male	27	2005	155	Regular staff
6	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wang Junbin	Male	43	2005	150	Regular staff
7	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zhao Junfeng	Male	42	2006	180	Regular staff
8	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zhang Yongdong	Male	31	2006	195	Regular staff
9	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wu Guangwu	Male	41	2007	150	Regular staff
10	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wang Yongqing	Male	44	2007	150	Regular staff
11	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zheng Dianfei	Male	32	2007	150	Regular staff
	Total		49	45,4			5067	
	Average						103.4	

## 6.2 Livelihood Rehabilitation Measures

The farmlands to be converted are mainly hilly slopes where the soil erosion is serious due to the gradient landscape, resulting in weakening soil fertility and low yield and quality of crop products. Besides, these farmlands are irrigated purely by rainfall, planted with low-value crops such as corn and bean that can generate little revenue. These farmlands have no irrigation system and are planted by individual farmers without using scientific method to survive natural disasters. In good years, the yield might be enough, though in bad years, the farmers may suffer losses, even no gains. After deducting costs, the surplus of normal farmland in average years is 100 RMB/mu, and that of barren farmlands is even

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less, down to 50 RMB/mu. Therefore, the living condition of the affected persons working on these farmlands will actually be improved by converting farmland to forest.

Since 2005, Baoqing Forestry Bureau has started to resettle staffs to implement livelihood alternatives. 49 staffs were arranged for other livelihood. 11 staffs were arranged for forest management and protection. In addition, 10 staffs were arranged for planting, 16 staffs for animal breeding, 7 staffs for seedling nursery, 5 staffs for running catering service etc.

(1) Public forest management and protection (11 persons)

The responsibility of these staffs is to manage and protect the key national public forests. Monthly payment will be 650 RMB per capita, and the annual income is 7800 RMB per capita. As per the Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Agreement (SPWPPA), low crops can be interplanted on restored forest land, hence the staffs can, in the context of not affecting their routine works, increase their income by RMB 3,000 to 4,000 through growing wood ears and mushrooms under trees.

(2) Plantation (10 persons)

9 staffs planted herbs, 1 staff planted wood ear.

Schisandra plantation can be an example: every staff averagely plants 10 mu of Schisandra, the annual production of Schisandra for every mu is 120 kilos, the price for every kilo is 30 yuan, the annual income is 36000 yuan. Deduct the production cost, the per capital net income is 16000 yuan.

Each person can plant 400 sections of wood ear. Each section can produce wood ear 0.3 jin (500g) to make a gross output of 750 jin. At a market price of 30 RMB per jin, the total net income is 24000 yuan after deducting the production cost. As the growing period is 3 years, the annual income shall be RMB 8,000 per capita. And additional revenue of RMB

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3,000 to 4,000 per capita can be made by collecting wild fruits in the spare time.

(3) Livestock breeding (16 persons)

Among them, each cattle-breeding staff shall feed 10 cattles to make an annual income of RMB 8,000 to 10,000 at RMB 800 to 1,000 each. Each pig-breeding staff shall feed 2 sows, producing 4 piglings annually. 20 piglings shall generate a net income of RMB 3,000 and 20 grown pigs shall generate RMB 6,000, to make a total of RMB 9,000.

Each chick-breeding staff shall feed 1000 chicks(eat green food,so were called green chicks)to make an annual income of RMB 30,000 at RMB 30 each. The total net income is 10000yuan after deducting the production cost 20000yuan.

Each fish-farming staff shall feed 1 ha of waters to make an annual income of RMB 15,000 at RMB 10 each kilo. The total net income is 8000yuan after deducting the production cost 7000yuan. And additional revenue of RMB 3,000 to 4,000 per capita can be made by forestation and collecting wild fruits in the spare time.

Each seed-breeding staff shall feed 1 male pig, 10 female pigs, producing 200 piglings annually, each pigling shall generate a net income of RMB 100 yuan,the total net annual income for seed breeding is 20,000yuan.

(4)Nursery running(7 persons)

Averagely each nursery staff shall run 10 mu, with the production of 2,4000 seedlings/mu for two years, the annual income is 96,000yuan at RMB 0.4 yuan per seedling. The total net income is 36,000yuan after deducting the production cost 60,000yuan. For average, the annual income is 18,000yuan.

(5)Others(5 persons)

Among them, 3 people are engaging catering service, 1 person for forestation, 1 person for

others. The per capital average monthly income is 800yuan, the net yearly income is 9600yuan.

Currently all the APs have been resettled, as detailed in Table 6-2

Table 6-2 Summary of Rehabilitation Status of APs

No	Township/Town	Forest Farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time for conversion	Area for conversion (mu)	Type of APs	Livelihood recovery mode
	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Subtotal				537		
1	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Ye Wencai	Male	53	2006	111	Regular staff	Schisandra plantation
2	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Lv Xunbo	Male	34	2006	15	Regular staff	Schisandra plantation
3	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Sun Limin	Male	29	2006	34.5	Regular staff	Schisandra plantation
4	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Ma Lijie	Female	55	2006	75	Regular staff	logistics
5	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Cao Degui	Male	52	2006	22.5	Regular staff	nursery
6	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Zhang Hongquan	Male	26	2006	22.5	Regular staff	Pigs raising
7	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Wang Fuli	Male	47	2006	45	Regular staff	Chick raising
8	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Zhang Shoujun	Male	44	2006	120	Regular staff	Wood ear plantation
9	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Shao Tanghong	Female	36	2006	91.5	Regular staff	Chick raising
	Longtou Town	Toudaogang	Subtotal				240		
1	Longtou Town	Toudaogang	LinZhongqing	Male	65	2006	120	Regular staff	nursery
2	Longtou Town	Toudaogang	Liu Jingdong	Male	35	2006	120	Regular staff	Schisandra plantation
	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Subtotal				810		
1	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li guanghai	Male	61	2005	73.5	Regular staff	Schisandra plantation
2	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zuo Chenbin	Male	30	2005	73	Regular staff	Nursery
3	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zao Shuan	Male	42	2005	73	Regular staff	Cattle farming
4	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Song Delin	Male	34	2005	73	Regular staff	Cattle farming
5	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Chen Shiyong	Male	42	2005	90	Regular staff	Cattle farming
6	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Xia Guangjun	Male	40	2005	75	Regular staff	Cattle farming
7	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Hongyan	Female	41	2005	42.5	Regular staff	cook
8	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zhang Kelv	Male	45	2005	40	Regular staff	Seed breeding



No	Township/Town	Forest Farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time for conversion	Area for conversion (mu)	Type of APs	Livelihood recovery mode
9	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Mingyun	Male	38	2007	120	Regular staff	Seed breeding
10	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zhang Zhaoyou	Male	46	2007	50	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
11	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Wang Xinggang	Male	24	2007	50	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
12	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Wang Dianfu	Male	38	2007	50	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Subtotal				735		
1	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Liu Qinglun	Male	41	2005	120	Regular staff	Panax plantation
2	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	He Zhengfa	Male	39	2005	120	Regular staff	Labour works
3	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	YangJie	Male	42	2005	110	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
4	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Zhou Shiyong	Male	38	2005	110	Regular staff	Blacksmith
5	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Jiang Zhijun	Male	36	2005	110	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
6	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Liu Jundong	Male	35	2005	60	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
7	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Han Bin	Male	26	2005	105	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Subtotal				975		
1	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Cao Shikai	Male	47	2005	150	Regular staff	Herb plantation
2	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Kou Jinzhu	Male	46	2005	150	Regular staff	Herb plantation
3	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Chen Zhongbao	Male	40	2005	145	Regular staff	nursery
4	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wang Peixing	Male	41	2005	140	Regular staff	Herb plantation
5	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Zhuang Peicai	Male	45	2007	90	Regular staff	Herb plantation
6	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wang Chengyu	Female	38	2007	100	Regular staff	Cook in dining hall
7	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Xing Dianqun	Male	47	2007	100	Regular staff	Forestation & chick farming
8	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wu Fuqing	Male	42	2007	100	Regular staff	Ecology management & protection
	Longtou Town	Longtou	Subtotal				1770		
1	Longtou Town	Longtou	Li Wencheng	Male	41	2005	160	Regular staff	Nursery
2	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Shihua	Male	44	2005	160	Regular staff	Nursery

No	Township/Town	Forest Farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time for conversion	Area for conversion (mu)	Type of APs	Livelihood recovery mode
3	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Dexin	Male	23	2005	160	Regular	Pig raising
4	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Xianfeng	Male	26	2005	160	Regular	Pigs raising
5	Longtou Town	Longtou	Yang Changchun	Male	27	2005	155	Regular staff	Nursery
6	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wang Junbin	Male	43	2005	150	Regular staff	Forest frogbreeding
7	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zhao Junfeng	Male	42	2006	180	Regular staff	Fish farming
8	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zhang Yongdong	Male	31	2006	195	Regular staff	Fish farming
9	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wu Guangwu	Male	41	2007	150	Regular staff	Chick breeding
10	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wang Yongqing	Male	44	2007	150	Regular staff	Ecology protection manager
11	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zheng Dianfei	Male	32	2007	150	Regular staff	Ecology protection manager
	Total		49	45,4			5067		
	Average						103.4		

### 6.3 Staff trainings

Baoqing Forestry Bureau has strengthened trainings on relevant technologies and skills for staffs, to teach them scientific planting and non-agricultural economic development techniques. Through trainings, women will also be taught with skills and their literacy level has been improved. See Table 6-3 for the completed trainings on professional knowledge and skills.

Table 6-3 Professional Trainings on APs Conducted by Baoqing Forestry Bureau

Trainee Unit	Data	Location	Content	Trainee	No. of Trainees	Trainer	
						Name	Title (position)
Total	2008.1.1-2009.4.30				3783		
Liudao	Every month end through 2008	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Forest protection staffs	396 persons*times (33 staffs * 12 months)	Liu Chunlin	Party general clerk
Liudao	2008-5-10	Grand conference room	Pig raising techniques and management	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	42 persons	Cao Degui	Technician
Liudao	2008-9-8	Grand conference room	Hennery techniques and management	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	48 persons	Zhang Shoujun	Technician
Liudao	Every month end through Jan to Apr in 2009	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Forest protection staffs	132 persons*times (33 staffs * 4 months)	Liu Chunlin	Party general clerk

Trainee Unit	Data	Location	Content	Trainee	No. of Trainees	Trainer	
						Name	Title (position)
Liudao	2009-4-13	Meeting room	1) Seedling growing specifications; 2) Planting techniques; 3) Safe production requirement.	Livelihood alternative forestation staffs, forestry farm employees and field workers	45 persons	Yao Zhongfu	Farm supervisor
Liudao	2009-4-18	Meeting room	Chinese magnoliavine planting and wild transplanting techniques	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	56 persons	Wang Xuze	Technician
Toudaogang	Every month end through 2008	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	516 persons*times (43 staffs * 12 months)	Zhang Dezhi	Party general clerk
Toudaogang	2008-4-22	Meeting room	1) Seedling growing specifications; 2) Planting techniques; 3) Safe production requirement.	Livelihood alternative forestation staffs, forestry farm employees and field workers	55 persons	Yang Xuqing	Farm supervisor
Toudaogang	Every month end through Jan to Apr in 2009	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	172 persons*times (43 staffs * 4 months)	Zhang Dezhi	Party general clerk

Trainee Unit	Data	Location	Content	Trainee	No. of Trainees	Trainer	
						Name	Title (position)
Lishu	Every month end through 2008	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	372 persons*times (31 staffs * 12 months)	Liu Hanlin	Party general clerk
Lishu	2008-5-14	Grand conference room	Cow raising techniques and management	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	38 persons	Song Delin	Technician
Lishu	2009-5-28	Grand conference room	Chinese magnoliaving planting and wild transplanting techniques	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	29 persons	Meng Fanbin	Technician
Lishu	Every month end through Jan to Apr in 2009	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	124 persons*times (31 staffs * 4 months)	Liu Hanlin	Party general clerk
Lishu	2009-4-17	Meeting room	1) Seedling growng specifications; 2) Planting techniques; 3) Safe production requirement.	Livelihood alternative forestation staffs, forestry farm employees and field workers	44 persons	Liu Zhongkui	Farm supervisor

Trainee Unit	Data	Location	Content	Trainee	No. of Trainees	Trainer	
						Name	Title (position)
Baomiqiao	Every month end through 2008	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remark and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	276 persons*times (23 staffs * 12 months)	Chen Binkai	Party general clerk
Baomiqiao	2008-6-5	Grand meeting room	Ginseng planting techniques and management	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	29 persons	Xie Peifeng	Technician
Baomiqiao	2008-10-11	Timber Production Management Office	1) Timber production specification; 2) Safe production specification	Livelihood alternative forestation staffs, forestry farm employees and field workers	37 persons	Tian Migui	Farm supervisor
Baomiqiao	Every month end through Jan to Apr in 2009	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remark and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	92 persons*times (23 staffs * 4 months)	Chen Binkai	Party general clerk
Shengli	Every month end through 2008	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remark and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	336 persons*times (28 staffs * 12 months)	Lang Shiguang	Party general clerk

Trainee Unit	Data	Location	Content	Trainee	No. of Trainees	Trainer	
						Name	Title (position)
Shengli	2009-5-6	Grand conference room	Chinese magnoliaving planting techniques	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	54 persons	Cao Shikai	Technician
Shengli	2008-10-11	Grand conference room	1) Seedling growng specifications; 2) Planting techniques; 3) Safe production requirement.	Livelihood alternative forestation staffs, forestry farm employees and field workers	40 persons	Cui Jianguo	Farm supervisor
Shengli	Every month end through Jan to Apr in 2009	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	112 persons*times (28 staffs * 4 months)	Lang Shiguang	Party general clerk
Shengli	2009-4-1	Grand meeting room	Hen raising techniques and management	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	32 persons	Dou Jinzhu	Technician
Longtou	Every month end through 2008	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	456 persons*times (38 staffs * 12 months)	Fan Wenbin	Party general clerk
Longtou	2008-4-21	Grand conference room	Pig and hen raising techniques and management	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	45 persons	Song Lianguan	Technician

Trainee Unit	Data	Location	Content	Trainee	No. of Trainees	Trainer	
						Name	Title (position)
Longtou	2008-5-14	Grand conference room	Fish and forest frog raising techniques and management	Livelihood alternative management and protection staffs, forestry farm employees and unemployed youth	38 persons	Qu Hongbao	Technician
Longtou	Every month end through Jan to Apr in 2009	Meeting room of forestry station	1) Duties and rights of forest management and protection staffs; 2) Management regulations on ecological benefit compensation fund; 3) Remarking and requirements of forestation technology; 4) Requirements of duty taking and patrolling works.	Livelihood alternative and original forest protection staffs	152 persons*times (38 staffs * 4 months)	Fan Wenbin	Party general clerk
Longtou	2009-4-13	Meeting room	1) Seedling growng specifications; 2) Planting techniques; 3) Safe production requirement.	Livelihood alternative forestation staffs, forestry farm employees and field workers	55 persons	Yu Changjiang	Farm supervisor



## 7 Alternative Rehabilitation

### 7.1 Statistics Analysis of Alternative Livelihood People

15,000 mu of farmland is proposed to be converted according the plan, so far 9015 mu has been converted into forest, among which 3948 mu of wasteland,5067 mu of farmlands, a total of 49 persons were affected during farmland-to-forest conversion, accounting for 4.44% of the the total number of the staffs on 6 forest farms. Among them, 7 APs in Baomiqiao Forest Farm, accounting for 5.88% of the total staffs; 12 APs in Lishu Forest Farm, accounting for 7.79% of the total staffs; 9 APs in Liudao Forest Farm, accounting for 4.71% of the total staffs; 11 APs in Longtou Forest Farm, accounting for 4.87% of the total staffs, 8 APs in Shengli Forest Farm, accounting for 4.94% of the total staffs; 11 APs in Longtou Forest Farm, accounting for 4.87% of the total staffs; 2 APs in Toudaogang Forest Farm, accounting for 0.80% of the total staffs .The details of the APs are summarized in Table7-1.

Table 7-1 Analysis of APs

Item	Forest Farm	Total staff number	Area of AP's farmlands(mu)	No. of APs	Percentage of APs(%) (%)
1	Baomiqiao	119	735	7	5.88%
2	Lishu	154	810	12	7.79%
3	Liudao	191	537	9	4.71%
4	Longtou	226	1770	11	4.87%
5	Shengli	162	975	8	4.94%
6	Toudaogang	251	240	2	0.80%
	Total	1,103	5,067	49	4.44%

## 7.2 Original Livelihood Status

A total of 49 staffs have been affected by this project so far, a total of 5067 mu of farmland has been converted; the per capita annual farming income of the APs of 2005 is 5559 yuan, accounting for 71.5% of the total revenue, other annual income is 2216 yuan, accounting for 28.5% of the total revenue. Per capita annual total income of the APs is 7776 yuan. The original income is shown in Table7-2.

Table 7-2 Income summary of APs of 2005(before farmland-to-forest Conversion)

Item	Township/Town	Forest farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time for conversion	Area for conversion(mu)	Original farming income of APs	Other Income Of APs	Original total income
	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao					537			
1	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Ye Wencai	Male	53	2006	111	6600	1200	7800
2	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Lv Xunbo	Male	34	2006	15	1500	5200	6700
3	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Sun Limin	Male	29	2006	34.5	2000	5500	7500
4	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Ma Lijie	Female	55	2006	75	4500	3200	7700
5	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Cao Degui	Male	52	2006	22.5	1500	6000	7500
6	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Zhang Hongquan	Male	26	2006	22.5	1500	6500	8000
7	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Wang Fuli	Male	47	2006	45	2800	5000	7800
8	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Zhang Shoujun	Male	44	2006	120	7000	1200	8200
9	Xiaochengzi Town	Liudao	Shao Tanghong	Female	36	2006	91.5	5500	2400	7900
	LongtouTown	Toudaogang	Subtotal				240			0
1	LongtouTown	Toudaogang	Lin Zhongqing	Male	65	2006	120	7000	800	7800
2	LongtouTown	Toudaogang	Liu Yingdong	Male	35	2006	120	7000	500	7500
	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Subtotal				810			0
1	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Guanghai	Male	61	2005	73.5	4500	3200	7700

Item	Township/Town	Forest farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time for conversion	Area for conversion(mu)	Original farming income of APs	Other Income Of APs	Original total income
2	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zuo Chenbin	Male	30	2005	73	4500	3000	7500
3	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Cao Shuan	Male	42	2005	73	4200	3500	7700
4	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Song Delin	Male	34	2005	73	4400	3500	7900
5	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Chen Shiyong	Male	42	2005	90	5500	2400	7900
6	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Xia Guangjun	Male	40	2005	75	4500	3000	7500
7	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Hongyan	Female	41	2005	42.5	2500	5200	7700
8	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zhang Kelv	Male	45	2005	40	2400	5200	7600
9	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Li Mingyun	Male	38	2007	120	7000	1200	8200
10	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Zhang Zhaoyou	Male	46	2007	50	3500	4500	8000
11	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Wang Xinggan	Male	24	2007	50	3000	5500	8500
12	Baoqing Town	Lishu	Wang Dianfu	Male	38	2007	50	3200	4500	7700
	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	subtotal				735			
1	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Liu Qinglun	Male	41	2005	120	6800	1000	7800
2	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	He Zhengfa	Male	39	2005	120	7000	1000	8000
3	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Yang Jie	Male	42	2005	110	6500	1200	7700
4	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Zhou Shiyong	Male	38	2005	110	6800	1000	7800
5	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Jiang Zhijun	Male	36	2005	110	6500	1000	7500
6	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Liu Jundong	Male	35	2005	60	3500	5000	8500
7	Longtou Town	Baomiqiao	Han Bin	Male	26	2005	105	6000	1500	7500
	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	subtotal				975			0
1	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Cao Shikai	Male	47	2005	150	7200	500	7700
2	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Kou Jinzhu	Male	46	2005	150	7200	800	8000
3	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Chen Zhongbao	Male	40	2005	145	7000	1200	8200
4	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wang Peixing	Male	41	2005	140	6500	1200	7700
5	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Zhuang Peicai	Male	45	2007	90	4500	3000	7500

Item	Township/Town	Forest farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time for conversion	Area for conversion(mu)	Original farming income of APs	Other Income Of APs	Original total income
6	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wang Chengyu	Female	38	2007	100	5000	2500	7500
7	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Xing Dianqun	Male	47	2007	100	5500	2500	8000
8	Qixingpao Town	Shengli	Wu Fuqing	Male	42	2007	100	4800	3000	7800
	Longtou Town	Longtou	subtotal				1770			
1	Longtou Town	Longtou	Li Wencheng	Male	41	2005	160	7500	0	7500
2	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Shihua	Male	44	2005	160	7800	0	7800
3	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Dexin	Male	23	2005	160	7000	0	7000
4	Longtou Town	Longtou	Liu Xianfeng	Male	26	2005	160	8200	0	8200
5	Longtou Town	Longtou	Yang Changchun	Male	27	2005	155	7500	0	7500
6	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wang Junbin	Male	43	2005	150	7500	0	7500
7	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zhao Junfeng	Male	42	2006	180	8500	0	8500
8	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zhang Yongdong	Male	31	2006	195	9000	0	9000
9	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wu Guangwu	Male	41	2007	150	7200	0	7200
10	Longtou Town	Longtou	Wang Yongqin	Male	44	2007	150	7800	0	7800
11	Longtou Town	Longtou	Zheng Dianfei	Male	32	2007	150	7500	0	7500
	Total		49	45,4			5067	272400	108600	381000
	Average						103.4	5559	2216	7776

### 7.3 Livelihood Status after Farmland-to-forest Conversion

A series of alternative rehabilitation measures have been adopted, eg, forest management and protection, plantation, animal breeding, plantation of timber product, which helped the APs recover their livelihood. The income of the APs after forest conversion is shown in Table 7-2, the analysis of the income of APs is shown in Table 7-3 and Table 7-4.

Table 7-3 Income summary of APs

Item	Forest farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time For conversion	Area of conversion(mu)	Original farming income of APs	Other Income Of APs	Original total income	Annual income of APs After farmland-to-forest conversion		
										2006	2007	2008
	Liudao	Subtotal				537	32900	36200	69100	63500	76500	90300
1	Liudao	Ye Wencai	Male	53	2006	111	6600	1200	7800	7500	9500	12000
2	Liudao	Lv Xunbo	Male	34	2006	15	1500	5200	6700	6000	7800	10000
3	Liudao	Sun Limin	Male	29	2006	34.5	2000	5500	7500	6000	7200	9000
4	Liudao	Ma Lijie	Female	55	2006	75	4500	3200	7700	6500	9600	9600
5	Liudao	Cao Degui	Male	52	2006	22.5	1500	6000	7500	7000	9200	12000
6	Liudao	Zhang Hongquan	Male	26	2006	22.5	1500	6500	8000	7500	8000	9000
7	Liudao	Wang Fuli	Male	47	2006	45	2800	5000	7800	7000	7800	9000
8	Liudao	Zhang Shoujun	Male	44	2006	120	7000	1200	8200	8500	8700	9200
9	Liudao	Shao Tanghong	Female	36	2006	91.5	5500	2400	7900	7500	8700	10500
	Toudaogang	Subtotal				240	14000	1300	15300	15500	17400	19800
1	Toudaogang	Lin Zhongqing	Male	65	2006	120	7000	800	7800	7200	8400	10000
2	Toudaogang	Liu Jingdong	Male	35	2006	120	7000	500	7500	8300	9000	9800
	Lishu	Subtotal				810	49200	44700	93900	60400	97700	113200
1	Lishu	Li Guanghai	Male	61	2005	73.5	4500	3200	7700	7000	9000	12000
2	Lishu	Zuo Chenbin	Male	30	2005	73	4500	3000	7500	7500	8000	9000
3	Lishu	Cao Shuan	Male	42	2005	73	4200	3500	7700	7000	8000	9000
4	Lishu	Song Delin	Male	34	2005	73	4400	3500	7900	7800	7700	8200
5	Lishu	Chen Shiyong	Male	42	2005	90	5500	2400	7900	7600	2500	9300
6	Lishu	Xia Guangjun	Male	40	2005	75	4500	3000	7500	7000	6800	7100
7	Lishu	Li Hongyan	Female	41	2005	42.5	2500	5200	7700	8000	9600	9600

Item	Forest farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time For conversion	Area of conversion(mu)	Original farming income of APs	Other Income Of APs	Original total income	Annual income of APs After farmland-to-forest conversion		
										2006	2007	2008
8	Lishu	Zhang Kelv	Male	45	2005	40	2400	5200	7600	8500	11000	12000
9	Lishu	Li Mingyun	Male	38	2007	120	7000	1200	8200		8000	11000
10	Lishu	Zhang Zhaoyou	Male	46	2007	50	3500	4500	8000		9000	8400
11	Lishu	Wang Xinggang	Male	24	2007	50	3000	5500	8500		8800	8300
12	Lishu	Wang Dianfu	Male	38	2007	50	3200	4500	7700		9300	9300
	Baomiqiao	Subtotal				735	43100	11700	54800	55700	63000	66400
1	Baomiqiao	Liu Qinglun	Male	41	2005	120	6800	1000	7800	7500	9500	12000
2	Baomiqiao	He Zhengfa	Male	39	2005	120	7000	1000	8000	8500	9600	9600
3	Baomiqiao	Yang Jie	Male	42	2005	110	6500	1200	7700	8300	8800	9000
4	Baomiqiao	Zhou Shiyong	Male	38	2005	110	6800	1000	7800	8000	9600	9600
5	Baomiqiao	Jiang Zhijun	Male	36	2005	110	6500	1000	7500	7800	8600	8800
6	Baomiqiao	Liu Jundong	Male	35	2005	60	3500	5000	8500	7800	8300	8600
7	Baomiqiao	Han Bin	Male	26	2005	105	6000	1500	7500	7800	8600	8800
	Shengli	Subtotal				975	47700	14700	62400	29500	64100	75400
1	Shengli	Cao Shikai	Male	47	2005	150	7200	500	7700	8000	9000	10000
2	Shengli	Kou Jinzhu	Male	46	2005	150	7200	800	8000	7000	8500	9000
3	Shengli	Chen Zhongbao	Male	40	2005	145	7000	1200	8200	7500	9000	11000
4	Shengli	Wang Peixing	Male	41	2005	140	6500	1200	7700	7000	9000	11000
5	Shengli	Zhuang Peicai	Male	45	2007	90	4500	3000	7500		6000	7500
6	Shengli	Wang Chengyu	Female	38	2007	100	5000	2500	7500		7000	9600
7	Shengli	Xing Dianqun	Male	47	2007	100	5500	2500	8000		7800	9500
8	Shengli	Wu Fuqing	Male	42	2007	100	4800	3000	7800		7800	7800

Item	Forest farm	Name	Gender	Age	Time For conversion	Area of conversion(mu)	Original farming income of APs	Other Income Of APs	Original total income	Annual income of APs After farmland-to-forest conversion		
										2006	2007	2008
	Longtou	Subtotal				1770	85500	0	85500	59900	92600	99100
1	Longtou	Li Wencheng	Male	41	2005	160	7500	0	7500	6000	8500	10000
2	Longtou	Liu Shihua	Male	44	2005	160	7800	0	7800	6000	8000	9500
3	Longtou	Liu Dexin	Male	23	2005	160	7000	0	7000	8000	8500	9000
4	Longtou	Liu Xianfeng	Male	26	2005	160	8200	0	8200	8000	8500	9000
5	Longtou	Yang Changchun	Male	27	2005	155	7500	0	7500	7500	9500	11000
6	Longtou	Wang Junbin	Male	43	2005	150	7500	0	7500	8600	9000	9500
7	Longtou	Zhao Junfeng	Male	42	2006	180	8500	0	8500	8000	8000	8000
8	Longtou	Zhang Yongdong	Male	31	2006	195	9000	0	9000	7800	8000	8000
9	Longtou	Wu Guangwu	Male	41	2007	150	7200	0	7200		7000	7500
10	Longtou	Wang Yongqing	Male	44	2007	150	7800	0	7800		8800	8800
11	Longtou	Zheng Dianfei	Male	32	2007	150	7500	0	7500		8800	8800
		49	45,4			5067	272400	108600	381000	284500	411300	464200
						103.4	5559	2216	7776	7487	8394	9473

Table 7-4 Income analysis of APs

Item	Name of Forest farm	Name	Other income of APs	Original Individual income	Annual income of APs After farmland-to-forest conversion			Increasing amount compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)			Increasing Proportion compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)		
					2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
	Liudao	Subtotal	36200	69100	63500	76500	90300	-5600	7400	21200	-8.104	10.71	30.68

Item	Name of Forest farm	Name	Other income of APs	Original Individual income	Annual income of APs After farmland-to-forest conversion			Increasing amount compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)			Increasing Proportion compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)		
					2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	Liudao	Ye Wencai	1200	7800	7500	9500	12000	-300	1700	4200	-3.846	21.79	53.85
2	Liudao	Lv Xunbo	5200	6700	6000	7800	10000	-700	1100	3300	-10.45	16.42	49.25
3	Liudao	Sun Limin	5500	7500	6000	7200	9000	-1500	-300	1500	-20.0	-4.0	20.0
4	Liudao	Ma Lijie	3200	7700	6500	9600	9600	-1200	1900	1900	-15.6	24.7	24.7
5	Liudao	Cao Degui	6000	7500	7000	9200	12000	-500	1700	4500	-6.7	22.7	60.0
6	Liudao	Zhang Hongquan	6500	8000	7500	8000	9000	-500	0	1000	-6.3	0.0	12.5
7	Liudao	Wang Fuli	5000	7800	7000	7800	9000	-800	0	1200	-10.3	0.0	15.4
8	Liudao	Zhang Shoujun	1200	8200	8500	8700	9200	300	500	1000	3.7	6.1	12.2
9	Liudao	Shao Tanghong	2400	7900	7500	8700	10500	-400	800	2600	-5.1	10.1	32.9
	Toudangang	Subtotal	1300	15300	15500	17400	19800	200	2100	4500	1.3	13.7	29.4
1	Toudangang	Lin Zhongqing	800	7800	7200	8400	10000	-600	600	2200	-7.7	7.7	28.2
2	Toudangang	Liu Jingdong	500	7500	8300	9000	9800	800	1500	2300	10.7	20.0	30.7
	Lishu	Subtotal	44700	93900	92800	97700	113200	-1100	3800	19300	-1.2	4.0	20.6
1	Lishu	Li Guanghai	3200	7700	7000	9000	12000	-700	1300	4300	-9.1	16.9	55.8
2	Lishu	Zuo Chenbin	3000	7500	7500	8000	9000	0	500	1500	0.0	6.7	20.0
3	Lishu	Cao Shuan	3500	7700	7000	8000	9000	-700	300	1300	-9.1	3.9	16.9
4	Lishu	Song Delin	3500	7900	7800	7700	8200	-100	-200	300	-1.3	-2.5	3.8
5	Lishu	Chen Shiyong	2400	7900	7600	2500	9300	-300	-5400	1400	-3.8	-68.4	17.7
6	Lishu	Xia Guangjun	3000	7500	7000	6800	7100	-500	-700	-400	-6.7	-9.3	-5.3



Item	Name of Forest farm	Name	Other income of APs	Original Individual income	Annual income of APs After farmland-to-forest conversion			Increasing amount compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)			Increasing Proportion compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)		
					2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
7	Lishu	Li Hongyan	5200	7700	8000	9600	9600	300	1900	1900	3.9	24.7	24.7
8	Lishu	Zhang Kelv	5200	7600	8500	11000	12000	900	3400	4400	11.8	44.7	57.9
9	Lishu	Li Mingyun	1200	8200	8200	8000	11000	0	-200	2800	0.0	-2.4	34.1
10	Lishu	Zhang Zhaoyou	4500	8000	8000	9000	8400	0	1000	400	0.0	12.5	5.0
11	Lishu	Wang Xinggang	5500	8500	8500	8800	8300	0	300	-200	0.0	3.5	-2.4
12	Lishu	Wang Dianfu	4500	7700	7700	9300	9300	0	1600	1600	0.0	20.8	20.8
	Baoimiqiao	Subtotal	11700	54800	55700	63000	66400	900	8200	11600	1.6	15.0	21.2
1	Baoimiqiao	Liu Qinglun	1000	7800	7500	9500	12000	-300	1700	4200	-3.8	21.8	53.8
2	Baoimiqiao	He Zhengfa	1000	8000	8500	9600	9600	500	1600	1600	6.3	20.0	20.0
3	Baoimiqiao	Yang Jie	1200	7700	8300	8800	9000	600	1100	1300	7.8	14.3	16.9
4	Baoimiqiao	Zhou Shiyong	1000	7800	8000	9600	9600	200	1800	1800	2.6	23.1	23.1
5	Baoimiqiao	Jiang Zhijun	1000	7500	7800	8600	8800	300	1100	1300	4.0	14.7	17.3
6	Baoimiqiao	Liu Jundong	5000	8500	7800	8300	8600	-700	-200	100	-8.2	-2.4	1.2
7	Baoimiqiao	Han Bin	1500	7500	7800	8600	8800	300	1100	1300	4.0	14.7	17.3
	Shengli	Subtotal	14700	62400	60300	64100	75400	-2100	1700	13000	-3.4	2.7	20.8
1	Shengli	Cao Shikai	500	7700	8000	9000	10000	300	1300	2300	3.9	16.9	29.9
2	Shengli	Kou Jinzhu	800	8000	7000	8500	9000	-1000	500	1000	-12.5	6.3	12.5
3	Shengli	Chen Zhongbao	1200	8200	7500	9000	11000	-700	800	2800	-8.5	9.8	34.1
4	Shengli	Wang Peixing	1200	7700	7000	9000	11000	-700	1300	3300	-9.1	16.9	42.9

Item	Name of Forest farm	Name	Other income of APs	Original Individual income	Annual income of APs After farmland-to-forest conversion			Increasing amount compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)			Increasing Proportion compared with the original income in the year of 2005(before farmland-to-forest conversion)		
					2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
5	Shengli	Zhuang Peicai	3000	7500	7500	6000	7500	0	-1500	0	0.0	-20.0	0.0
6	Shengli	Wang Chengyu	2500	7500	7500	7000	9600	0	-500	2100	0.0	-6.7	28.0
7	Shengli	Xing Dianqun	2500	8000	8000	7800	9500	0	-200	1500	0.0	-2.5	18.8
8	Shengli	Wu Fuqing	3000	7800	7800	7800	7800	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Longtou	Subtotal	0	85500	82400	92600	99100	-3100	7100	13600	-3.6	8.3	15.9
1	Longtou	Li Wencheng	0	7500	6000	8500	10000	-1500	1000	2500	-20.0	13.3	33.3
2	Longtou	Liu Shihua	0	7800	6000	8000	9500	-1800	200	1700	-23.1	2.6	21.8
3	Longtou	Liu Dexin	0	7000	8000	8500	9000	1000	1500	2000	14.3	21.4	28.6
4	Longtou	Liu Xianfeng	0	8200	8000	8500	9000	-200	300	800	-2.4	3.7	9.8
5	Longtou	Yang Changchun	0	7500	7500	9500	11000	0	2000	3500	0.0	26.7	46.7
6	Longtou	Wang Junbin	0	7500	8600	9000	9500	1100	1500	2000	14.7	20.0	26.7
7	Longtou	Zhao Junfeng	0	8500	8000	8000	8000	-500	-500	-500	-5.9	-5.9	-5.9
8	Longtou	Zhang Yongdong	0	9000	7800	8000	8000	-1200	-1000	-1000	-13.3	-11.1	-11.1
9	Longtou	Wu Guangwu	0	7200	7200	7000	7500	0	-200	300	0.0	-2.8	4.2
10	Longtou	Wang Yongqing	0	7800	7800	8800	8800	0	1000	1000	0.0	12.8	12.8
11	Longtou	Zheng Dianfei	0	7500	7500	8800	8800	0	1300	1300	0.0	17.3	17.3
	Total	49	108600	381000	370200	411300	464200	-10800	30300	83200	-2.8	8.0	21.8
	Average		2216	7776	7555	8394	9473	-220	618	1698	-2.8	8.0	21.8

From Table 7-3 and 7-4, we can see the average income of APs has been increased from a certain degree, although the income of some individuals were affected, especially in the first year after farmland-to-forest conversion, however, their income still have been increased steadily. For the forest farms with serious impact, problems were resolved through the attendance of forest farm operation activities.

#### 7.4 General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure of the staffs

##### 7.4.1 Annual income and expenditure of staffs

Through sorting out the data, the per capital average annual income of the staffs before farmland-to-forest conversion (in the year of 2005) is 8671 Yuan, the per capital average annual income of 2008 is 9859 yuan. The analysis of the details of income is summarized as Table 7-5.

The per capital average expenditure before farmland-to-forest conversion (in the year of 2005) is 6678 Yuan, the per capital average expenditure of 2008 is 7465 Yuan. Table 7-6 and 7-7 are the detailed analysis of family expenditure.

Table 7-5 Income Analysis Summary of APs

Item	Income before conversion farmland into forest (yuan)	Proportion (%)	Income after conversion farmland into forest 2008 (yuan)	Proportion (%)	Increase by(yuan)	Increasing rate(%)
Sell agricultural product	5559	71.50	2051	21.65	-3508	
Management&protection			1751	18.48	1751	
Forestation production			1480	15.62	1480	
Animal breeding			2857	30.16	2857	
Business& labour service			980	10.34	980	
Wild product and others	2216	28.50	355	3.75	-1861	
Total of annual income	7776	100.00	9473	100.00	1698	21.84

Table 7-6 Expenditure Analysis Summary of APs

Item	Average Annual Expenditure before farmland-to-forest conversion	Proportion (%)	Average annual expenditure of 2008	Proportion (%)
Food (rice, vegetables, fruit, meat, fowls, egg)	1786	26.41%	2150	26.81%
Water	50	0.74%	62	0.77%
Electricity	260	3.84%	315	3.93%
Clothes	440	6.51%	542	6.76%
Transportation (public vehicles)	59	0.87%	65	0.81%
Communications (phone, cell phone)	478	7.07%	654	8.16%
Education (including books,exercises-books,pens,other studying tools and transportation)	1650	24.40%	1857	23.16%
Medical/Medicine (paid by themselves)	453	6.70%	543	6.77%
Costumes, beauty, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), restaurants	132	1.95%	154	1.92%
Gifts (birth, marriage, death, etc)	580	8.58%	652	8.13%
Others	875	12.94%	1024	12.77%
Total annual expenditure	6763	100.00%	8018	100.00%

Table 7-7 Expenditure Analysis Summary of APs

Item	Before farmland-to-forest conversion	2008		
	Average annual expenditure	Average annual expenditure	Increased by (yuan)compared with the year before Farmland-to-forest Conversion	Increased rate(%) compared with the year before farmland-to-forest Conversion
Food (rice, vegetables, fruit, meat, fowls, egg)	1786	2150	364	20.38%
Water	50	62	4	8.00%
Electricity	260	315	62	23.85%
Clothes	440	542	45	10.23%
Transportation (public vehicles)	59	65	3	5.08%
Communications (phone, cell phone)	478	654	43	9.00%
Education (including books,exercises-books,pens,other studying tools and transportation)	1650	1857	169	10.24%
Medical/Medicine (paid by themselves)	453	543	25	5.52%
Costumes, beauty, shower, haircut, entertainment (movie, opera, games), restaurants	132	154	3	2.27%
Gifts (birth, marriage, death, etc)	580	652	188	32.41%

Others	875	1024	62	7.09%
Total annual expenditure	6763	8018	968	14.31%

#### 7.4.2 General Analysis of the Income and Expenditure

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

Table 7-8 General Analysis of Income and Expenditure of APs Before and After Farmland-to-forest Conversion

Item	Before farmland-to-forest conversion(yuan))	Amount in 2008 ( yuan )	Net increasing amount(yuan)	Increasing rate
Average total income	7776	9473	1698	21.84%
Average consumptive expenditure	6763	8018	1255	18.56%
Average net income	1013	1455	443	43.75%

Through the above analysis,we can clearly see that the effective alternative livelihood plan has improved the net income of APs ,although the agricutral income decreased, the income from other channel has obviously been enhanced,which ensured the income recovery of the APs.

Through the analysis of the data collected above,most of the expenditure increased,which indicated the living quality of the APs have been improved.

Through sorting out the income and expenditure data, we can see the average income, expenditure and average net income has been improved after farmland-to-forest conversion, therefore, the living standard of APs has been greatly improved.

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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 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, alternative livelihood plans and opinions were widely collected from the resettlers. While doing feasibility study in the project preparation stage , Baoqing PMO and Baoqing Forestry Bureau have consulted the suggestions and opinions from different county governments, people's congress, political consultative conference, mass organization and representatives of the affected staffs on wetlands protection, conversion of farmland to forest as well as resettlement rehabilitation. Meetings were held with APs to clarify the policies, schedule of farmland-to-forest conversion, rehabilitation was conducted based on the APs' willingness and livelihood activities identified by the forest farm.

### **8.2 Complaint and Appeal**

The project always pays an attention to the APs participation throughout the development and implementation of Resettlement Plan Framework and alternative livelihood plan, an open and transparent procedure for complaint and appeal was established to avoid the occurrence of major grievances. In addition, the complaint and appeal channel and procedures were clearly clarified (namely alternative livelihood planning group of forest farms, Baopqing SPWPP farmland-to-forest conversion leading group and Heilongjiang Provincial SPWPP PMO); The APs had been informed about the above complaint and

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appeal procedure through holding meetings or other approaches, to let them understand that they have the rights of compliant and appeal.

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## 9 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.

Before converting farmland into forest, the resettlement agencies had rehabilitated all the APs in priority. The documents like alternative livelihood plan were compiled, which helped all the farmland-to-forest 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 policy framework adopted by the resettlement work is appropriate.

( 3 ) The resettlement implementation progress got two years delayed compared with the original plan,mainly related with staffs rehabilitation. 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.

( 4 ) Implementation of the livelihood plan brought all APs stable income and increased year by year,in 2008 the average income of all APs is 9473 yuan, increased by 21.84% compared with the year of 2005 before farmland-to-forest conversion. The living standard



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of all APs was greatly improved, compared with that before farmland-forest conversion;  
hence, the alternative livelihood plan is feasible.