Resettlement Planning Document

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December 2009

PRC: Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project

Resettlement Plan of Raohe County (Dajiahe Nature Reserve)
– English Version

Prepared by Heilongjiang Provincial Project Management Office for the Sanjiang Plain Wetland Protection Project.

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Updated
Resettlement Plan of Raohe County
(Dajiahe Nature Reserve)

Heilongjiang Province Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project
Office
December 2009
## ABBREVIATION and ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Affected Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Government Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAO</td>
<td>Farmland restoration Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>PRC</td>
<td>People's Republic of China</td>
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<td>RO</td>
<td>Resettlement Office</td>
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<td>PMO</td>
<td>Project Management Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu</td>
<td>Chinese land area unit of measure: 1 mu = 0.0667 ha</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>Project Affected Household</td>
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<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Person</td>
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<td>PRO</td>
<td>Project Resettlement Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMB</td>
<td>Renminbi—another word for the PRC Currency, the Yuan</td>
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<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
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<td>SES</td>
<td>Socioeconomic Survey</td>
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<td>DI</td>
<td>Design Institute</td>
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<td>RIB</td>
<td>Resettlement Information Booklet</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>Abbreviation for Yuan, PRC’s currency</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSR</td>
<td>Feasibility Study Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAR</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment Report</td>
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<td>SPWPP</td>
<td>Sanjiang Plain Wetland Protection Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>HPDRC</td>
<td>Heilongjiang Provincial Development and Reform Committee</td>
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<td>HPG</td>
<td>Heilongjiang Provincial Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>SFA</td>
<td>State Forestry Administration</td>
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<td>MOF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Loan Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Executing agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>Dajiahe Nature Reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNRB</td>
<td>Dajiahe Nature Reserve Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCG</td>
<td>Raohe County Government</td>
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Based on the resettlement framework prepared under the ADB PPTA in 2004, this resettlement plan (RP) is developed by Heilongjiang Provincial PMO of Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project (THE PROJECT) in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations and ADB Involuntary Resettlement Guidelines. The RP aims to provide a solution to the restoration of farmland to wetland for THE PROJECT and is prepared and upgraded based on the latest project proposal as well as the results of socioeconomic survey and an investigation of persons affected.

All the data in terms of project impacts that are used in the RP was collected and provided by Dajiahe Nature Reserve (DNR). Upon verifying these data, the resettlement specialist revised and upgraded the draft resettlement plan prepared by Dajiahe Nature Reserve in March 2007.

Heilongjiang Provincial Development and Reform Committee (HPDRC) will endorse the RP on behalf of Heilongjiang Provincial Government (HPG) following the approval of ADB.
Approval of Resettlement Plan

In 2004, HPDRC approved the THE PROJECT and gained an ADB loan and GEF grant for the project through the State Forestry Administration (SFA) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF). THE PROJECT was planned to commence in 2005 and end in 2010. As required by the Loan Agreement (LA), the implementation of THE PROJECT must be in compliance with ADB’s social safeguarding policies. This resettlement plan is developed in response to a key requirement of ADB and is taken as the basis for returning farmland to wetland and resettlement. The plan is prepared in accordance with Chinese laws and local regulations, and includes several additional measures and implementing and monitoring arrangements to facilitate the resettlement work.

HPDRC hereby endorse the contents of the RP and promise the budget of the RP will be included in the overall budget of the Project and be paid in a timely manner. HPDRC has discussed and agreed with local governments on the draft resettlement plan. HPDRC authorizes Heilongjiang Provincial Department of Forestry to be responsible for the overall implementation of the Project and resettlement works, and county governments to be responsible for detailed project implementation and resettlement works within their jurisdiction.

Director of Heilongjiang Provincial Development and Reform Committee

(Signature)  (Date)

Magistrate of Raohe County

(Signature)  (Date)
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Executive Summary

1. Project background and impact analysis

Under the framework of Sanjiang Plains Wetland Protection Project, four major components watershed management, nature reserve management, an alternative livelihoods program and capacity building are included. For the Dajiahe Nature Reserve (DNR), 350 ha of cultivated land was planned to be restored to wetlands.

2. Resettlement Legal and Policy Framework


The key policies for the project are: 1) Resettlement shall be avoided where possible 2) Resettlers shall be fully informed and consulted with in the process of resettlement and compensation 3) Participation of shareholders shall be emphasized during the planning and implementation of RP. 4) A transparent appeal mechanism will be established. 5) Disclose resettlement plan and implementation policies to resettlers.

3. Rehabilitation and Income Restoration Measures

The 350ha farmland planned to be restored to wetland are state-owned land, among which 327.23 ha was abandoned farmland, 22.47 ha was being cultivated in 2007; these land were reclaimed by nearby villagers or forest farm staff, which is now deemed to be illegal. It can be seen from the survey that the villagers farming on the
state-owned land must have strong economic basis for two reasons: firstly, the land outside of the dike is so vast that it can only be reclaimed by large equipment and machines; if only for renting, the cost will be so high, so the people who reclaimed the land should be the family with large equipment and machines that are required for economic inputs. Secondly, this area of land experiences drought and flood frequently, leading to unstable yield or even no yield and higher risks, hence economic basis is also needed to mitigate these risks. The survey also shows there are extensive land resources and vast territory. The minimum per capita farmland is 19mu whilst the maximum reaches 30mu. These are only reported figures; in effect the actual figures are much larger than reported due to reclamation of land by villages themselves. Adding the farmland reclaimed by forestry departments and forestry companies, the land resources are sufficient for local farmers. Along with the implementation of preferential policies and rationalization of agricultural product prices in recent years, the income of farmers in Raohe County has been increased continuously and Raohe County has become a “poor county with rich residents”. Since the villagers reclaiming on land outside of the dike are smart people with solid social relationships and a strong solid economic basis, also in the past two years Dajiahe NR has been propagandizing wetlands protection and gave the APs the written stopping cultivation notice in April 2007 (see Appendix 3);.

In consideration of these reasons, this project will adopt the following measures to resettle the APs.

1) Land re-adjustment within the NR. There are totally about 1000 ha cultivated land within the buffer zone and experimental zone in southern area of DNR. It is planned to adjust 337 mu of State-owned land and lease it to the affected farmers, if they desire.

2) Arrange free training opportunities for the affected farmers. For the detail, please see table below.
3) In addition, Zhu Changqin, Zhao Qinliang, Jia Qiang and Yue Jigui hope to sign a contract with DNRB, doing patrolling work for DNRB so as getting the extra income. DNRB has agreed to this. Besides, they hope DNRB can arrange them to participate in the training workshop on raising cattle.

4) For the others, DNRB will also provide some fire-controller positions and patrolling positions for them. If they agree, DNNB can sign the formal contract with them.

Trainings which have been held for the APs and Local Communities (up to August 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wetland protection policy, regulation, laws</td>
<td>2008.10.30</td>
<td>DNRAB</td>
<td>APs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland patrolling and wetland management</td>
<td>2008.11.02</td>
<td>DNRAB</td>
<td>APs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly effective agriculture</td>
<td>2008.11.15</td>
<td>DNRAB</td>
<td>APs and local villagers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural technical</td>
<td>2008.11.16</td>
<td>DNRAB</td>
<td>APs and local villagers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit tree plantation and management</td>
<td>2008.11.17</td>
<td>DNRAB</td>
<td>APs and local villagers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training for livestock breeding</td>
<td>2008.12</td>
<td>Local village</td>
<td>APs and local villagers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009.01</td>
<td>Local village</td>
<td>APs and local villagers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock breeding technical</td>
<td>2008.12</td>
<td>Local village</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Local village</td>
<td>APs and local villagers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3 times)</td>
<td>Local village</td>
<td>APs and local villagers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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4. Organizations

In order to carry out the project smoothly, Raohe Government has set up a project leading group which provides the guidance to project preparation and implementation; a Project management office has been set up for the necessary government coordination work. Dajiahe NR Management Bureau will be the PIU for wetlands restoration activities, which is a state-owned enterprise. In addition, some departments, like Raohe Land Resource Bureau, will also participate in the project management and coordination activities.

5. Consultation, Participation and information disclosure
The project proposed to adopt the procedures and approaches below to encourage the public participation and negotiation: (1) Written notice: one year before wetland restoration get the affected people informed by the written notice so as to let the residents know further knowledge on the related policies and regulation for them to make a good preparation in advance.

(2) Propagandize wetlands protection policies and the resettlement policies of the PROJECT through TV, local papers, etc.

(3) The final RP will be placed in the library or PMO of local County, and will be disclosed on ADB website for the easy reference.

(4) An abstract with the key points of the RP is provided in a resettlement information booklet and has been distributed to all the affected households.

6. Complaints and Appeals

If any AP is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, they can lodge an oral or written grievance with Dajiahe NR directly. Those departments shall resolve the issue within two weeks. If the aggrieved person (unit) is not satisfied with the decision on stage 1, they can appeal to BCSPWCPLG after the receipt of the decision from project office and ask for administrative arbitration. An administrative arbitration organ will make a decision on arbitration within 3 weeks. If the AP is still dissatisfied with the decision on stage 2, they can appeal to the People’s Court in accordance with Civil Procedure Act after receiving administrative arbitration. APs can make an appeal for any aspect of the resettlement including compensation.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation and Reports

Raohe NR Management Bureau will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RP, and external monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by an independent agency, two times each year. Internal monitoring will be implemented by PIUs; PIUs will submit the resettlement progress to ADB on a quarterly basis. The external monitoring and evaluation agency will submit semi-annual reports to ADB.
8. Investment and project implementation schedule

The farmland restoration and resettlement cost will be combined into the total cost of the Project. The total cost for farmland restoration and resettlement for Dajiahe Wetlands Protection Project is CNY 0.3 million. The Project proposes to implement this RP in 2008 and complete in 2010.
1 Project Background

1.1 Brief Introduction of the Project

Based on the latest project design and under the framework of Sanjiang Plains Wetland Protection Project, Raohe County will benefit from four major components, including watershed management, nature reserve management, an alternative livelihoods program and capacity building.

1.2 Project components

1.2.1 Watershed Management

The water management component in Raohe County includes a water resource management subproject and it is a research project. Naolihe watershed in Raohe County is the location for this.

1.2.2 Nature Reserve Management

Three specific types of interventions are planned under this sub-component in the Nature Reserve in Raohe County: scientific wetland habitat management; pilot wetland restoration within the reserves; and wildlife species recovery programs.

1.2.3 Alternative Livelihood

The alternative livelihood component in Raohe County includes a non-timber forest product (NTFP) program, a sustainable resource use in wetlands program and an ecotourism program.

The NTFP is proposed to develop northeast black bees and a seed plantation with five varieties. Sustainable resource use for the wetlands program and ecotourism program are mainly conducted in Dajiahe NR and its neighboring areas.
1.2.4 Nature Reserve Capacity Building

The target area for capacity building is Dajiahe NR and activities include setting up wetland protection courses in schools, public awareness and wetland management training.

1.3 General Description of Project Area

The project area is located in Raohe County, Shuangyashan prefecture of Heilongjiang Province.

1.3.1 Shuangyashan City

Shuangyashan City is located in the northeastern part of Heilongjiang Province, 500km away from Harbin, the provincial capital. It sees Peceй of Russia on the other side of Ussuri River in the east, and is adjacent to Hulin City, Mishan City and Huanan County in the south, connects to Jiamusi City and Qitaihe City in the west, and is adjacent to Fujin City, Tongjiang City, Fuyuan County and Huachuan County in the north. The urban area is located at the riverside of Anbang river on the north side of Wanda Mount. It is a total area of 2,483km², in which the urban area accounts for 1,767km². There are two duck-like hills in the northeastern part of the urban area, from which the name of the city comes.

The city is a semi-mountainous area, higher in the southwest and lower in the northeast. Continuous cordillera of Wanda Mountain occupies the southern part where numerous hills and ridges grow. The Sanjiang Plain is located at the northern part of the city where several rivers flow through. The lands under the administration of Shuangyashan City include forest 8,632km², as 38.3% of the total; water surface area of 946km², as 4.2%; arable land of 7,181km² (31.9%); construction land 815km² (3.6%); and other land 2,909km² (12.9%). Primary grain crops include wheat, soybean, maize, sorghum, foxtail millet, etc. Dominant economic crops include sugar
beet, flax, sunflower, and tobacco. Vegetables are mainly grown in suburban areas. There are over 60 rivers of different length within the jurisdiction of the city. These rivers go into two river systems, namely, Naoli River and Anbang River. The Naoli River belongs to Ussuri River System while Anbang River belongs to Songhuajiang River System. Primary rivers include Naoli River, Qixing River, Anbang River, Baoshi River, Suolun River and Hamatong River. Among these rivers, Naoli River is the longest, with a total length of 596km and a basin area of 7,600km².

![Figure 1-1 Location of Shuangyashan City](image)

1.3.2 Raohe County

Jixian County is located at 133°7′26″~134°20′12″ E and 46°30′58″~47°34′24″ N, 350km southeast to Shuangyashan City, covering an area of 6,765km². Nadanhada Mountain, the northeastern branch of Wanda Mountain Chain, spans from southwest to northeast and ends at the north side of Naoli River. The county is high in the west and low in the east, with numerous hills filled in the middle, forming three types of landform, namely, mountains, hills and plains. The mountainous area accounts for
50% of the total area of Raohe County, water surface accounts for 10% of the total, grass land accounts for 20% of the total and farmland accounts for 20% of the whole. Raohe County is of mid-temperate continental monsoon climate, with an average annual temperature of 3 degrees Celsius. The average annual precipitation is 674.2mm, the frost-free period is 125 days, and the average annual sunlight is 2,372.4 hours.

Raohe County Government (RCG) was set up in 1951 and is under administration of Shuangyashan Municipal Government at present. The total population of Raohe County is 140,000, in which Han account for 98% while Man, Chao, Hezhe, Zhuang, Mongolian and Hui Minorities account for 2% in total. RCG governs 9 towns and townships and 104 natural villages.

There are 5 state-owned farms within the jurisdiction of Raohe County, and also 10 forest farms belonging to 2 forestry management bureaus. Raohe County has developed traffic network, with two major transportation methods through water courses and roads respectively. The county has 423km long provincial roads, 113km of county-level roads, 105.2km long village-level roads and 65 bridges with a length of 1591.5m, including 2 large bridges, 15 middle-scale bridges and 656 small bridges. The annual goods transportation capacity is 18,960ktkm and the transportation capacity of passengers is 12,986 kpkm. The road network has covered all the villages. Raohe County is located at the bank of the Ussuri River, concluding a 128km long river section. Along the Ussuri River, there are about 20 villages of various scales. Raohe County takes advantage of its location as the gate to the far east area in Russia and also the only Level-1 passenger and goods transportation port to Khabarovsk of Russia, playing a role of transferring and allocating imports and exports in Sino-Russia trades. It is the bridge of joint sea-and-rail transportation between China and Russia as well as between Asia and Europe, and also the connection between northeastern region economic cooperation. In addition, Raohe
County is an important passage for international cooperation on development of resources in Siberia.

Raohe County has numerous hills and mountains, and relatively less farmland. In 2007, the total area of farmland of Raohe County is 36,578ha (excluding reclaimed farmland), including dry land 27,291ha and irrigated land 9,408ha. The forest area of Raohe County is 351,000ha and the coverage rate of forest is 51%. The per capita forest land is 2.5ha. The stumpage storage reaches 38,220,000m$^3$. The trees are rich in biodiversity and quality, mainly including Manchurian ash, aspen, oak, Chinese linden, birch, etc. Raohe County is one of the natural forest zones of Heilongjiang Province, and also an important distributing center of lumber. The area of grassland of Raohe County is about 200,000ha, providing a natural pastureland for raising livestock. The herbal plantation characteristics include fast growth, good quality and rich nutrition, and can be used as excellent forage grass to serve about 100,000 sheep together with crop stalks.

In 2007, the GDP of Raohe County was RMB 1.81 billion, the gross value of agricultural output is RMB 330 million, the industrial added value is RMB 133,280,000, the sales revenue is RMB 352,540,000, the tax revenue is RMB 24,740,000, and the profit is RMB 7,070,000. In 2007, the per capita disposable income of urban residents is 8,194 yuan, and the net per capita income of farmers is 1,145 yuan. The basic lives of poor residents in rural and urban areas have been basically safeguarded. A total amount of RMB 1.22 million has been paid for 578 low income households and 1110 persons in urban areas; an amount of RMB 876,000 has been paid for 1,484 low income households and 2,591 persons in rural areas; 66 houses have been built for 30 disabled persons in rural areas; the coverage rate of new rural cooperative medical system has reached 90%.
1.4 Directly Benefited Area

The directly benefited area of this project is the Dajiahe Nature Reserve (DNR) in Raohe County.

DNR lies in Raohe County of Heilongjiang Province and is adjacent to Naoli River in the north and Ussuri in the east. In 2000, Raohe Environmental Protection Bureau (Raohe EPB) proposed to establish the Raohe River Natural Reserve and was approved on February 1st to set up the county-level wetland natural reserve. Later, RCG applied for promoting the reserve to municipal-level natural reserve and was approved in June. In 2002, the wetland was transferred from Raohe EPB to Raohe Forestry Administrative Bureau (Raohe FAB) and was promoted to provincial natural reserve (see Appendix 1) on approval of Heilongjiang Provincial Government (HPG) in September 2004. As it had the same name as the Naoli River National Natural Reserve on the north bank of Naoli River, it changed its name to Dajiahe Nature Reserve and enlarged its coverage from former 16,300ha to 72,604ha.

DNR is divided into two regions, namely, wetland and mountainous land.

Wetland – From Xifengzuizi in the east, to the junction of Luyuan Village in Xifeng town and the 16th Group of Hongqiling farm in the west, to the Raoxi Road in the south, and to the Naoli River in the north. The total area is 38,081ha, including core area 19,275ha, buffering zone 9,357ha, and experimental zone 9,449ha.

Mountainous forest land – To the Ussuri in the east, to the junction of Tonghe Forest Farm and Dongfanghong Forestry Administrative Bureau, to Qiliqin and Hulin in the south, and to the Sanrenban Village and Raohe Farm in the north. The total area is 34,523ha, including core zone of 11,471ha, buffering zone of 3,665ha and experimental zone of 19,387ha.

DNR covers an area of 72,604ha, including forest land 5,586ha, in which artificial forest 110ha, natural grassland 5,490ha, natural wetland 2,033ha. There are about 50 rivers running in DNR, mainly belonging to Ussuri Basin of the Northern River System.
of Heilongjiang River. The two major rivers are Ussuri and Naoli River. Hundreds of lakes and ponds are scattered in DNR, including the South Lake, Lianhua pond, etc. Other areas are occupied by farmland, villages and roads.

DNR involves 9 towns and townships, 30 villages, 1800 households and 40,000 residents. It has 150,000mu arable dry land and 50,000mu paddy land. DNR has maintained the original landscape of Sanjiang Plain Wetland, and is typical and representative among areas of the same latitude. The marsh ecosystem, meadow ecosystem and aquatic ecosystem develop well. The ecosystem diversifies and contains extensive umbrageous, marshy and aquatic plants and wild animals. There are 497 species of wild plants and about 300 species of wild animals within DNR, in which 30 species are nationally protected, such as the Northeast China tiger, lynx, red-crowned crane, whooper swan, etc. These plants and animals compose a huge gene pool of wild animals and plants, providing high scientific value.
1.5 Project Design Process

The earliest notion for the project was in 2003 when the project proposal was specially drafted. According to the project progress and ADB requirements, the resettlement
plan was developed by Dajiahe National Nature Reserve in Dec. 2004, and in April 2008, with the help of the project consulting firm Landell Mills, the original Resettlement Plan (RP) was updated and revised to be a comprehensive one based on the latest project scope.

1.6 Project Investment and Financing

This Project is an ecology and environmental protection project and People’s Government of Heilongjiang Province is responsible for its implementation. The Project investment is formed by 3 parts: domestic support funds, ADB loan and GEF (Global Environment Facility) grant. The resettlement budget will be financed through the domestic support fund.

1.7 Measures to Mitigate Negative Impacts of the Project

During the Project planning period, different stakeholders from each side were consulted. Sufficient investigations were made on the size of farmland restoration to wetlands and its concrete location.

At the early stage of the Project 150 ha of farmland in Dajiahe Yongfa Village and 200 ha of farmland in Hulin Village were planned to be converted, with 240 villagers in Yongfa Village, and 304 villagers in Hualin Village to be affected. The resettlement plan is of great social impact and land ownership is complicated; it is therefore difficult to implement in practice. Therefore, in March 2008 Dajiahe Wetlands Management Bureau organized wetland, resettlement and alternative livelihood experts to improve the original wetlands restoration plan. Finally after the negotiation and restoration site confirmation by the wetland expert, the restoration site was selected on the six pieces of state-own land which is located in the core zone of Babei areas within the NR. The newly selected land is of clear ownership and little social impact and NR ecological development requirements can be satisfied.
1.8 Objectives of Resettlement

- All the involuntary resettlement works will be implemented as a component of the project construction and sufficient funds will be provided to resettlers to ensure they benefit from the Project;

- Resettlers will be fully compensated before the commencement of construction and farmland restoration;

- Resettlers will be encouraged to participate in the preparation and implementation of RP, and the opinions of resettlers on resettlement methods will be fully considered; and

- The livelihood and living standards of resettlers shall be recovered or improved to the level as before resettlement and project implementation.
2 Project Impacts

In order to further understand the social and economic conditions and the basic information of the APs, the implementing agency (IA), in response to ADB requirements, conducted several socioeconomic surveys during June 2004 and April 2008 within the Project area and analyzed the results. The surveys and results are summarized below.

2.1 Approach

All the data concerning the impacts of the Project were collected by Dajiahe Natural Reserve under the guidance of consultants, and these data were reviewed and verified by the consultants. In conducting these surveys, staff from Dajiahe Natural Reserve and consultants visited all the stakeholders and consulted with affected groups several times.

2.2 Scope

The socioeconomic survey contains two parts in general: i) project impact investigation, including the ownership of farmland proposed to be converted, historical usage of farmland to be restored to wetlands, affected surface attachments; and ii) socioeconomic investigation on affected individuals and businesses, including the income structure, employment or operation conditions.

2.3 Organization and Process

During the investigation, the opinions from Raohe County Government (JCG) were consulted, and discussions were held with stakeholders. Opinions of the affected villagers regarding the Project and resettlement during farmland conversion to wetlands were collected.
2.4 Project Impact Survey Results

2.4.1 Impact Analysis on Farmland restoration

In total 350 ha of cultivated land in the core and buffer zone of Dajiahe Nature Reserve in Raohe County was planned to be restored to wetlands. The farmland was reclaimed by surrounding farmers. According to wetland protection regulation, these cultivated lands will be restored to wetland in order to protect the wetland resource and restore its function. The proposed six pieces of farmland are in the core zone which is located between the north of Naolihe dike and Naolihe separately. The main reasons to choose these land blocks include: 1) The land ownership of these land blocks are very clear; all belong to the flood discharge area and all of State ownership. Without permission, the cultivation in this area is illegal. 2) As it’s illegal, there is no contract relationship on these lands. 3) In addition to these lands, the affected farmers have their own legal land which will not be affected by this project. So, the social risks for restoration from farmland to wetland here is less.

Figure 2-1 is the sketch map of the six pieces of farmland that were proposed to be converted into wetlands. Figure 2-2 shows the detailed GPS spots of each piece of farmland. The detailed information of the land proposed to be cultivated by the project is listed in Table 2-1.
Figure 2-1 Location of Farmland Proposed to be Restored
Figure 2-2 Detailed GPS Points of Land Blocks
Table 2-1 Status\(^1\) of Farmland to be Restored

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large PLOTS No.</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Small PLOTS No.</th>
<th>Key GPS Point</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Affected HHs</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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\(^1\) The number of affected households is provided by the NR and verified by the specialist. This restored area is the former water discharging area. The total restored land number and affected people is more than that of this RP. But as only 350 ha is needed in this project, so the NR selected the biggest 6 blocks of land.
In order to clarify the ownership of farmland proposed to be restored, the RP preparation team visited Raohe County Land Resources Administration Bureau (Raohe LAB) to review ownership data of land (see Figure 2-3). After verification, all of the six plots of farmland are State-owned land. As we know the extent of DNR is very large, so the ownership of land within the DNR still remains with some disputes. Hence the State-owned Land Use Certificate for the entire nature reserve has not been issued. However, the ownership of the six plots of farmland involved in this project has no disputes and a land ownership certificate has been issued by the land administration department. The certificate documents can be seen in Figures 2-1 and 2-2.

Figure 2-3 RP preparation team check ownership documents for farmland to be restored
See Figure 2-4 for appearance of the six plots of farmland.
2.4.2 Affected Persons (APs)

There are 6 households planting on the 350ha of farmland to be restored in this Project, but there were no contractual agreements to use these lands so the use was illegal. Four of them are villagers living nearby and two of them are workers from the local forestry stations. The analysis of affected persons is summarized in Table 2-2.

After restoration, the average income loss ratio of all affected farmer is about 74.03%. For detail, please see Table 2-2(2).
Table 2-2 Affected Person Analysis (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot No.</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Family Member (person)</th>
<th>Paddy</th>
<th>Dry Land</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Village Collective Land</th>
<th>Reclaimed Forest Land (Dry land)</th>
<th>Reclaimed waste land still under cultivation in 2007 (without certificate)</th>
<th>Total to be restored</th>
<th>Reclaimed waste land (that was farmed without certificate) to be restored (mu)</th>
<th>Total land area (mu)</th>
<th>Share of land returned to wetland</th>
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<td>Hualin</td>
<td>Sun Yi</td>
<td>Han</td>
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<td>83</td>
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<td>Sun Yichen</td>
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<td>Han</td>
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<td>Jia Qiang</td>
<td>Han</td>
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<td>Yue Jiquan</td>
<td>Han</td>
<td>Han</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>Han</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>46.5</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>4916</td>
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</table>

2 The land with certificate here only refers to farmland allocated according to population and contracted for 30 years.
3 Dry land here refers to subcontracted dry land as other villagers go out to work.
4 Worker of forestry station
5 Worker of forestry station
Table 2-3 Affected Person Analysis (2)

| Plot No. | Town     | Village | Name         | Ethnic Group | Family Member (person) | Agriculturally Contracted Land (mu, with certificate) (2007) | Other contracted/leased collective land/state-owned land (mu, with certificate) | Reclaimed waste land under cultivation in 2007 (without certificate) | Other contracted land (Dry land) |
|----------|----------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6        | Dajiahe  | Hualin  | Sun Yi Han   | Han          | 3 8000 0 22000 15000 0 0 0 5000 | 50000 5300 10.60%                                              |                                                                                |
| 5        | Dajiahe  | Yongfa  | Sun Yichen   | Han          | 5 30000 0 0 22000 7000 0 0 0 7000 | 66000 9000 13.64%                                              |                                                                                |
| 4        | Dajiahe  | Zhao    | Qingliang    | Han          | 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 30000 30000 0 0 0.00%              |                                                                                |
| 3        | Shanhe   | Jia Qiang| Han          | Han          | 3 0 5000 0 35000 15000 10000 0 10000 0 75000 6400 8.53%            |                                                                                |
| 2        | Xinli    | Yue Jiquan| Han        | Han          | 3 0 8000 0 0 0 0 42000 20000 0 0 70000 0 0.00%                     |                                                                                |
| 1        | Shanli   | Zhu     | Changqing    | Han          | 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16000 30000 46000 13000 28.26%          |                                                                                |
| **Total**| **20**  |         |              |              | **38000 13000 22000 72000 22000 52000 20000 38000 60000 299000 33700 11.27%** |                                                                                |

6 This column is an estimated figure, calculated at 100 yuan per mu
7 The land with certificate here only refers to farmland allocated according to population and contracted for 30 years.
8 Dry land here refers to subcontracted dry land as other villagers go out to work.
9 Worker of forestry station
10 Worker of forestry station
2.4.3 Impacts Analysis of Building Demolishment

House demolition issues are not involved in the Project affected area.

2.4.4 Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are not involved in the Project affected area.

2.4.5 Other Impact

The Project area is not the place where the minorities live, so minority and cultural resource protection problems are not faced by the directly affected people.

In addition, although Raohe County is a poverty county of a national level, the villagers’ contracted land isn’t affected by the Project. The land that the villagers are farming on is unutilized state-owned fields, with a small number of people affected. Also as the land is in the core zone, which will be easily affected by droughts and floods, there is little produce in 9 years out of every 10 years. Therefore, the income of the affected people will not have a prominent change due to the Project implementation; impoverishment issues will not be generated by the Project.
3 Socioeconomic Survey

In order to better understand the socioeconomic status of project affected areas and basic situation of affected people, the project office conducted socio-economic survey of affected area in March 2008 as per requirements of ADB. The sample survey involved the affected households. These households were visited and interviewed one by one; meanwhile a questionnaire survey was conducted in detail. The survey team also took photos of the local production and living environment. The contents of the sampling survey included: families population, production and business, main implements of production, living standards, household area, annual income and expenditure, people's attitude to resettlement, etc. This survey provides detailed basic data for analysis and compilation of the RP.

3.1 Socioeconomic Survey

3.1.1 Dajiahe Township

Dajiahe Township lies in the middle of Raohe County, 70km away from the urban center of Raohe County. It is adjacent to Xiaojiahe Town in the east, to Shanli Township in the west, to Yake Forest Farm in the south and to Hongwei Farm in the north. The total area of Dajiahe Township is 334.2km², in which arable land is 7,334ha, accounting for 22%.

In April 1984, Dajiahe Commune was changed to Dajiahe Township. In September 2001, through administration adjustment, 2 administrative villages were combined. Since then Dajiahe Township administered 10 administrative villages including Dajiahe, Dongsheng, Qiantang, Fushan, Hualin, Yongfa, Fuhe, Yongfu, Yongqian and Yongsheng, and 12 natural villages. Weishan State-owned Forest Farm resides in Dajiahe, and so does a livestock breeding farm.
In 2006, there were 1,584 households and 4,733 residents living in Dajiahe, including an agricultural-livelihood population of 4,431. Six ethnic groups including Han, Chaoxian, Man, Hui, Mongolia and Hezhe live here, among which Han takes up 98% of the total population.

Dajiahe Township lies in the junction of Naoli River and Dajia River and is a semi-hilly area. The landforms mainly include mountains, hills, plains and marshes. Rivers flowing in Dajiahe belong to the Ussuri system. Naoli River runs from west to east into the Ussuri while Dajiaqi River flows from southwest to northeast through the whole township. Along Naoli River several lower wetland and marshy land can be observed, as well as a great number of ponds.

Dajiahe Township has 11,000ha forestland, accounting for 33% of its total jurisdiction. The coverage rate of forest is 33%. The forests are primarily composed of larch, Manchurian ash, aspen, oak, Chinese linden, birch, etc. Nectar plants mainly include woundwot and lime tree. It is a major production center of northeastern black bees. Grassland covers an area of 5000ha, as 15% of the total area, capable of serving 30,000 livestock. Fishable water surface covers 300ha while piscicultural water surface is 100ha with over 60 species of fish, such as carp and golden carp. The area of land is 7,334ha, mainly composed of brown forest soil, grassland baijing soil and grey baijiang soil, and features a deep humus layer, loose structure and rich basic fertility.

The agricultural production of Dajiahe mainly relies on crop and plant cultivation. Primary crops include soybean, rice, wheat and corn, whilst economic crops are red bean and white melon.

The animal husbandry mainly focuses on cattle, sheep, pig and poultry, supported by black bee, Cashmere goat, spotted deer, fox and raccoon dog.

Up until 2007, there were in total, 845 agricultural machines, including 52 large
machines with a total power of 18,000kW.

In 2007, the gross agricultural value was RMB 20,840,000, including RMB 16,370,000 from crop and plant cultivation, RMB 3,160,000 from livestock breeding, RMB 50,000 from forestry, RMB 120,000 from fishery, and RMB 1140,000 from sideline industry.

Up to 2007, there are 6 village enterprises with a total fixed-assets value of RMB 2,570,000. Their gross production value totals RMB 10,700,000, taxes total to RMB 60,000 and profits total to RMB 160,000. They employ 70 workers, mainly engaged in lumber processing and crop and oil processing. By the end of 2007, there are 108 self-employed workers and 194 employees.

3.1.2 Shanli Township

Shanli Township lies in the northwestern part of Raohe County, 80km away from the urban center, covering an area of 193km². Under its administration there are 9 administrative villages and 11 natural villages. The whole township lies on hilly areas, surrounded by mountains from three sides and adjacent to the river. The total population of the township is 5,669, including agricultural population of 4,869.

Shanli Township is vast and rich in resources. It has 6000ha of farmland, 1465ha of forests with a forest coverage of 12.25%, 1300ha of grassland, 240ha of Naoli River (main flow 180ha and branches 60ha), and 13.3ha of artificial rivers. There was 1666.6ha of irrigated areas, accounting for 32% of the total area of farmland. A total of 49ha fish ponds have been developed.

Agricultural production is the backbone industry of Shanli Township, mainly focusing on rice, soybean, corn and other economic crops.

Shanli Township is well mechanized and equipped with 75 large tractors, 465 small tractors, 23 reaping machines and 54 small threshing machines. The economy of Shanli Township mainly relies on crop and plant cultivation, fish breeding and village
enterprises.

Shanli Township has 118 self-employed workers and private enterprises, including 2 enterprises with over RMB 100,000 annual production value. The grass bag weaving plant and board processing plant have been well-developed.

Shanli Township is located on the south bank of Naoli River with a large area of grassland and wetland, providing some advantages for the development of livestock breeding.

3.1.3 Affected Villages

As the farmland planned to be restored is state-owned land, there are no direct impacts on nearby villages. However, some lands were still be used for farming by local villagers or forest workers. So in order to conduct comparative analysis to assess the actual impacts on affected households, some basic information about villages where affected persons live has been collected. See Table 3-1 for details.
Table 3-1 Basic Information of Affected Villages

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Population (person)</th>
<th>Han</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Agricultural Population</th>
<th>Per capita net income (yuan)</th>
<th>Total area of farmland (mu)</th>
<th>Per capita farmland (mu)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Han</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Agricultural Population</th>
<th>Per capita net income (yuan)</th>
<th>Total area of farmland (mu)</th>
<th>Per capita farmland (mu)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Husbandry</th>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Building Industry</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Resturants</th>
<th>Service Industry</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total Production Costs (10,000 yuan)</th>
<th>Net Revenue in 2007 (10,000 yuan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dajiahe</td>
<td>Hualin</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>4010.2</td>
<td>5220</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>285.7</td>
<td>226.7</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>168.2</td>
<td>117.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yongfa</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>4000.0</td>
<td>5238</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>279.1</td>
<td>237.6</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>175.5</td>
<td>103.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanli</td>
<td>Shanli</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>1375</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>1415</td>
<td>1413.4</td>
<td>42480</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>810.0</td>
<td>770.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>610.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>283.0</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>392.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xinii</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>3430.2</td>
<td>10275</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>401.0</td>
<td>342.0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>283.0</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>392.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>392.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shanhe</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>3697.3</td>
<td>9270</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>585.0</td>
<td>495.0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>392.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>392.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>392.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Total area of farmland here refers to those contracted lands that have been submitted to upper levels and registered, excluding those developed by the villages themselves without submittal.
3.2 Sample Survey of Project Affected Family

3.2.1 Demography of Sampling Household

This survey covered all the households, with 6 households of 20 persons, accounting for 100% of the APs. Among that, 4 persons are ranging from 7 to 16 years old, accounting for 20% of sampled persons; 14 persons are ranging from 17 to 45 years old, accounting for 70%; 1 persons are ranging from 46 to 60 years old, accounting for 5%; 1 person is above 60 years old, accounting for 5%. 8 persons are male, accounting for 40%; 12 persons are female, accounting for 60%, and all of them are Han nationality. Education: 5 persons obtained primary school education, accounting for 25%; 10 persons obtained junior high school education, accounting for 50%; 3 persons obtained senior high school education, accounting for 15%; 2 are graduates, accounting for 10%; and 18 are all farming registered permanent residents, 2 are city and township registered permanent residents.

3.2.2 Basic Situation of Family Living

In 2007, within 6 surveyed households, the average of housing is 535.5m² totally, with an average of 89.17 m² for each family and 24 m² per capita. All are one-story houses. 3 houses are brick-concrete, accounting for 50%; 3 houses are brick-timberwork, accounting for 50%. There were 8 tractors, 1.3 per family; 10 other farming machines, 0.45 per family; 6 color televisions, 1 per family; 12 telephone sets (including mobile phones), 2 per family; 5 motorcycles, 0.83 per family; 5 bicycles, 0.83 per family, 6 fanners, 1 per family; 2 recorders, 0.33 per family; 1 computer, 0.17 per family; 6 fridges, 1 per family; and 6 DVDs, 1 per family.

3.2.3 Production and Business Situation

The 6 households are affected by the project cultivated dry land mainly, accounting
for 83.59% of sampling households. Total area of dry land was 1069.5mu, among which 46.5 mu was contracted with the individuals, 1069.5 mu was the dry land of village collective flexible land, 686mu was villagers and forest farm, and 337 mu was the state-owned land outside of dike areas. The average was 213.25 mu per family, or 63.98 mu per capita.

3.2.4 Analysis of income

According to survey results, the average gross income per capita in 2007 was 14863.64 yuan/person. The lowest gross income per capita in a family is 10000 yuan/person and the highest is 23333 yuan/person. Main income source is farming products, accounting for 93.89%. Salary income accounts for 6.11%. See Table 3-1 for details.

![Income Structure of Affected HHs](image)

3.2.5 Analysis of expenditure

In 2007, total productive expenditure of 6 surveyed sampling households was 54480 yuan, accounting for 56.79% of total expenses. The average productive expenditure per capita was 2724 yuan/person. Total living expenditure was 41450 yuan, accounting for 43.21%, 2072 yuan per person. Among total production expenditure,
agriculture and forestry expenses were 50,430 yuan, accounting for 92.57%; other expenses were 4050 yuan, accounting for 7.43%. Among total living expenditure, foodstuff cost was 9530 yuan, accounting for 23% of living expense; clothing was 5020 yuan, accounting for 12.10%; water, electricity and fuel cost was 5520 yuan, accounting for 13.32%; medical health cost was 2760 yuan, accounting for 6.65%; communication and transportation cost was 2670 yuan, accounting for 6.43%; and culture, education and entertainment cost was 15540 yuan, accounting for 37.5%. Thus the culture education takes the first place of expenses; the second is foodstuff. Expenditure structure can be seen in Table 3-2, productive expenditure structure can be seen in Table 3-2, and the living expenditure structure can be seen in Table 3-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total expenditure (yuan)</th>
<th>Per capita (yuan/person)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total productive expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2007 (yuan)</td>
<td>54480</td>
<td>2724.0</td>
<td>56.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and forestry</td>
<td>50430</td>
<td>2521.5</td>
<td>92.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4050</td>
<td>202.5</td>
<td>7.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total living expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in 2007 (yuan)</td>
<td>41450</td>
<td>2072.5</td>
<td>43.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foodstuff</td>
<td>9530</td>
<td>476.5</td>
<td>23.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing</td>
<td>5020</td>
<td>251.0</td>
<td>12.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water electricity and fuel</td>
<td>5520</td>
<td>276.0</td>
<td>13.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical health</td>
<td>2760</td>
<td>138.0</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and communication</td>
<td>2670</td>
<td>133.5</td>
<td>6.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture education</td>
<td>15540</td>
<td>777.0</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>95930</td>
<td>4796.5</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.6 Comprehensive Analysis of Income and Expenditure

In 6 surveyed households, the average net income per household in 2007 was 231070 yuan/household and the average net income per capita was 11553.5
yuan/person. See Table 3-3 for details.

### Table 3-3 Comprehensive analysis of income and expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>327000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive expenditure</td>
<td>54480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living expenditure</td>
<td>41450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income</td>
<td>231070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income per capita</td>
<td>11553.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.2.7 The comparative income of the APs from 2004 to 2008

From 2004 to 2008, the legal land areas of the APs' are same as that of 2007. But due to the potential for annual flooding of Naolihe River, the illegal farming areas and incomes of the APs vary widely from year to year and sometimes there is no crop and the farmers suffered a net loss. The NR staff provided an estimate of the illegal farming income of the affected farmers from 2004 to 2008 (see table 3-4 and table 3-5).

### Table 3-4 Comparative illegal farming income of the APs from 2004 to 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of APs</th>
<th>Illega l farming area (mu)</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>Total illegal farming income from 2004 to 2008</th>
<th>Average illegal farming income from 2004-2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun Yi</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>-47000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Yichen</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>-89000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao Qingliang</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>-20000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-500</td>
<td>-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jia Qiang</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>-10000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yue Jiquan</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>-16500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-55000</td>
<td>-13750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu Changqing</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>56000</td>
<td>63000</td>
<td>-100000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>29000</td>
<td>7250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5253</td>
<td>64500</td>
<td>329000</td>
<td>-431000</td>
<td>27000</td>
<td>-10500</td>
<td>-2625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3-5 Comparative total income of the APs from 2004 to 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of APs</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Agricultural income</td>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Yi</td>
<td>64600</td>
<td>109500</td>
<td>-17700</td>
<td>14360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Yichen</td>
<td>74300</td>
<td>164700</td>
<td>-51100</td>
<td>8690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao Qingliang</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>43000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>31400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu Qiang</td>
<td>86900</td>
<td>96700</td>
<td>76100</td>
<td>86070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yue Jiquan</td>
<td>71400</td>
<td>181900</td>
<td>-101400</td>
<td>21000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhu Changqing</td>
<td>119600</td>
<td>126700</td>
<td>-36600</td>
<td>31730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>456200</td>
<td>721900</td>
<td>-119000</td>
<td>53000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in the table 3-4 and table 3-5, the APs earn very little extra income from the illegal farming. The natural risk is the biggest risk for their farming in the illegal farmland, and the reason why they are prepared to give back these fields\(^{12}\).

3.2.8 Survey results of the resettlers

1) About family living standard

According to survey findings, 100% of the persons know the wetlands restoration project as Dajiahe Nature Reserve Management Bureau had issued a notice to stop farming activities (see Appendix 3); 100% of the APs think their living standards is quite good in the village.

2) About the project

According to the survey, APs completely agree on construction of the project, and consider that the project will protect the environment and enhance living standards. APs are quite clear of the significance of wetlands restoration and they hope to have some compensation due to the farmlands conversion.

\(^{12}\) In fact, these areas are the discharging area of Naolihe River.
4 Resettlement Legal and Policy Framework

Relevant Laws and Policies for Resettlement:

- Property Law of P.R. China (2007)
- Nature Reserve Regulations of P.R. China (1994)
- Land Administrative Regulations of Heilongjiang Province (2000)
- Wetland Conservation Regulations of Heilongjiang Province (2003)

4.1 Farmland restoration and Compensation Policy

- Property Law of P.R. China:

  Article 39: The owner of a realty or chattel is entitled to possess, utilize, seek profits from and dispose of the realty or chattel in accordance with law.

- Land Administrative Law of P.R. China:

  Article 2: P.R. China carries out socialism public ownership of land, which is ownership by the whole people and laboring concourse collectivity. Owned by the whole people means ownership of all land is administered by the state council representing China. Any unit and individual cannot invade, deal or transfer land by any other way. Use of land can be transferred by law. The state can acquire land that is collective-owned for public interests and give compensation. The state can implement a payable use system for state-owned land.

  Article 12: Changing the ownership and usage of land in law should go through the formalities of the land ownership change register.
Article 13: For land ownership and usage registered in law protect by law, any unit and individual cannot invade.

Article 39: Land which is not reclaimed or used needs to go through scientific argumentation and evaluation to verify that it is in the reclaimed area. Article 39 also forbids damaging forest and grassland and enclosing lakes to reclaim farmland and invading beach of rivers. According to general layout of land usage, land, which is reclaimed by damage to the ecological environment, should be converted to forest, herd or lake step by step.

Article 47: Land requisitioned shall be compensated for on the basis of its original purpose of use.

■ Nature Reserve Regulations of P.R. China:

Article 18: Nature Reserves can be divided into core zone, buffer area and experimental area. Centralized distributing area of perfect ecological system and rare and severely ill propagation that is protected should be classed as core zone. It is forbidden for any unit or individual to enter and scientific research activities are not allowed unless approved according to article 11 of the regulation. The periphery of the core zone can be classed as buffer area by certain area and only scientific research activities are allowed here. The periphery of the buffer area can be classes as experimental area for scientific experiment, teaching and practice, visiting and viewing, tourism, domestication and reproduction of rare and severely ill propagation and etc. activities are allowed here.

Article 26: Forbid fell, grazing, chevy, fishery, picking, reclaiming, burning, mine, quarry, dragging for sands and etc. activities. But law and regulations stipulate the exception.

■ Land Administrative Regulations of Heilongjiang Province:

Article 8: Any change using right and ownership of land in law, transfer buildings and
constructions attached to land in law resulting in the change of land purpose, needs to be registered and show the change of land ownership and using right and purpose. The change of land ownership and using right become effective from the date of register.

Article 20: Farmland restoration to forest, herd and fishery caused by agricultural adjustment should be carried out according to general layout of land usage and is reviewed by local land administrative department of county and city government, and then reported to city and county government for approval.

Article 24: Examination and approval limits of acquisition land owned by farmer collectives: (1) cultivated land, not included in capital farm land, that is less than 35 hectares, or others less than 70 ha, should be approved by provincial government and reported to state council on file; (2) otherwise, should be approved by state council. State acquires land owned by collective, unit or individual. They should surrender land on time without hesitation.

■ Wetland Conservation Regulations of Heilongjiang Province:

Article 27: Wetland conservation areas can be divided into core zone, buffer area and experiment area in line with national regulations.

Article 28: Without approval, any unit or individual cannot enter core zone of wetland conservation areas. A request and activities plan should be submitted to the administering department of Wetland conservation areas because of teaching and scientific research and approved by forest administration department above provincial level. Prohibit strictly settled people in wetland conservation areas. Existing settled people in wetland conservation areas should move out and production should stop.

■ Regulations on Wetland Management of Dajiahe Nature Reserve (Provisional)

Article 12: All the resources within Dajia River Provincial Nature Reserve shall be managed by Dajia River Provincial Natural Reserve Administration Bureau in full
rights. The land use certificate shall be issued by the government at county level.

Article 13: All the natural wetland within the reserve shall not be reclaimed or damaged by any reason by any institution or individual.


Article 1: All the resources within the county boundary of NRs shall be managed by Dajiahe Nature Reserve Administration Bureau in compliance with law.

4.2 Applicable Legal and Administrative Procedures

■ Land Administrative Law of P.R. China:

Article 46: Land acquired by state, after approval as per legal procedures, should be announced and carried out by government above county level. Owners and user of acquired land should contact requisition compensation register with certificate of land within time limit stipulated by the announcement.

4.3 Institutional Responsibilities

■ Land Administrative Law of P.R. China:

Article 66: Land Administration department of the people’s government at or above the county level shall supervise and inspect violations of laws and regulations governing land administration. Supervisors over and inspectors of land administration shall be familiar with the laws and regulations governing land administration and they shall be devoted to their duties and enforce laws impartially.

Article 70: Where, in the course of supervision and inspection, land administration departments of the people’s government at or above the county level find any violations by State functionaries and believe that administrative sanctions need be given to such functionaries, they shall deal with such violation in accordance with law;
if they have no right to do so, they shall propose in writing to the administrative supervision departments of the people’s governments at the corresponding or a higher level that administrative sanctions be given to the functionaries, and the administrative supervision departments concerned shall deal with the violations in accordance with law.

Article: 79: Whoever embezzles or misappropriates the compensation or other relevant charges paid to a unit whose land is requisitioned, if the violation constitutes a crime, they shall be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with law; if the violation is not serious enough to constitute a crime, they shall be given administrative sanctions in accordance with law.

4.4 Resettlement Policies of ADB

Resettlement shall be avoided where possible. If resettlement is unavoidable, then multiple options shall be developed to minimize the amount of resettlers and to prepare resettlement plan.

Compensation and assistance shall be provided for resettlers to improve, or at least maintain their economic and social lives.

Resettlers shall be fully informed and consulted with in the process of resettlement and compensation.

Resettlers with no formal rights of land shall also be compensated; those households composed mainly of women or other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous and minorities, shall be provided with special assistance to raise their social status.

Resettlement shall be planned and implemented as part of the project where possible, and the costs for resettlement and compensation shall be included in the project budget and profit.

Costs for resettlement and compensation could be funded through the ADB bank loan of the project.
Participation of shareholders shall be emphasized during the planning and implementation of RP.

A transparent appeal mechanism will be established.

Publish and disclose resettlement plan and implementation policies to resettlers.
5 Resettlement Compensation Rate and Entitlement Matrix

The project resettlement policy is formulated on the basis of the relevant resettlement policies of the People’s Republic of China, Heilongjiang Provincial Government and Raohe County Government as well as ADB. The 350ha farmland planned to be restored to wetland in this project are state-owned land. Those reclamation activities are now determined to be illegal due to lack of permission from DNRB and their plantation without land use certificates. Also, the cultivation has been conducted for 3-5 years, so the costs of reclamation have already been recovered in subsequent years’ cultivation. As stipulated in the Regulations on Management of DNR, these lands must be returned without compensation to the villagers’ losses. However, in accordance with ADB policies, the APs shall be informed about the time schedule of farmland restoration one year in advance to protect them from losing productive inputs. In addition, the NR will adopt some non-cash compensation to the APs so as their living level will not decrease. The Entitlement Matrix for all APs is showed in Table 5-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>APs</th>
<th>Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Farmland restoration  | 6 affected households                    | ● One-year in advance informing the APs to prevent their loss of inputs and crops that year  
● Allocate another 337 mu state land in the south area of Naolihe Dike and rent to the APs  
● Provide working position for the APs  
● Providing more than 7 times training opportunities (including highly effective agriculture, fruit tree plantation and management, livestock breeding technical) to APs and local communities  
● DNR will provide fire-controller position and patrolling positions to Zhu Changqin, Zhao Qinliang, Jia Qiang and Yue Jiguan  
● Providing different training and workshops for the APs to develop alternative livelihood schemes, |
| to wetland            | Villagers                                | ● DNR will provide some fire-controller positions and patrolling positions to other villagers                                                                                                    |

Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix
6 Rehabilitation and Income Restoration Measures

The 350ha farmland planned to be restored to wetland are State-owned land, among which 327.23 ha of farmland was stopped planting in 2007 and 22.47 ha was still being cultivated in 2007, but been stopped to farm after 2007; these lands were reclaimed by nearby villagers or forest farm staff, which is now deemed to be illegal. It can be seen from the survey that the villagers farming on the State-owned land must have strong economic basis for two reasons: firstly, the land outside of the dike is so vast that it can only be reclaimed by large equipment and machines; if only for renting, the cost will be so high, so the people who reclaimed the land were the families with large equipment and machines that are required for economic inputs. Secondly, this area of land experiences drought and flood frequently, leading to unstable yield or even no yield and higher risks, hence economic basis is also needed to mitigate these risks. The survey also shows there are extensive land resources and vast territory. The minimum per capita farmland is 19mu whilst the maximum reaches 30mu. These are only reported figures; in effect the actual figures are much larger than reported due to reclamation of land by villages themselves. Adding the farmland reclaimed by forestry departments and forestry companies, the land resources are sufficient for local farmers. Along with the implementation of preferential policies and rationalization of agricultural product prices in recent years, the income of farmers in Raohe County has been increased continuously and Raohe County has become a "poor county with rich residents". Since the villagers reclaiming on land outside of the dike are smart people with solid social relationships and a strong solid economic basis, also in the past two years Dajiahe NR has been propagandizing wetlands protection and stopping cultivation regulation has been issued in April 2007. Considering this project is an ADB financed project and there is ADB policy for this project in 2004, to follow this policy and ensure the APs’ living and production will not be adversely affected by this project, this Project will adopt following measures to rehabilitate the livelihoods of the APs.

1) Land re-adjustment within the NR. There are totally about 1000 ha cultivated land within the buffer zone and experimental zone in south area of DNR. It was plan to adjust 337 mu state-owned land and lease to the affected farmers, if they desire.

2) Arrange free training opportunity for the affected farmers. For the detail, please
see Table 6-1.

3) In addition, Zhu Changqin\Zhao Qinliang\ Jia Qiang and Yue Jigui hope to sign a contract with DNRB, doing patrolling work for DNRB so as getting the extra income. DNRB has agreed this. Besides, they hope DNRB can arrange them participate the training workshop on poultry and cattle raising.

4) For the others, DNRB will also provide some fire-controller positions and patrolling positions for them. If they agree, DNNB can sign the formal contract with them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Plan for APs and Local Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland protection policy, regulation, laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland patrolling and wetland management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly effective agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit tree plantation and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training for livestock breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock breeding technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock breeding technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Schedule of Resettlement

The resettlement activities for the Project are summarized following Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Resettlement Activities Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Resettlement Task</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Responsible Agency</th>
<th>Implementation Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Information Disclosure</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>HPSPPMO/ RCPMO</td>
<td>10/30/2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resettlement information booklet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Detailed survey</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>HPSPPMO</td>
<td>4/30/2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Resettlement Implementation Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>- land resettlement plan</td>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>RCG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>- training plan for affected HHs</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>RCG</td>
<td>10/30/2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Implementing capacity building</td>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>RCG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>- project coordination office</td>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>RCG</td>
<td>3/30/2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>- staffing in local ROs</td>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>RCG</td>
<td>3/30/2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>- APs</td>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>RCG</td>
<td>4/10/2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Livelihood Schemes for APs and HHs</td>
<td>6 HHs</td>
<td>DNR</td>
<td>10/30/2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>- baseline survey</td>
<td>Affected HHs</td>
<td>M&amp;E institution</td>
<td>11/30/2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>- establish internal monitoring</td>
<td>As per RP</td>
<td>HPSPPMO/ Raohe CRO</td>
<td>8/30/2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>- sign contract with external monitoring</td>
<td>As per RP</td>
<td>HPSPPMO</td>
<td>10/30/2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>- internal monitoring report</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>HPSPPMO</td>
<td>10/30/2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>- external monitoring report</td>
<td>Every half year</td>
<td>M&amp;E institution</td>
<td>12/30/2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Consultation records</td>
<td>As per RP</td>
<td>HPSPPMO/ Raohe CRO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Appealing records</td>
<td>As needed</td>
<td>Raohe CRO/Township ROs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 Organization

8.1 Implementation Organizations

The departments responsible for planning, implementation, management and monitoring of resettlement activities involved in the project include:
Heilongjiang Provincial Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Management Office;
Nature Reserve Management Bureau of Raohe County (called NR Management Bureau for short, the same as below);
Raohe County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project PMO (Sub-project Management Organization); and
External monitoring institution.

8.2 Responsibilities

8.2.1 HPSPPMO (Project Management Organization)

Organize to conduct practicality loss involved in requisition and demolition socioeconomic survey.
Consult with departments and stipulate policies on requisition and demolition and resettlement.
Organize and coordinate the compilation of RP.
Ensure and coordinate the implementation of resettlement plan according to schedule of project construction.
Allocate resettlement funds to the Project and supervise the utilization of fund
Direct, coordinate and supervise the progress of RP.
Organize and carry out internal monitoring, determine which institution will carry out external monitoring and coordinate external monitoring activities.
Review monitoring reports.
Prepare progress report and submit to development and innovation committee.
Coordinate to resolve any conflicts and issues encountered in the implementation of RP.

8.2.2 Raohe County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project Leading Group
Organize and arrange declaration and implementation of sub-projects.
Coordinate organizations concerned during the construction of sub-projects.
Approve resettlement policies.
Coordinate the conflicts during resettlement.
Examine and supervise schedule and results of resettlement.

8.2.3 Raohe County Sanjiang Plain Wetlands Protection Project PMO
(Sub-project Management Organization)
Establish resettlement office.
Organize to conduct practicality loss involved in requisition and demolition socioeconomic survey.
Consult with affected villagers and stipulate policies on requisition, and resettlement.
Determine and coordinate the implementation of resettlement plan according to schedule of project construction.
Direct, coordinate and supervise the progress of RP.
Organize and carry out internal monitoring and coordinate external monitoring activities.
Review monitoring reports.
Prepare progress report and submit to HPSPPMO.
Coordinate to resolve the conflicts and issues encountered in the implementation of RP.

8.2.4 External Monitoring Organization
Provide consultation in wetland restoration and resettlement.
A qualified independent monitoring institution will monitor the RP and the implementation of it in all aspects and submit independent monitoring and evaluation reports to HPSPPMO and ADB. Its responsibility will be explained through External Monitoring in
8.3 Staffing

See Table 8-1 for resettlement institutions staffing involved in the project. The resettlement institutions involved in the project are well staffed and of a high quality. The average number of regular staff is 11. The total number of staff will reach 19 and there are smooth information channels.

Table 8-1 Staffing of the Resettlement Institutions Involved in the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Institutions</th>
<th>Professional Workers (person)</th>
<th>Total number of staff (person)</th>
<th>Qualification of staff</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPSPPMO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Civil servants, graduate 12</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCPLG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Governmental officials, graduate 2</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNRB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wang Shitong, Director Chai Wenzhi Xu Yi</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External monitoring institution</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Resettlement experts 6</td>
<td>unassigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.4 Organization Chart

8.5 Measures for Strengthening Institutional Capacity

Provide sufficient funds and equipment, such as telephones, faxes and computers.

Establish Management Information System (MIS) for resettlement, manage the data concerned using computers, enhance information feedback, and ensure that information is transmitted smoothly from the top down and the bottom up, allowing the provincial PMO to make decisions on major issues.

Enhance the report system and internal monitoring and solve the problems, if any, on
time.

Strengthen external monitoring, and external monitoring and evaluation agency should point out the existing problems to the relevant authorities in time with the proposed solutions.
9 Consultation, Participation, and Grievance and Appeal

Procedures

9.1 Participation and Disclosure

In order to establish relative policies, work out a good RP, minimize complaints and disputes, and accomplish the appropriate resettlement, a great deal of efforts has been made on increase participation and consultation by the APs during stages of preparation and implementation of the RP. In the process of feasibility study stage, recommendation and comments on wetland protection, wetlands restoration and resettlement plan were asked from Government of Raohe County, People's congress, CPPCC, Community parties and affected villagers by PMO on county level and Dajiahe NR Management Bureau.

In addition, the Project will adopt the procedures and approaches below to encourage the public participation and negotiation:

(1) Written notice: one year before wetland restoration get the affected people informed by the written notice so as to let the residents know further knowledge on the related policies and regulation for them to make a good preparation in advance.
(2) Propagandize wetlands protection policies and the resettlement policies of the Project through TV, local paper, etc.
(3) The final RP will be placed in the library or PMO of local County, and will be disclosed on ADB website for the easy reference.
(4) Abstract the key points of the RP and develop it into a resettlement information booklet then distribute to all the affected households. This has already been completed.
9.2 Complaints and Appeals

In the process of compilation and implementation of RP, an open and effective procedure of grievance and appeal as follows will be established to avoid the occurrence of major grievances. See following for details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If any AP or PAU is aggrieved by any aspect of the resettlement and rehabilitation program, they can lodge an oral or written grievance with township government directly. Those departments shall resolve the issue within two weeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the aggrieved person (unit) is not satisfied with the decision on stage 1, they can bring the complaint to the attention of DNR after the receipt of the decision on Stage 1. Those Departments will make a decision on the complaint within two weeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the aggrieved person (unit) is not satisfied with the decision on stage 2, they can appeal to PMO after the receipt of the decision from project office and ask for administrative arbitration. Administrative arbitration organ will make a decision on arbitration within 2 weeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the AP or PAU is still dissatisfied with the decision on stage 3, they can appeal to the People's Court in accordance with Civil Procedure Act after receiving administrative arbitration. AP or PAU can make an appeal for any aspect of the resettlement including compensation rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APs will be informed about the above grievance and appeal procedure through meetings and other approaches to understand that they have the rights to grievance and appeal.
10 Resettlement Cost and Budget

The total cost of farmland restoration and resettlement activities for Raohe Wetlands Protection Project is 0.3 million CNY.

10.1 Total Cost

Table 10-1 Resettlement cost for Raohe Wetlands Protection Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost (ten thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Compensation for wetlands restoration</td>
<td>Non-cash compensation and assistance, including (i) provide at least the equal area land to lease to the APs and (ii) provide employment opportunities to the APs within DNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Resettlement survey and RP preparation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Monitoring &amp; evaluation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Management</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Livelihood Training</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Contingency</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.2 Fund Sources

The resettlement funds should be self-financed by Raohe NR Management Bureau.

Investment plan by years

Based on the project progress compilation of investment plan by years, detailed information is listed in Table 9.2.

Table 10-2 Resettlement Investment plan of Raohe Wetlands Protection Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Monitoring

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RP and accomplish the objectives to achieve appropriate resettlement, monitoring and evaluation should be carried out for the implementation of resettlement in accordance with the requirement of the ADB resettlement policies. The monitoring is divided into two parts, the internal monitoring undertaken by the resettlement implementing agencies and the external monitoring by an independent monitoring agency.

The internal monitoring is undertaken by SPWPPMO and DNRB with the objectives to ensure all responsible entities to execute LAR conforming to the principal and schedule of the RP and to keep good performance in the implementation. The objective of internal monitoring is to ensure the well functioning of resettlement departments.

Independent monitoring and evaluation is done by an independent monitoring agency that will carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities. The agency, approved by ADB and PMO, will undertake the independent monitoring of the Project in respect of (i) operation efficiency of the resettlement institution, (ii) implementation schedule of resettlement, (iii) compensation for wetland restoration, and (iv) tracking investigation and analysis to the standards of production and income of the APs. The M&E agency, being independent of the project, will inspect the whole implementation from an overall and long-term point of view. The M&E agency will track the resettlement activities of the Project to evaluate whether the implementation of resettlement (i) obeys the national laws related to wetland restoration, (ii) conforms to the Involuntary Resettlement Policy of ADB, and (iii) restores or improves the standards of production and livings of the APs. The M&E agency will put forward proposals to PMO in time so that the problems taking place in the implementation of the resettlement can be solved as soon as possible.
11.1 Internal Monitoring and Supervision

PMO will develop an internal monitoring framework to supervise the resettlement activities. The PMOs will establish a relevant database on farmland restoration to farmland, and resettlement. The database will contribute to the resettlement planning, and carrying out internal monitoring on the whole implementation process. Monitoring will be conducted quarterly as per ADB requirement, and internal monitoring report to be prepared and submitted to ADB.

11.2 External Monitoring

An external monitoring institution will carry out monitoring and evaluation activities based on survey data and records from the survey and design institute and information utilized by resettlement implementation organizations.

11.2.1 Organization and Responsibility

PMO will invite universities and design institutes recognized by ADB as external monitoring institution. The institution will periodically monitor and evaluate the implementation of RP, and give advice and suggestions. See Annex 4 for Outline of Independent Monitoring and Evaluation on Resettlement.

(1) Baseline survey

A baseline survey will be carried out on the villages affected by farmland restoration to obtain basic data about their living standards and production condition (including living, business and income). Living standards and production condition survey will be carried out one time for one year to follow the changes of APs’ production and living standard. Typical sampling survey (sampling households are taken out by random sample) and visiting at random and observations on the spot are adopted to get necessary data, and statistical analysis on this for evaluation.

(2) Regular monitoring and evaluation

External monitoring institution carries out regular tracing monitoring on rehabilitation
twice per year by surveys on the spot, there will also be a sampling household tracing survey and random discussions with APs. Monitoring indicators are as follows:

- Payment and amount of compensation
- Training
- APs' production and living standards
- Schedule of above items
- APs' social psychology
- Organization of rehabilitation.

(3) Public consultation

External monitoring institution attends public consultation meeting during compilation and implementation of RP. By doing these, the institution appraises the effects of public participation.

(4) Complaint

The external monitoring institution will often visit some sites and go deep into the project office and implementation offices receiving the complaint to ask the disposition of complaint issues, and also meets with complaining APs and provide measures and suggestions aimed at resolving problems so that implementation of rehabilitation is much more effective.

11.2.2 Procedures

- Compile outline for monitoring and evaluation
- Prepare survey outline, table of questionnaire
- Design sampling scale and identify typical sampling households
- Conduct baseline survey
- Establish monitoring and evaluation information system
- Conduct regional socioeconomic survey
- Monitor resettlement implementation organizations
- Monitor typical resettlers
11.3 Schedule of resettlement external monitoring and evaluation

Nov. 2008, set up resettlement external M&E team and compile work outline.

Nov. 2008, prepare for resettlement external M&E works, including, compiling survey

Dec. 2009, carry out the first monitoring and submit No. 1 M&E report

Jul. 2010, carry out the second monitoring and submit No. 2 M&E report

Jan. 2011, carry out the third monitoring and submit No. 3 M&E report (by the end of December)

Jul 2011, carry out the forth monitoring and submit No. 4 M&E report (by the end of July)

Jan. 2012, carry out the 5th monitoring and submit No. 5 M&E report (by the end of July)

Dec. 2012, submit the final report.
Appendix 1 Reply on Establishing Dajiahe Natural Reserve

黑龙江省人民政府
关于建立大佳河省级自然保护 区的批复

省林业厅：

你厅《关于建立大佳河省级自然保护区的请示》（黑林发 [2003] 38号）收悉。经研究，现批复如下：

一、同意建立大佳河省级自然保护区。该自然保护区分为两个区域，其一为湿地区域，地理坐标为：东经133°07′30″—134°02′10″，北纬46°5′33″—47°16′45″，面积为38081公顷，其中核心区面积为19275公顷，缓冲区面积为9357公顷，实验区面积为9449公顷；其二为山地森林区，地理坐标为：东经133°46′30″—134°05′10″，北纬46°30′22″—47°00′42″，面积为34523公顷，其中核心区面积为11471公顷，缓冲区面积为3665公顷，实验区面积为19387公顷，两区域总面积为72604公顷。

二、该自然保护区内生态系统完整，内陆湿地和水域生态系 统类型。

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三、有关部门应按照《中华人民共和国自然保护区条例》和《黑龙江省自然保护区管理办法》等有关规定，认真修订和实施自然保护区的总体规划，坚持建设和管理并重，逐步增加资金投入，协调处理好自然保护区与东北黑蜂国家级自然保护区的关系，把该自然保护区建设和管理好。

主题词：环保 保护区 批复

抄送：国家环保总局、双鸭山市政府，省发改委、环保局、财政厅、编办、国土资源厅。

黑龙江省人民政府办公厅 2004年9月2日印发
饶河县人民政府文件

饶政发〔2007〕13 号

饶河县人民政府关于
加强自然保护区资源管理的通知

各乡（镇）政府，县政府直属各部门，省直单位:

为进一步加强自然保护区资源的管理，保护湿地，维持生态的多样性，县政府决定对全县自然保护区的资源实行统一管理。现将有关事宜通知如下：

一、凡属县域内自然保护区的资源，统一由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局依法管理。

二、保护区内部法人享有各种资源使用权的单位在原有经济利益继续受到保护的同时，依照《中华人民共和国自然保护区条例》第21条、第22条第2款的规定，与黑龙江省大佳河自然保护
护区管理局签订资源委托管理协议，并于2007年5月15日前将所有发包合同、协议原件交由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局备案。

三、由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局使用财政部门的统一票据按有关规定收取湿地资源保护恢复费，存入财政专户，用于湿地管理、恢复和建设，做到专款专用，不准挪用。依据各地资源类型和等级的不同，合理制定湿地保护恢复费的收费标准。

四、委托协议签订后，各承包户必须在2007年5月15日前持与原单位签订的合同原件和上年度有效交费票据到黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局备案，对合法有效合同继续执行，并参照原合同条款，重新与黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局签订由财政部门统一印制的合同，继续经营。没有按期到黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局重新理顺合同的，一律视为自动放弃，原有资源由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局收回管理。

五、凡与黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局签订的合同，任何单位和个人不得私自转包或转让，否则将视为违约，合同予以废止。

六、原合同签订的面积与实际面积没有差别的，在不违背法律规定的前提下，按原合同规定收费。若实际面积大于合同面积，多出部分由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局统一收回管理。若实际面积小于合同面积，按实际面积收取恢复费。

七、凡在自然保护区内签订的草原、放牧、水面、林地合同
及捕捞证一律废止；对改变合同用途的由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局依法收回统一管理，逐年退耕还湿。

第八条合同、过期合同，违法合同一律废止，合同废止造成的损失由原合同双方自行解决；显失公平合同、重复合同，要依法进行纠正。

第九条在自然保护区内涉及农田要由本乡镇财政所和经管中心提供本年度的有效证明，并报黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局备案管理；多出面积和没有有效证明的，由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局依法收回统一管理。

第十条无偿使用自然保护区资源的，由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局依法收回统一管理。

第十一、永久或长期买断自然保护区资源的，由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局核实面积，对发包程序合法的，收取湿地资源保护费用或采取调整利用湿地资源的方法合理进行解决；对发包程序不合法的，由黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局依法收回统一管理。

第十二、在自然保护区内的实验区、缓冲区创建人工湿地，有条件的地方一律实行旱田改水田，并享受国家优惠政策。

第十三，对在自然保护区内使用的农药、化肥，需经黑龙江省大佳河自然保护区管理局批准。

第十四，对自然保护区内其他资源的管理，依据相关的法律法规。
规执行。

特此通知。

主题词：环保  保护区  资源管理  通知

抄送：县委办，县纪委办。

县人大办，县政协办，县政府办，县检察院。

饶河县人民政府办公室  2007年4月30日印发

打字：李瑞   校对：通海   复印：90 份。
Appendix 3 Notice on Stopping Farming in Dajiahe Nature Reserve

大佳河省级自然保护区管理局通知

为加强大佳河省级自然保护区管理，根据《中华人民共和国自然保护区条例》第二十二条、第二十五条及《黑龙江省湿地保护条例》第十四条、第二十八条、第二十九条规定的要求，特做如下决定：

禁止在大佳河省级自然保护区核心区及缓冲区内耕种、放牧等经营活动。同时禁止在湿地范围内挖沟、筑坝、采砂、取土、烧荒、砍伐林木、捡拾鸟卵、采用灭绝方式捕捞鱼类等活动。

因你经营的土地在大佳河省级自然保护区核心区内，根据以上规定，停止经营活动，纳入我局的退耕还湿计划，如有违反，将按相关法规从严处罚。

特此通知。

当事人签字：

大佳河省级自然保护区管理局

2007年4月 日

（注：本通知一式二联，第一联为存根，第二联交给当事人）
Appendix 4 Outline of External Monitoring and Evaluation on Resettlement

1. Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

According to the requirements of ADB resettlement policies, external monitoring and evaluation on resettlement of Heilongjiang Province Sanjiang Plain Wetland Protection Project is carried out, comparing and analyzing the changing conditions of displaced persons’ living and production and rehabilitation induced by farmland restoration, through checking the process, funding, management of farmland restoration and resettlement, follow-up evaluation on farmland restoration and resettlement. While reports are submitted to ADB, HPSPPMO and related superior departments regularly (2 times/year), information and suggestions are provided, which is the reference to decision of related departments. Through external monitoring and evaluation, ADB and project departments in charge can have a good idea about whether farmland restoration and resettlement is achieved on schedule and with stipulated quality, and problems will be brought forward, and suggestion for improvement will be put forward.

2. Contents of Monitoring and Evaluation

(1) M&E on Progress of Farmland restoration

(2) M&E on Fund Fulfillment and Utilization

Including: fulfillment condition of fund transfer; Utilization condition of fund (plan and actual)

3. Technical Method

See Figure A.1 for external M&E technical method
4. Institutional Framework of Monitoring and Evaluation

HPSPPMO entrusts external M&E institute to be responsible for specific survey, data collection of M&E by PMO, then calculate and analyze it, and examine the results. External M&E institute form Resettlement M&E Group of Heilongjiang Province Sanjiang Plain Wetland Protection Project, whose task is that, under the directions of project officer of ADB, carry out M&E on resettlement, and take charge of compiling M&E outline, establish monitoring site, and preside over on-spot survey and inside analysis, and take
charge in compiling resettlement M&E reports.

PMO provides cooperation of staff and transportation etc. during resettlement M&E

group carries out on-spot survey.

5. Methods of Monitoring and Evaluation

The method of combination of on-spot survey, calculating analysis and expert

comprehensive evaluation is adopted.

The survey method of combination of spot and side is employed. Comprehensive survey

on process, fund and institute and management etc of resettlement is conducted.

Sampling survey on the resettled households is conducted.

Method of classified stochastic sampling etc is adopted in survey, and spot follow-up

survey on typical resettled households is conducted. Sampling proportion: 100%

displaced households induced by farmland restoration to wetland.

Methods of survey sheet, interview, inquiring files and documents etc are employed in

comprehensive survey.

Besides letter data, information such as pictures, records, kinescope and practicality etc.

should be collected.