Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 40685-013
January 2013

PRC: Jiangsu Yancheng Wetlands Protection Project

Prepared by: National Research Center of Resettlement of Hohai University

For Yancheng Forest Farm Subproject

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Asian Development Bank
Asian Development Bank Financed

Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project

Resettlement External Monitoring and Evaluation Report

(Baseline Survey Report)

National Research Center of Resettlement of Hohai University
(NRCR)
Nanjing, China
January 2013
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 20 January 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency unit</th>
<th>Yuan (CNY)</th>
<th>CNY 1.00</th>
<th>$0.1607</th>
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<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>CNY 6.2240</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB – Asian Development Bank
AP – Affected Person
CNY – Chinese yuan
HHU – Hohai University
JJYWPP – Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project
NGO – Nongovernment organization
NRCR – National research center for resettlement
NNR – National nature reserve
PMO – Project management office
PRC – People Republic of China
JPMO – Provincial project management office
PIU – Project implementing unit
PLRD – Provincial land resources department
PRC – People’s Republic of China
RP – Resettlement plan
YFF – Yancheng forest farm
SDMB – Sea dike management bureau
TC – Telecommunication company
TLRB – Tinghu district land resources bureau
YLRB – Yancheng land resources bureau
YEPA – Yancheng environmental protection agency
TDEPA – Tinghu District environmental protection agency
YRBNNR – Yancheng rare birds national nature reserve
NOTES


(ii) In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

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1 Description of the Project

1.1 Project Background and composition

1.1.1 Project Background

Jiangsu is among the provinces with the largest wetlands in the PRC. A significant portion of them is located in Yancheng municipality. The coastal wetlands in this municipality cover a total area of 453,000 ha — about 30% of the municipality’s total area — and stretch for about 580 km along the coast, accounting for 70% of the provincial total and 14.3% of the national total. The Yancheng coastal wetlands consist primarily of extensive inter-tidal mudflats, tidal creeks and river channels, salt marshes, reed beds and marshy grasslands that provide desirable habitats for numerous species of flora and fauna of global and national importance. In recognition of the uniqueness of these wetland ecosystems and the species biodiversity that they harbour, the two national nature reserves are accredited to the List of Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention and the UNESCO’s World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

Moreover, the Yancheng wetlands provide important ecosystem services to local communities. Local livelihoods are sustained through the capture and culture of marine and estuarine plants (e.g., reeds) and fish species. Wetland plants slow the flow of rivers; and the mudflats absorb wave energy from the Yellow Sea, thereby controlling coastal erosion and increasing climate resilience that alleviates the coastal communities of the risks of tsunami and storm surges. Wetlands also improve water quality by assimilating some of the household and industrial wastes that are rapidly increasing in Yancheng municipality. Meanwhile they regulate the local climate and thus help raise agricultural productivity.

Implementation area of the project area is located in Yancheng city Sheyang county of Yancheng Forest Farm in Jiangsu province (120°24′35″~30°35″E , 33°33′30″~37°30″N), It covers an area of 554 hectares, Accounting for 29.2% of the total forest area(1900ha).( The original "Sheyang Forest Farm "has been renamed as" Yancheng Forest Farm", The renamed approval documents see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2).

1.1.2 Project Components

Yancheng Forest Farm Component includes six categories of interventions: (i) forest bird habitat rehabilitation: 185 ha of forest bird habitat rehabilitated; (ii) seedling nurseries: 285.2 ha of Chinese fir and ever-green tree, flora plant and color-leaf nurseries established; (iii) Agro forestry: 83.5 of Agro forestry demonstration established; (iv) drainage: 51.4 km of canals rehabilitated; (v) forest fire prevention and response: forest fire early warning and response system established; and (vi)
integrated pest management: an integrated pest management system established.

The project components are shown in Table 1-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Forest bird habitat rehabilitation project</td>
<td>185 ha of forest bird habitat rehabilitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Seedlings scale nurseries project</td>
<td>Through the forest reform and ecological engineering measures, 285 ha of Chinese fir and ever-green tree, flora plant and colour-leaf nurseries established, Seeing both the ecological service function, landscape resource and medicinal plant resources value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agro forestry project</td>
<td>84 ha of Agroforestry demonstration established, Improve the system of diversity, stability and sustainable utilization value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Infrastructure construction and monitoring project and emergency response project</td>
<td>forest fire early warning and response system established; integrated pest management system established, provide support for the protection of system self-maintenance and subsequent forest management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Direct Project Area

1.2.1 Project Benefit Area

The YFF is located in Sheyang County and administered by the Tinghu district. It was built in September 1959, covers a land area of 1,900 ha, including 1,533 ha of forested land and 333 ha of farmland. It is a provincial forest park and an important part of the national coastal protection forest system. It has more than 400 forest farm workers. The whole project to benefit area is 554 ha (see Graph 2).

1.2.2 Project Impact Area

As the four project components of YFF are all implemented in the range of Yancheng forest, and there is no relocation of population. Impact area is the same as benefit area. Project area of YFF is located in Yancheng city. Directly benefit area is the implementing agencies and Sheyang county, Indirect benefit area is Tinghu district.
1.3 External M&E

1.3.1 Procedures of External M&E

The procedures of external M&E of this project are as follows:

- Compile framework for external M&E;
- Design plan for Sampling;
- Baseline survey;
- Establish information system for external M&E;
- Realize the implementation progress of land acquisition, housing demolition and resettlement;
- Examine affected physical indicators, compensation standards and payment of compensation fund;
- Field study and interview;
- Collection data and establish database;
- Comparison, analysis and evaluation;
- Compile external M&E report.

1.3.2 Contents of External M&E

External M&E for resettlement action should be implemented according to the progress of project implementation. It is necessary for external M&E agency to track affected persons (APs) to monitor and evaluate land acquisition, housing demolition, relocation and rehabilitation, and income restoration. After the completion of the project, a post-evaluation should be made.

According to the RP, the major impact of the project is the compensation for land acquisition, residential housing demolition, temporary land occupation and partial ground attachments. Thus, the contents of external M&E of the project are shown as follows:

- Project implementation progress;
- The progress and area of permanent land acquisition, related compensation standards, the allocation and use of compensation fund;
- The area of housing demolition, related compensation standards, the allocation and use of compensation fund;
- The area of temporary land occupation, related compensation standards, the allocation of compensation fund, and restoration progress of the occupied land;
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups;
- Sample analysis for income and expenditure structures of affected households (AHs);
- Suggestions and proposals of APs for compensation of land acquisition/occupation and housing demolition and resettlement;
- Organization and strengthen institutional capacity;
- Internal supervision;
- Patterns and effects of public participation;
- Grievance and appeal.
1.3.3 Methods Adopted for External M&E

In December of 2012, with the assistance of Yancheng environmental protection agency (YEPA), Tinghu District environmental protection agency (TDEPA), relevant bureaus and townships, baseline survey was conducted by NRCR of Hohai University. Meanwhile, related bureaus and townships of three counties were also interviewed by the staffs of NRCR in order to examine the progress of project implementation, land acquisition, residential housing demolition and resettlement implementation. According to the tasks of external M&E this time, the following methods are adopted:

**Institutions Interview:** To interview project owner and all institutions responsible for resettlement implementation to collect all information on resettlement implementation, resettlement activities and its progress, and major problems and its treatment, and the condition of resettlement institutions.

**Focus Discussion:** Focus discussion is usually be convened to collect information on the allocation and use of resettlement compensation fund, rehabilitation and income restoration for APs, information publication, public participation and consultation, grievance and appeal and its resolution, and suggestions and proposals of APs on resettlement implementation.

**Questionnaire Survey:** The groups implemented the questionnaire survey for the sampled APs to analyze the existing and potential problems.

**Document Reference:** To collect various documents related to resettlement implementation, such as agreements, statistical data and surveyed data of land acquisition and housing demolition, and check them.

**Typical case study:** To interview those who can offer important information, such as chairmen of Housing Demolition Office, head of village committee, householders of AHS, women and the aged, etc.

**Field Study:** According to the introduction of resettlement implementation organizations, staffs from NRCR should be acknowledged concrete resettlement measures, resettlement implementation schedule and its achievements (including existing and potential risks).

**Random Sample:** To design the plan for random sample and the sampled persons will be kept trace in the following external M&E until their income is restored completely. The detail is shown in Chapter 5.
1.3.4 Tasks and Schedule for Baseline Survey

Since 2013, NRCR of Hohai University will write a period external M&E semiannually, and report to JPMO and ADB. The 1st external M&E basal investigation begins in January 2013.

Tasks and schedule for baseline survey are shown in Table 1-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Departments and Bureaus</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24th Dec—25th Dec</td>
<td>YFF</td>
<td>Progress of project implementation and resettlement implementation, actual physical indicators of permanent land acquisition and temporary land occupation, related compensation standards, affected household survey, typical case investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th Dec—27th Dec</td>
<td>YEPA</td>
<td>Public participation tasks and contents; measures adopted to minimize project impacts; project impact baseline survey;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Project Impacts

2.1 Impacts

The YFF is built in September 1959, covers a land area of 1,900 ha, including 1,533 ha of forested land and 333 ha of farmland. It is a provincial forest park and an important part of the national coastal protection forest system. It has more than 270 workers. The project impacts will be limited within the administrative boundaries of Yancheng city. The components will involve land use changes for 8,089 mu of land, including 3,313 mu of cultivated land, 289 mu of inter-cropping farmland, 1,833 mu of forested land and 2,654 mu of other types of land, such as river course and construction land. The cultivated land and inter-cropping land are leased to 112 farm workers (with a total of 336 family members) and 28 outside contractors (with a total of 103 family members). The lease is renewable on an annual basis.

2.2 Socioeconomic Conditions of the Project Area

Presented in Table 2-1 are the socioeconomic indicators in the project city and district. (Based on the annually statistics report of Jiangsu Province, 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sub-No</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Jiangsu</th>
<th>Yancheng</th>
<th>Sheyang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>CNY billion</td>
<td>4911.027</td>
<td>277.133</td>
<td>28.798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Primary industry</td>
<td>CNY billion</td>
<td>306.478</td>
<td>41.683</td>
<td>6.366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Secondary industry</td>
<td>CNY billion</td>
<td>2520.328</td>
<td>130.626</td>
<td>11.778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Tertiary industry</td>
<td>CNY billion</td>
<td>2084.221</td>
<td>104.824</td>
<td>10.665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>PGDP</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>6229.0</td>
<td>33862</td>
<td>32132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>National investment in fixed assets</td>
<td>CNY billion</td>
<td>2669.382</td>
<td>158.698</td>
<td>13.877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total fiscal revenue</td>
<td>CNY billion</td>
<td>1411.985</td>
<td>75.400</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total added value of industry</td>
<td>CNY billion</td>
<td>2228.061</td>
<td>111.150</td>
<td>10.692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sub-No</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Jiangsu</td>
<td>Yancheng</td>
<td>Sheyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Per capita deposits</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>32808</td>
<td>17470</td>
<td>12547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Per capita disposable income of urban residents</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>26341</td>
<td>19414</td>
<td>17129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>The per capita disposable income of rural residents</td>
<td>CNY</td>
<td>10805</td>
<td>10511</td>
<td>10377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>million</td>
<td>78.988</td>
<td>8.2069</td>
<td>0.9737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>million</td>
<td>48.8936</td>
<td>4.4317</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural population</td>
<td>million</td>
<td>30.0944</td>
<td>3.7752</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3 Project Impacts

#### 2.3.1 Affected Persons

The YFF will affect 112 forestry workers with 336 family members and 28 contract households from outside with 103 family members. The measures of livelihood rehabilitation will be prepared for these APs. The FF provides CNY 1,500 of security for each offspring annually. When the farm worker retires, the allowance land will be reclaimed and re-contracted to other farm worker or outside villagers. The retired farm worker will receive a monthly pension of between CNY 1,600 and CNY 2,000. The lease is renewable on an annual basis. As the project has not yet implemented and the workers are still in the change, the affected Contractors is still in an indeterminate state. The outside contractors also tend to give up their contracted land if they have other better livelihood. According to the survey, the outside contractors have farmland in their home villages. They are flexible in that the land leases with the FF are additional income opportunities. Usually, the outside contractors this year may not contract in the following year.

#### 2.3.2 Affected land

The YFF will affect land use changes for 8,089 mu of land, including 3,313 mu of cultivated land, 289 mu of inter-cropping farmland, 1,833 mu of forested land and 2,654 mu of other types of land, such as river course and construction land. As for the affected 112 workers, each one has 16 mu responsibility farmland—a total of 1792
The FF does not pay their salaries, and the income from the allowance land is at full disposal of the farm workers. The FF is remaining 1521 mu leases out farmland and Agro forestry land (other than the basic allowance land for the workers) to farm workers and villagers from surrounding villagers through bidding on a voluntary basis. The bid winners sign a one-year lease and pay CNY 50 to 650 (depending on the quality of land) leasing fee to the FF. When the contract expires in one year, the land will be reclaimed and the FF will invite new tenders in next round.

2.3.3 Affected Special facilities

According to RP, there is no such special facilities affected, and the engineering component has not yet started, it has not ever been considered.
3 Legal Framework and Policies

The project policies are compiled in terms of the relevant laws and regulations of PRC, Jiangsu province, Yancheng municipality, and local governments, as well as ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The project resettlement action shall follow close to the provisions in the RP. If any changes occur during the process of implementation, it shall be approved by ADB in advance.

3.1 PRC Regulatory Requirements

The major applicable PRC laws and regulations are as follows:

(i)  *Land Administration Law of the People’s Republic of China* (validated on 28 August 2004);

(ii) *Temporary Regulation for Allocation and Management of Land Use Rights* (promulgated by the State Land Administration Bureau (No.1 [1992]), validated on 8 March 1992);

(iii) *Land Administration Regulation of Jiangsu Province* (validated on 1 January 2001).

3.2 ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The major ADB’s policy provisions on involuntary resettlement are as follows:

(i) To avoid the involuntary resettlement if it is feasible;

(ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.

(iii) Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and RP should be prepared with appropriate time bound actions and budgets. Resettlements should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.

(iv) The APs should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. APs should be consulted on compensation and resettlement options, including relocation sites and socio-economic condition restoration. Resettlement information should be disclosed to APs timely, specific opportunities should be provided and a participatory strategy for project planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) should be developed. Procedures for grievance redress should be established. Where adversely APs are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.

(v) APs should be identified and recorded at the earliest possible point in
the project preparation. This should normally be the census or survey that undertaken to set the cut-off date for determining eligibility for entitlements, which can provide supplement in separating the genuine from the non-genuine cases.

(vi) The resettlement cost should be included in the project costs and benefits. It includes the compensation, the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits compared with the non-project situation. Resettlement budget includes the costs of planning, administration, supervision, M&E, tax and fees of land use.

(vii) To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project.

(viii) Compensation at replacement cost and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement.

3.3 The related laws and regulations

Article 54 of the PRC Land Administration Law requires that the construction unit that wishes to use state-owned land for construction shall get it by such means of compensation as assignment. However, land to be used for the following purposes may be allocated with the approval of people’s government at or above the county level: a) government land use and military land use; (b) city infrastructure land use and public interest land use; (c) land uses for key energy, transportation, and water conservancy projects supported by the state; and (d) other land use prescribed in laws and administrative regulations.
4 Project Progress

4.1 Project Construction Progress

The feasibility study report of YFF financed by the ADB has been approved by Jiangsu Provincial Development and Reform Commission in November, 2011. The preliminary design of this component has not finished. The land use certificate application has not been delivered to the Bureau of Land and Resources. All construction projects for YFF have not started.

According to the feasibility study report, the planned projects' constructed progresses are shown in Figure 4-1. As the table show, the projects are still in the early-stage preparations of the first year.

**Figure 4-1 Planned Project Construction Progress**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Year 1st</th>
<th>Year 2nd</th>
<th>Year 3rd</th>
<th>Year 4th</th>
<th>Year 5th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Early-stage preparations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Restoration project for birds habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demonstration project for traditional forestry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cultivation project for seedlings scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Forest fire emergency system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Forest pests and diseases emergency system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Aquatic dredging project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Project Resettlement Progress

According to the resettlement program, resettlements of the project are mainly related to land and population affected. YFF project affected lands are state-owned, and therefore land acquisition procedures are not involved in the project, administrators only need to consider productions and livelihood rehabilitations and compensations. The project APs mainly contain a population of 112 forestry workers, and 28 contracting households. The farm workers resettlement plans is land transfer. Up to the monitoring, 24 forestry workers of 112 have already signed a land transfer contract, 384 mu of land has been restored, and appropriate compensation procedures have been implemented. There left 88 farm workers do not complete the placement. Forestry workers participated in land transfer voluntarily give up the land-dependent mode of production, their own labors could been input in industrial production or services. compensations of 1,066 yuan per month per person at the same time are delivered by the YFF. Land transfer grants will not fail until the forestry workers begin their pensions. The specific region numbers of land transfer are shown in Table 4-1. Because the contracts have not expired, Contracting households do not make resettlement yet.

Table 4-1 Actual Resettlement of forestry workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Specific Region</th>
<th>Land transfer</th>
<th>No resettlement</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zhanan Region</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongsheng Region</td>
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<td>44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fangqiang Region</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dongfeng Region</td>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shengli Region</td>
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<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>112</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


5 Compensation Standards and Fund

The project policies are compiled in terms of the relevant laws and regulations. The project shall follow close to the situations of Jiangsu Province and the affected provinces to make compensation standards.

The project does not contain the rural collective land expropriation and house demolition. The subproject does not contain the problem of rural land expropriation and house demolition.

Land used in the project are state owned. Land use rights and their rights to decide for all of the project belongs to the executing agency. The project does not change the ownership of the land, there is no land expropriation problems. Within the YFF projected land, 112 forestry workers and 28 contract households contracted are affected, but those affected persons only have land contract and management rights. In addition, the forest will exchange from affected land to the other equal number of similar quality land for APs to continue the contracts or make compensations. Therefore, the project does not have rural collective land expropriation, there was no transfer of state-owned land use rights, according to the relevant laws of the PRC, there is no issues of land expropriation.

5.1 Compensation Standard for Temporary Land Occupation

According to the feasibility study, the temporary land for project constructions used are in the project plans land, so there is no need for temporary land compensation.

5.2 Compensation Standards for Affected Infrastructures

According to the feasibility study report, no special facilities within the scope of the project therefore no need for compensation.

5.3 Compensation Fund

5.3.1 Budget

The total budget of the resettlement project is CNY 800 thousand and the costs are included in the entire project budget. The project does not contain house demolish or facilities demolish, so no fees are required by the project.
Figure 5-1 The budget allocation of the resettlement

Survey and design fees, external monitoring and evaluation fees, internal monitoring and evaluation fees, management fees, training fees and reserve fund are included in the resettlement budget. They are mainly allocated as shown above Figure 5-1.

Under the arrangement, the project for coastal ecosystems forest protection project is a public service project without direct revenue. The local government supporting funds will repay for the cost of the project. Resettlement funding comes from the matching funds, matching funds come from Tinghu Government of Yancheng City. According to the analysis, project supporting and repayment occupy less than 0.2% of the fiscal revenue of Tinghu Government during the construction and repayment period. The fiscal revenue of Tinghu Government can ensure the repayment for the project.

The forestry workers will receive 1066 yuan /month per person as compensation. Available income is 12,792 yuan a year, while rural income of Sheyang County per capita is 10,377 yuan, according to the 2012 Statistical Yearbook of Jiangsu Province. The compensation is higher than the income of the local farmers, it is fully enough for forestry workers’ livings. And the pension insurance, medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance of forestry workers are paid by the YFF.

5.3.2 Compensation Fund Allocation Procedure

According to the feasibility study and site visits, we learned that the project grant funds of 1066 yuan /month begin issuing the first funds from November 2012. They will be delivered before the end of December 2012 into uniform handling card for forestry workers. Up to the research visits, all affected farmers who choose the land transfer have received compensation fund for two weeks for November 2012 and 1 month for December 2012, it is 1,066 yuan /month, a total of 1599 yuan. The list of specific compensation names are shown in Table 5-1, No. 1-22 belongs to Dongsheng Region, No. 23 belongs to Dongfeng Region, No. 24 belongs to the area of the Zha’nan Region.
Table 5-1 The list of specific compensation names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Wanyun Sun</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lin Yang</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Qicai Chen</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yan Lu</td>
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<td>Baoqin Gu</td>
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<td>Chunsheng Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chunlou Sun</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cui’e Wang</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aifang Li</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jianzhong Xia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Cuiping Chen</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Xuefen Zhai</td>
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<td>Jiachun Zhou</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Hong Jia</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Xiaofang Sun</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Aihua Liu</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Laisheng He</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lirong Zhu</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Xiaohe Wang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jialin Ren</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hai Chen</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Qiliang Zhou</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Compensation Fund Management

YFF finance management is mainly responsible by the Finance Division. Finance Division has 2 people, including a chief and a cashier. Finance Division of the farm is led by charge of the leadership, it is responsible for organizing the day-to-day work, its primary duties include as follows: 1. Formulate accounting rules and regulations and financial management approaching to strengthen financial management and responsible for the implementation; 2. Account oversight, review of providing accounting information external, review or participate in the formulation of economic contracts, agreements and other financial documents; 3. Enforce financial plans and budgets strictly, save costs and take funds use effect assessment, use the financial data fully and provide accurate data for leadership in a timely manner; 4. Prepare and audit departments for annual fees of planned program, inspect accordance with the implementation of the scheme assessment strictly; 5. Establish custody of accounting documents properly, accounting books, accounting statements and other accounting informations in accordance with relevant state regulations, and do a good management of accounting file.
6 Production and Livelihood Rehabilitation

6.1 Livelihood Rehabilitation for the APs

YFF project affects a total of 112 forestry workers and 28 contracting households. The lands it affects are 1792 mu responsibility farmland and 1521 mu contracted field. Forestry workers for the land acquisition and resettlement work has been partially completed, the contracting households land acquisition and resettlement work has not yet started. (i)YFF managed the area of Zha’nan Region and Fangqiang Region with 2780 mu of arable land, the original plan were for project development, but not included in the YFF project area, the quality of its land is basically the same with the land quality affected. The staff affected 112 persons’ 16 mu responsibility farmland will trade in accordance with the principle of the management area of the same quality; (ii) Approved by the Forestry Bureau of Jiangsu Province, YFF will increase about 1,000 mu felling plan annually for intercropping land or farmland; (iii) After the retirement of forestry workers, they will give up 16 mu of staff responsibility farmland to enjoy the pension about 1600-2000 yuan. Responsibility farmland recovered will be divided to the APs; (iv) Comprehensive (i) (ii) (iii), up to November 15, 2012, YFF has a total of over 3780 mu land for land adjustment. Affected forestry workers and contracting households will not suffer either in livelihood or income due to the project.

(1) Livelihood restoration of forestry workers

Through consultations with the forestry workers and hearing meetings in the implementation of the project management agency, YFF launched the land transfer style. Those who participate in land transfer and not retire, will receive 1066 yuan per month living grants per person, while forestry workers lead its labor force into production activities in other secondary industry and tertiary industry. According to the field survey, the forestry workers will receive 1066 yuan / month per person as compensation. Available income is 12,792 yuan a year, while rural income of Sheyang County per capita is 10,377 yuan, according to the 2012 Statistical Yearbook of Jiangsu Province. And the pension insurance, medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance of forestry workers are paid by the YFF. The compensation is higher than the income of the local farmers, it is fully enough for forestry workers’ livings.

(2) The contracting household livelihoods recovery

Temporary employments and intercropping

The project construction is scheduled to last about 5 years, and it will be carried out in stages in accordance with tree species, seasons, and regions. During the project implementation phase, the land for intercropping will disappear gradually, that is, the land for intercropping will be re-planted with trees gradually from the first to fifth year of the project implementation. The affected farm workers and outside contractors will receive the following rehabilitation measures:

Temporary employments during the period of project implementation
time for agricultural production usually lasts 50 to 60 days a year for those affected farm workers and outside contractors. Due to the features of crop planting and managing, the time for agricultural production is disintegrated (although it is short in total), which prevents the APs going out for other works and earning additional income. The income from agriculture takes 65.56% of the total income of the APs. For the Thrust Habitat Recovery Engineering, Ornamental Plants Garden, and Traditional Forestry Planting Engineering, plenty of trees are to be planted, that needs about 100 planters, 30 rangers, and 50 civil workers. The affected farm workers and outside contractors will be provided with the jobs at their preference, with CNY 100 temporary wages personally a day, so that they will increase their labour income and keep the original agricultural income.

**Intercropping during the period of project implementation.** The project is proposed to re-plant trees on farmland and inter-farm land to achieve the function of tree species diversity and ecological shelter forest. During the period of project design, the livelihood restoration of APs has been considered comprehensively. Trees will be planted every 0.5 m from roots for 1-2 years old trees and 1 m from roots for 3-4 years old trees, so as to turn the original farmland into new inter-farm land which will be conditioned well for intercropping in 9 years. The Farm will organize a lecture given by agriculture and forestry experts at free of charge after the annual land tender meeting, to introduce new crop species and skills for intercropping and the market demand in order to improve the living standards of affected house holders.

**Intercropping, employment training and service, and permanent employment during operation.**

After the project completion, the following 3 steps will be adopted to restore the livelihood of APs:

**Land re-adjustment in the FF:** as required by the Jiangsu forestry bureau, the FF will cut and re-plant trees of 1,000 mu every year and level the land into new farmland. The newly planted tree land will be adjusted suitable for inter-cropping, to meet the need of plantation by farm workers and outside contractors;

**Employment training and service:** the FF will coordinate with the employment training departments of Tinghu district and Yancheng city to provide timely employment information of labour-intensive industries. The matured children of farm workers and the farm workers themselves of 30-40 aged will have opportunities to be employed to increase their families' income. These jobs do not need very high skilled labours with high educational level. The numbers of people willing to attend technical training and the training contents is difficult to be decided at present;

**Post-implementation benefits:** after the project construction completion, a total of 539 work opportunities will be generated, such as plant garden guide, ranger, and forest fireman. Workers of the Farm will be given priority to take the jobs.

In summary, (i) Before the implementation of the project there will be land adjustments for contracting households, in order to guarantee the livelihoods of workers and contracting households will not be suffered; (ii)During the project implementation and operation, YFF will provide temporary and permanent jobs, job training and services and new forest intercropping land so the income levels of
households affected workers and contracting households will be further improved. (iii) during the implementation of the project and operations, YFF will provide temporary jobs and new forest intercropping land to affected contracting households to increase their income levels.

6.2 Protection of the Women’s Rights

The rights of women will be safeguarded through a series of measures as follows:

(i) The affected women will be well informed of the livelihood restoration activities, and be encouraged to participate in the public consultation and livelihood rehabilitation planning.
(ii) The affected labour force of woman will be given the priority to get technical training so as to protect their economic status from harming.
(iii) In the process of project construction, make sure that a certain number of women (at least 40% of the unskilled labours) will gain the unskilled work opportunities. In addition, woman workers shall be paid the same as men if they take the same work; and,
(iv) In the process of project operation, the affected women will have priority to get the jobs such as cleaners and tree protectors to increase their income.

6.3 Affected Infrastructures Restoration

The existing infrastructure of the project area was not affected, so there is no need to restore. According to the project feasibility study report, YFF construction will include supporting infrastructure, the project construction period is 5 years, major in engineering content, including water systems dredge project, the engineering of the fire escape, culvert and pump station project and so on.

7 Implementation Organization

7.1 Institutional Arrangement

In this project, the institutions which are in charge of resettlement plan
management, implementation and monitoring and their roles and responsibilities are as follows.

**JPMO** is accountable for resettlement activity, making relevant policies, reviewing RPs, and will prepare semiannual resettlement monitoring reports to ADB.

**Yancheng and local PMOs** are responsible for implementation management of RPs, management of resettlement funds, organization and coordination, and implementation of internal monitoring.

**PIUs** are responsible for resettlement investigation, preparation and implementation of RPs.

**Land management department/bureaus** are responsible for approving formalities of land, and coordination, management, supervision and arbitration.

**DIs** are responsible for project design, and confirming project impact scope.

As a capacity building measure, the loan implementation support consultants will provide training, advice and supervision to the agencies responsible for resettlement plan implementation and to the external monitoring agency.

All institutions will arrange staff to do coordination and organization work for each component. These people are experienced in resettlement. Their basic information being shown in Table7-1.

**Table 7-1: Information of Project Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/City</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Ting Zhao</td>
<td>Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department</td>
<td>Deputy Director General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Hua Wang</td>
<td>Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Mr. Jin</td>
<td>Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Ke Zhai</td>
<td>Jiangsu Forestry Bureau</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Jianlin Chen</td>
<td>Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangsu Province</td>
<td>Luhuan Fan</td>
<td>Jiangsu Environmental Protection Department</td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng City</td>
<td>Wenhua Yu</td>
<td>Yancheng Development and Reform Commission</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng City</td>
<td>Qilu Sun</td>
<td>Yancheng Finance Bureau</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng City</td>
<td>Shoufu Luo</td>
<td>Yancheng Environment Protection Bureau</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinghu Region</td>
<td>Jinting Zhai</td>
<td>Yancheng Forest Farm</td>
<td>Office Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinghu Region</td>
<td>Liucheng Li</td>
<td>Yancheng Forest Farm</td>
<td>Contact</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2 The evaluation of institutional capacity

In order to guarantee the project implementation operating smoothly, The M&E group began to investigate the organization's management ability. The FF internal institutions mainly includes finance division, production division, office of land management, comprehensive management office and office. The department staff and responsibilities are as follows: there are 2 people in the finance section, including a chief and a cashier; 3 people in the production division, including a chief, a deputy chief, and a clerk; 2 people in the office of land management, including a director and a clerk; one people in the comprehensive management office;4 people in the office, including a chief, a deputy chief, and two clerk.

The organization of the project have the following abilities:

(i) Planning management ability. Formulate a unified project implementation plan and the annual plan, Strict implementation of the project plan and not allowed to change. Make work plan and summary on time.

(ii) Process management ability. The management accordance with the basic construction procedure strictly, establish the project legal person responsibility system. Strict implementation of the construction project bidding system and project supervision system to make sure the project component is openly, fairly and impartially.

(iii) Financial management ability. Strict implementation of basic financial management measures and set up special funds account. Unified control shall be used in the management so as to ensure earmarking of fund. No entity or individual shall occupy, misappropriate, embezzle, forcibly transfer it or deduct it for any payment of principal and interest, taxes, debts for any reason.

(iv) Information management ability. Establish electronic records and text file management system, equipped with professional staff and Strengthen the regular training for Managers. Introduction of technical personnel and perfect facilities, establish forest wildlife observation point, Regular data collection, classification and establishment of database.

8 Survey on Resettlement Action Plan

8.1 Resettlement Action Plan in RP

As the immigrant's willingness to change and to take into account of the accelerated process of urbanization, farmers are more willing to go to work instead of
staying within the land. For the project implementing agencies to consult, APs will ultimately determine the number of APs for land transfer. Some will choose responsibility farmland transfer and some will prefer long-term compensation.

Program in the original resettlement plan as the following content.

In different periods, livelihood recovery plan are as follows:

For those 112 affected farm workers, the YFF will ensure that no change will be made to each farm worker with the 16 mu basic allowance farmland. Before 15 November 2011, land, upon expiry of land contracts, will be re-allocated to the farm workers to meet the standard of 16 mu each person. Before 31 December 2011, the affected farm workers and outside contractors will sign new land contracts with the FF voluntarily. The above-mentioned measures will help the APs continue their livelihood and maintain their income.

8.2 Survey on Willingness of APs

8.2.1 Interview with APs

The base survey focused on understanding whether the APs will and their wishes be respected, whether the compensation funds in place timely, whether livelihoods can be restored and other issues. Following is a typical household interviews:

**Date:** December 25, 2012

**Site:** Yancheng Forest Farm the Dongsheng Management District

**APs name:** Jianzhong Xia

1. Please tell us about your home?

Me and my lover is the original dual-career of the forest, we both have responsibility farmland, it is about 32 mu affected in the Wetlands Protection Project. On the previously contracted land, we mainly plant wheat, a small amount of melon and chrysanthemums or other cash crops. Wheat per mu is about 300-400 yuan, the income of a year is less than 6000 yuan. Other economic crops cost high during their growing period, with less quantity, sales price with fluctuations in market prices, the annual income is about 8,000 yuan. Overall, before the project my family an annual income of about 14,000 yuan. Now my wife will retire after a year, she went to her relative’s company in Qinghai Province to look for warehouse. Our daughter now work in Beijing, I stay in the home idle.

2. How does YFF project affect your home?

I think this project is to protect the ecological environment, the future air around our home should be more better, and there will be more birds living here. Better living conditions and better environment, people in city are willing to come to live in village .

3. How is your home compensation? Income level?

We both choose land transfer, a person get 1,066 yuan a month, me and my wife doing nothing can get 2132 yuan a month, besides my wife worked in Qinghai Province can earn 3000 a month, we are earning higher than before, life is going well. The forest is also helping to pay the insurance, more than 5,000 dollars cash a month is collected.
4. What do you plan for the future?
   I will retire after three years, my wife, one year on retirement, we will live here and enjoy the rest life here. Sometimes we can go to Beijing to see our daughter.

8.2.2 Willingness on Resettlement and Rehabilitation

   Through different visits to the Regions of the Dongfeng and Minnan, we can find the main wishes of affected workers as follows:
   (1) Since the project has not yet started construction, construction projects should take care of the convenience of residents, keep nearby residents rest time quiet.
   (2) Most forestry workers prefer the land transfer, because they can take the living allowance, while continuing to work to make money by work in other factories.
   (3) Due to the YFF change from the restructuring of institutions to the enterprise in 2003. Because corporate pension is less than public institutions, those who retired and forestry workers going to retired hope to be reversed back to institutions.

9 Participation, Consultation and Grievance Redress

9.1 Participation

   The objectives of consultation and participation are: (i) to formulate project-targeted policies and implement rules on resettlement according to national, provincial and municipal policies and regulations; and (ii) to prepare detailed Resettlement Plan and organize implementation works well in order to safeguard the right and interests of displaced individuals and achieve the goal of proper resettlement. Public participation and broad-based consultation are required at the stages of policy
making, RP preparation and implementation.

At the project preparation stage of feasibility study, the JPMO has repeatedly sought suggestions and comments on land acquisition and resettlement from the governments, and mass organizations at all levels of Yancheng municipality, counties, and districts, and PIUs.

From July to September 2010, the JPMO and PIUs organized a preliminary investigation on house conditions and socio-economic status in the project affected area. The directors of PIUs and representatives of APs joined the investigation and provided their comments and suggestions. A survey on socio-economic status and public attitudes and social psychology was carried out in the meantime. The investigation took the public's willingness and attitudes of affected persons into consideration, which has been expressed thoroughly in project design and the Resettlement Plan.

In the future, the following steps and methods will be employed to encourage public participation and consultation:

**RP disclosures.** The project RP has been distributed to each PIU and to all APs. PMOs have also disclosed on local newspapers to announce the project sites.

**To invite representatives of APs to join the resettlement activities.** Representatives are from among the affected households. They will solicit suggestions and requirements from APs and communicate with related departments regularly. The PMOs will reply to their questions, and consider their advice and suggestions seriously. Representatives will be chosen to attend various stages of detailed investigation to reflect the interests and voice the opinions of affected people and to ensure fair and transparent resettlement procedures.

**Consultation meetings:** In the process of livelihood recovery, consultation meetings with affected persons, including women representatives (at least 30%), have been conducted to introduce current status, ask for their comments and suggestion, and make records for future consideration.

Further consultation with APs is necessary to reply and address their questions and requirements on livelihood recovery in time, seek to solve all the problems before the RP implementation. Each affected contractor/seasonal-worker and seasonal worker will have opportunity to discuss with resettlement implementation agencies at the stage of public participation.

**9.2 Grievance Redress**

In the preparation and implementation of RP, an appeal mechanism is established to provide the APs. The sequential steps are as follows.
**Step 1.** If they feel dissatisfied with resettlement plan, APs should appeal to PIUs in verbal or written form; Oral complaint should be documented by PIUs. PIUs should resolve the complaint in 2 weeks.

**Step 2.** If they are still unsatisfied with the decision in Step 1, APs should appeal to component office/management organization such as the local PMO and JPMO, who should make dispute decision in two weeks.

**Step 3.** If they are still unsatisfied with the decision in Step 2, they should appeal to the administrative authorities, such as Jiangsu Provincial Land Administration Bureau, with jurisdiction for arbitration according to the PRC Administrative Procedure Law.

**Step 4.** If they are still unsatisfied with the arbitration decision, they should prosecute to civil court according to the PRC Law on Civil Procedures.

The APs should appeal on any aspect of resettlement activity. The APs have been informed the above appeal steps through public meetings and other forms, so that they will be conscious of their legal right of appealing. JPMO and YPMO will organize all the comments and suggestions on resettlement action into information brief, and send it to relevant resettlement agencies for review and action. All the agencies will accept grievance and complain of APs at free of charge.

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10 Conclusions and Suggestions

10.1 Conclusions

(1) **Project Progress:** Up to this monitoring, The feasibility study report of YFF financed by the ADB has been approved by Jiangsu Provincial Development and Reform Commission in November, 2011. The preliminary design of this component has not finished, The land use certificate application has not been delivered to the Bureau of Land and Resources. All construction projects for YFF have not started.

(2) **Progress of the Resettlement:** The project APs mainly contain a population
of 112 forestry workers, and 28 contracting households. The forestry workers resettlement plans is land transfer. Up to the monitoring, 24 forestry workers of 112 have already signed a land transfer contract, There left 88 Forestry workers do not complete the placement. The forestry workers will receive 1066 yuan / month per person as compensation. And the pension insurance, medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance of forestry workers are paid by the YFF.

(3) **Compensation Standards:** The Resettlement Plan of YFF actual compensation standard changes. The forestry workers will receive 1066 yuan / month per person as compensation. And the pension insurance, medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance of forestry workers are paid by the YFF. The compensation for contracting households is that they still intercrop and hired as temporary employment with the forest as well as employment and training services, permanent employment.

(4) **Livelihood Restoration:** The forestry workers will receive 1066 yuan / month per person as compensation. Available income is 12,792 yuan a year, while rural income of Sheyang County per capita is 10,377 yuan, according to the 2012 Statistical Yearbook of Jiangsu Province. The compensation is higher than the income of the local farmers, it is fully enough for forestry workers' livings. And the pension insurance, medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and unemployment insurance of forestry workers are paid by the YFF.

(5) **The Organization:** The YFF project has sound organizations and abundant resettlement experiences. Different institutions are in charge of resettlement plan management, implementation and monitoring, and their coordination and organization work. These people are experienced in resettlement.

(6) **Public Participation:** The JPMO and PIUs organized a preliminary investigation on house conditions and socio-economic status in the project affected area. The directors of PIUs and representatives of APs joined the investigation and provided their comments and suggestions. A survey on socio-economic status and public attitudes and social psychology was carried out in the meantime. The investigation took the public's willingness and attitudes of affected persons into consideration, which has been expressed thoroughly in project design and the Resettlement Plan.

(7) **Complaints and Grievances:** The APs should appeal on any aspect of resettlement activity. The APs have been informed the above appeal steps through public meetings and other forms, so that they will be conscious of their legal right of appealing. JPMO and YPMO will organize all the comments and suggestions on resettlement action into information brief, and send it to relevant resettlement agencies for review and action. All the agencies will accept grievance and complain of
(8) **the Development of Women’s rights:** The affected women will be well informed of the livelihood restoration activities, and be encouraged to participate in the public consultation and livelihood rehabilitation planning. The affected labour force of woman will be given the priority to get technical training so as to protect their economic status from harming.

**10.2 Suggestions**

(1) The proposed suggestion for project resettlement progress is to increase the speed of implementation and ensure the resettlement of contracting households. To strengthen public participation and information disclosure in the resettlement work, transparent policy will ensure APs to learn their own legitimate rights and interests and the recovery plan, thus to reduce the risk of the project.

(2) The proposed suggestion for project is to complete the preliminary design report as soon as possible and proceed to prepare the land for construction approval procedures. After the project started construction, priority work required no special skills should be given to local APs. In the project implementation process they should take appropriate security measures to guard against the emergence of engineering accidents. The project constructions should respect the time schedules of the local residents, and not disturb peoples’ rest around.

(3) If temporary requisition land in the actual process is involved in the land, the project need to execute temporary requisition land compensation. The proposed suggestion for project is to try not to involve land outside the project-affected zone, to save the cost of resettlement.

(4) Taking into account of inflation and other factors, it is recommended that after the implementation of the land transfer, the adjustment reference should be corresponding to the local rural per capita income or GDP. Thus the land transfer funds should not always be 1066 yuan / month.

(5) To implement employment training and women’s development protection to provide practical assistance to the affected persons who are lack of labor skills. To ensure that vulnerable groups support the implementation of the policy, and earnestly protect the interests of vulnerable groups, meanwhile creating conditions for vulnerable groups to gain interests.

(6) To strengthen the institutional capacity building, it is recommended that all institutions arrange staff to do coordination and organization work for each component. They need to learn about immigration policies of the ADB, both theoretical study and visit are needed in the form of combination. They may go to the completed projects.
which are also financed by ADB, to enhance the efficiency and capacity of the institutions further.

Appendix

Appendix1: Reply of Sheyang Forest Farm Renamed Yancheng Forest Farm (Yancheng City)
关于同意将射阳林场更名为盐城林场的批复

亭湖区编办：

你办《关于将“射阳林场”更名为“盐城林场”的请示》（亭编办（2011）18号）收悉。根据江苏省人民政府《关于调整盐城与亭湖区划的批复》（苏政复（2011）18号）和盐城市人民政府第67号会议纪要精神，原“射阳林场”已划归亭湖区管辖，为适应工作需要，经研究，同意将射阳林场更名为盐城林场，其他事项不变。

二0一二年四月一日

Appendix2: Reply of Sheyang Forest Farm Renamed Yancheng Forest Farm (Tinghu Region)
盐城市亭湖区机构编制委员会办公室

亭编办[2012]9号

关于转发市编委《关于同意将射阳林场
更名为盐城林场的批复》的通知

区各委、

现将市编委《关于同意将射阳林场更名为盐城林场的批复》（盐市编[2012]6号）文件转发给你们委，同意将“射阳林场”更名为“盐城林场”，其他事项不变。

特此通知。

附：《关于同意将射阳林场更名为盐城林场的批复》（盐市编[2012]6号）

主题词：事业机构更名通知

抄送：区组织部、区人社局、区财政局。

盐城市亭湖区机构编制委员会办公室

2012年4月16日印发

（共印8份）

Appendix3: The Reply of the feasibility study report of YFF
江苏省发展和改革委员会文件

苏发改农经发〔2011〕1702号

省发展改革委关于江苏利用亚行贷款盐城湿地保护工程——射阳林场海滨生态林项目可行研究报告的批复

盐城市发展改革委：

你委《关于请求批准利用亚行贷款盐城湿地保护工程——射阳林场海滨生态林项目可行研究报告的请示》（盐发改〔2011〕221号）收悉。经审查，批复如下：

一、射阳林场位于江苏省盐城市射河区，占地面积1900公顷，东濒黄海，毗邻盐城珍禽自然保护区，是国家沿海防护林体系的重要组成部分，有着抵御自然灾害、保护盐城湿地野生动物、保护沿海地区国土生态安全、促进沿海地区经济社会可持续发展的重要意义。
功能。多年来，受人类活动及气候变化影响，暗河海岸带及森林自然生态系统逐渐退化，生物多样性呈下降趋势。为强化阳林场湿河岸森林生态功能、增加林业资源物种多样性、改善周边植被恢复的土壤条件，同意将阳林场更名为项目法人，建设阳林场海漫生态林项目。

一、主要建设规模和内容

1. 林栖鸟类生境恢复工程。在阳林场东升管理区、林场场部南部，恢复林栖鸟类生境185公顷。其中，实施地形与水系整理面积24公顷，在现有水体的基础上，通过开挖、拓宽、拓宽等改造措施，实施水网道路工程，最大宽度50米，最小宽度10米，土方52000立方米。实施鸟类栖息地改造工程约99公顷，对现有以意场为主的乔木林进行改造，通过一定的疏伐和补植措施，改造刺槐—杨柳林约40.8公顷、国槐—柳杉林约22公顷、乔木梯—构树群落约15公顷。营建林地12.5公顷以及低层次林9.4公顷。建设排水系统维护道路0.85公里、沉淀池结构房屋观察室3座，配套建设水桥、涵洞和消能槽等工程。

2. 乔木规模化培育工程。共建设乔木规模化培育区约285.2公顷，其中，阳林管理区东侧建设杉类及阔叶树种培育区93.5公顷，主要栽培落叶杉、中山杉、华中杉等；初植地育苗区49.4公顷，主要栽培杉木、柳杉、构树等适合当地生长的和具有较高经济价值的观赏植物；在方邦管理区和胜利管理区建设乡土彩叶树种培育区142.3公顷，保留该项目建设
意杉以外的所有树种不变，另外栽培枫香、梓树、银杏及黄山紫杉等采叶树种。配套建设排灌设施和行人道路等相关工程。

3、传统林业栽培与抚育示范工程。在新垦造林区采用单一树种复合和萌芽复合模式改造林地复合林示范区35.9公顷；在东风管理区东南部建设林业抚育示范区26.5公顷。

4、基础设施建设工程。对项目区内30条道路、沟渠进行疏浚，总长度约为57.4公里。合计土方工程量106673立方米。改造防洪泵站49座，全部按四级防洪标准建设。对项目区内的水利设施进行不同程度的加固，对渠道设计抗冲设防标准为7度，地基加速度为0.16g，设计洪水频率按25年一遇。在林场内新建泵站3座，分别为南泵站2#、东风泵站2#和方场泵站2#泵站，总功率约为180kW，每个泵站最大设计装机流量为2.5m³/s。

5、监控与应急响应工程。在东升管理区、东风管理区等设置监控消防系统16个，购置消防车1辆，配置无线电台对讲机，并购置灭火器、手提灭火机、油锯等扑火装备。建设林火阻隔工程，在项目区边界以及林场边界外林地380亩；建设森林防火智能预警系统，在林场内安装管理区、胜利管理区、同南管理区和方场管理区设置永久性物料和防火了望台各1座，配备红外图像采集设备、传输设备及数据处理软件平台等设施设备。建设森林病虫害预警系统，购置人工诱集板25台、杀虫灯100个；新建测报站1座，配备计算机、测报灯、绘图仪等办公、调查和信息处理设备。

三、项目估算总投资7866.2万元（详见附件1）。其中：申
附：1. 阳林场海滨森林项目投资评估表
   2. 阳林场海滨森林项目带投标标底表
   3. 江苏省利用亚洲贷款沿海湿地保护工程可行性研究报告评审意见

主题词：滨海保护 项目 可研 批复

抄送：省财政厅。
江苏省发展和改革委员会办公室 2011年10月19日印发

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Appendix 4: The Contract of Land Transfer
关于甲方向乙方的补充约定

（一）经双方协商同意，乙方自愿将责任田交回甲方统一管理，种植、管理，乙方自己不再种植，甲方管理负责亏损与乙方无关。

（二）期限为：三年，从2012年11月15日起至2015年11月15日止（出现法定的或本合同约定的条件出现时即行中止）。期满后是否继续由甲方统一经营，由双方协商，协商不成的，双方签订《承包合同》等，按原条件合同继续履行，乙方不再享受本补充约定的相关待遇。

（三）甲方每月向乙方支付生活费1066元，不得拖欠。

（四）在甲方统一经营期间，甲方依法每月为乙方缴纳养老保险、医疗保险、工伤、生育、失业等各项保险，该费用由乙方个人缴纳的部分，也由甲方代为缴纳。

（五）乙方不享受承包责任田职工的其它正常的福利待遇。

（六）乙方必须服从甲方的统一管理。

（七）乙方在承包期间应积极做好责任田的管理工作，甲方不予干涉。

甲方法定代表人：

乙方代表：

年 月 日