

Yunnan Early Childhood Education Innovation Project

Resettlement Policy Framework

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A Project Overview

1. The Yunnan Early Childhood Education Innovation Project financed by the World Bank involves 1 city and 7 counties, namely, Kunming City, Zhanyi County, Qiaojia County, Jianshui County, Xichou County, Weishan County, Yangbi County and Eryuan County respectively. They are located in the northeast, southeast and west of Yunnan Province.
2. The responsible agency for Yunnan Early Childhood Education Innovation Project is Yunnan Education Department, and the project implementation entities include education bureaus in seven counties (Weishan, Eryuan, Yangbi, Zhanyi, Xichou, Jianshui and Qiaojia), and three participation universities (Zhaotong College, Kunming College, and Yunnan Normal University). The Project will mainly consist of activities in four aspects, which are summarized in the following:
 1. Increase coverage of early childhood education in Yunnan, particularly in rural area:
 - 1) A total of 15 kindergartens with 140 classes will be constructed in 7 project counties; 2) Two subsidiary kindergartens with 24 classes will be constructed in Kunming College and Zhaotong Collage; 3) the community-based early childhood education centers will constructed as pilot in Weishan County and Qiaojia County; 4) a special children early education center (rehabilitation center) with total 6 classes will be constructed in Kunming Collage.
 2. Improve quality of early childhood education:
 - 1) The training for teachers and management personnel in kindergartens in the project counties will be carried out; 2) capacity of teachers' education department in the participating colleges will be strengthened; 3) a early childhood education research center will be developed in Yunnan Normal University, and the teacher training centers will be constructed in Kunming College and Zhaotong College respectively, totally 3 centers;
 3. Establish and improvement environment for early childhood education development:
 - 1) The quality standard for preschool educational institutions will be developed and tried out (including kindergartens for 3-6-year-old children and 0-3-year-old children, and pre-school class in village primary schools; 2) the propaganda and information of early childhood education and scientific child rearing will be carried out and provided; 3) the fund for teaching innovation of early childhood education will be provided (including kindergarten innovation, incentives for village teachers, competition lessons, etc.)
 4. Project management, monitoring and evaluation:
 - 1) Project management; 2) monitoring and evaluation; 3) capacity building;
3. The objective of the Project is to establish an early childhood teacher training base integrated teaching, scientific research and practical training in one by relying on the universities, and provide the guidance and assistance for pre-

occupation and post-occupation education and training of early childhood teachers in the whole province by taking such base as a platform. The early childhood teacher education system will be perfected, and the scientific research of early childhood education will be improved; the early childhood education management system and investment mechanism will be explored and innovated on the basis of developing high-quality demonstrative kindergartens and in combination with reform of corresponding management system and investment mechanism. The early childhood educational resources sharing network platform will be established in Yunnan province so as to realize the real-time monitoring of classroom teaching, instruct the development and application of early childhood educational resources, and create large database to collect diverse data on development of early childhood education in Yunnan Province. By establishing accurate and timely feedback mechanism using the network platform, the policies of early childhood education in Yunnan Province could be adjusted and optimized in a timely manner and the management efficiency of the project could be improved.

4. The total project investment is CNY535.8 million yuan, among them, 57.9% or CNY310 million (50 million in US dollars) will be borrowed from the World Bank, and the remaining CNY225.8 million or 42.14% will come from domestic counterpart fund, including self-financing of the project organizations; government support; and support from competent departments in the sector.
5. In the Project, the 15 new kindergartens will be constructed in 7 counties and 1 city; the scope of land areas required for the Project is shown in Table 1-1. As for land requirement for the project, except for those community based early childhood education centers in rural villages, which don't involve any land acquisition, the land acquisition has already been completed for all new kindergartens under the Project. To this, the project organization has already carried out the detailed due diligence review, and completed and submitted the due diligence report to the World Bank, which confirmed the fact that all land acquisition had been completed in compliance with national laws and the World Bank policy principles. However, in anticipating potential site change during implementation of the project, which might involve with potential land acquisition, a *Resettlement Policy Framework* of the Project has been prepared according to the resettlement policy of World Bank - *Involuntary Resettlement* OP4.12 so as to guide the resettlement activities caused due to the Project.
6. As for rural community-based kindergarten component implemented in the rural area, since the village school will take form as renting or borrowing idle school buildings, village collective libraries, and village activity rooms, no land acquisition will be involved. Even in case of change in the project implementation, the existing premises in the villages will be used, and no land acquisition and demolition in any type will be involved. Therefore, the resettlement framework will not be applied to community based early childhood education center component.

Table 1-1 Scope of Land for Proposed Project

Project Construction Type	Project Construction Content	Project City/County	Project Township and Town
New construction of standard three-year kindergarten	Preschool education research center	Kunming City	Inside Yunnan Normal University
	Teacher training base, kindergartens, special children early education and rehabilitation center	Kunming City	Inside Kunming University
	Teacher training base, kindergarten	Zhaotong City	Inside Zhaotong University
	Nanzhao kindergarten	Weishan County	Nanzhao Town
	Wuyin Township Kindergarten		Wuyin Township
	Yangbi Kindergarten	Yangbi County	Cangshanxi Town
	Eryuan County Second Kindergarten	Eryuan County	Zibihu Township
	Zibihu Township Kindergarten		
	Xichou County First Kindergarten	Xichou County	Xisa Town
	Zhanyi County Second Kindergarten	Zhanyi County	Lin'an Town
	Zhuangjiawan Kindergarten	Jianshui County	Longhua Street
	Qingyuan Kindergarten		
	Baihetan Town Kindergarten	Qiaojia County	Baihetan Town
	Qiaojiaying Kindergarten		
Chongxi Township Kindergarten			
New construction of kindergarten in rural community	Kindergarten in rural community in Qiaojia County	Qiaojia County	Baihetan Town
			Dazhai Town
			Yaoshan Town
	Kindergarten in rural community in Weishan County	Weishan County	Wuyin Township
			Weibaoshan Township
			Ma'anshan Township
Reconstruction of subsidiary kindergarten of rural primary school	Reconstruction of subsidiary kindergarten of rural primary school in Zhanyi County	Zhanyi County	Niujie Township
			Zijin Township
			Jinlong Town
			Baishui Town
			Lingjiao Township

B Objective, Principle and Relevant Terminologies of Policy Framework

7. The *Resettlement Policy Framework* is prepared on the basis of *Involuntary Resettlement* OP4.12 in the World Bank's Operations Manuals issued in December of 2001, with following overall objective:

- All feasible project design plans shall be discussed, in order to avoid or reduce the involuntary resettlement as much as possible;
- If the resettlement is inevitable, the resettlement activity shall be conceived and carried out as the sustainable development scheme. The abundant funds shall be provided to make the resettled persons share the benefits of

the project. The earnest consultation shall be made with the persons to be resettled, so as to provide such persons with opportunity to participate in planning and implementation of resettlement plan;

- The enough assistance shall be given to the persons to be resettled to improve their production and living standards, at least to really recover their production and living standards to the higher level before relocation or commencement of the project.
8. The *Resettlement Policy Framework* establishes the resettlement principle and objective, proper criterion, right, law and system framework for resettlement, pattern of compensation and restoration, characteristics of participation, complaint and grievance procedure to guide such affairs as resettlement compensation, relocation, restoration, etc.
9. Each *Resettlement Action Plan* shall be based on the collected recognizable basic information. The persons to be resettled include:
- Persons whose all or part of agricultural land or rural premises with homestead are affected by the project (permanently or temporarily);
 - Persons whose all or part of urban houses are affected by the project (permanently or temporarily);
 - Persons whose all or part of business premises (enterprises and public institutions, stores) are affected by the project (permanently or temporarily);
 - Persons whose all or part of crops or land attachments is affected by the project (permanently or temporarily).
10. The *Resettlement Policy Framework* is prepared according to *Involuntary Resettlement* (OP4.12) in the World Bank's Operations Manuals, and establishes the detailed principles and objective as follows:
- The land and other property acquisition and corresponding resettlement shall be minimized as much as possible;
 - Up to the date of baseline investigation, all persons to be resettled shall have the right to request the provision of restoration measures, in order to help them improve or at least keep their living standard, earning capability and production level prior to the project. The lack of legal right to loss of assets will not hinder the persons resettled from possessing the right to resettlement measures;
 - The resettlement measures to be provided include: (1) the replacement cost without depreciation or residual recovery will be used to compensate for dwellings and other buildings; (2) the agricultural land with equivalent production capacity acceptable by persons resettled will be used for replacement; (3) the premises and homestead with equivalent area acceptable by persons resettled will be used for displacement; (4) the allowances for relocation and subsistence will be provided; (5) the measures for livelihood restoration will be provide, including skill training, employment assistance, social security, etc.;

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- If the persons resettled accept the equivalent replacement, the equivalent premises, homestead and agricultural land for replacement shall be close to the land lost as much as possible;
 - The transition period for resettlement shall be minimized, and the restoration measures shall be provided to the persons to be resettled in the project area in advance prior to the proposed date of commencement;
 - As for land and other asset acquisition plan and restoration measures to be provided, the consultation shall be made repeatedly with the persons to be resettled, in order to ensure the minimum interference. The persons to be resettled will be entitled prior to the proposed date of commencement;
 - The original service and resource level in the community shall be kept or improved;
 - If necessary, it shall be ensured that the financial and material resources for resettlement and restoration are available. The budget for resettlement action plan shall include the contingencies;
 - The system and institutional arrangement shall ensure the effective and seasonable design, planning, consultation and implementation of property and resettlement;
 - The effective and seasonable supervision, monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out for the resettlement action plan.

11. The principles of the Project are:

- To avoid the direct occupation of cultivated land;
- To avoid using the land already taken part in the existing land transfer;
- To avoid ecological resettlement and resettlement for poverty alleviation at other places;
- To periodically monitor and evaluate whether the direct occupation of cultivated land is avoided.

C Preparation and Approval of Resettlement Action Plan

12. As for any project involving the involuntary resettlement, the social economic investigation must be carried out in advance so as to determine the degree of impact on the affected area and groups; the investigation result will decide whether the *Resettlement Action Plan* or *Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan* need to be prepared again so as to remedy the adverse effect caused by the affected area. The Borrower shall be responsible for the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (including payment of various expenditures relating to resettlement).
13. When the population affected by the project exceeds 200 persons, the Owner shall make close cooperation with institutions in charge of resettlement in the project counties to prepare the *Resettlement Action Plan*. Such plan shall be submitted by the Owner to World Bank; meantime, the full consultation shall be carried out with persons to be resettled for seeking their opinions, so as to make

them have opportunity to take part in design and implementation of resettlement action plan.

14. On the basis of Operations Manuals - *Involuntary Resettlement* OP 4.12, the Resettlement *Action Plan* shall cover the following contents (if related), and the contents not relating to the project shall be noted in the Resettlement action plan:

- General description of the project;
- Identification of potential impact of the project;
- Objective (main objective of Resettlement Action Plan);
- Social economic research. The research findings shall include the potential persons to be resettled at the earlier stage of the project preparation, including investigation results and other description;
- Legal framework. The analysis findings of legal framework shall include the scope of acquisition power of institutions related to resettlement activities and nature of compensation in relation with acquisition, applicable Laws and administrative procedures, relevant laws and social welfare legislation, laws and regulations, and necessary legal steps;
- System framework. The system framework shall include the identification of institutions in charge of resettlement activities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with possibility to play a role, evaluate their system competence, and propose any steps to enhance the system competence;
- Qualification. The resettlement standard shall be determined, in order to decide whether the persons are entitled to become the resettler and acquire the compensation and other resettlement assistances;
- Evaluation and compensation of the loss;
- Measures for resettlement and restoration. Description of cash compensation and other resettlement measures;
- Selection of resettlement site, site preparation and rearrangement;
- Provision of dwellings, infrastructures and social service;
- Environmental protection and management;
- Public participation and consultation; the resettlers and related communities must be included;
- Integration with local population; measures to mitigate any impact of resettlement on local communities;
- Complaint procedures, namely, procedures used by the third party to settle the disputes caused due to resettlement;
- Organization and duties;
- Schedule of implementation;
- Cost and budget;

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- Monitoring and evaluation.
15. The *Resettlement Action Plan* shall be prepared no later than 6 months prior to expected date of commencement of resettlement. Each *Resettlement Action Plan* shall be submitted to World Bank for approval in advance at least 3 months prior to actual commencement of action. The compensation, resettlement and restoration activities shall not start up until the *Resettlement Action Plan* is approved by World Bank. The compensation, resettlement and restoration activities shall be completed prior to commencement of civil engineering contract.
 16. When the population impacted by the selected subproject exceeds 200 persons, the Owner shall make close cooperation with institutions in charge of resettlement in various provinces, cities and counties to prepare the *Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan* for the selected subproject, and submit such plan to World Bank; meantime, the full consultation shall be carried out with persons to be resettled for seeking their opinions, so as to make them have opportunity to take part in design and implementation of *Resettlement Action Plan*.
 17. On the basis of Operations Manuals - *Involuntary Resettlement* OP 4.12, the *Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan* shall cover the following contents at least:
 - Investigation of resettlement conditions and asset evaluation;
 - Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
 - Communication with persons to be resettled for acceptable alternatives;
 - System responsibility and complaint procedures to be implemented;
 - Arrangement of monitoring and implementation;
 - Schedule and budget.
 18. The *Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan* shall be prepared no later than 4 months prior to expected date of commencement of resettlement. Each *Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan* shall be submitted to World Bank for approval in advance at least 3 months prior to actual commencement of action. The compensation, resettlement and restoration activities shall not start up until the *Resettlement Action Plan* is approved by World Bank. The compensation, resettlement and restoration activities shall be completed prior to commencement of civil engineering contract.

D System and Legal Framework

19. The legal framework for guiding the resettlement is the *Involuntary Resettlement* OP 4.12 of World Bank, and related laws, regulations and statutes of the People's Republic of China at levels of country, province and relevant city and counties involved.
20. In China, the complete legal framework and policy system relating to land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and compensation and so on have been established. The *Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China* has been amended three times since issuance for enforcement in 1986

according to changes of China's national conditions; on August 28 of 2004, the latest amendment has been made for this law by the 11th session of the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress of China. In national legal and policy frameworks, the local governments at all levels have promulgated and implemented respectively the relevant laws and policies in accordance with actual local conditions, in order to supervise and guide the local land acquisition, house demolition, resettlement and compensations and so on. In Yunnan Province, the relevant local laws and policies have been established according to requirements of national laws and policies, in order to supervise and guide the relevant local jobs. In the scope of jurisdictions of various provinces, the prefecture-level city, county-level city, district and county all implement the relevant regulations of the provincial governments.

21. The laws, regulations and statues of World Bank and the People's Republic of China shall be used for preparing this framework and guaranteeing its legal force, mainly including: 1) laws, policies and principles of compensation related to land acquisition and relocation, see **Appendix I** for details; 2) laws and policies about social security, see **Appendix II** for details;

During actual implementation of the project, the latest local policies in the project area shall be implemented.

22. The standard of compensation for land acquisition involved in the Project will follow the regulations in *Notice of Land and Resources Department on Further Improvement of Land Acquisition Management* (June 26 of 2010), namely, "the dynamic adjustment mechanism for land acquisition compensation shall be established in localities, and the adjustment shall be made for land acquisition compensation standard every 2-3 years according to economic development levels, income growth rate of local people per capita, etc., so as to gradually raise the land acquisition compensation level."
23. The purpose of preparation of *Resettlement Action Plan* is to ensure that the resettlers have the enough opportunity to replace their properties lost, improve or at least restore their original income level and living standard. In order to realize these objectives, it shall be ensured that all persons to be resettled are identified and think the remedial measures in the *Resettlement Action Plan* reasonable. In consideration of main impact types (such as, land acquisition and occupation, residential house demolition (including rural and urban houses) and non-residential house demolition (including enterprise and public institutions, stores, etc.), the following measures are taken usually.
24. The resettlers with lost agricultural land will have the right to obtain the measures for compensation and restoration of the following type:
 - The remaining collective cultivated land after land acquisition or reserved land for unforeseen situation in the village will be redistributed by the village committee among the collective members. On this occasion, if the acquisition of part of land results in the unsafety or functional loss of premises or buildings, such land shall be fully acquired. All resettlers shall have the right to take part in the redistribution of land, and obtain the benefit from the investment project with compensation fees for collectively-owned land.

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- According to *Land Administration Law* and relevant laws, the resettlers with cultivated land lost in the locations with impossibility of land redistribution must be identified. In some cases, the employment with pay may be provided to such resettlers, and the wages shall be at least equal to their income lost. In another case, the resettlers can at least obtain the resettlement allowance 4-6 times the average value of output¹ of their lost land in previous three years. In such a case, if the resettlers still cannot completely restore their original living standard, the resettlement allowance can be increased to 15 times the average value of output in previous three years;
 - If the land compensation fees and resettlement allowances still cannot restore the living standard of the resettlers, the people's governments of the cities and counties involved can use the income from paid use of state-owned land as subsidy;
 - The land compensation fees and resettlement allowances are paid to the village committees or resettlers in the villages impacted for (1) increasing the cultivated area in case of existence of usable land, (2) increasing the agriculture by offering irrigation and improving agricultural operations, etc.; (3) developing the non-agricultural income on the basis of the existing activities. Just like the fixed assets, the damaged crops, fruit trees and economic forests of the resettlers will be compensated as per the replacement price.
 - The lost income, damaged crops and land restoration fees of the resettlers impacted by the temporary land occupation and damaged infrastructures in the project will also be compensated.
 - If the agricultural land-lost resettlers meet the conditions for social insurance of local land-lost peasants, such resettlers shall be included timely into the social insurance system of land-lost peasants.
 - The reasonable skill training shall be provided timely to the resettlers, so as to improve their corresponding agricultural/non-agricultural skills, and strengthen their earning capability.
25. The demolished premises and attachments of the resettlers will be compensated as per the followings, and the following restoration measures will be taken:
- Provision of replacement houses with equal value;
 - Compensation as per full replacement price;
 - Reconstruction or rehabilitation of all facilities and services (such as, road, water supply, electricity, telephone, wire television, schools, etc.);
 - The allowance for transition period shall ensure that all properties can be moved or the temporary housings can be obtained.
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26. At the time of preparing *Resettlement Action Plan*, the rights matrix of the persons impacted shall be included. The sample rights matrix table is shown in *Appendix III*.

E Implementation Process

27. In case of unavoidable permanent collectively-owned land acquisition in the project, the relevant procedures of land acquisition shall be followed strictly in conformity with related laws and regulations; the detailed procedure of land acquisition is as follows: (1) the construction project shall be approved by the provincial/municipal government according to law; (2) the construction organization shall submit the land use claim to the land department of the city and county governments; (3) the departments for administrative affairs of utilization and acquisition of land of the city and county governments draw up the land acquisition scheme after approval; (4) the land acquisition scheme will be submitted to the provincial/municipal governments after approval by the city and county governments; (5) the land acquisition scheme will be approved by the provincial/municipal governments according to law. In the process of drafting the land acquisition scheme, the sufficient compensation shall be considered for the households impacted in full accordance with the concrete policies and standards of World Bank, local governments and Resettlement Policy Framework.
28. The Resettlement Action Plan shall include the concrete implementation schedules for activities to be implemented. If necessary, the payment of compensation fees, other entitlements and restoration measures (cash or in kind) and resettlement shall be completed in advance at least one month prior to land acquisition. If all compensation fees cannot be paid prior to land acquisition, or other assistances in necessary forms cannot be provided, the additional transitional allowances are necessary.

F Capital Arrangement

29. The institutions in charge of resettlement in the project counties shall bear all expenditures related to land acquisition and resettlement. Any *Resettlement Action Plan* in accordance with the *Resettlement Policy Framework* shall include the estimated cost and budget. No matter whether the persons are identified as resettlers at the resettlement planning stage, and whether the mitigation funds are put in place, all persons impacted adversely by the land acquisition and demolition in the project shall have the right to obtain the compensation or enjoy the appropriate mitigation measures. Due to above-mentioned causes, the budget of the *Resettlement Action Plan* shall include the contingencies, usually 10% of expected total budget for resettlement or more, so as to satisfy the needs of unforeseeable resettlement expenditures.
30. The compensation standard determined in the Resettlement Action Plan provides the basis for calculation of compensation fees for resettlement. The compensation fees for resettlement shall be paid fully to the individuals or collectives losing their land or other property, and shall not be deducted for any reasons. In the Resettlement Action Plan, the procedure, by which the compensation funds flow from the Owners of the subprojects in the counties to the villages and villagers impacted, shall be described. A basic principle is that

the flow of funds must be direct as much as possible, so as to reduce the intermediate links greatly.

G Public Participation and Information Disclosure

31. In the Resettlement Action Plan, the measures taken or to be taken shall be described, so as to make the persons impacted take part in the proposed resettlement arrangement, and cultivate their sense of participation in activities to increase or restore the livelihood and living standard. In order to ensure that the opinions and suggestions of the persons impacted are fully considered, the public participation shall be carried out prior to the project design and implementation of resettlement mitigation measures. The public participation must be carried out in the whole process of implementation of *Resettlement Action Plan* and external monitoring.
32. At the stages of first draft and final draft of *Resettlement Action Plan*, the Owners of the project counties shall disclose the *Resettlement Action Plan* in specific expressions to the persons impacted and the public at specific sites in the project locations. The first draft of *Resettlement Action Plan* shall be disclosed in advance at least 1 month prior to the evaluation of World Bank. The final draft of *Resettlement Action Plan* shall be disclosed again after approval by World Bank.
33. At the time of execution of public participation and disclosure of *Resettlement Action Plan* of the project, the opinions of the persons impacted also have been asked for the *Resettlement Policy Framework*; meantime, the *Resettlement Policy Framework* has also been disclosed at the county cities and communities impacted.

H Complaint Procedures

34. Because the resettlement is carried out with participation of the persons impacted, the large dispute probably can't appear. However, in order to ensure that the persons impacted have the channel to lodge the complaint for all aspects of land acquisition and resettlement, the following complaint procedure must be established:
 - **Stage 1:** The persons impacted may propose their complaints to the village committee or town-level local resettlement office in form of oral complaint or written complaint. The village committee or town-level local resettlement office must keep the written records of oral complaints and reply clearly within two (2) weeks. If the problems involved need to be reported to the resettlement office at higher level, the town-level village committee or local resettlement office must obtain the reply from the resettlement office at higher level within two (2) weeks as far as possible.
 - **Stage 2:** If the complainant dissatisfies the reply from stage 1, the complainant can appeal to the resettlement office at higher level within one (1) month after receiving the reply from stage 1. The county-level or district-level resettlement offices must make decision within two (2) weeks.
 - **Stage 3:** If the persons impacted dissatisfy the reply from the county-level or district-level resettlement offices, they can appeal to the province-level resettlement office within one (1) month after receiving the reply from

stage 2. The province-level resettlement office must make reply within four (4) weeks.

- **Stage 4:** If the persons impacted dissatisfy the reply from stage 3, they can appeal to the civil court within fifteen (15) days after receiving the reply from the province-level resettlement office.

I Monitoring and Evaluation

35. The Owner of the project counties shall supervise and monitor the implementation of *Resettlement Action Plan*. The results of supervision and monitoring shall be recorded in the quarterly report, in order to report to World Bank.
36. Internal monitoring and supervision:
 - Inspect the conditions of implementation, namely, according to clauses of *Resettlement Policy Framework* and various *Resettlement Action Plans*, inspect the baseline information, evaluation of asset loss or forfeiture, and implementation of compensation clauses and rights to resettlement and restoration.
 - Monitor whether the *Resettlement Action Plans* are implemented according to the designed and approved schemes;
 - Inspect whether the funds for *Resettlement Action Plan* are appropriated timely and sufficiently and used in accordance with clauses in the *Resettlement Action Plan*.
 - Record all complaints and their solutions, and ensure that the complaints are settled timely.
37. External independent monitoring: The Owner of the project will employ the independent agency by way of open bidding so as to carry out the periodic external monitoring and evaluation for implementation of *Resettlement Action Plan*. The independent agency or individual can be an academic or institutional organization, non-governmental organization (NGO), or independent consulting firm, but must have the qualified and skilled working personnel; meantime, their task outlines shall be accepted by World Bank.
38. In correspondence with internal supervision information and monitoring report provided during inspection, the external monitoring institution shall carry out the sampling investigation from 5%-20% resettlement households after six (6) months from date of implementation of every *Resettlement Action Plan*, with the following major objective:
 - Evaluate the implementation of procedures for resettlers' participation, compensation fees payment and restoration rights, as well as consistency with *Resettlement Policy Framework* and *Resettlement Action Plan*.
 - Evaluate whether the objective of *Resettlement Policy Framework*, namely, *to improve or at least keep the resettlers' living standard and income level prior to the project*.
 - Collect the qualitative indicators about impact of project implementation on society and economy.

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39. The problems identified during monitoring and evaluation shall be submitted to World Bank in form of report timely. The Owners of the project counties shall check out the root causes of the problems, fully consult and establish the solutions, and take the effective response schemes timely for solution of problems by way of communication and consultation with World Bank and the Project Offices of provinces.
 40. The suggestions for improvement of problems existing during implementation of *Resettlement Action Plan* shall be proposed, so as to realize the principles and objectives of *Resettlement Policy Framework*.

Appendix I Laws and Policies relating to Land Acquisition and Demolition

Level	No.	Project Item	Policy Documents	Effective Date
National	/	/	<i>Property Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	Oct. 1, 2007
			<i>Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	Aug. 28, 2004
			<i>Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China</i> (Decree No.256 of the State Council)	Dec. 27, 1998
			<i>Decision of the State Council on Furthering the Reform and Intensifying the Land Administration</i> (GF [2004] No.28);	Oct. 21, 2004
			<i>Guidance on Perfection of System of Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement</i> (GTZF [2004] No.238)	Nov. 3, 2004
			<i>Circular of the State Council on Intensifying the Land Control</i> (GF [2006] No.31)	Aug. 31, 2006
			<i>Circular of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Establishing the Unified Annual Output Value Standard for Land Acquisition and Composite Land Price in the District</i> (GTZF [2005] No.114)	Jul. 23, 2005
			<i>Measures for Announcement of Land Acquisition</i> (the Order No.10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	Jan. 1, 2002
Provincial	/	Yunnan Province	<i>Administrative Measures for Land Reservation of Yunnan Province</i> (YZF [2015] No.85)	Nov. 17, 2015
			<i>Regulations of the People's Government of Yunnan Province on Further Reinforcing the Land Leasing Administration</i> (YZF [2015] No.26)	Aug. 18, 2015
			<i>Opinions of the People's Government of Yunnan Province on Further Reinforcing the Urban and Rural Planning</i> (YZF [2015] No.26)	Jul. 27, 2015
			<i>Measures for Requisition and Compensation of Houses on State Land of Yunnan Province</i>	Jan. 3, 2015
Municipal	1	Kunming City	<i>Measures for Requisition and Compensation of Houses on State Land of Kunming City</i>	May 1, 2008
County (district)	1	Weishan County	<i>Notice of the People's Government of Weishan Yi and Hui Autonomous County on Compensation and Resettlement Scheme for Purchasing and Storage of Land in Weishan County Town</i>	Oct. 15, 2013
	2	Yangbi County	<i>Notice of the People's Government Office of Yangbi Yi Autonomous Prefecture on Printing and Issuing Construction Land Acquisition Compensation and Resettlement Scheme for Planning Area in Yangbi Yi Autonomous County Town</i> (YZBF [2015] No.16)	Sept. 8, 2009
	3	Eryuan	<i>Notice of Eryuan County People's Government on Printing and Issuing Implementation Scheme of</i>	May 8, 2012

Level	No.	Project Item	Policy Documents	Effective Date
		County	<i>Compensation for Land Acquisition and Demolition for Purchase and Storage of Development Land in Southern District of Eryuan County Town (EZF [2014] No.6)</i>	
	4	Qiaojia County	<i>Notice of Qiaojia County People's Government on Printing and Issuing the Land Acquisition and Compensation Scheme for Post-disaster Restoration and Reconstruction of Earthquake "8.03" in 13 Towns and Villages, such as Xindian Town, in Qiaojia County (QZF [2015] No.15)</i>	Aug. 11, 2011
	5	Zhanyi County	<i>Circular of Zhanyi County People's Government on Implementing Newly Revised Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Zhanyi County (ZZF [2014] No.43)</i>	Oct. 17, 2014
	6	Jianshui County	<i>Reply of Jianshui County People's Government to Implement the Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition in Jianshui County (JZF [2014] No.133)</i>	Nov. 20, 2014
	7	Xichou County	No relevant documents have been prepared in Xichou County, so the relevant works shall be carried out according to requirements in national and provincial documents.	/

Appendix II Laws and Policies Relating to Social Security

Level	No.	Project Item	Policy Documents	Effective Date
National	/	/	<i>Circular of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Guidance for Well Implementing Employment Training and Social Security for Peasants with Land Acquired Forwarded by General Office of the State Council (GBF [2006] No.29)</i>	Apr. 10, 2006
Provincial	1	Yunnan Province	<i>Method for Trial Implementation of Basic Endowment Insurance of Peasants with Land Acquired in Yunnan Province</i>	Sept. 5, 2010
City (prefecture)	1	Kunming City	<i>Measures for Basic Endowment Insurance of Persons with Land Acquired in Kunming City (Announcement No.13 of the Kunming City People's Government)</i>	May 1, 2008
County (district)	1	Weishan County	<i>Implementing rules (trial) of Basic Old Age Security of Peasants with Land Acquired in Weishan County</i>	Oct. 15, 2013
	2	Yangbi County	<i>Circular of the People's Government of Yangbi Yi Autonomous Prefecture on Printing and Issuing "Rules for Implementation (trial) of Basic Old Age Security of Peasants with Land Acquired in Yangbi Yi Autonomous County" (YZF [2011] No.9)</i>	Feb. 17, 2011
	3	Eryuan County	<i>Circular of the Eryuan County People's Government on Printing and Issuing "Rules for Implementation (trial) of Basic Old Age Security of Peasants with Land Acquired in Eryuan County" (YZF [2012] No.9)</i>	Sept. 10, 2012
	4	Qiaojia County	<i>Implementing Rules of Basic Old Age Security of Peasants with Land Acquired in Qiaojia County</i>	Jan. 1, 2009
	5	Zhanyi County	<i>Implementing Rules of Basic Old Age Security of Peasants with Land Acquired in Zhanyi County</i>	Feb. 6, 2010
	6	Jianshui County	<i>Implement the Rules for Implementation of Basic Endowment Insurance of Urban and Rural Residents in Honghe Prefecture at prefecture level</i>	Jun. 1, 2014
	7	Xichou County	<i>Circular on Measures for Implementation of Basic Endowment Insurance of Peasants with Land Acquired in Xichou County (XZF [2009] No.29)</i>	Jan. 1, 2009

Appendix III Entitlement Matrix Table

Impact Type	Persons Impacted	Measures for Compensation or Resettlement	Entitlements Enjoyed
Land acquisition	Peasant	1) Land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy	Obtain the land compensation fees and resettlement subsidy according to the local policies of compensation for land acquisition.
		2) Temporary land use	Obtain all compensations for temporary land use as per tenure of use; after use, take back the rights of the land restored to the conditions prior to use.
		3) Crop compensations	Persons directly impacted obtain all crop compensations
		4) Social security	Peasants in accordance with standard of land-lost peasants enjoy the rights to participate in the social security.
		5) Measures for development of production and living	Enjoy the services provided to the land-lost peasants, such as free training and employment recommendation.
House relocation	Peasant household/urban residents in agricultural to non-agricultural status	Compensation and resettlement for house demolition	1) Select the rights to house replacement resettlement or monetary resettlement as per desires; 2) Removers provide the replacement houses to the persons selecting house replacement resettlement, and are responsible for the supporting facilities, three supplies and one leveling around the replacement houses; 3) Persons selecting monetary resettlement obtain the compensations for demolition in accordance with replacement price as per compensation standard, and are provided by the local government with free homestead for reconstruction.
		Resettlement subsidy, moving subsidy and incentive payments	Obtain the resettlement subsidies, moving subsidies and incentive payments as per local compensation standards; enjoy the rights to guarantee the smooth transition during demolition.
		Compensation standard for attachments and scattered trees	Enjoy the right to obtain the compensations for attachments and scattered trees impacted by the project according to compensation standard
Disadvantaged groups	All disadvantaged groups impacted	1) Equally obtain the right to compensation for land acquisition and demolition;	
		2) In the detailed process of planning, they will be further identified. As being the villager members, the peasants losing their rented lands enjoy the rights to redistribution of various resources equally and fairly during development of production and living in the village	
		3) Obtain the assistance and preferential concerns as for measures for development of production and living;	
		4) For poor family impacted by demolition, the local government promises to give preferential concerns during building reconstruction, and give certain support of manpower and material resources.	

Impact Type	Persons Impacted	Measures for Compensation or Resettlement	Entitlements Enjoyed
		5) Civil affairs department in area impacted has already included the households enjoying five guarantees, disabled persons, low-income families and families under woman's control into the local basic living allowance system, so as to provide them the minimum living allowances monthly.	
		6) As for disadvantaged groups, such as single-parent family and households with disabled persons, in lack of labor forces, their lands can be preferentially considered to be circulated so as to guarantee their income.	
Women	All women impacted	1) There are female members in all villager's committees, so the women have the participation rights equal to men's in the villagers assembly and villagers' representative assembly;	
		2) In public opinion poll relating to land acquisition and demolition, the opinions from women have already been known and considered;	
		3) The women enjoy the equal rights of share and distribution in the future compensation for land acquisition and demolition;	
		4) Women with employment intention will be considered preferentially for employment opportunities provided during and after project construction; meantime, the women enjoy the rights to obtain local employment training and employment recommendations;	
Minority nationalities	All minority nationalities impacted	1) Preferentially enjoy employment settlement and skill training;	
		2) Preferentially obtain the employment information and rights to post selection;	
		3) During participation in consultation meetings for minority nationalities' project, the minority nationalities can express their opinions and suggestions and propose their own demands;	
		4) The related policy documents shall be translated into characters and languages of minority nationalities, in order to them accept and apprehend well; the policies of World Bank and local policies shall be described and explained in detail;	
		5) As for disadvantaged groups in area inhabited by minority nationalities, especially impoverished people, the special concerns shall be given during resettlement.	
Relocation of infrastructures	Owner of infrastructures impacted	Enjoy the rights to restoration and reconstruction by demolishing organization or obtain compensations as per replacement price	1) The construction organization shall be responsible for demolition and carry out the restoration directly during construction, such as rural roads, agricultural water channel, etc.; 2) The Owner of original infrastructures shall use the compensations for reconstruction, and invite the professional work team for change and relocation, such as telecommunication facilities, electric power facilities, etc.; some public infrastructures, such as drinking water tower, illuminating lines, shall be compensated by the project office, and then the party impacted shall carry out the construction himself.