



# Social Monitoring Report

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Project Number: 36432  
December 2005

## People's Republic of China: Dali-Lijiang Railway Project Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP) External Monitoring Evaluation Report

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Yunnan, People's Republic of China

For West Yunnan Railway Co. Ltd.

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**Asian Development Bank**

**THE REPORT**  
**OF ADB NEWLY-BUILT DALI RAILWAY PROJECT EMDP**  
**EXTERNAL MINITORING EVALUATING**

**Project EMDP external minitoring evaluating group**

**December 2005**

### First section: Background introduction

ADB newly-built Dali—Lijiang Railway (it is called in short Da-Li Railway in the report), with 167kilometers, is a first-class single-line and normal-width railway which can be electrified. The three PA areas concerned with the railway include Dali City, Heqing County, Lijiang Old Town, and the BOA areas include Eryuan County and Jianchuan County, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Lanping County, Nujiang Lisu and Nu Autonomous Prefecture, Weixi County and Shangrila County, Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture, Ninglang County and Yongsheng County, Lijiang City. Please Look at the map following:

PA and BOA Area



According to the railway construction in PA area, the section in Dali City, with the total length of 69.5 kilometer, is divided into 6 groups. The first group is a foreign capital section, K194+500---K205+813.6, built by Xinjiang Production&Construction Group Construction Project Ltd. The second group is a foreign capital section, DK2+060.2----DK16+420, including the distance from Dali to the north line of Dali, built by China Railway 19<sup>th</sup> Bureau Group Limited Company. The third group is an internal capital section , DK16+402----DK34+600, built by China Railway 12<sup>th</sup> Bureau Group Limited Company. The forth group is a foreign capital section, DK34+600----DK51+600, built by China Railway 8<sup>th</sup> Bureau Group Limit Company. The fifth group is an internal capital section, DK51+600---DK61+850, built by China Railway 10<sup>th</sup> Bureau Group Limit Company. The sixth group is foreign capital section, DK61+850---DK69+500, built by China Railway Project General Company. Now the internal capital section including the third section and the fifth section start construction mainly for construction of tunnels and bridges and the process has been operated smoothly, and the foreign capital sections don not begin. The section in Heqing County is 70-kilometer long and built by China Railway 8<sup>th</sup> Bureau, 14<sup>th</sup> Bureau and Yuntie Companies Union. The section of Lijiang old town is 26-kilometer long and constructed by China Railway 4<sup>th</sup> Bureau which possess six work teams in October

Da-Li Railway passes through five towns and one district in Dali City: Fengyi Town, Dali Economic Development District, Haidong Town, Wase Town, Shuanglang Town, Shangguan Town and 25 village committees with total population of 186,549 people, including 8 ethnic groups such as Bai, Han, Hui, Dai, Yi, Lisu, Naxi, and Zhang. The Bai is the main group which occupies 71% of the total population in Dali city, 56% in Fengyi Town, 97% in Haidong Town , 98% in Wase Town, 84% in Shuanglang Town, 86% in Shangguang Town. In 2004, local people average of income is 4,472yuan per person in Fengyi town; 3,676yuan per person in Haidong Town, 2,974Yuan per person in Wase Town, 1,302Yuan per person in Shuanglang Town, 1,903Yuan per person in Shangguan Town. The railway in Heqing County also through five towns and one district: Xiyi, Songgui, Jindun, Caohai, Xintun, Huangping. Heqing County has 258,896 people and 92% of the population is rural people. Among of the total population, there are 57% Bai, 35% Han, 5% Yi, and 3% of Lisu, Zhuang, Miao, Pumi. In 2004, farmer in Heqing County average income per person is about 1,200 Yuan. The railway in Dali old town passes through Qihe and Jinshan Disrict. Qihe Disrict includes 10 village committees, the population of 19,640 people and 8 ethnic groups: Naxi, Han,Yi, Bai, Miao, Lisu, Zhang. Naxi occupy 56.2%, Han occupy 25.1%, Bai occupy 15.64% and other groups occupy 2.99%. In 2004, farmer average income per person in the township is 1,467 Yuan.

Jinshan District has 10 village committees with the population of 24,171 and 4 ethnic groups: 14,862 Naxi people, 6,950 Bai people, 1,619 Han people, 334 Lisu people. In 2004, the local farmer average income per person in the district reached 1,428 Yuan.

Due to the national government didn't publicity the statistic data of 2005, most of the data are from 2004. The following is the economic data for the three PA area and BOA area except Yongsheng County to be compared with the 14 districts and towns passed by the railway.

#### The Economic Facts of the Counties and Cities in the Project Area

Counties and Cities	Area (K m <sup>2</sup> )	Total population (one thousand people)	Rural population (one thousand people)	Rural population ratio (%)	Population density (people/K m <sup>2</sup> )	Population of ethnic groups	Ethnic groups ratio (%)	GDP per capita (Yuan)	Rural income Per capita (Yuan)
Dili	1468	518.6	323	62%	353	367.0	70.8	13123	3161
Eryuan	2961	327.6	307	94%	111	237.6	72.5	3840	1488
Heqing	2395	260.1	239	92%	109	170.1	65.4	2685	1197
Lijiang	7648	349.1	280	80%	46	290.1	83.1	4867	1954
Jianchuan	2318	168.0	152	90%	72	162.0	96.4	2643	1123
Lanping	4455	188.2	166	88%	42	176.2	93.6	2870	1076
Ninglang	6206	230.2	210	91%	37	182.2	79.1	1686	703
Zhongdian	11613	130.6	107	82%	11	106.6	81.6	3230	1154
Affected areas	39064	2172.4	1784	82%	56	1691.8	77.9	5641	1643
Yunnan	394139	43331.0	36363	84%	110	15779.0	36.4	5179	1609

ADB newly-built Da-Li Railway Project EMDP external monitoring evaluating group has signed a contract with Dian West Railway Company in April. According to the contract, the project group sent three groups 16

people to do research in PA area of Dali City, Heqing County, Lijiang Old Town four times from April 7<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>, September 6<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>, and September 20<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>. One person went to the BOA area in Nujiang, Dali, Diqing Prefecture and Lijiang City to research from June 4<sup>th</sup> to August 24<sup>th</sup>. In the report, members of the project take many ways of monitoring, multi-level conversation, interview to local people, collecting materials from four levels of prefecture, county, district and village, and also used PRA and participating action methods according to the participation level of households..

### **Second section: The main monitoring indicators in PA area:**

According to request of the Dali—Lijiang Railway Project EMDP documents, we consider with construction process of the railway and ADB Local Residents Policy and choose the external monitoring indicators in PA area and BOA area.

#### **I .The Main monitoring indicators in PA area**

#### **Project benefits :**

- the quantity of employment and training for the vulnerable
- The quantity of employment and training for local women
- The quantity of minority people employed for catering services.
- Value of material offered by the local ethnic businesses
- Value of services offered by the local ethnic businesses

**Mitigation measure:**

- To prevent the minority villages from the disturbance of construction:  
Working hours (record), the quantity of sideway, maintenance for irrigation/drainage.
- HIV/AIDS: the quantity of clinics, quantity of HIV/AIDS cases, quantity of treatment facilities, quantity of publicity boards and programs.
- Awareness of cultural habits and heritage protection: the categories of publicity boards, the quantity of publicity boards, information desks
- Income recovery for the people affected by resettlement

**Improvement measures:**

- Afforestation:  
Total forest land created  
Total people benefited  
Total ethnic minorities benefited
- Monitoring the governmental interventions to poverty-reducing:  
types, the total people benefited, average per capita income per year in rural and urban areas,
- Length of new roads (km), length of new roads (km), length of upgraded roads(km)

- Related training for sustainable tourism development.

### **Cultural preservation measures:**

- Preserve cultural heritage
- Preserve folk cultural heritor
- Preserve and save ancient works
- Preserve ancient sites and cultural relics

### **Resettlement plan:**

- Caring about the vulnerable group for equal indemnity and subsidy.

## II . The main monitoring indicators in BOA area

- The influence to the ethnic culture
- Change of traditional family structure
- Resource development
- Employment Competition
- Railway contribution Rate

### **Third section: Indicator monitoring**

According to the plan of the ethnic development, the main indicators will be monitored on purpose for the people benefited, to evaluate EMDP and find out that if the minority people are benefited with some other

problems, then it will be reported to WYRC, YPEAC and ADB.

#### I .Indicators monitoring in PA area

In April 7---12, September 20---29,2005, experts were sent to Dali City for conference, giving lectures to the related leaders in Dali Prefecture and Lijiang City, heads of railway units and managers of constructors on the evaluation training of ADB newly-built Dali-Lijiang Railway EMDP, which led to the participants aware of the problem concerned in the railway construction, the measure to benefit the minority people and the related needs of ADB local policy.

#### 1. Project benefits:

- **To provide employment for the local minority people, the vulnerable group, women in railway construction.**

**Dali city:**Contractor of Dali railway the sixth group has common awareness of providing employment for local minority people and formed related regulations, decide to provide employment chance to minorities. Following the present situation, employment supplied by railway contractors include several types such as camp construction, transportation for material and garbage, moving and loading material, binding steel, watching cargo. To reach the purpose, there are some methods: introduction through related people, temporary employment, signing contract. According to the primary statistic, the third group and the fifth group in construction use 150 young men in temporary

employment and rent 20-30 trucks everyday.

**Heqing County:**A project of 24 kms from Baiyu tunnel to Songgui is charge by China railway 8th Bureau. After construction beginning, they use local farmers 1,487 work days with cooperating local village committees and village consulting organizations. In Xiyi Town, they employed 43 villagers and some women to set up work hut and 50 Qinhe villagers participated in repairing walkway and making land level. The payment for each day is 25 Yuan per capita. Some Ruyi villagers were engaged in transportation and catering services. There are 40 people in Dashuimei village setting up temporary work hut for railway general office and repairing road. Each day payment is 20 Yuan per capita for woman and 30 Yuan for man. In Songgui Town the railway construction unit also employed the local villagers with 2,417 work days for transporting material, clearing land and building temporary huts.

**Old town(Lijiang City):** Old town 26 Kms built by Central railway 4 Bureau has set one general office and one division office in JinShan township. The whole line has six project teams and more than 300 people. Most facilities have been provided but the fund is postponed and there are some debates in designed drawing. At present, base work already have been done. 120 local people in Qihe township have been used in repairing road and setting work hut.

- **Railway contractor obtain services and material.**

Obtaining material from close place can reduce cost of transportation, benefit local economy and build a good relationship between railway and local place. This point can meet demand of many party: government , ADB, railway and Local people.

**Dali city:**Dali railway section contractors declaim that they will try their best to use material and services supplied by local place only if it conform their standards. According to present condition of the fifth group and the third group which are ongoing, materials and services supplied by local place include concrete, sand, grain, vegetable and groceries, carting and renting houses. For example, they use concrete supplied by Dian west concrete factory and sand supplied by local sand businessmen(Haidong and Wase has rich sand). Statistics shows the services and materials from local people which are grain, vegetables, groceries is equal 36,000yuan per day according to the rate of 30yuan per railway worker each day. After starting of Heluoshan tunnel construction in Shangguan town Qingsuobi garden Xia village, there are newly-open 2 groceries shops, 2 restaurants for railway workers. Except necessary camp site, railway project office and dwelling always rent local houses within the sixth group. On base statistics, railway contractors have paid more than 600 thousands yuan for renting houses. Central railway 12 Bureau limit responsibility

company has rented local ten houses and the payment is about 300 thousands.

**Heqing county:** Railway project office and dwelling has rent local houses and they has bought sand, grain, vegetable, etc.

**Old town(lijiang city):** Railway project office and dwelling has rent local houses and they will buy sand from local three companies. They will buy local grain, Eggs, Vegetable

## **2. Mitigation Measures**

**Dali City:** Restore or rebuild 4 irrigation and drainage canals. In Wase, Haiyin village, put in RMB 250,000 Yuan to compensate 94 households because their houses are damaged by the explosion of tunnels. Compensations vary from 500 to 5,000 Yuan. In Haiyin Village, invest 50,000Yuan to rebuild the construction access road so as to minimize the damage to houses causing by huge vehicles of construction. Railway corridor in Dali City is not in a high HIV/AIDS epidemic area. However, a large number of workers coming from all over China, in order to prevent the transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS, every construction camps has established clinics and developed HIV/AIDS education program.

**Heqing County:** The railway constructors have considered the local ethnic groups' needs of daily life and production, and invested

270,000Yuan to restore a damaged bridge. So water supply and transportation for construction and local people was solved. These facilities will be freely handed over to the local community after the railway is completed.

**Old town(Lijiang City):**The railway company indicated that they will certainly take the local people's benefits into account during the construction.

### **3. Enhancement Measures**

**Dali City:**The local government promised to carry out some new poverty Reduction Plan to villages affected in PA. This will enhance project benefits for local people.Afforestation Program. The railway construction will cause the loss of some timber forest. So the local government will continue reforestation program (It means that returning cultivated land for forest recovery.)and afforestation program. For example, In the year of 2004, within Dali railway corridor, Haidong town: reforestation at 7,804Mu, afforestation at 12,900Mu; Wase town : reforestation at 100,118m , afforestation at 20,000Mu ; Shangguan town : reforestation at 12,400Mu , afforested lake at 1,500Mu ; The total of 83,714 people will benefit from the Afforestation Program in this area. Poverty Reduction Plan .The local government launched three programs in Dali —Lijiang Railway corridor , that is , Food security and Housing program ,

Relocation program and the Integrated Minority poverty Alleviation program . In PA , Haidong town put in 270 , 000Yuan to complete the second phase Nanshan water supplying project and reinforce the Longtou reservoir , in order to solve potable water supply for 6,495 people and 5,476 head of livestock in Shangden and Nanshan village ; Invested 1.1 million Yuan to build the third level pumping station attached to the Shushen Temple , to solve the water supply in Mofang and Laotaijing Area . Put in 800,000 Yuan for Relocation program in Laotaijing, and the people's houses are under construction; In Shanghe village, 980,000 Yuan for road construction; 510,000 Yuan for Food security and Housing program in Minzhuang village; 120,000Yuan for water supply in Jinsuodao; 150,000Yuan for Food Security and Housing Program in Wenwu; 480,000 Yuan for rebuilding 123 thatched cottages.

In 2004, Wase Town invest 230,000Yuan to pave a road from Caoxing primary school to Dachengshang Temple, about 2 kilometers; 150,000Yuan for water supply in Huajiaoing; 2,000,000 Yuan for water supply in Haiyin village; 8,000,000Yuan for rebuilding 191 thatched cottages and hayfork houses.

**Heqing County:**In 2004, supporting the railway construction, Songgui town put in 353,000 Yuan for afforestation program(700 mu trees of economic value). The local people will be benefited from it. Meanwhile, there are 2,253 migratory workers from the town, including 515 females.

And their income is 3.5millionYuan;3.14 million Yuan for reconstructing the Songgui drainage canal with 10.58 kilometers long; 1.2 million Yuan for water supply; 15,000 Yuan for Food security and Housing program in Wenxi Village; 24,000Yuan for Integrated Poverty Alleviation program in Longzhu; 87 households and 405 people have finished the basic work of house relocation ,and 350 people in Huangping have resettled.In Xiyi Town, 10,000Yuan for building a culture station; Television network had set up in Zhuogejie and Xiyi Village; Jindu Village organized more than 70 people for migrating work to Guangdong Province; Plan to plant mulberry field at 3,000mu in Jindu village.In Caohai Town, invest 3 million Yuan to establish six mulberry field at 10,000Mu.

**Old town(Lijiang City):** The government is very concerned about the peasant's income, Except for developing infrastructure, the government invested 2.16 million Yuan to build 16 cement roads, with 25 kilometers long for one road, one Poverty Deduction road with 17.8km long and a stone road with 25km long;[5.76 million for greater coverage of electricity](#); [1.3 million](#) for a floodgate, about 1,100 people benefited from the water supply in this area;As for migratory work, 72 persons go out working for a long time, while 600 people work for a short time. The total income comes to 10.31 million Yuan.

#### **4. Cultural preservation Measures**

Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Lijiang City, Diqing

Zang(Tibetan)Autonomous Prefecture and Nujiang Lisu and Nu Autonomous Prefecture are regions where Yunnan ethnic groups concentrate. In these regions traditional cultures are bountiful, and many historic sites gather together. Therefore, it is important to take cultural preservation measures. Some of the historic sites are located in Dali City: Feilai Temple of Fengyi Mountain built in late Nanzhao period; Grave built in the Ming and the Qing Dynasty. In Haidong xiangyang village, Graves built in MingDynasty in Shangguan shantai Mountain.(The area is about 5,000 square meters. Many relics are unearthed, such as blue and white porcelain),and Yunnan Provincial Historic Town of Shuanglang.In Heqing County: Xiangmian Mountain cremation graves built in Ming Dinsaty; cremation graves in Longhua Village; Ancestral Temple in Liuliuhe Village; Yinhe Temple and Zhengjiang Temple.In addition , historical traces of Dali “Benzhu”(village god) culture and Naxi Dongba culture are also found along the railway road. Therefore, in order to preserve the historic sites, Yunnan Provincial Archaeological Institute investigated along the railway corridor, associated by Yunnan provincial Cultural Relics Bureau and WYRC. At present, with ADB grant assistance, the local government and Ethnic Affair Bureau are responsible for doing feasibility studies and make some appropriate measures.Moreover, the railway constructors have also developed some kinds of training and education program, so

that construction workers would raise awareness on ethnic cultures. Take Lijiang City as example, there are 8 post boards at the spots of construction.

## **5. Resettlement**

It is very important to ensure that vulnerable group will receive the same level of compensation and allowances [as other people affected by the project.](#)

**Dali City:** The permanent acquisition of land comes to 2,375.0585Mu, among which cultivated land at 1,242.3315Mu, And 189 house holds had their houses demolished. So 20,000-21,000Yuan was given to the people in compensation for cultivated land. But for the houses, compensation vary according to evaluation standard. Each household is offered the new foundation building houses, and get 350Yuan a month for renting houses during new house construction in 10 months.

**Heqing County:**In March 2005, four townships of Songgui, Jindun, Caohai and Xintun have involved in land acquisition, covering 140 residential houses with the area of 42044.19M<sup>2</sup>, Inside the railway red line, permanent acquisition of land comes to 2460.52mu, including paddy field. Dry land, forest land and others. Large-scale temporary land use at 231.212mu, And 2000 tombs are affected by land acquisition.

Among these affected households, there are 63 households in Songgui, 17 households in Jindun, 24 households in Caohai and 3 households in

Xintun townships. The following will demonstrate the compensation level: Paddy field: 20,000 Yuan/mu; Dry land: 10,000 Yuan/mu; Young crops: 300-400 Yuan/mu; Forest land: 6 Yuan/mu; Mulberry field: 10,000 Yuan/mu; Reinforced concrete house: 700 Yuan/mu; brick-concrete house: 480 Yuan/mu; brick-tomb: 1000 Yuan; brick tomb: 600 Yuan; Clay tomb: 400 Yuan

**Old Town(Lijiang):** Land acquisition working conference was held in June, 2005. A decision was made to form two work groups of Qihe and Jinshang for land acquisition. In Qihe village, 31 households had their house demolished. (total of 29 private houses, one dancing hall, one Water Pipe station), with compensation of 100,000 Yuan for dancing hall; 49,600 Yuan for water station, Four village committee of Gonghe, Shanyi. Wufeng and Qihe are related to house demolished. 8 households in Wufeng village, total compensation comes to 2,498,384.74 Yuan (including house demolished, fruit tree, tomb, young crops, land acquisition, resettlement and house foundation). 6 households in Sanyi village got the compensation of 3245052.96 Yuan. 3 households in Qihe village received the compensation of 2229403.56 Yuan. 11 households in Gonghe village was compensated 2948874.01 Yuan. All Households affected by land acquisition had moved out in the time limit and was awarded for move. Furthermore, every household are compensated for new house. Amount of compensation vary from 40,000 Yuan to

210,000Yuan. Most households are satisfied with their move, because that the money remains some except for new houses. That is why other households who are not affected by land acquisition actively asked for move. For example, 28 households in Huafeng village, 11 of them have to move out. But other 17 households also applied for move. Some thought they would get additional money besides the new house; some thought the new house would be build by the road. So it is very convenient for them to do transportation business. In Jinshan village, 50 households in Liangmei village and 8 householde in Cucifeng village will move out. And a primary school in Xintuan village is affected by land acquisition . It was said that the school will be replaced by railway station.

## **II. The BOA area:**

- The BOA area has not be affected quite positively and negatively by the Dali-Lijiang Railway until October 2005, and the local culture including ancirnt sites, costumes, conception, handicrafts, music are not changed.
- According to the monitoring in BOA area, at the angle of social gender, we find that none of the female farmers in the interviewees knows the construction of the new railway from Dali to Lijiang.
- The traditional family contracture is not changed.
- Concerning with tourism industry, the interviewees suggest that there are only highways and airlines for tourists at present, and hope the third

industry will be developed with the increasing tourists and tourism income after the construction of the railway is finished

- The interviewees are worried about that the local environment and culture will be threatened by the increasing tourists and even some diseases will be brought. They hope the government do more effort for the local minority young people and publicity and prevention from HIV/AIDS.

- the interviewees suggest that the local government and railway unit take more consideration to use the their materials including cement and woods, and also recruit them for work.

- We hope that the local government consider to build and reconstruct the roads closed to the railway station in BOA area including Lanping, Jianchuan, Weixi, Yongsheng, Ninglang County, so as to promote the poverty-reduction process of the local minority people after the construction of the railway.

#### **Fourth Section:Problems**

- **Resettlement for the people losing lands**

In Dali section of Dali-Lijiang Railway corridor, the permanent acquisition of land comes to 2375.0585 mu (the total of cultivated land is 1242.3315 mu). In Heqing County, the permanent acquisition of land is 2452.744 mu (the total of the cultivated land is 2250.4725 mu). In Old Town Area, the permanent acquisition of land comes to 1705 mu.

Owing to land acquisition, some people lose lands for ever. They hope the government and society can find a good way to help them with the problem of income in a long term after losing lands.

- **Damage to Irrigation Facilities/Drainage canals**

Part of the local irrigation/drainage canals were damaged by railway construction. Some of these damaged facilities are not repaired because of the construction, and others are not well-repaired, which will affect the life and production of the local people, and also cause trouble against drought and flood in the next year. For instance, In Ruyi Village, Heqing County, it will take 5 months to build bridge piers at the outlet of the General Temple, which will influence the reservoir impounding and the irrigation to the land of 1,000 mu. The facilities of Lianyi Village not evaluated for the construction will lead to penetration and affect the Irrigation to the Land of 1,150 mu. In Nanhe village, a pumping station built 3 years ago and invested 450,000Yuan, was demolished and without restoration. In Budohe Village, the restoration of the second-level pumping station will affect the irrigation to the land of 100mu. In Xiyi Town, the constructor drew water with the round 50 pipes, which will affect the irrigation and potable water supplying to the village, it will get worse in the draught season of the next February and March. Beiya Tunnel goes through the back of the hole from which water flows, and trends to cut down the water stream, which will cause no water to drink

for 480 people of 93 households and no irrigation for the lands of 500 mu. According to the restoration of three-side water canal of 800 meters, the constructor drew the water for people's production and life with round 108 pipes, also with the drought of this year, the water field of 80 mu could not be planted.

In Dawa Village, Jinshan District, Old Town Area, with 121 households and 488 people, there are three ponds (one is for potable water, one is for daily washing and the other is a fish pond) with a long history and clean water, supplying for the villagers' drinking and daily use. But according to the former construction plan, a bridge will be built above the ponds and a pier in the pond for potable water, which will be influenced by the construction, and even more the water resource under ground will be damaged possibly and lead to no more water flowing out. Facing the problem, the district government and related laeds negotiated with the constructor in time. After checking all respects, the plan was changed partly within the range of construction to keep out of the ponds, and a facility of tap water was built for the villagers. Then all the behalves concerned are satisfied with the result.

- **The knowledge and technique training for the farmers losing lands**

Having been compensated for lands, the farmers losing lands in Dali, Heqing and the Old Town had no training from the governments until now. They hope the governments consider the training for them to enrich

their knowledge, so that they can find jobs again during and after the construction of the railway.

- **Damage and pollution to the original road**

In the section of Dali-Lijiang Railway, Dali City, the local original roads base, relatively soft for the construction plan, can not meet the needs of huge vehicles and appliances, therefore, the roads are damaged by large and middle-size vehicles, overweight transportation polluted by the dust of unsealed vehicles for ejecta, such as Huanhai Road.

- **Affection to Local villagers' life and production**

Firstly, the tunnel construction lasting 24 hours a day affects the villagers closed to the tunnel. Secondly, the neighbor houses are damaged by the explosion of tunnel. For example, 94 households' houses in Haiyin Village were damaged on different level by the explosion of Haiyin tunnel. Thirdly, due to some construction access roads through the village, the villagers closed to the road are suffered from noise, shaking and dust pollution.

- **Some lands can't be used because of acquisition for the railway.**

Some lands can't be used for the irrigation entrance blocked by the railway.

Some lands are useless for the shape in irregular pieces.

Some lands can't be used for quite small pieces left after acquisition.

- **Impact to the local school and folk cultural building**

In Beixi Central Primary School, Jindun District, Heqing County, with 150 students and teachers, the area of sports ground acquisitioned is 1.8 Mu, and the railway red line is less than 50 meters away from classroom. So we suggest the school apply for moving again.

Meilongtan Reservoir in Liuluhe Village, functioning as irrigation and climate control, is also a local ancestral site, where the ethnic Festival in Lunar Calendar March 13 and Xishan Temple Fair in March 15 are celebrated every year. Protective measure should be taken during the construction such as not to fire gun and pick stones. Meanwhile, the constructor should pay attention to the possible damage of Benzhu Temple of Bai people including Yinhe erlang Spirit Temple, zhenjiang Temple.

### **Not enough work for respecting the local folklore and construction harmoniously**

The managers of construction units have attended the training of the Monitoring evaluation of the ethnic groups' development plan for twice, the workers were not trained.

### **The problem of social gender**

The local government and people have desire for the local farmers being employed to take part in the railway construction. Now the construction units do the best to hire the local farmers, but there is the gender difference for employment, for example, the salary differs between male

workers and female workers.

### **The Fifth section: Measures and Suggestions**

- The lowest range of social insurance should be provided for people more than 50 years old to continue their life after losing land.
- The railway Constructors should continue the priority of employment to farmers losing lands in temporary construction, and the salary of female worker should equal to the male.
- Skill training will be given to the farmers who lost lands or whose lands decreased. The employment opportunities should be expended for these people to be benefited, or the people are organized to go out for working.
- The railway constructors should coordinate with the local government on the problem of damaged, polluted, damaged roads and canals, also make a long-term plan, a restoration plan and agreement to ensure the local people benefited from the project.
- Local government should provide organized goods and services to the railway construction contractors.
- Local government should coordinate with constructors and households to deal with the land which can't be used.
- Feasibility studies should be made by the ADB and the railway department to preserve the local ethnic culture, such as Shantaishan

graves in Shangguan Town, Yunnan Provincial-level Historic Town of Shuanglang and the cultural area of Erhai Lake. Investigation should be taken on the intangible culture including folk craftsmen and ancient documents in the area of PA and BOA, with preservation measures.

- The railway construction units should coordinate with the local government on the regular medical care and physical examination for workers, to prevent the infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, Flu, hepatitis.

- Government should solve problems relating to resettlement of those households and people affected by land acquisition, and especially pay attention to replacement of house foundations among households.

- The ADB should undertake the investigation and comparative research on the ethnic cultural development in the area along Yunnan-Tibet Tea and Horse Caravan Trail and the National Road No. 213, which pass by the present area of PA and BOA, and contributed much to the economic development and cultural exchange for the local ethnic groups in the history. The report of the research will have directive function to the EMDP of Dali-Lijiang Railway. After five years, it will be quite meaningful to study the three ways comparatively, which can truly promote the all-round development of the local 1,100,000 minority people.

- The West Yunnan Railway Company and the ADB should write the

report of external monitoring evaluation in the early of a year (January of February), so that the data can cover all of the last year, which makes the report continuous, perfect and entire at the angle of monitoring.

The Facts of Compensation for Dismantling Houses in Dali-Lijiang Railway  
(The Old Town Section of Lijaing City)

Villages	Household	Compensation (Yuan)	The Date for Promotion	The Days for Promotion	The Sum for Promotion	Additional
Sanyi	Yang Ji yuan	174,482	July 11	12	2,000	Be promoted until June 22
	Zheng Jin qiang	152,867	July 6	10	1,800	
	Zheng Jin fu	119,482	July 6	10	1,800	
	Yang Zhi ping	115,834	July 3	13	2,100	
	Yang Zhi hua	43,451	July 5	11	1,900	
	Yang Yong	85,603	July 6	10	1,800	
Total		691,719		66	11,400	
Gong He	He Ruchang	105,446	July 1	5	2,300	
	He Ruqiang	135,350	July 3	13	2,100	
	He Keqiang	114,749	July 1	15	2,300	
	He Rongmao	120,024	July 1	15	2,300	
	He Linshan	111,631	July 1	15	2,300	
	He Rongsheng	123,351	July 1	15	2,300	
	Zhang Dongfu	157,478	July 1	15	2,300	
	Zhang Donghua	163,294	July 1	15	2,300	
	He Shoujian	128,477	July 1	15	2,300	
	Zhang shouquan	120,056	July 1	15	2,300	
	He Ruhuai	167,083	July 3	13	2,100	
Total		1,446,939		161	24,900	

## Annexe1

## Land Acquisition in Dali City

Area	Permanent acquisition		Temporary land(mu)	Households	tombs
		farmland			
Dali Economics Development Area	250.0125	180.906			
Fengyi Town	117.174	101.841		136	
Haidong Town	341.5005	233.343	85.285	29	
Wase Town	129.951	110.607	156	2	20
Shuanglang Town	346.335	312.414		2	320
Shangguan Town	477.6915	303.2205	229	20	460
Dali City National territory	710.3955				
Total	2375.0585	1242.3315	470.285	189	800

## Annexe2

The Name of Town	National territory (mu)	population	Farmland (mu)	Average farmland per capita (Mu)	Per capita income (Yuan/capita)
Fengyi Town	313.5	64886	28539	0.44	4472
Haidong Town	128	22433	11874	0.44	3676
Wase Town	114.8	21086	9894	0.48	2974
Shuanglang Town	218.28	17606	9857	0.58	1302
Shangguan Town	129	40747	21167	0.52	1903