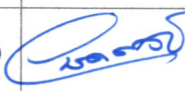
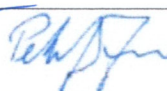
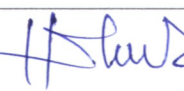


Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Social Monitoring Report First Quarter of 2019

January to March 2019

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DISCLAIMER

THIS QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT OF THE NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY HAS BEEN PUBLISHED ON ITS COMPANY WEBSITE, AS WELL AS THAT OF THE ADB, AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE IN THE NN1PC COMPANY INFORMATION CENTRES.

Scope: This document reports on the on-going works, implementation of the Project's plans to achieve its standards and targets, as disclosed in the Project's environmental and social safeguards documents.

Hierarchy: This quarterly report presents work-in-progress and any comment in this report shall not supersede any plans or obligations outlined in the Project's environmental and social safeguards documents. In case of inconsistencies, the latter takes precedence over the former.

Targets: In addition, targets for the next quarter, presented below, may be changed based on the Project's Adaptive Management Approach and the Project is not liable towards those targets but solely towards the plans and targets outlined in the environmental and social safeguards documents. This holds also true for drawings, maps, and technical specifications which shall be considered drafts, if not explicitly stated otherwise.

Abbreviation	Full Name
2LR	Zone 2 Lower Reservoir
2UR	Zone 2 Upper Reservoir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AP	Affected People
BCS	Broad Community Support
CA	Concession Agreement
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DGC	District Grievance Committee
DP	Displaced Person or Persons
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan
EMO	Environmental Management Office
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
FSL	Full Supply Level
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household or Households
IAP	Independent Advisory Panel
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
KANSAI	The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated.
LAK	Lao Kip
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Laos PDR
MW	Megawatt (one million watts of electricity)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NNP1	Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
PAP	Project Affected People
OSEM	Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring
PAH	Project Affected Household or Households
PIZ	Project Implementation Zone
PRLRC	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
RDA	Rural Development Agency
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
REDP-U2LR	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 2LR
REDP-U2UR	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 2UR
REDP-U3	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 3

Abbreviation	Full Name
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
SDP	Social Development Plan
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
SMO	Social Management Office
SPS 2009	Social Policy Statement 2009 (ADB)
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPZ	Total Protection Zone
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDC	Village Development Coordination Committee

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Monitoring Report of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project covers the period from 1 January to 31 March 2019 and deals with the progress of implementation of the Social Measures referred to in Section 1.1 below, including compensation and resettlement.

1.1 Background

The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project is located along the Nam Ngiep River in Xaysomboune and Bolikhamxay Provinces of Lao PDR, downstream of the Nam Ngiep 2 Hydropower Project. The Project is situated some 41 km north of Paksan, the provincial capital of Bolikhamxay Province, itself located 145 km north-east of the national capital, Vientiane.

The main construction works of NNP1 started in October 2014. The impounding of the main reservoir started on 15 May 2018 and generation of electricity has been postponed from February 2019 to 31 August 2019 due to technical issues with the main powerhouse.

The Social Measures are described in the approved Project Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP) and the Social Development Plan (SDP) which were made public and uploaded onto the Project and Asian Development Bank (ADB) websites in June 2014.

The REDP provides a comprehensive background to the Project and the legal framework in which the Project functions as well as a description of the applicable social safeguards policies. It further presents all project social and livelihood restoration plans including the Compensation Policy, Zonal Resettlement Action Plans, Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan, Ethnic Development Plan, Public Consultation Plans leading to Broad Community Support, and describes the implementation and monitoring structures for these programmes as well as a schedule and budget for their execution.

The Social Development Plan (Updated October 2016) covers those social, economic, labour and cultural mitigation issues that are not covered in the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plans (REDPs). The SDP elaborates on the issues of public health, labour and social management linked to construction and community development. This update has taken into consideration the findings of the latest socio-economic survey of the project affected communities (Q4-2014), the needs and priorities of these communities which was obtained through consultations held since 2014 and the lessons learned from the initial activities implemented since NNP1 started partly implementing some components of the SDP.

1.1.1 Project Impact Zones

As indicated in **Figure 1-1**, the implementation of the Social Measures is divided into geographical zones based on the assessment of the level and nature of the potential impacts from the Project construction and operations.

This report deals with implementation of Social Measures in the following Zones:

Zone 2UR (Upper Reservoir Area) covers the upper section of the immediate catchment area of the main reservoir below elevation 320 m AMSL. The three villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone, Piengtha, located alongside the Nam Ngiep River, will be directly affected. All these villages belong to Thathom District, Xaysomboune Province.

Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak were inundated. All of these villages are

located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages were resettled and compensated for the loss of housing, residential land, productive lands, and other assets, and have their livelihoods restored.

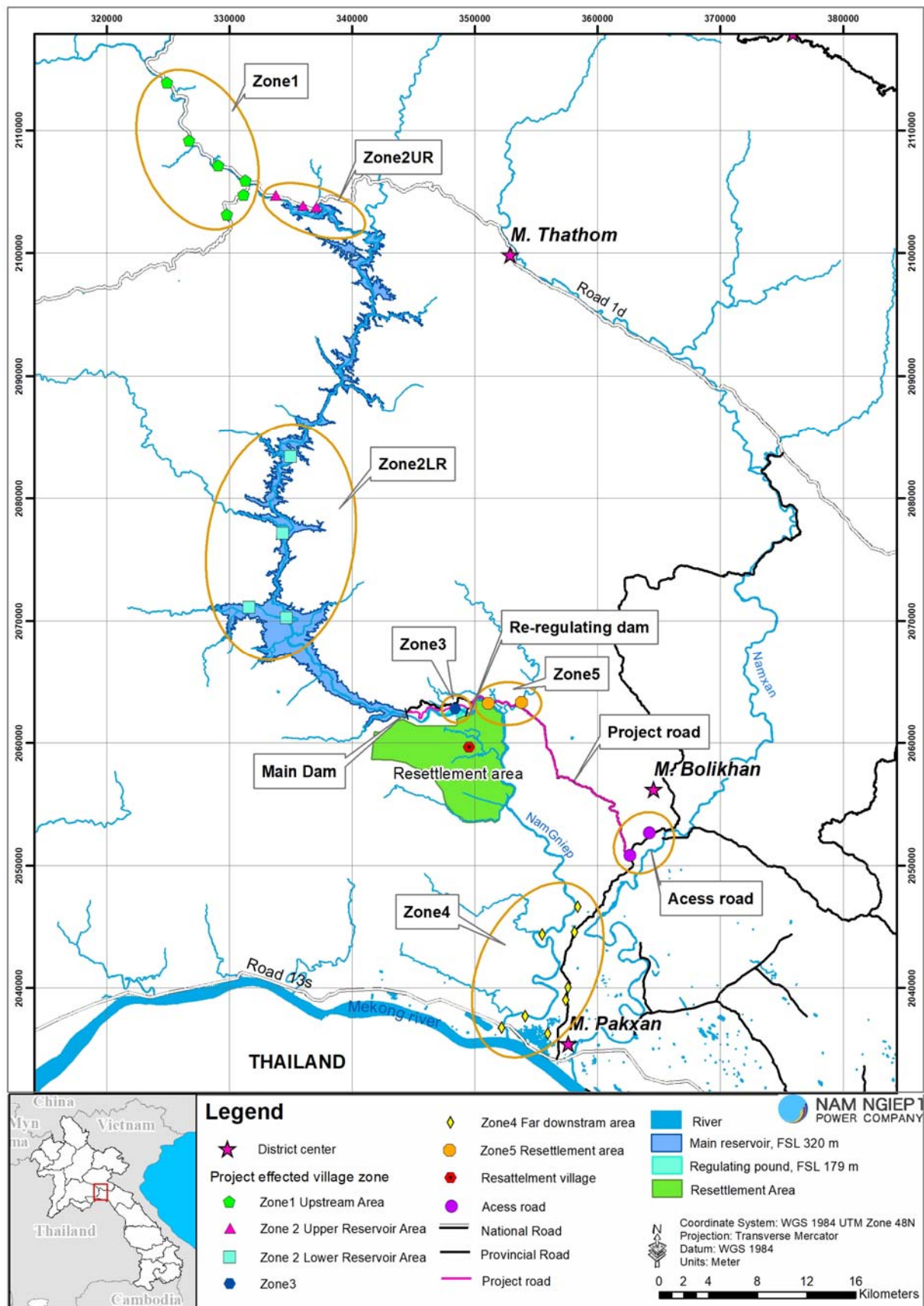
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components are being built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

Zone 4 (Downstream) covers the villages downstream from the regulating dam, excluding Hat Gniun Village, which is considered a host village. Zone 4 includes the villages of Nampa, Somseun, Houaykhoun, Thong Noi, Thong Yai, Sanaxay, Phonsy, Pak Niep and Sene Oudom.

Zone 5 (Host Villages) covers the villages nearest to the resettlement site being Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea

230 kV Transmission Line corridor covers 24 villages located in one province and Vientiane Capital affected by the permanent acquisition of land for transmission tower bases and the temporary impact from construction and line stringing.

Figure 1-1: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones



1.2 Main Progress

1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation

- Asset registration and compensation of Hatsaykham, Zone 3 are completed.
- Asset registration and compensation for Zone 4 are completed. Compensation for the impacts on the riverbank gardens has been completed and was paid before any project related impacts on the gardens occurred.
- Asset registration and compensation for Zone 5 are completed including compensation of Hat Gniun Villagers and compensation of Somseun Villagers who owned land inside the resettlement area.
- Asset registration and compensation in 4 villages in Zone 2LR are completed. Compensation of boats is complete for 113 out of 114 eligible households.
- Asset registration and compensation of the PAP in Zone 2UR are completed.
- Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line are completed.

1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** Phase 1 of the infrastructure construction started in February 2016 and was completed in November 2016. Phase 2 of the construction works started in December 2016. This phase includes construction of public infrastructure (health centre, primary and secondary school, market, bus station, village meeting hall, office and cultural area, water supply system, and irrigation pond with canal system), housing and development of agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR. All work has been completed except rock excavation and construction of the main irrigation canal, which is expected to be completed by the end of September 2019. To sustain effective use of the above public facilities, committees, and operation and maintenance guidelines have been established for each facility and the members have been trained. The cost of maintaining and repairing the facilities will be covered by the Village Development Fund and small user fees.
- **Zone 4:** The improvements of the water supply systems in three downstream villages were completed in Q2 2018 and the extension of the water supply network in Somseun and Sonkhone village was completed in Q4 2018.
- **Zone 2UR:** The infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises construction of a suspension bridge across the Nam Ngiep, improvement of water supply systems and improvement of community infrastructure including school buildings, a health centre, and other community buildings. All works except the construction of the suspension bridge are completed. The completion of the suspension bridge has been delayed due to a partial collapse of the structure. A redesign and reconstruction of the bridge is under way and the construction is expected to be completed by December 2019.

1.2.3 Livelihood Development

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The livelihood programmes are focussing on a wide range of agricultural activities, raising animals and fish, growing rice and vegetables and marketing the products. During Q1 2019, 18 livelihood programmes were implemented. The Resource Centre in Phouhomxay is playing an important role in the implementation of the livelihood programmes and the Centre also supported various training courses such as Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), fish breeding and animal vaccination programme.

- **Livelihood development in Zone 2UR:** The livelihood programme has been expanded to include the self-resettlers living in Thathom District, located in Thaviengxay, Phonhom, Khonesana and Vanghai (Paknyong cluster) villages. In Q1 2019 a total of 16 livelihood programmes were implemented including key activities such as animal and fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation and off-farm activities.
- **Livelihood development for Self Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom districts:** A dedicated livelihood team has been established to support the self-resettlers that moved to Bolikhan and Hom districts. After consulting the self-resettled households on their interest in participating in the Livelihood Programme, the team started implementing 5 livelihood programmes on animal raising, fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation. At the end of Q1 2019 the project extended the livelihood programme to 10 activities.
- **Grievances:** During Q1-2019, no new grievance cases were submitted to the grievance committees. The petitions raised by five self-resettlement households from Hatsaykham is still under investigation by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court. NNP1PC has not received any information about the progress.

1.2.4 Social Development

The implementation of the Programmes under the Social Development Plan (SDP) have the following accomplishments during this reporting period.

- In March 2019, the total number of workers decreased from 1,169 to 876 persons with 119 females. The number of Lao workers working for the Company has decreased from 559 to 399 in March 2019, and comprises 45.5 % of the total workforce including 42 workers from the host villages.
- Lao Trade Union received four complaints from workers and villagers. Two are related to labour payment on UXO clearance while the other two are on salaries. During the reporting period, all issues were solved.
- In Q1 2019, six police officers (2 female) patrolled the areas to improve the social issues at the construction and resettlement areas. They conducted a total of 387 patrols in Q1 2019.
- The NNP1PC Scholarship programme awarded 27 scholarships to PAP students for the 2019-2020 educational year. Of these, 11 scholarships went to female students. A meeting with new scholarship students was held in March 2019 to clarify the scholarship operation guideline.
- From January to March 2019, 308 people received health care services at Phouhomxay Health Centre. The majority of the cases are due to common cold, pneumonia-bronchitis and diarrhoea.
- The NNP1PC Health Team together with the District Health Office raised awareness in Phouhomxay, Thahuea and Hat Gniun about the risk of dengue fever, its symptoms and how to prevent or minimise the spread of the disease.
- Vulnerable households continue to receive their extended transitional support and special encouragement to join the livelihood programmes based on their abilities. The Phouhomxay Health Centre staff continued undertaking medical check on a weekly basis at the homes of vulnerable people who have difficulty accessing the Health Centre.

2 PROGRESS OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION FOR EACH ZONE

2.1 Target Zones for Asset Registration and Compensation

Section 2 describes the progress of asset registration, choice survey and compensation for land resources (land and crops), structures and graves in the following zones:

- Zone 3 (Hatsaykham)
- Zone 4 (Downstream)
- Zone 5 (Host Villages) and Downstream
- Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir)
- Zone 2UR (Upper Reservoir)
- 230 kV Transmission Line (Corridor).

2.2 Zone 3 Asset Registration and Compensation

Compensation of Hatsaykham Village is completed

2.3 Zone 4 Downstream

In Zone 4, the riverbank garden compensation programme is completed.

2.4 Zone 5 Asset Registration and Compensation

Compensation of Hat Gniun villagers is completed. Compensation of Somseun villagers who owned land inside the resettlement area is completed.

2.5 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation

Compensation of the 4 villages in Zone 2LR is completed.

2.6 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation

Completed the compensation of PAPs the 3 villages in Zone 2UR. All valid grievance cases from this zone are expected to be completed by next quarter.

2.7 230 kV Transmission Line

Compensation for all impacted assets were completed.

2.8 Boat Compensation

In Zone 2LR, 114 Project affected households registered their boats used for navigation on the local rivers for additional compensation, because they would not be suitable for use at their resettlement site. The compensation was completed in mid-February 2019.

Table 2-1: Progress of the Compensation of Boats in Zone 2LR

Activities	Q1 2019	Cumulative	Completion Date
Total Eligible Households	Total Households 114, with a total of 131 Boats		
Field Inventory of boat assets	114	114	
Signed Compensation Agreement		114	15 February 2019

Transfer Compensation Payment to Bank Account		114	15 February 2019
Handover Bank Account books to PAP		114	15 February 2019

2.9 Scanning of all compensation documents

All compensation documents including asset registration and payment records must be scanned and filed into the NNP1PC filing system. The scanning and permanent filing of all compensation documents have been completed.

Table 2-2 Progress of Scanning and Filing Compensation Documents

Activities	Q1 2019	Cumulative	Completion Date
Total number of documents:		49,651	
Scanning of documents	Completed	49,651	28 February 2019
Permanent filing of documents	Completed	49,651	28 February 2019
Handing over of copies to relevant Government Counterparts	Completed	49, 651	28 February 2019

2.10 Audit of the Compensation Process

ADB requested an audit of the Compensation Process. The LTA - Social Specialist conducted the audit in October 2018. The results of the audit confirmed that based on inspection and review of documents, and face-to-face interviews with PAPs, there are no discrepancies that would indicate any irregularities. There is some room for improvement with the record keeping and the Project Lands Team immediately started implementing the recommended improvements.

3 RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The development of resettlement infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village is divided into two phases. Phase 1 includes public and private infrastructure for Hatsaykham 24 households. Phase 2 includes both public and private infrastructure for the households of 2LR who would decide to resettle in Phouhomxay Village. The final layout of the resettlement area was decided in consultation with both Hatsaykham and Zone 2LR resettlers, which is why public infrastructure such as the market, bus station and village meeting hall, which are for all resettlers, could only be constructed during Phase 2. No such facilities were available in Hatsaykham.

The resettlement infrastructure also includes improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 2UR, Zone 4 (Downstream) and Zone 5 (Host Villages).

3.1 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 1 and Zone 5

The Phase 1 construction of infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village, and the improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 5 started in February 2016. The construction was completed in November 2016 and is therefore no longer documented in this report.

3.2 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 2: Zone 2LR

The Phase 2 construction of infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village includes development of the housing and agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR and the completion of the public resettlement infrastructure (health centre, primary and secondary school, market, bus station, village meeting hall, office and cultural area, water supply system, and irrigation pond with canal system). All public infrastructures were handed over to the villagers for use after the construction were completed. Before the handover of facilities, NNP1PC has consulted with the villagers to develop operation and maintenance guidelines to sustain and manage the facilities. The user groups of the public facilities were led by the village authorities and included mass organization representatives, volunteer technicians and bookkeepers. The committees consist of 6 to 10 people depending on the size of the facilities. The committees play key roles on promoting the effective use of the facilities, and on operation and maintenance of the facilities. The members have been trained in how to maintain and repair the facilities as well as on collection of the service fees. The operation and maintenance guidelines have been reviewed by the district line departments to ensure that they are consistent with relevant regulatory requirements and technical standards.

Good progress has been made during this reporting period, consisting of Phase 2 construction works in Phouhomxay village. Construction items completed are no longer included in Table 3-1 *Error! Reference source not found.*

Table 3-1: Summarized Progress of Ongoing Construction of Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure.

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Scope
1	Rock excavation and construction of the remaining section (250 m) of the Main Irrigation Canal	30 June 2019	Excavated 16,299 m ³ of a total of 17,394 m ³ . The excavation of the remaining 1,091 m ³ requires rock blasting.	93.7
2	Construction of a 250 m long section of the Main Irrigation Canal	30 September 2019	Contract ready for signing	0
3	Repairing of the Main road (5.01 km) to Phouhomxay	30 June 2019	Under technical evaluation	0
4	Construction of the Access Road to Phouhomxay Cemetery (3.5 m wide and 0.8 km long)	30 June 2019	Under technical evaluation	0
5	Installation of pipe culvert for Access Road to tree plantation area	30 June 2019	Under technical evaluation	0

3.3 Infrastructure Development for Zone 4 Downstream

Three communities in the downstream area did not have access to water for household use from a protected water source. Therefore, NNP1PC has provided access to water from a protected water source in these communities. Progress of the construction is summarized in **Table 3-2**. *Error! Reference source not found..*

Table 3-2: Summarized Progress of Infrastructure Development in Zone 4

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Entire Work Volume Completed (%)
1	Permanent Improvement of Water Supply System in 3 Downstream Communities	30 June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Under 1-year warranty period 	100
2	Extension of the water supply system in Somseun Village (12 households) and Sonkhone Village (4 households)	15 October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Under 1-year warranty period 	100
3	In each village, operation and maintenance was prepared, consulted with the concerned department and villagers and Water User Committees were established ¹ .	December 2018	Completed	100

3.4 Zone 2UR Infrastructure Development

The planned infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises:

- Construction of a new suspension bridge across the Nam Ngiep to facilitate access to existing agricultural land
- Improvement of water supply systems
- Improvement of community infrastructure such as school buildings, a health centre, and other community buildings.

All works except the construction of a new suspension bridge across the Nam Ngiep River are completed and no longer reported on.

¹ The Water User Committees are community organizations that have been established to manage the water supply at the village level. The committee members consist of representatives of the village authorities, mass organizations, including Lao Women's Union and volunteers. The number of members varies between 6 and 10 people depending on the village size. The committees play key roles on promoting good sanitation practice, the operation and maintenance of the water source and environmental maintenance, how to collect funds for the services, book keeping and monitoring the facilities. Members of the committees are selected and trained as water technicians in charge of cleaning the water tanks and fixing the water supply system. Each family pays a monthly fee in average of LAK 2,000 per cubic metre to maintain the water supply system. The funds are deposited in a bank account under control of a bookkeeper.

The construction of the Suspension bridge faced a set-back when the anchor bar snapped and the bridge deck twisted. No-one was injured during the incident and corrective measures are designed.

Table 3-3: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume
1	Re-Construction of Suspension Bridge	31 December 2019	Contract for redesign and slope protection ready for signing	0
2	Repairing and additional pipes culvert for agriculture access roads	30 March 2019	Final inspection done	100

4 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The status of grievance cases is summarized in **Table 6-1**. During this reporting period, no new grievances were submitted to the NNP1PC/ESD/SMO. The Project strived to address the pending issues. The **Table 6-2** provides details of the grievances received and closed during the reporting period.

During Q1 2019, 14 grievance cases from Zone 2 UR were closed, which means that out of the total 2,662 received cases, all cases were closed².

For the 5 self-resettler households from Zone 3 that filed petitions with the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court, the Court requested the NNP1PC to join the mediation with the PAP, which has failed as the NNP1PC could not compensate the invalid cases. In addition, the Court requested the NNP1PC to provide additional information to support the judgement.

Table 4-1: Number of Grievance Cases Received and Closed

	Received	Closed
Annual Total 2014	39	13
Q1 2015	3	0
Q2 2015	1	6
Q3 2015	6	10
Q4 2015	7	6
Annual Total 2015	17	22
Q1 2016	267	0

² A Grievance case is recorded as closed when it has been investigated, a ruling or hearing has been made by the Grievance Committee, the Grievant has been informed of the outcome and has accepted the ruling. In case the grievant do not accept the ruling and have not signed the Minutes of the Grievance Hearing Meeting, the ruling is received and acknowledged by the village authority. The grievant can still file an appeal to the Grievance Committee at the district level.

	Received	Closed
Q2 2016	24	5
Q3 2016	66	9
Q4 2016	640	134
Annual Total 2016	997	148
Q1 2017	343	507
Q2 2017	872	1,067
Q3 2017	71	218
Q4 2017	61	55
Annual Total 2017	1,347	1,847
Q1 2018	190	273
Q2 2018	19	4
Q3 2018	0	220
Q4 2018	53	121
Annual Total 2018	262	618
Q1 2019	0	14³
Grand Total	2,662	2,662

Table 4-2: Grievance Cases by Main Category Received and Closed in Q1 2019

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q1 2019	Closed in Q1 2019
1	Asset not registered in whole or in part	0	0
2	Error in the registration of asset	0	0
3	An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation ⁴	0	0
4	An inaccuracy was made in the amount transferred	0	0
5	Actual impact exceeds the predicted (compensated) impact	0	14

³ See additional details stipulated in Table 6-2.

⁴ The topic of "An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation" received a high number of grievance cases, because PAPs file grievance cases in this category when the assets that are not listed in the compensation policy / unit rate are not included in the calculated compensation value. Therefore, they file a grievance that NNP1PC is making a wrong calculation for the assets compensation, while in fact it is following the instructions of the PRLRC as set out in the Compensation Policies and Compensation Unit Rates established by the PRLRC

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q1 2019	Closed in Q1 2019
6	There is an issue on the resettlement infrastructure provided	0	0
7	Others	0	0
Total		0	14

5 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The main activities on resettlement preparation involve:

- (i) Support the PAP in Hatsaykham after their relocation, and
- (ii) Support the PAP from Zone 2LR after their relocation.

5.1 Zone 3-Self Resettlement

All resettlement preparation support for self-resettlers from Zone 3 was completed prior to this reporting period and is therefore no longer reported.

5.2 Zone 2LR – Self-Resettlement

All self-resettlement households have resettled. Payment of Transitional Allowance for Zone 2LR self-resettlers is ongoing. Payments are made on a quarterly basis. Progress is reported in *Error! Reference source not found.*

Table 5-5-1: Progress on Payment of Transitional Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers (31 March 2019)

	Total number of eligible households	Transitional support allowance			
		Payment number 1	Payment number 2	Payment number 3	Payment number 4
Number of normal Self-Resettlers having received their allowance	412	412	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Vulnerable Self-Resettlers	16	16	16	16	16
Number of Households not yet paid		0	0	0	0

Table 5-5-2: Progress on Payment of Rice Support Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers (31 March 2019)

	Total number	Cash allowance for Rice Support			
		Payment number 1	Payment number 2	Payment number 3	Payment number 4
Number of Households having received their allowance	428	428	428	428	428

Number of Households not yet paid		0	0	0	0
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5.3 Resettlement to Phouhomxay Village

All 51 households from Zone 2LR who elected to resettle at Phouhomxay Village have resettled at Phouhomxay Village. A total of 58 houses were constructed to these households and handed over to them on 7 May 2018.

By the end of December 2018, 82 households who resettled at Phouhomxay have received their Family Book. To reach this target, the NNP1PC has provided information about family situation and their composition to the relevant Bolikhan district authorities. *Please see Table 5-3.*

Table 5-3-3: Summary of Resettlers to Phouhomxay (31 March 2019)

Zone	Origin Village Name	Number of Resettling Households	Number of Splitting Households	Total Number of Households	Total Number of People	Number of Female Re-settlers	Age of Resettlers in years			
							0-5	5-10	10-15	15 and more
Z 3	Hatsaykham	20	4	24	167	84	31	30	16	90
Z 2LR	Houaypamom	11	1	12	93	43	22	13	15	43
	Namyouak	5	0	5	27	15	5	7	1	14
	Sopphuane	12	4	16	95	46	19	7	11	58
	Sopyouak	23	2	25	152	80	22	22	26	82
	Total	71	11	82	534	268	99	79	69	287

The progress of in-kind rice support to the resettlers in Phouhomxay Village is summarised in **Table 5-4-4.**

Table 5-4-4: Summary Progress of Provision of In-kind Rice Support to Phouhomxay Resettlers (31 March 2019).

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration in Months	Entitlements Provided in Kind (months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	27	33
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group number 1	46	60	13	47
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group number 2	12	60	11	49

5.4 Zone 2UR - Relocation

All 7 households dismantled their houses and transported the salvaged materials and household goods from their old houses to their new houses, completing their relocation. Payment of 3 months of transitional support was made to the households. To date, 3 out of the 4 payments of quarterly rice allowance have been made.

6 LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Due to the large numbers of workers, careful adherence is required to policies and statutory requirements governing labour.

ADB's Social Protection Strategy 2001 requires the borrower, NNP1PC, to comply with applicable national labour laws in relation to the Project, and to take measures to comply with the core labour standards. Furthermore, Annex C of the Concession Agreement requires NNP1PC to comply with IFC Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions.

The objectives of the labour management programme are:

- i. To assist the GOL to monitor labour management practices and ensure they comply with national laws;
- ii. To promote local recruitment;
- iii. Ensure that core labour standards are upheld, and measures are followed to protect the health and safety of workers;
- iv. To monitor and report on employment levels in relation to cross cutting issues of local employment and gender.

In March 2019, the total number of workers was 876 (119 females). The number of Lao workers working for the Company⁵ has decreased from 559 in December 2018 to 399 in March 2019 and comprises 45.5 % of the total workforce including 42 workers from the host villages.

NNP1PC supports the full-time presence of two officers from the Provincial Department of Labour and Social Welfare and Lao Trade Union in a Site Office in Hat Gniun Village. The workload on labour management has significantly reduced in the recent months as a consequence of the reduction of number of workers mentioned above. NNP1PC and Bolikhamxay RMU therefore agreed to withdraw the two government officers of the Provincial Social and Welfare Office and Trade Union Office stationed in Hat Gniun by March 2019. However, they will provide periodic support to the Project upon request.

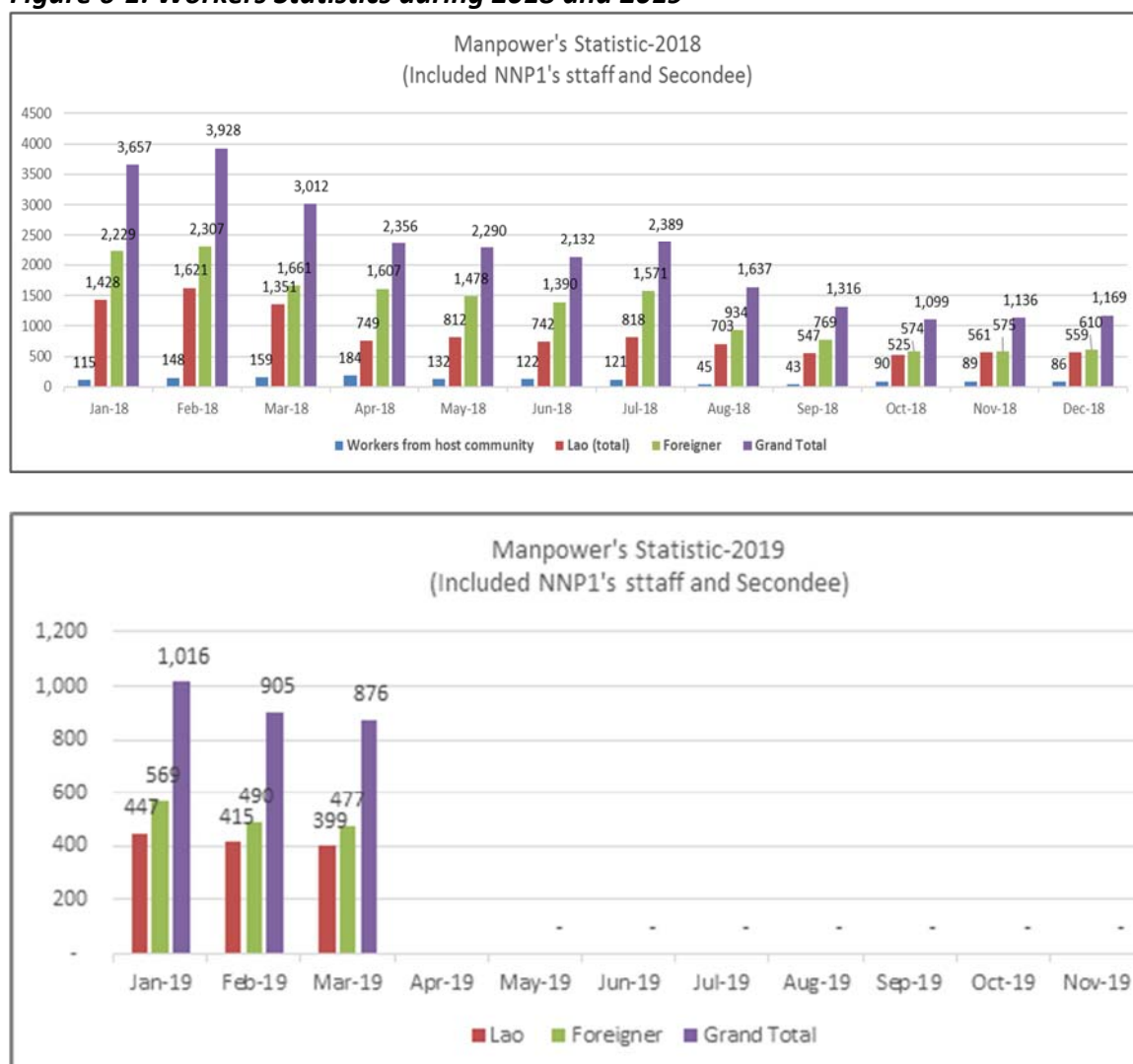
6.1 Labour statistics

The composition of the labour force is presented in **Table 8-1** until **Table 8-3**. The number of Lao workers working for the company decreased from 47.8 % to 45.5 %.

Table 6-1: Worker Category March 2019

Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Foreigner Workers	447	30	477	54.5%
	310 (22)	89 (20)	399 (42)	45.5% (4.8%)

⁵Including NNP1PC staff and personnel working for Project contractors and their subcontractors and subordinates at the construction sites but excluding Government of Lao Counterparts

Figure 6-1: Workers Statistics during 2018 and 2019**Table 6-2: Employment on Site by Nationality and Owner / Contractor / Subcontractor as of March 2019**

March 2019

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
NNP1PC								
0.1	Vientiane	0	1	32	33	7	40	83
0.2	Pakxan	1	16	45	62	9	71	87
0.3	Site	10	16	34	60	19	79	76
Total NNP1PC		11	33	111	155	35	190	82

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Owner’s Engineer								
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
TLW 0.5	EGATi	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
0.6 O&M	EGAT	0	0	0	0	30	30	0
Total Owner		11	33	111	155	69	224	69
Principal Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1. CW	Obayashi Corporation	1	20	12	33	72	105	31
1.1	GFE	12	0	4	16	6	22	73
1.2	Kenber		10	0	10	2	12	83
1.3	PKCC	0	26	25	51	-	51	100
1.4	Song Da5	7	33	4	44	203	247	18
1.5	V & K	2	3	6	11	12	23	48
1.6	Soukvilay		11	0	11	1	12	92
1.7	LSS		1	7	8	-	8	100
2. EMW	H-M Hydro	6	0	9	15	7	22	68
2.1	Lilama10	0	6	0	6	45	51	12
2.2	HPC	0	0	3	3	4	7	43
2.3	Zhefu	0	3	0	3	13	16	19
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
3. HMW	IHI /IIS	0	1	9	10	11	21	48
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	25	25	0
3.2	LSS	0	0	4	4	0	4	100
Total Principal Contractors		28	114	83	225	407	632	36
Contractors - Phouhomxay Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
4. Irrigation Canal	VSP	0	0	8	8	0	8	100
5. Catering	Sodexo	3	0	8	11	1	12	92
	Total	3	0	16	19	1	20	95
	Total All	42	147	210	399	477	876	45.5
	Total (%)	4.8%	16.8%	24.0%	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%	45.5

Table 6-3: Female Employment in Camp by Nationality and Location, March 2019

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Workers of Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Female Workers	Total Foreign Female Workers	Grand Total Female Workers	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane	0	0	15	15	1	16	40
0.2	Pakxan	0	3	10	13	3	16	23
0.3	Site	8	4	5	17	0	17	22
	Total NNP1PC	8	7	30	45	4	49	26
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TLW 0.5	EGATi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.6 O&M	EGAT	0	0	0	0	2	2	7
	Total Owner	8	13	40	61	6	67	25
Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Workers of Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Female Workers	Total Foreign Female Workers	Grand Total Female Workers	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1.	Obayashi Corporation	1	7	2	10	4	14	13
1.1	GFE	0	0	2	2	1	3	14
1.2	Kenber	0	1	0	1	0	1	8
1.3	PKCC	0	8	3	11	0	11	22
1.4	Song Da5	2	0	0	2	14	16	6
1.5	V & K	0		1	1	1	2	9
1.6	Soukvilay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.7	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	H-M Hydro	6	0	0	6	0	6	27
2.1	Lilama10	0	2	0	2	4	6	12
2.2	HPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3	Zhefu	0	1	0	1	0	1	6
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	IHI/ IIS	0	1	1	2	0	2	10
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractors - Phouhomxay Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
4.	VSP	0	0	1	1	0	0	13
5.	Sodexo	3	0	2	5	0	5	42
	Total All	20	27	61	89	30	119	14
	Total (%)	17%	23%	51%	75%	25%	14%	14

Table 6-4: Safety Officers and Medical Staff for each Camp, March 2019

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
Owner incl. OE	224	1	2	13
Obayashi	105	3	1	7
GFE	22	1	0	1
Kenber	12	1	0	1

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
PKCC	51	1	0	1
Song Da5	247	6	1	23
V & K	23	1	0	1
Soukvilay	12	0	0	0
LSS	8	0	0	0
HM	22	1	0	1
Lilama10	51	1	0	1
HPC	7	1	0	1
Zhefu	16	0	0	1
MHPS	2	0	0	1
MELCO	4	0	0	1
IHI	21	3	0	0
276 MC-JSC	25	3	0	2
LSS	4	0	0	0
Other				
VSP	8	0	0	0
Sodexo	12	0	0	0
Total	876	23	4	55

6.2 Labour representation

NNP1PC together with the Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Office are in the process of ensuring that Labour Representatives for each contractor and subcontractor are selected to meet the requirements of the Lao Labour Law.

Six contractors have appointed their worker representatives. However, at the time of reporting, two contractors (Sinohydro and TCM) have completed their work and have moved out. The worker representative of Song Da Company has resigned and has not been replaced, because there is no requirement to have a representative due to the low number of remaining workers.

Table 6-5: Progress of Establishment of Employee and Worker's Representative as of March 2019

No.	Company Name	Status
1	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
2	Obayashi Corporation	Completed in December 2017

No.	Company Name	Status
3	Song Da 5 J.S.C	Representative resigned, no replacement required due to low number of workers
4	V&K	Completed in December 2018
5	Zhefu	Completed in December 2018
6	Lilama10	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
7	Sinohydro	Work completed and moved out
8	TCM	Work completed and moved out

Table 6-6: Information on Labour Related Items in the Q4 2018 and Q1 2019

Description	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
Number of Injuries	0	2	0	0	0	0
Workers transferred to hospitals	0	2	0	0	0	0
Number of labourers of 18 years or below	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding child labour (younger than 14 years old)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding forced labour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of labour union representatives	1	1	1	2	2	2
Lao workers represented through labour union representatives	33	31	31	37	39	39

6.3 Labour Camp Inspections

Monthly joint inspections of selected (2 to 4) contractors are made by a team comprising a representative of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare, a staff member of the Trade Union, relevant personnel from Contractors, NNP1PC Technical Division representative, and the SMO Senior Labour Officer. The rotational inspection allows for each contractor to be inspected each quarter. Checklists developed by the Department of Labour and Social Welfare and the Trade Union are used during these inspections. Following the inspection, a meeting is organized to inform the contractor on the findings of the inspection. Inspections monitor both employer and employee working conditions and compliance with the relevant Lao laws and project regulations, including the code of conduct. *Error! Reference source not found.* lists the inspections undertaken during the reporting period and the key areas of concern which must be resolved.

In February 2019, the Project and representatives of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare and the Trade Union have inspected the selected contractors. *Error! Reference source not found.*7 lists the inspections undertaken during Q1 2019 and the key areas of concern which must be resolved.

Table 6-7: Results of Inspection of Contractors by the Lao Labour Union and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives in Q1 2019

No.	Item	Number of Camps Inspected	Number of Camps Met All Inspection Criteria	Number of Camps Not Met the Inspection Criteria
1	Child and Young Labour	12	12	0
2	Forced Labour	12	12	0
3	Discrimination (Gender, Race, colour, origin, political opinion)	11	11	0
4	Respect criteria for establishment of Union Representation	11	10	1
5	Registration of Lao employees with LLU	11	10	1
6	Worker's Lao ID card, passport, work and stay permit of foreign workers.	11	11	0
7	Internal Regulations	11	9	2
8	Employment Contracts	11	10	1
9	Salary/wages Payment	11	11	0
10	Minimum Wages / Piece Rate wages	11	11	0
11	Overtime Pay	11	11	0
12	Social Security and other benefits	11	11	0
13	Working Time	11	11	0
14	Public Holiday	11	11	0
15	Annual leave/sick leave/other leave	11	11	0
16	Occupational Safety and Health System	11	11	0
17	Annual Health check up	11	10	2
18	First Aid Service	11	11	0
19	Welfare Facilities	11	11	0
20	Working Environment	11	11	0
21	Worker Accommodation	11	11	0
22	Emergency Preparedness	11	11	0

The Lao Trade Union received no complaints from workers during the reporting period. Three complaints have been referred to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare during the previous quarter were solved.

6.4 Random Test of Urine of Construction Workers for Traces of Drug Use.

No urine test was conducted during Q1 2019.

7 CAMP FOLLOWERS

The large workforce in the vicinity of the construction site and the villages of Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thahuea gives rise to significant economic opportunities for the local community and attracted camp followers. The camp followers have the potential for significant disruption. Camp followers have established guesthouses, shops, restaurants, bars and business-related facilities at sites designated by GOL a few kilometres from the main construction sites, workers' camps and truck stop areas. The establishment of a largely male workforce leads to increased risks of the spread of communicable diseases, human trafficking, and social disruption.

By 31 March 2019, there were 16 camp followers, a reduction from 28 camp followers registered by 31 December 2018. There were 7 women among the camp followers and 6 were foreigners. The objective of the Camp Follower Programme is to avoid adverse impacts from the activities of camp followers and if unavoidable, minimize and mitigate them. To achieve this objective, the following measures are included in the Social Management Action Plan:

- Provide support to GOL including the police to ensure public safety;
- Conduct a Community Awareness Programme on village security, drug control, Sexually Transmitted Diseases;
- Enforce compliance of Workers' Code of Conduct
- Zoning of Camp Follower businesses

The accomplishments on these measures are shown in **Table 7-1**. On the first measure, the operation of the six (1 female) police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post continued to be supported by the project. They conducted a total of 417 police patrols in the project area during Q1 2019. There were no significant police incidents during the period as shown in **Table 7-2**.

On the second measure, a STD awareness campaign was done in a total of 9 shops during the quarter with a total 42 individual participations. On compliance with the Workers' Code of Conduct, there was no reported incident involving community members or workers. The fourth measure is still being upheld with the continued implementation of the zoning plan.

Compared to the previous periods, the situation has changed to the better with fewer social issues. The police post in Hat Gniun will be relocated to Phouhomxay Village to address social issues the villages e.g. related to drugs and other illegal activities. The new office is expected to be ready in Q2 2019.

Table 7-1: Summarized Activities of the Camp Follower Program, March 2019

Number	Item	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
1	Number of police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post who are supported by the NNP1PC	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (1 female)

Number	Item	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
2	Number of police patrols conducted by Hat Gniun Police, covering the NNP1PC construction areas, host communities and Phouhomxay	125	158	124	135
3	Number of significant issues observed during the police patrols	0	0	0	0
4	Number of normal issues observed during these patrols.	1	1	0	0
5	Number of shops in the camp follower area where the Project conducted Sexually Transmittal Disease (STD) Awareness Campaigns	4	3	3	3
6	Monthly cumulative total of women who participated in the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	16 (3 new)	19 (3 new)	12 (2 new)	11 (2 new)
7	Number of Contractor / Subcontractor Camps where Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
8	Number of workers attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns	0	9	0	0
9	Number of villages in which Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
10 ⁶	Number of villagers attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0
11	Number of Schools in which Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
12	Number of Students attending the Sexually	0	0	0	0

Number	Item	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
	Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns				
13	Number of villages in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
14	Number of villagers attending the Road Safety Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0
15	Number of Schools in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
16	Number of Students attending the Road Safety Awareness campaigns	0	0	0	0
17	Total number of camp followers at the camp followers' area in Hat Gniun village	28	19	19	16
18	Total number of female camp followers	13	10	10	7
19	Number of foreign camp followers	12	6	6	6
20	Number of foreign female camp followers	7	4	4	4

Table 7-2: Social Issues Reported by Police in Q4 2018 and Q1 2019

Social Issue	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
Traffic Accident	0	0	0	1	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal logging	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest of drug user (Amphetamine)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Arrest of Drug Dealer (Amphetamine)	0	1	1	0	0	0
Illegal marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fighting	0	1	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gun accident (unlocked firearms)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	2	3	2	0	0

8 EDUCATION PROMOTION

In compliance with the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan, the Company has established a scholarship programme where selected project affected students (Zones 2UR, Zone 2LR, Zone 3 and Zone 5) that commit themselves to work in the public sector (for example as a teacher or in the medical profession) will be awarded a scholarship for further education. The scholarships have been allocated through a competitive selection process with quotas for gender and ethnicity to students originating from the communities in Zone 2, Zone 3 and Zone 5. Detailed activities are summarised in **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1: Progress of the Education Promotion Programme

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievements to-date
1	Scholarship Programme for Higher Education	Provide 30 scholarships per year. 40 % of scholarships will be reserved for female students and 70 % of scholarships are for Hmong students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NNP1PC Scholarship programme awarded 27 scholarships (11 female) for the 2019-2020 educational year. The target of 30 scholarships is not reached, due to a lack of high school students continuing their education. The NNP1PC met with 26 new students at Paksan on 11 March 2019 to clarify about the scholarship guideline. The team is following-up on the employment status of graduate students.
2	Non-formal education	Provide non-formal education to adults in Phouhomxay who did not complete their education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of adult education program at Phouhomxay. A total of 66⁷ people has joined the programme. The elementary level education programme for 25 adults was closed on 23 February 2019. 11 out of 25 students passed the examination.
3	Improvement of physical ability	Support students in the project affected area in improving in learning and physical ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NNP1PC has supported the long jumping ground at lower secondary school. To date, students could access to more sports. Students of Phouhomxay Secondary School won the first prize for the rattan ball, and second prize for Makkang (Hmong Top Spin) during the annual outstanding students' and sport competition in Bolikhan.

⁷ 25 student study at primary education level and 41 students study at secondary level.

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievements to-date
4	Improvement of slow learners	Strengthening of MOES policy in improving education quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NNP1PC and school teachers assisted Hmong students who have difficulties to learn and speak Lao by introducing extra teaching classes, and requested the Village Education Development Committee (VEDC) to encourage parents of students to assist their students to finish their homework.

Table 8-2: Scholarship Award Programme as of Q1 2019.

Academic Year	Total Number of Scholarships Awarded	Hmong Students	Hmong Students %	Female Students	Female Students %	Hmong Female Students
September 2014-June 2015	19 ⁸	14	74	6	32	3
September 2015-June 2016	32	18	56	7	22	2
September 2016-June 2017	30	18	60	13	43	7
September 2017-June 2018	30	21	70	12	40	9
September 2018-June 2019	27	7	26	11	41	2
Total	138	78	57	49	36	23

9 HEALTH

The key Public Health Action Plan consist of 4 main areas as below:

1. Community health in the resettlement area and host villages;
2. Community health in other Project Affected Zones;
3. Capacity building for GOL staff to include village health volunteers, health centres and district health office staff;
4. An integrated plan for management of water, sanitation and a hygiene program (Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) which is linked to nutrition.

⁸ Due to the limited number of high school students graduating during the first years of the scholarship programme, the gender and ethnic target could not be achieved.

The health centre in Phouhomxay Village was opened in Q4 2017 and is fully functional.

During this quarter, the project organized and provided relevant technical, financial, material and logistical support to facilitate a wide range of health activities, including PAP accessing health services through the health outreach program from Phouhomxay Health Centre, children's vaccination, participating in the CLTS programme and logistic and financial support for vulnerable households.

9.1 Community Health in other Project Affected Zones

The Houaykhoun and Phiengta Health Centres are servicing the downstream and Zone 2UR respectively. To-date, there no outbreak of disease has been reported.

9.2 Participation in Health Programmes

The participation of PAPs in the mid-term Health Survey is presented in Table 9-1, and the results of the assessment of the nutrition status for children under 5 years old are shown in **Table 9-2**.

Table 9-1 Participation in the Mid-Term Health Survey during Q1 2019

Month (2019)	Activity	Total number of households	Total number of Participants
January	Villagers from 12 villages participated in Mid-term Health Survey (Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Nahan, Somseun, Nampa, Xiengkong, Viengthong, Phonhome, Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou villages).	360	1,444
February	Villagers from 9 villages participated in Mid-term Health Survey (Vanghai, Thong Yai, Nam Ngiep, Hatpho, Thasikhai, Patxoum, Houayxay, Homthad and Samsao).	338	987
Total		698	2,431

Table 9-2 Results of Nutrition Assessment for Children under 5-years old

Month (2019)	Activity	Total participant	Total female participant
March	RDA, together with the health centre staff conducted an assessment of the nutrition of children less than 5 years old at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou villages	316	144

Figure 9-1: The Mid-Term Health Survey Started on January 2019 onward.

9.3 Monitoring of Health Statistics

The Project is using the Data Health Information System 2 (DHIS2), from the Ministry of Health for closely monitoring clinical symptoms of the top ten diseases such as water-borne, food-borne diseases, skin infection, and communicable diseases. Data is obtained from the 3 health centres covering the project impacted zones:

- The Houaykhoun Health Centre which covers Zone 4
- The Piengta Health Centre which covers Zone 2UR
- The Phouhomxay Health Centre which covers Phouhomxay and Zone 5. (Monitoring started from October 2017)

The health data is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** to **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 9-3: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Houaykhoun Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 4 (Source: DHIS2 March 2019)

No.	Name of Disease	November 2018	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	1	2	4	3	4
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	9	8	13	12	21
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	3	8	8	5	7
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	27	22	42	35	26
7	Skin diseases	16	7	13	10	2
8	Common cold	8	2	9	21	16
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	7	1	4	3	0
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	20	9	29	16	36
Total		91	59	122	105	112

Table 9-4: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Piengtha Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 2UR (Source: DHIS2 March 2019)

No.	Name of Disease	November 2018	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	5	3	8	7	6
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	21	17	14	15	15
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	2	1	1	3	4
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	15	9	14	20	16
7	Skin diseases	1	1	2	1	5
8	Common cold	24	28	23	32	31
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	14	8	20	20	27
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	11	16	29	25	44
Total		93	83	111	123	148

Table 9-5: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from the Phouhomxay Health Centre Covering Zones 3 and 5 (Source: DHIS2 March 2019)

No.	Name of Disease	November 2018	December 2018	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	0	0	0	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	36	8	15	15	15
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	2	0	4	6	1
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	7	8	23	7	6
7	Skin diseases	0	0	0	20	4
8	Common cold	34	17	59	13	29
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	43	10	50	21	20
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	0	0	0	0	0
Total		122	43	151	82	75

9.4 Health Programme for Resettlers and Host Communities (Zone 3 and Zone 5)

Phouhomxay Health Centre was officially opened on 26 October 2017. The District Health Office has assigned 4 staff to Phouhomxay Health Centre, who are permanently based there. There are 2 medical assistants, 1 midwife and 1 nurse.

- **Health monitoring:** From January to March 2019, there were 636 people who sought treatment at the Health Centre, of these 308 people were diagnosed with one of the top 10 diseases – see Error! Reference source not found.. The majority of the cases were due to common cold, pneumonia-bronchitis and diarrhoea. NNP1PC has monitored key diseases that may be caused by the construction activities. Up to date, there are no indications of significant increase in diseases associated with the construction work. In addition of treating patients, the health staff also provide a weekly consultation to the vulnerable households in their home;
- **Mobile services at the villages:** a quarterly integrated outreach activity was conducted at Thahuea, Hat Gniun and Phouhomxay villages. The outreach activity included vaccination, child growth monitoring with nutrition advice, worm treatment, micronutrient distribution, antenatal care, birth preparedness, post-natal care and family planning.
- **Prevention of seasonal diseases:** The Project supported Bolikhan District Health Office in cleaning of village's environment at Phouhomxay, Thahuea and Hat Gniun to prevent the spread of dengue fever.

9.5 Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Programme

- Phouhomxay Water Supply System. The health team continued to work with the National Centre for Environmental Health and Water Supply (Nam Saat) to improve the water supply system. The Project continued to advise the villagers to boil water before drinking.
- A pilot water treatment testing system was constructed at Phouhomxay Health Centre to test the effect on water colour of an increased thickness of sand filter materials. Initial results of the tests are positive.
- Water Gravity Fed System in Ban Pou. The Nam Saat and NNP1 infrastructure team surveyed the Ban Pou water system to find a solution. Based on the preliminary survey results, Nam Saat recommended to move the water intake to higher grounds (minimum 10 m higher altitude).
- The Rural Development Agency (RDA) and the NNP1PC health team conducted an awareness on CLTS, SLTS and an assessment of child nutrition in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Ban Pou.

9.6 Capacity Building for GOL Health Staff

Error! Reference source not found. lists the capacity building events conducted during Q1 2019 aimed at improving the capacity of people involved in Mid-term Health Survey. The majority of the training focused on building the capacity of the district health and Health Centre staff based in project impacted areas of four districts (Thathom, Bolikhan, Paksan, Home districts).

Table 9-6: Capacity Building of GOL Health Staff Conducted During Q1-2019.

Ref. No	Training date	Subject of training	Training provided by	Total number of Participants	Number of Female participants
1	9 January 2019	Methodology of Mid-term Health Survey for health staff at Thathom district	NNP1 Health Team	21	7
2	15 January 2019	Methodology of Mid-term Health Survey for health staff at Bolikhan district	NNP1 Health Team	22	12
3	6 February 2019	Methodology of Mid-term Health Survey for health staff at Paksan district	NNP1 Health Team	11	8
4	7 February 2019	Methodology of Mid-term Health Survey for health staff at Home district	NNP1 Health Team	8	2
5	March 2019 (1-month training)	Integrated Outreach Maternal and Child Health Services	Bolikhamxay PHO	1	1
Total				63	30

10 GENDER

The Concession Agreement, Annex C Clause 89 c xxiii states that the Company shall recognize and respect traditional organizational structures, religious beliefs and resource uses, and Clause 89 c xxxi stipulates that the Company shall promote gender equity and include women in Project activities as described in the Social Development Plan (SDP). The update of the SDP, SDP-2016 was made available on the company website in Q4 2016.

The Company's key commitments in terms of gender issues are described in the Gender Action Plan of the Social Development Plan and in the zone specific updated REDPs for Zone 3, 5, 2LR and 2UR.

Gender program 2018 consists of:

1. Gender mainstreaming.
2. Community Empowerment.

10.1 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming is an ongoing activity integrated in all aspects of the project.

In February 2019, the Social Development team organized a meeting with Bolikhan and Thathom Lao Women's Union Offices to prepare an action plan regarding capacity building of GOL staff and villagers and for awareness raising and monitoring of gender equality in various areas.

In March 2019, the NNP1PC together with Thathom District Lao Women Union conducted an awareness campaign on gender equality on the occasion of the International Women's Day. The campaign was held in 3 villages of 2UR (Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou) and 115 villagers attended.

The internship programme for the 3 students from the National University of Laos facilitated by NNP1PC included that the students enhanced awareness of Phouhomxay secondary students on gender equality. The key awareness issues focused on the daily work division and the opportunity for access to education for girls and boys.

10.2 Community Empowerment

In addition to the Gender Mainstreaming, NNP1PC has prepared tools to improve data collection on leadership positions held by women. The data will be collected in the next quarter and the results will be used as a baseline and for setting targets to improve the gender balance.

11 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAMME

Vulnerable Households are households who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets, and production base, or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement. In the project area, a number of vulnerable households have been identified and these households will continue to be monitored and will be given special attention. In 2017, there were a total of 38 vulnerable households living in the project area, and 26 of these households belonged to Zone 2LR. Of the 26 vulnerable households from Zone 2LR, 10 chose resettlement in Phouhomxay Village and 16 chose to arrange their own resettlement (see *Error! Reference source not found.*).

Table 11-1: Location of Self-Resettlement Vulnerable Households (March 2019)

District	Village	Number of Households
Bolikhan	Nahan	2
	Nakoun	2
	Phadai	1
Hom (Xaysomboune)	Phalavek	1
	Houaxay	5
	Homthad	2
Longxan (Xaysomboune)	Namyang	1
Thathom (Xaysomboune)	Paknyong	1
	Vanghai	1

A re-assessment of the status of the 10 vulnerable households who resettled to Phouhomxay by the local authorities found that in January 2018 only 4 (out of the 10) households remain vulnerable. The remaining 6 are no longer considered as being vulnerable as these households no longer meet the criteria of being a vulnerable household. There are two main reasons why these households are no longer vulnerable:

- If a household was landless in Zone 2LR but received land with land title on the name of husband and wife, then they are no longer landless and therefore no longer meets this criterion.
- Some households lacked labour. A household whose children have grown up and who can now contribute to the labour of the family no longer lack labour.

10 Vulnerable households were registered as living in one of the 3 villages in Zone 2UR. None of these 10 households is directly affected through land acquisition, they are only indirectly affected.

In early 2018, one household moved to live with their relatives in Xiengkhouang province. Therefore, as of Q1 2019, there are only 9 vulnerable households in Zone 2UR.

2 vulnerable households are living in Zone 5. None of these 2 households is directly affected through land acquisition. In January 2019, one household in Thahuea Village moved to live with relatives in another village, so there is only 1 vulnerable household in Zone 5.

Table 11-2: Progress on Implementation of Vulnerable Household Programme (Q1- 2019)

Project Activities	Key Achievement during this quarter
Follow up on the health conditions of vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the vulnerable people who have difficulties to come to the health centre, Phouhomxay Health Centre staff undertook weekly medical checks at their homes. No major health issues were found among them.
Follow up on the education of children living in vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of students from vulnerable households, they learnt well and could pass the first semester examination.
Encourage participation in Livelihood Program Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two vulnerable households continued activities at the Resource Centre by planting dry season rice and gardening. During the Corporate Social Responsibility activities held at Phouhomxay Village on 31 January 2019, two households have been assisted by the NNP1PC team to improve their home garden.
Long term community support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A manual on kinship support has been drafted and reviewed by the concerned parties

Figure 11-1: Home Garden of Vulnerable Household at Phouhomxay During the CSR activities on January 2019



12 YOUTH PROGRAMME

The youth programme is currently focusing on working with the youth of Phouhomxay Village, building their life skills which are not directly taught in the school. The programme is implemented in close cooperation with the Education Team and Gender Team to create synergies between the programmes.

Social skills of working together in groups were built by using various group volunteer activities during Q1 2019. These activities included Phouhomxay big cleaning day during the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity, and cleaning of the village museum and the village hall.

13 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR RESETTLERS AND HOST COMMUNITY

The Concession Agreement, Annex C, Clause 87 requires the Company to assist PAP to regain, maintain and improve their net incomes and living standards beyond the pre-Project levels, and ensure that PAP are not, in significant aspects of their lives and livelihoods, worse off than they would have been without the Project.

NNP1PC is supporting the implementation of a range of livelihood activities tailored to the situation of each project zone. The following paragraphs provide a zone by zone overview of the progress of these activities.

13.1 Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5

The livelihood restoration programmes in 2019 are being implemented under the direction of newly developed Key Performance Indicators (KPI). Five livelihood technical staff were assigned to implement various livelihood activities (home garden and fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm, microfinance including management of the Resources Centre and vocational programs. Three GOL technical staff were allocated to work in parallel with the NNP1 technical staff.

Main objectives of livelihood restoration programs in Phouhomxay resettlement village are as follows:

- a) to promote livelihood activities in housing area to ensure household food security through home sweet home programme, which include home gardening, native chicken raising, catfish raising in cement tank, fruit trees and eatable fence.
- b) to promote income generation by rice production, cash crop cultivation, and fruit tree and rubber tree plantation.
- c) to develop livelihood professions for individual persons for long-term sustainability.

To fulfil these objectives, the livelihood team conducted household consultations in four villages on their professional development in February 2019. In total 200 persons in Phouhomxay Village have selected their occupation as indicated in *Error! Reference source not found.1*.

Table 13-1: Different Occupation Selected by PAP at Phouhomxay During March 2019

No.		Main Occupation	Main Activity	No. of Persons Selected their Occupation
1		Paddy farmer	Rice and cash crop	70
2		Cash Crop/Plantation farmer	Bamboo	1
			Galangal	1
			Cassava	3
			Pineapple	3
			Rattan	3
			Rubber	48
			Mushroom farmer	2
		Sub total		131
3		Livestock farmer	Cattle	19
			Integrated farming	3
			Goat	3
			Pig	1
			Poultry	4

No.		Main Occupation	Main Activity	No. of Persons Selected their Occupation
			Fish	1
		Sub total		31
5		Trader	Middleman	1
		Sub total		1
6		Service provider	Small grocery shop	4
			Motorbike/car repair shop	1
			Rice mill service	1
			Musical player	1
			Service on electrician	1
			Beauty shop	4
			Food processing (Banana, chef)	3
			Tailoring	4
		Sub total		19
7		Employee	Driver	6
			Daily labor	1
			Company Employee	4
			Government officer	7
		Sub total		18
		Grand total		200

Table 13-2: Participation and Progress of Livelihood Programmes in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5, (Q1 2019)

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Home sweet home for household food security	All households in Phouhomxay implemented the Home-Sweet-Home Program	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 75 households constructed their greenhouse and started growing vegetables. - 4 households constructed their greenhouse but not started activity yet. - 43 households completed the construction of chicken pens.

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 37 households received native chicken from the local suppliers. - 23 households completed the construction of cement tank and plastic ponds. They will receive an average of 30,000 heads of catfish fingerlings on 26 April 2019.
Project 2: Dry seasonal cash crop promotion: water melon, onion and cucumber	80% of total households in Phouhomxay participated in wet and dry season cultivation	97	<p>Soil Analysis of Phouhomxay rice fields conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry technical staff:</p> <p>Collected and analyzed 12 samples from 12 representative land plots of Phouhomxay paddy fields⁹.</p> <p>Key recommendations for soil improvement techniques for 12 soil samples¹⁰.</p> <p><u>Water melon:</u></p> <p>48 households from Phouhomxay Village are growing water melon, cucumber, sweet potato, and pumpkin covering 10 ha. All</p>

⁹ pH: ranged from 4.5 to 7.4 (from very strong acid to medium level)

Organic matter: from 10.7 to 32.27 g/kg of soil (from low level to medium level)

Nitrogen: ranged from very low to low (0.04 % to 0.11 %)

Phosphate: improved from low to medium (4.2 g/kg soil to 12.94 g/kg soil)

Potassium: improved from very low to medium (23.46 g/kg soil to 115.93 kg soil)

Result from very low to low

Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) result is very low (0.11 me/100 g to 0.78 me/100 g)

Soil texture: sandy and clay loamy soil; loamy and clay loamy soil (SCL; L and CL)

¹⁰ 8 samples, no need to apply lime (66.7 % of all samples)

1 sample, need to apply lime 5 tons/ha (8.3 % of all samples)

2 samples, need to apply lime 6 tons/ha (16.7 % of all samples)

1 sample need to apply lime 7 tons/ha (8.3 % of all samples)

All samples need to apply compost fertilizer ranging from 5 to 10 tons/ha

Apply inorganic fertilizer: 15:15:15 in rate of 100 kg/ha

Apply for inorganic fertilizer: 16:20:0 in rate of 50 to 75 kg/ha

Apply for inorganic fertilizer 46:0:0 rate of 110 kg/ha

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
			<p>farmers harvested and sold LAK 34,100,000 from dry season crops. The Team will organize a reflection meeting with all households after completion of all dry season activities in May 2019 and planning for 2019 cycle.</p> <p><u>Dry season rice production:</u> Supervised 7 farmers of Phouhomxay Village who are planting the dry season rice on 3 ha. Now households started to harvest the rice and expected to finish this May 2019.</p> <p><u>Onion cultivation:</u> Monitored 12 farmers who grow onion on 0.5 ha paddy field. Crops are growing well and will harvest in May 2019.</p> <p><u>Compost production:</u> Supported 21 tons of compost fertilizers to 31 households for doing dry season cropping.</p> <p><u>GAP training for PHX farmers</u> Completed the Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) training for 25 farmers and 10 district staff. Trainers are from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.</p>
Project 3: Improve communal pasture for cattle raising in 2019	All 70 ha of grazing land are maintained, allocated to each clan, fenced, utilized, cattle yard available, water	55	<p>NNP1PC provided 63 ha of community grazing land. 8 clans are in charge to manage the land.</p> <p>In Q1 2019, there are six clans (53 HHs) who received materials for construction of cattle pens and four varieties of grass seeds¹¹.</p>

¹¹ *B.Ruziziensis, Stylosanthes, Napier and Israel grass.*

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
	available for animals		<p><u>Villages in Zone 5</u></p> <p>Livestock owners in Zone 5 prepared their land for grass plantation in Hat Gniun (26 HH), Thahuea (19 HH) and Somseun (12 HH). All received four varieties of grass seeds for planting in 2019.</p>
Project 4: Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	60% of large animal eligible for vaccination and 80% of poultry vaccinated in the 1 st cycle of 2019	5	<p>Completed the second round of vaccination program in 2018 and beginning of 2019.</p> <p>An evaluation meeting of the programme was done to improve implementation methodology</p> <p>Re-established eight Village Veterinary Workers (VWV) in four villages.</p> <p>The collection of livestock statistics was completed in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Somseun Villages. There were 1,515 heads of cattle, 283 heads of goat, 224 heads of pig and 6,053 heads of poultry. All animals will be vaccinated.</p>
Project 5: Develop model farmers on integrated farming	At least 10 model farmers developed in Phouhomxay, zone 4 and zone 5 villages and used as training venue on integrated fish farming (fish and agriculture or livestock).	25	<p>Four fish farmers in Thahuea Village stocked fingerlings in floating cages for sale.</p> <p>One farmer started to raise catfish for sale at Phouhomxay Village and started to sell the products.</p> <p>10 farmers selected integrated farming as their occupation and are designing their farms.</p> <p>10 households prepared land for fruit tree plantation in 2019.</p> <p>30,000 seedlings of vetiver grass were grown in the Resource Centre</p>

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
			and will be used to grow around the new trees at public facilities.
Project 6: Promote fish seed production	At least 80,000 heads of fish fingerlings produced and sold by fish seed producers and seed supply network in Phouhomxay, zone 4 and zone 5 villages and self-resettlers.	25	Fish breeding started at the Resources Centre and 10 farmers participated and learnt new methods. The Resource Centre also breed catfish and silver barb.
Project 7: Off-farm activities: banana processing, weaving, tailor group etc.	At least 10 production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	30	Banana processing 6 villagers were trained on banana processing in Nongkhai, Thailand. After the training, they prepared the location for processing banana. Weaving group The Team conducted planning meeting with 14 members of the weaving group in Thaheua Village. Tailoring production group Organised advanced training course for 14 production group members of Phouhomxay. Trainers are from Bolikhamxay technical colleges.
Project 8: Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay, zone 5's villages	Villagers have access to savings and credit facilities in their village	40	Village Credit and Savings funds (VCF) were established in four villages in 2018. Continued to follow-up VCF works in four villages during Q1 2019. <u>Phouhomxay</u> : 28 members with a total of LAK 7,935,000 in savings

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
			<p>fund. Provided loan to 5 households.</p> <p><u>Thahuea</u>: 42 members, total savings fund LAK 8,920,000. Provided loan to 3 households.</p> <p><u>Hatgniun</u>: 79 members, total savings fund LAK 31,315,000. Provided loan to 6 households.</p> <p><u>Somseun</u>: 48 members with total savings fund of LAK 22,000,000.</p>
Project 9. Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	Irrigation water distribution followed the water use management regulation. All cases of water use conflict are solved.	30	Due to the delay of the construction of the main canal, the NNP1PC has to rent pumps to pump water from the Huay Soup irrigation reservoir into the irrigation systems to support the dry season cropping activities.
Project 10. Resources Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay and Zone 5	25	10 topics for on-farm action research were identified with Phouhomxay villagers. Plans will be implemented from May to June 2019.
Project 11. Vocational training programs	At least 30 youths from Phouhomxay, Zone 4 and Zone 5 attended vocational training and start forming their profession following the topics.	25	<p>17 youth of PAP in Phouhomxay Village started to attend eight vocational training programmes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Car mechanic, 1 person 2. Electronic repair and electrician, 2 persons 3. Food cooking, 1 person 4. Beauty, 4 persons 5. Barber, 1 person 6. Driver, 6 persons 7. Tailor, 1 person 8. Musical player, 1 person <p>Training took 2-6 months depending on the type of training.</p>

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 12. Rubber tree plantation	Promote rubber tree plantation in Phouhomxay village	5	64 households prepared 116 ha for rubber tree plantation in 2019.
Project 13. Fruit tree plantation	Promote fruit tree plantation in Phouhomxay village	5	To improve the fruit tree plantation in Phouhomxay, 10 households have applied new techniques. In Q1 2019, 6 farmers prepared land and NNP1PC supported 700 seedlings.
Project 14. Rattan plantation	Promote Rattan plantation in Phouhomxay and in Zone 5's villages	5	Rattan plantation in the project area is growing well in 2019, and another 40 PAP have joined the activities in 2019.
Project 15. Wet season rice plantation.	Promote wet season rice cultivation in Phouhomxay and in Zone 5's villages	5	81 households in Phouhomxay Village and 20 households in Thahuea Village joined the wet rice planting and received seeds from the NNP1PC.

Figure 13-1: Various Livelihood Activities of PAP at Phouhomxay Village



Figure 13-2: Activities on Communal Grazing Land Improvement, Home Sweet Home, Banana Processing Training, Resources Centre and Vocational Training.



13.2 Phouhomxay Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre will function both as a demonstration centre as well as training venue.

In Q1 2019, 69 people used the Phouhomxay Resources Centre for various training activities. For details, please see **Table 13-1**.

Table 13-1: Training at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q1 2019

Date	Training/Meetings topics	No. of Participants
19/2 to 7/3/2019	Tailoring training (level 2)	14
19/2 to 21/3/2019	GAP training	35
26 to 27-Mar-19	Fish breeding training	20
Total		69

13.3 Phouhomxay Demonstration Centre

In 2019, the demonstration activities of the Resources Centre mainly focused on supporting livelihood programmes. **Error! Reference source not found.** **Table 13-2** contains a summary of the progress of each demonstration activity.

Table 13-2: Progress of Demonstration Activities in the Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q1 2019

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Integrated farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vulnerable household harvested onion production for sale and selling vegetables from the greenhouse.
2	Livestock Raising:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going raising of six pigs in bunker to collect manure Improve grass demonstration plot (1.6 ha)
3	Non-timber Forest Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to apply fertilizer and water to the demonstration plots of bamboo, lemon trees, Damocles trees, coconut trees and fruit trees.
4	Effective Micro-Organisms (EMO) and Biological Extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established earth worms raising trials.

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
5	Production of Livelihood input supplies	Fish breeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish breeding of common carp, catfish and silver barb started training farmers at the Resources Centre. Expected fingerlings is 20,000 heads.
6	Vetiver nursing to support fruit tree plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25,000 seedlings of local vetiver were produced to support fruit trees in Phouhomxay Village and school.

13.3.1 Vocational Training

17 youths of PAPs from Phouhomxay Village attended eight different vocational training programmes in 2019 (**Table 13-3**).

Table 13-3: Vocational Training for Phouhomxay Youths

No	Training Course	No. Youths Attended	Training Duration	Training Institutes
1	Car mechanic	1	6 Months	Naseaw Vocational Development Centre (NVDC, VTE)
2	Electronic Repair and electrician	2	4 Months	
3	Food Cooking	1	4 Months	
4	Beauty	4	4 Months	
5	Barber	1	2 Months	Paksan Barber shop
6	Driver	6	3 Months	Paksan Driving Centre
7	Tailoring	1	4 Months	NVDC, VTE

No	Training Course	No. Youths Attended	Training Duration	Training Institutes
8	Musical player	1	2 Months	Thakhek

60 percent of the youth completed the different training subjects. A regular visit to the youth will be conducted and NNP1PC will advise the youth on job searching including outside of the project area.

13.4 Participatory Land Use Planning

The participatory Land Use programme is focusing on 4 main activities:

- Supporting the GOL to issue land titles to PAPs in Phouhomxay Village
- Support the community to update the land use plan for Phouhomxay Village
- Support the community to establish rules and regulations for the various land types in Phouhomxay Village.
- Support the community to update the land use plan for Hat Gniun Village

PLUP - have village boundary agreements been negotiated and **signed** between Phouhomxay and neighbouring villages? This is essential to avoid anyone going back on verbal agreements in future.

Progress of these activities are summarized in *Error! Reference source not found. to Error! Reference source not found.*

Table 13-5: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay Village (March 2019)

No	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Supporting the GOL to issue Land Titles to PAP in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handed over land titles for 130 plots of land to resettlers in Phouhomxay Village on July 2018. • Handed over land titles for another 85 plots of land to resettlers in Phouhomxay Village in January 2019.
2	Support the community to update the land use plan for Phouhomxay Village	Together with local authorities completed demarcation of village boundaries in close consultation with surrounding villages. The villagers were informed about the boundaries during the demarcation on the ground. A village boundary agreement has been signed by the Bolikhan District Authorities
3	Support the community to establish rules and regulations for the various land types in Phouhomxay Village	The District Governor of Bolikhan District approved the land use management regulations for Phouhomxay Village.

No	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
4	Support the community to update the land use in Hat Gniun Village	Ongoing preparation of village boundary in close consultation with surrounding villages and local authorities
	The issues related to the encroachment into Phouhomxay Village from the Hatgniun Village.	The village authorities and the Bolikhan District Grievance Team have educated the person on 28/03/2019 as the 5 th time and allowed them to harvest the cassava that he already planted. They warned him not to threaten the new occupants. Breaking law will be punished.

Table 13-6: Progress of Land Titles in Round 1 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay

No	Type of Land	Number of Eligible Households from Zone 2LR	Number of Households for whom Land Titles are currently being prepared by the GOL	Number of Households for which the GOL completed the Land Titles	Number of Households to whom the Land Titles were handed over
1	Housing land	55	55	55	55
2	Paddy fields	56	50	50	50
3	Combined cash crop and tree plantation	57	25	25	25

Table 13-7: Progress of Land Titles in Round 2 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay

No	Type of Land	Number of Eligible Households from Zone 2LR	Number of Households for whom Land Titles are currently being prepared by the GOL	Number of Households for which the GOL completed the Land Titles	Number of Households to whom the Land Titles were handed over
1	Paddy fields	6	6	6	6
2	Combined cash crop and tree plantation	32	32	32	32
3	Fire wood	55	55	55	55

14 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONE 2UR

The target of the livelihood development for Zone 2UR villages was extended in 2018 to include self-resettlers in Thathom District. Beside the 3 villages already included in 2017 (Pou,

Hatsamkhone and Piengta Villages), the livelihood activities also include the 125 Self-Resettlers who resettled in Thathom district, specifically in Thaviengxay Village, Phonhom and Vanghai Villages. See **Table 14-1** and **Table 14-2**.

Following the village level consultations explaining the outcome of the evaluation from the 2018 livelihood activities in Q1 2019, households expressed their interest to join the 2019 livelihood activities.

During January 2019, all livelihood activities in Zone 2UR were evaluated by the involved PAP. The evaluation included taking stock on the achievement in 2018 and identification of priority issues and solution to improve livelihood activities in 2019.

In preparation for the 2019 activities, the Personal Occupation Survey was completed for 602 people (341 households) from 6 target villages.

574 PAPs have committed to participate in the various activities after completing the personal occupation group consultation and field survey.

Home-sweet-home activities were added to support the food security for households in the target villages, targeting vulnerable self-resettled households who were compensated with amounts less than LAK 300 million.

The percentage of PAP in Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta who selected their occupation development activities is shown below:

Table 14-1: Self Resettlers in Pou, Hatsamkhone and Piengta Villages in Zone 2UR that have Selected their Occupation (Q1, 2019)

Name of villages	No. of Self-resettlers that have Selected Occupation	Percentage of Self-resettlers that have Selected Occupation
Pou	203	82 %
Hatsamkhone	173	87 %
Phiengta	100	90 %

The percentage of self-resettlers in Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Vanghai villages who selected occupation development activity is shown in **Table 14-2**.

Table 14-2: Self Resettlers in Thaviengxay Village, Phonhom and Vanghai Villages in Zone 2UR that have Selected their Occupation (Q1, 2019)

Name of villages	No. of Self-resettlers that have Selected Occupation	Percentage of Self-resettlers that have Selected Occupation
Thaviengxay	10	38 %
Phonhom	15	48 %
Vanghai	101	40 %

Table 14-2 indicates that the participation in livelihood activities of self resettlers in Zone 2 UR villages is about 40 %. The main reason is that some of the self resettlers especially those who wish to do animal husbandry or cultivate cash crops need large plots of land and they have not yet acquired agricultural land due to increasing land prices. Prior having their own agricultural lands, the NNP1PC encouraged and supported them to start home sweet home activities to ensure of food for own consumption.

The summary of the progress on Livelihood Activities can be found in *Error! Reference source not found.*

Table 14-3: Participation in the Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (March 2019)

Project Name	Number of PAPs participating in Livelihood Activity in 2019					
	Pou	Hatsamkhon	Phiengta	Thaviengxay	Phonhom	Vanghai
Total number of PAP involving for Livelihood Support	203	173	100	10	15	101
Project 1: Paddy rice farmers	25	2	9	0	4	3
Project 2: Cash crop farmers (Wet & Dry seasons)	15	7	9	1	0	28
Project 3: Integrated fruit tree gardener	16	2	1	1	0	4
Project 4: Rubber tree farmers	6	0	0	0	0	2
Project 5: Pig raising farmer	5	4	5	0	0	0
Project 6: Goat raising farmer	6	3	0	1	0	0
Project 7: Poultry raising farmer	8	6	4	0	1	12
Project 8: Cattle farming.	60	64	7	5	8	27
Project 9: Fish culture farmer	4	3	1	0	0	2
Project 10: Skill development	8	18	16	1	0	2

Project Name	Number of PAPs participating in Livelihood Activity in 2019					
	Pou	Hatsamkhon	Phiengta	Thaviengxay	Phonhom	Vanghai
Total number of PAP involving for Livelihood Support	203	173	100	10	15	101
Project 11: Service and shop owner	15	14	6	1	2	21
Project 12: Trader capacity building	5	3	1	0	0	0
Project 13: Fish farmers capacity building	16	12	10	0	0	0
Project 14: Food processor	5	7	1	0	0	0
Project 15: Weaving promotion	9	28	30	0	0	0

The progress of livelihood activities in Zone 2UR can be found in **Table 14-4**.

Table 14-4 Progress of the Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (March 2019)

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/Planned Progress %	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan %	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Paddy rice Farmers	Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha Income: LAK 7.7 million/year/household	12 /12	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the evaluation of 71 PAP in 6 villages who participated in the rice planting activity since 2018 Completed rice farmer group consultation with 43 PAPs in 6 villages. Completed paddy field survey for 43 persons in 6 villages. 40 of them have confirmed as first proposed and another 3 have changed to the cattle raising activity.
Project 2:	At least 0.16 hectare of cash crop has	11 / 12	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted group consultations with 13 PAP

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress %	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan %	General Status of Activity
Cash crop farmers (Wet & Dry seasons)	been cultivated, and they got income of LAK 7.7 million/per person/year.			<p>and 10 of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed cash crop occupation consultations with 61 PAP. 48 of them confirmed as first proposed and 3 persons changed to cattle raising, 10 persons were not available for 2019 occupation plan. Conducted cash crop field survey for 35 persons.
Project 3: Integrated fruit tree gardener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income: LAK 36 million./year/household after 5 years 	12 / 12	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed activity evaluation for 8 farmers Completed group consultations with 9 PAPs in 3 villages. 8 of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed and 1 PAP changed to cattle raising. Completed field survey for 8 persons. They prepared land for plantation.
Project 4: Rubber tree farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 target persons Improved at less 1.5 hectare per person after 7 years he/she get LAK 36 million/year 	9 / 15	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed group consultations with 6 PAPs in 2 villages. All of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed Completed field survey for 6 persons. They prepared land for rubber plantation.
Project 5: Home sweet home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home sweet home: 10 vulnerable households 	12 / 17	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the target person selection and field survey Distributed vegetable seeds and some materials to 5 vulnerable households in Pou, Phiengta and Vanghai villages.
Project 6: Pig raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupation developed: 90% Animal vaccination rate: 90% 	20 / 22	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed evaluation for all PAHs including group assessment of pig raising activity in 4 villages: Phiengta,

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress %	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan %	General Status of Activity
	- Income: 7.7 million. kip/year/household			<p>Hatsamkhone, Pou and Thaviengxay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed group consultations with 14 PAPs in 3 villages and all of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. Completed pig farm survey with 14 PAP in 4 villages, Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiangta and Thaviengxay. Monitored 10 PAPs doing pig raising in 2018 at 3 villages, 5 PAPs have got 30 head of piglets, 4 of them have sold 6 pigs
Project 7: goat raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profession developed: 90% Animal vaccination rate: 100% 	22 /26	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the evaluation for all 49 PAPs who participated in the activity including group assessment. Completed group consultations with 10 PAPs in 3 villages (Hatsamkhone, Pou and Thaviengxay), and all of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. Conducted goat farm survey with 4 PAPs for farm development Completed goat farm survey with 10 PAPs in 3 villages, Pou, Hatsamkhone and Thaviengxay and 10 of PAP prepared area 4 ha for pasture development. Monitored 11 PAPs doing goat raising who started activity in 2018 at 3 villages, 4 of them have sold 4 goats
Project 8: poultry	- Occupation developed: 90%	20 /26	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed evaluation of 25 PAP including group assessment of poultry raising

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress %	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan %	General Status of Activity
raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal vaccination rate: 90% - Income: LAK 7.7 million/year/house hold 			activity in 4 villages: Phiangta, Hatsamkhone, Pou and Thaviengxay. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed group consultation with 29 PAP in 5 villages, and all of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. • Conducted poultry farm survey with 10 PAPs for farm development • Completed poultry farm survey with 29 PAP for farm development • Monitored 13 PAPs at 4 villages, 12 of them reported that activity ran well and some chicken.
Project 9: Cattle farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of cattle farmers initiative develop as cattle farm with at least 3 improved pasture area to produce sufficiently animal feed and 70% of eligible animal in the farm have been regularly vaccinated 	25 / 28	25 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed activity evaluation for all PAHs including the group assessment in 6 villages • Completed group consultation with 171 PAPs in 6 villages and all of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. • Conducted cattle farm survey with 6 PAPs in Hatsamkhone and Phiangta villages for farm development • Conducted cattle farm survey with 35 PAPs at 4 villages, Hatsamkhone, Phiangta, Pou and Vanghai, 72 ha are prepared for planted grass seeds. • Distributed forage seeds and materials to 122 PAPs at Pou, Phiangta and Hatsamkhone villages

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress %	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan %	General Status of Activity
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored 8 PAPs who raise cattle in 4 villages. 3 PAP have sold 6 cows.
Project 10: fish culture farmer	100% of occupation selected person are developing their profession with average income of 11 million/year and 4 of them become model farmers	19 / 24	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed evaluation of all PAPs including the production group assessment of Integrated fish farming system activity in 3 villages: Phiangta, Hatsamkhone and Pou. Completed consultation with 9 PAPs in 3 villages and all of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. Conducted field survey with 4 PAPs in Pou village for fish farm development" Completed fish farm survey with 9 PAPs at Hatsamkhone, Pou and Vanghai for fish farm development" Monitored 7 PAPs in 3 villages who raise fish since 2018. 6 of them have sold 74 kg of fish.
Project 11: Skill development	50% of occupation selected person are initiatively developing their profession	5 / 15	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the skill development consultation with 42 PAPs in 5 villages and 38 of them confirmed to develop their occupation following first proposed. Prepared the training for business planning and technical training
Project 12: Servicer and shops owner capacity building	90% of occupation selected person are developing their profession and they can better manage their business.	5 / 25	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed consultation of 61 PAPs on the service and shop owner occupation in 6 villages. 59 PAPs confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed and 2 PAPs have changed occupation

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress %	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan %	General Status of Activity
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared materials for business planning and technical training
Project 13: Trader capacity building	90% of occupation selected person are developing their occupation and they can better manage their business.	3 / 30	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the trader consultation with 10 PAPs in 4 villages (Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Thaviengxay, Pou) and all of them confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. Prepared the business planning and technical training.
Project 14: Capacity building for fishers	90% of occupation selected person are developing their profession and they can better manage their business	3 / 15	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the consultations with fishers including 38 PAPs in 4 villages of which 33 PAPs confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. Five PAPs changed occupation Prepared the materials for business planning and technical training
Project 15: Food processer	90% of occupation selected person are developing their profession and they can better manage their business with average income of 7.7 million Kip/year	7 / 19	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the consultation with 15 PAPs in 4 villages on food processing. 14 PAPs confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed. One PAP changed occupation Prepared the materials for business planning and technical training
Project 16: Weaving Promotion	90% of occupation selected person are developing their profession and they can better manage their business with average income of LAK 3 million/year	19 / 27	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the evaluation for all PAPs and group assessment on weaving activity in 3 villages: Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta Completed the weaving group consultation with 70 PAPs in 5 villages and 63 confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed.

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress %	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan %	General Status of Activity
				<p>Seven PAP changed occupation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared the business planning and technical training • Followed up 45 members of weaving group at Hatsamkhone, Pou and Phiengta villages. 153 pieces of weaving products were produced with a value of LAK 14,651,000.

Time involvement of husband and wife in a specific livelihood activity varies between the households partaking in the activity. The numbers presented are a generalization of the average practice by the group of households.

Table 14-5: Share of time involvement of Men and Women for Various Stages of Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (2019)

No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involve in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ¹² of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹³ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for harvesting / finishing activities of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for sale of produce of LRA in %	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Cattle raising activity	105	Husband	20	80	60	40	50	50	70	30	70	30
2	Pig raising activity	41	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	50	50	30	70
3	Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production.	25	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	30	70	30	70
4	Fish raising in pond	16	Husband	40	60	70	30	50	50	50	50	40	60
5	Integrated farming systems; fish and pig raising and vegetable production	10	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
6	Weaving	54	Wife	0	100	80	20	0	100	0	100	0	100

¹² Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc.

¹³ Weeding, watering, feeding, weaving, processing etc.

No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involve in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ¹² of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹³ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for harvesting / finishing activities of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for sale of produce of LRA in %	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
7	Vegetable cultivation in greenhouse, cat fish and frog raising	22	Wife	50	50	50	50	40	60	30	70	20	80
8	Integrated fish raising in paddy rice field	0	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
9	Integrated goat raising with cash crops	49	Husband	70	30	60	40	60	40	80	20	70	30
10	Integrated fruit tree and banana plantation	9	Husband	70	30	60	40	50	50	60	40	10	90
11	Trial with cultivation of job tear	2	Husband	40	60	60	40	40	60	40	60	0	100
12	Dry season crop promotion	51	Wife	20	80	50	50	20	80	50	50	50	50
13	Micro-finance	337	Wife	50	50								
14	Off-farm	16	Wife	25	75	50	50	40	60	20	80	10	90

15 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING

15.1 Socio Economic Monitoring

The monitoring programme has two main components:

- i. Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring Programme (OSEM) which consists of a series of small-scale surveys and monitoring activities designed to identify emerging socio-economic issues and track household well-being in the short-term.
- ii. Biennial Socio-Economic Survey – is a detailed and large-scale household survey (1430 households) undertaken every two years by external contractors to evaluate household incomes and well-being in accordance with CA requirements. The second survey was undertaken in the beginning of 2017.

15.2 OSEM

Analysis of OSEM 4 data show that:

- Median consumption and expenditure in Phouhomxay are stable between OSEM round 2 to 4 (514,00 LAK versus 508,000 LAK)
- Average frequency of fish consumption (days per week) reduced, but the average frequency of meat consumption (days per week) increased between OSEM round 2 to 4 (4.9 ± 0.3 days per week versus 5.3 ± 0.2 days per week for meat).
- The percent of households with savings in Phouhomxay Village increased between OSEM round 2 to 4 (40 % versus 78 %).
- The average amount of household savings in Phouhomxay Village increased between OSEM round 2 to 4 (28,160,000 LAK versus 40,200,000 LAK).
- The percent of households with debt in Phouhomxay Village decrease between OSEM round 2 to 4 from 36% to 13% of the households.
- The average amount of the debt a household who has a debt has in Phouhomxay increased slightly in Kip value between OSEM round 2 to 4.

Data collection of OSEM Round 5 was completed in December 2018 data analysis of initial outcome are ongoing. The next OSEM survey (OSEM-6) is scheduled to take place during Q3-2019.

15.3 Biennial Socio-Economic Survey Round 3 (BSES-3)

- The NNP1 social monitoring team have trained both GOL district counterpart and LSR Enumerator in the implementation and understanding of the survey tool.
- A total of 1979 out of 1880 households have participated in the interview. Quality control and data accepted is going. Initial outcome of the survey is schedule to be presented to NNP1 management and ADB mission in June.

83 out of 1880 households were unable to be interviewed during the scheduled time:

- Refused: 15 HH
- Moved out: 24 HH
- Not available/Not home: 24 households, mainly due to harvesting season, team has revisited those households until 10 April 2019.
- Other: 20 households, some of the self resettler households have moved without authorisation both from villages and district.

Table 15-1: Progress of Data Collection for BSES 3

No	Zone	Number of Villages	Target Number of Households	Total Number of Households Interviewed To-date	Completion To-date (%)
1	Zone 1	6	188	188	100
2	Zone 2UR	3	406	385	95
3	Zone 2 LR Reference Zone	3	188	188	99
4	Phouhomxay	1	82	79	96
5	Self-Resettlement	21	466	415	89
6	Zone 4	7	188	188	100
7	Zone 4 Reference Zone	6	188	188	100
8	Zone 5	3	174	165	94
	Number of households expected to be unavailable for interview		(56)	(83)	
	Total Target	50	1,824	1,797	98