

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Social Monitoring Report

Fourth Quarter of 2017

October to December 2017

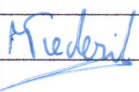

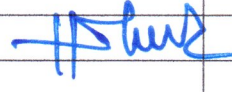
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Scope: This document reports on the on-going works, implementation of the Project's plans to achieve its standards and targets, as disclosed in the Project's environmental and social safeguards documents.

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
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

Abbreviation	Full Name
PRLRC	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
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
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
SDP	Social Development Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
SPS 2009	Social Policy Statement 2009 (ADB)
ToR	Terms of Reference
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 01 October to 31 December 2017 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 Xaysomboun 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. Impounding of the reservoir is scheduled for May 2018 and electricity will be generated from the planned Commercial Operation Date (COD) in February 2019, over a concession period of 27 years.

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, 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, Piengta, located alongside the Nam Ngiep River, will be directly affected. All of these villages belong to Thathom District, Xaysomboun Province.

Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak will be completely inundated. All of these villages are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages will be resettled and compensated for the loss of housing, residential land, productive lands, and other assets, and will have their livelihoods restored.

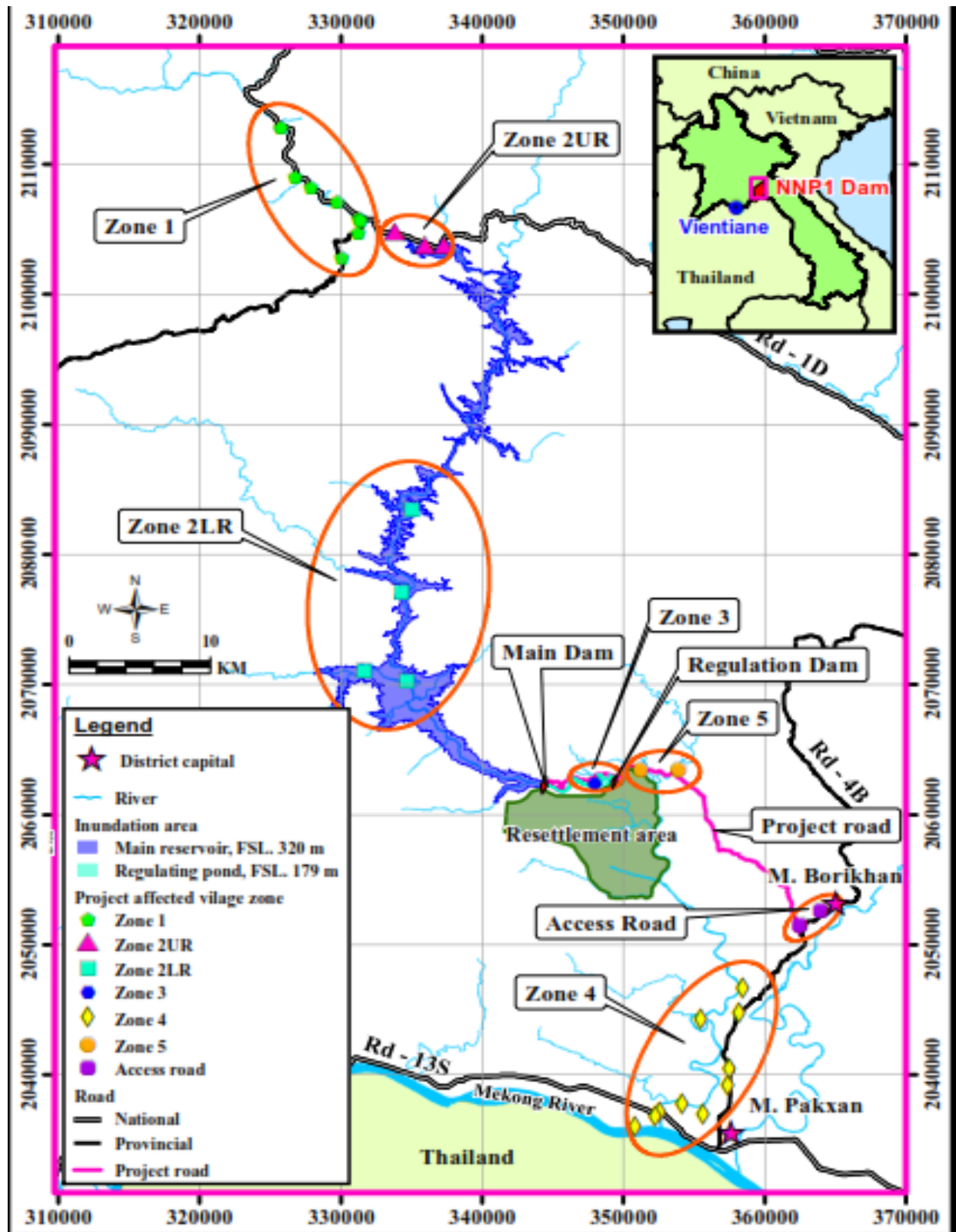
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components are being built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

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 municipality 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

Asset Registration and Compensation of Hatsaykham, Zone 3 The final choice survey for Hatsaykham in Zone 3 was completed in March 2016 with 20 households opting for resettlement at Phouhomxay Village (previously known as Houay Soup Resettlement Area or HSRA) and the remaining 18 households opting for self-resettlement and cash compensation. The 20 households have resettled to Phouhomxay Village in November 2016. All of the Self-Resettlement households resettled to their new dwellings and have fully cleared the village prior to impounding of the regulating reservoir, which commenced on 15 May 2017 and was completed 10 days later. Compensation of Hatsaykham based on Compensation Policy Number 1003, issued by the PRLRC, was completed in 2016. Subsequently, several addendums to the compensation policy have been issued, which entitle Hatsaykham PAP to additional compensation payments. All of these additional payments have been made except for 1 household who refuse to accept the compensation they are eligible for under Compensation Policy Number 008. This household has filed a grievance, which are currently being processed. This grievance is expected to be settled in Q1-2018.

Asset Compensation for Zone 5 Cash compensation of assets and land in Phouhomxay owned by households in the host village Hat Gniun and Somseun was completed for 94 out of 94 households, 100% of households impacted have received their compensation. However, several households continue to refuse to accept the ruling of the Grievance Committee which determined that some claimed land plots are not eligible for compensation and continue to encroach into the resettlement area. These households have not taken their case to the next step of the grievance mechanisms, the district court. The special task force for Phouhomxay Village will continue to raise awareness amongst encroachers of the government policies.

Asset Registration and Compensation in Zone 2LR The final choice survey has been going on in Zone 2LR since 08 August 2016. Individual household consultations have been conducted with 457 households out of the 479 households in Zone 2LR.

With the concerted efforts of NNP1PC and GOL including high level officials from central level, during Q4 2017, 8 out of 15 households who previously refused to participate in asset registration, changed their stance and agreed to register their assets. 7 households still do not want to participate in asset registration. The special task force for Zone 2LR will continue to raise awareness amongst these 7 households of the government policies and persuade them to work together with the project.

Grave compensation for Zone 2LR has been completed, except for 6 households from Namyuak who refuse compensation, as part of their general refusal to participate in asset registration (one out of the 7 households refusing participation with the Company has no graves impacted). Compensation payments were made to all the other eligible households and updated bank books were returned to each household.

Preparation of self-resettlement plans is a prerequisite to receiving compensation for land and assets. In Zone 2LR, 413 out of 416 households who have expressed intention to self-resettle have completed their self-resettlement plans (SRP) and the plans have been submitted to PRLRC and all plans have been approved by the PRLRC. NNP1PC continues to work closely with self-resettler households to support the preparation of their SRP. Also, the PRLRC has established a special taskforce for the resettlement preparation and compensation of Zone 2LR PAPs. The special taskforce has senior members from relevant district departments, DCC, RMU and NNP1PC staff based in Namyuak village, Zone 2LR. At the end of December, 334 Self-Resettlers have completed their self-resettlement.

Asset Registration and Compensation in Zone 2UR The final choice survey in Zone 2UR started on 22 September 2016 and is completed. Individual household consultations have been conducted with all 222 affected households. Compensation payments have been made to 220 households. The remaining two are dealt with under the District grievance procedures.

230 kV Transmission Line Consultations have continued with the remaining 12 households, and 3 of these households have accepted the compensation which is based on policy decree No. 094, dated 4 Feb 2016. The compensation payments for 9 households who refuse to accept the compensation was made during September 2017 into an escrow bank account. These 9 households have been fully informed of this escrow

process. Therefore, as of 30 September 2017 compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line is completed for all 462 households.

Development of Phouhomxay Village for Resettlement The construction works for the second phase of development of Phouhomxay Village started in December 2016. Good progress has been made in Q4 2017. Construction of both public and private infrastructure in the Phouhomxay Village are ongoing, and picking up speed with the rainy season ending.

2 STATUS SUMMARY OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND CHOICE SURVEY

2.1 Summary of Asset Registration and Choice Survey

During Q4 2017, asset registration was completed in all zones except for:

- i. 7 households in Namyouak (Zone 2LR) who refuse to have their assets registered.
- ii. 15 households in Namyouak (Zone 2LR) who have recently decided to participate in the assets registration. These 15 households include the 7 Households who decided to join the asset registration at the end of Q3 - 2017 and the 8 households who decided to join during Q4 - 2017. Their assets are currently being registered.

The status as of 31 December 2017 is summarized in **Table 2-1**.

All land acquisition for the Access Roads was completed in 2014 and is therefore not listed.

Table 2-1: Summary of Progress of Assets Registration and Compensation

ACTIVITIES	Zone 2UR	Zone 2LR	Zone 3	Additional for Self-Resettlers from HSK	Zone 5 including Somseun	230 kV Transmission Line
Total Households	222	479¹	39	17	94	462
Field Asset Registration	222	472	39	16	94	462
Asset Registration Confirmed	222	464	39	16	94	453
Household Consultation on Final Choice Survey Conducted	222	457	38 ²	0	94	0
Compensation Completed	220	434	39	16	94	462

The status as of 31 December 2017 of the registration and compensation of graves is summarized in **Table 2-2**.

¹ Two households who have already registered their assets requested the RMU Xaysomboun to officially handover their assets to another household, who will receive the compensation for these assets. The RMU accepted this request. One household did so because of their old age and handed their assets over to their son. The second household is not living in the area (they are working and residing in Luang Prabang) and decided to handover their assets to a relative still living in Zone 2LR for ease of processing the compensation documents. Both households will internally divide the compensation after compensation payments have been made. As a consequence, the number of households to compensate has been reduced from 481 to 479. From July 2017 onwards, all reporting will be updated using this new target number.

²One household in Hatsaykham is not eligible to be resettled despite the fact that they were former of Hatsaykham residents because they moved out from the village earlier and moved in again after the cut-off date.

Table 2-2: Status of Grave Registration and Compensation

Description	Zone 2UR	Zone 2LR	Zone 3	Total
Number of Registered Households	78	196	2	276
Number of Registered Graves	454	416	2	872
Households with registered graves and confirmed eligibility for compensation	73	192	2	267
Households for which grave compensation/response have been completed	73	186	2	261
Households refusing to accept compensation (Namyouak Village) One out of the 7 Households refusing participation with the Company has no graves impacted		6		6

2.2 Summary of Choice Surveys

In collaboration with the respective Resettlement Management Units (RMUs) and district authorities, NNP1PC has conducted final choice surveys in the relevant project zones. The final choice surveys for Zone 5 and the households from Somseun who had land in the Phouhomxay Village was undertaken in Q4 2015. The final choice survey for Hatsaykham (Zone 3) was completed in March 2016.

In the second quarter of 2016, NNP1PC started and completed indicative choice surveys in Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR except for 44 households in Namyouak, who refused to join asset registration. In the third quarter of 2016, NNP1PC commenced the final choice survey in Zone 2LR and Zone 2UR and NNP1PC has continued to implement the final choice surveys in Q4 2017. As of 31 December 2017, 457 households in Zone 2LR and 222 households in Zone 2UR have participated in the final choice survey.

Table 2-3 displays the status of choice surveys with respect to the choice between resettlement at Phouhomxay Village and Self-Resettlement. This choice is only relevant for Zone 3 and Zone 2LR.

Table 2-3: Status of the Final Choice Surveys: Resettlement at Phouhomxay or Self-Resettlement

Description	Zone 2LR Households (Final Choice)		Zone 3 Households (Final Choice)
	This quarter (Q4-2017)	Cumulative total number	Cumulative total number
Phouhomxay Resettlers	1	51	20
Self-Resettlers	2	406	18
Still undecided		0	0
Not yet surveyed		22	0
Total		479	38

Table 2-4 presents the status of the final choice surveys with respect to the choice between land for land and cash for land. This choice is only relevant for Zone 2UR and Zone 5. All eligible households have been surveyed and all have chosen cash compensation instead of replacement land.

Table 2-4: Status of Choice Surveys: Land for Land or Cash for Land

Description	Zone 2UR Households (Final Choice) Cumulative total number	Zone 5 including Somseun Households (Final Choice) ³
Land for land	0	0
Cash for land	222	94
Undecided	0	0
Not surveyed	0	0
Total	222	94

3 PROGRESS OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION FOR EACH ZONE

3.1 Target Zones for Asset Registration and Compensation

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

3.2 Zone 3 Asset Registration and Compensation

A total of 38 households in Zone 3 (Hatsaykham) require resettlement. Twenty households decided to resettle at Phouhomxay Village while 18 decided to self-resettle. Note that in addition to the original 20 households, 4 out of a total of 8 split households also decided to resettle at Phouhomxay Village as separate households. The split households are considered as new households at Phouhomxay Village and they will receive the same entitlement package as the other original households who resettle at Phouhomxay Village.

Resettlement of 24 households from Hatsaykham to Phouhomxay Village was completed in November 2016.

Compensation of Hatsaykham based on the Compensation Policy number 1003, issued by the PRLRC was completed in 2016. Subsequently, several addendums to the compensation policy have been issued, which entitles Hatsaykham PAP to additional compensation payments. Most of these additional payments have been made and the remaining are being processed.

Compensation for two graves in Ban Hatsaykham is completed and has been reported in detail in the 2016 Quarterly Progress Reports. These details will no longer be reported.

³ Final choice survey was completed in 2016

3.2.1 Addendum No 792 dated 20 July 2016 for Zone 3

Addendum No 792 to the Compensation Policy issued by PRLRC, disregards upper limits to land holdings based on quota per labour force in the household. NNP1PC has made an inventory of eligible households and started the compensation process for these households. NNP1PC has started asset confirmation with affected households in Zone 3 for the land assets in excess of the land quota per total labour force available in the household. A total of 35 households are eligible for compensation and all have been compensated.

Table 3-1: Summary Table of Asset Compensation in Zones 3 in Accordance to Addendum No 792

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 792	Q4 2017	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 3
Total Eligible Households	35		-
Asset Registration Confirmed	0	35	Completed February 2015
Compensation Agreement Signed	2	35	15 September 2016
Compensation payment	2	35	30 September 2016
Handing over bank book and Compensation Completed	2	35	30 September 2016
Outstanding Compensation Grievances		0	31 December 2017

3.2.2 Addendum No 008: Additional Compensation of Land for Self-Resettlers

Addendum No 008, dated 04 January 2017, to the Compensation Policy issued by PRLRC, requires compensation of land belonging to the 18 Self-Resettlement households from Hatsaykham, even though the land is unaffected by the project and still accessible. NNP1PC has started the additional asset registration and compensation process for these 18 households.

The PAP claimed a total of 137 assets during registration (127 land plots and 10 secondary structures such as field huts) belonging to 17 households. One out of the 18 self-resettling households have no additional land to claim. Asset verification by the Bolikhan District Authorities was conducted and compensation payments started.

Table 3-2: Summary Table of Asset Compensation in Zones 3 in Accordance to Addendum No. 008

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 008	Q4 2017	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 3
Total Eligible Households	18		-
Total Eligible Households with additional assets		17	
Field measurements of assets for registration	1	17	
Asset Registration Confirmed	1	17	30 April 2017

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 008	Q4 2017	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 3
Compensation Agreement Signed	1	17	31 May 2017
Compensation payment	1	17	31 May 2017
Handing over bank book and Compensation Completed	1	17	31 December 2017
Outstanding Compensation Grievances		1	31 March 2018

3.3 Zone 5 Asset Registration and Compensation

Compensation of Hat Gniun and Somseun PAP based on the Compensation policy number 1003 issued by the PRLRC, was completed in 2016, except for 2 pending cases which were completed during this Quarter. The PRLRC has subsequently issued several addendums to the compensation policy, which entitles Zone 5 PAPs to additional compensation payments. All of these payments have been executed and cash compensation payments for Zone 5 is completed.

No compensation for graves is required in Zone 5.

Table 3-3: Progress of Asset Registration and Compensation Zone 5 (Host villages)

Zone 5 Activities	Q4 2017	Cumulative Households	Target Completion Date
Total Households	0	94	
Asset Registration Confirmed	0	94	Completed in February 2015
Choice Survey Confirmed	0	94	Completed in November 2015
Compensation Completed	0	94	Completed by 30 September 2017
Pending Compensation	0	0	Completed by 30 September 2017

3.3.1 Addendum No 792 Dated 20 July 2016 for Zone 5

Addendum No. 792 to the Compensation Policy issued by PRLRC, disregards upper limits to land holdings based on quota per labour force in the household. NNP1PC has made an inventory of eligible households in Zone 5 and as presented in **Table 3-4** the compensation has been completed for all 42 eligible households.

Table 3-4: Progress of Asset Compensation in Zone 5 in Accordance to Addendum No 792

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 792	Q4 2017	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 5
Total Eligible Households		42	-
Asset Registration Confirmed	0	42	Completed February 2015
Compensation Agreement Signed	0	42	15 September 2016
Compensation Payment	0	42	30 September 2016
Handing over Bank Book and Compensation Completed	0	42	30 September 2016
Outstanding Compensation Grievances		0	28 February 2017

3.4 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation

The progress and status of asset registration and choice surveys is presented in **Table 3-5**.

A total of 479 households in Zone 2LR require compensation prior to resettlement and by the end of December 2017 the field registration of assets has been completed for 472 households (99% of the households).

Asset registration confirmation is ongoing for 15 households in Namyouak in Zone 2LR. These households have changed their minds and have participated in the field registration of assets. The remaining 7 households in Namyouak still refuse to join asset registration. These 7 households in Namyouak are not satisfied with the compensation policy and some of the unit rates declared by the PRLRC. Despite concerted efforts from NNP1PC with support from the RMU of Xaysomboun and Hom districts including several village consultation meetings with the aim to reach a joint agreement with the dissatisfied households, these households have continued to refuse to cooperate.

The final choice survey is currently ongoing. Individual consultations with 457 households have been completed.

Compensation for land, crops, and structures started in the 4th Quarter of 2016 and is scheduled to be completed in Q1 2018. If by this time the 7 households still refuse to cooperate, then GOL will follow the steps outlined in the REDP U2LR,⁴ para 244 and Figure 16-17 which is as follows:

For those who continue to refuse to participate in the asset registration process, the Government will follow the flowchart as per Figure 16. Satellite imagery will be used to estimate the unclaimed agricultural area within the boundaries of Namyouak and allocate this among the refusing PAPs pro ratio to the number of households. These figures will be used for compensation purposes. If the DP refuses the compensation value based on this, then they may opt to have their assets registered. If during the final choice survey, a household refuses to make a choice on their resettlement, the Government will apply the measures outlined in Figure 17 and inform them that they will be resettled to the Phouhomxay Village and receive the standard resettlement package there (including cash compensation for assets not compensated in kind).

⁴ The REDP U2LR is available on the companies and ADB's website.

Table 3-5: Asset Registration and Compensation Zone 2LR

Zone 2LR Activities	Q4 2017 (Total Households)	Cumulative (Total Households)	Target Completion Date
Total Households		479	
Field Inventory of Land Assets	8	472	30 November 2017
Field Inventory of Structures	8	472	30 November 2017
Asset Register Confirmation	0	457	30 November 2017
Indicative Choice Survey	0	449	31 August 2016
Final Choice Survey	0	457	31 March 2018

Compensation for land, crops and structures has been paid to a total of 55 households in Zone 2LR during Q4 2017, bringing the total to 434 households. **Table 3-6** sets out the proposed timeline for evaluating self-resettlement plans, making compensation agreements with each household, and finalizing compensation.

Table 3-6: Progress for Compensation in Zone 2LR

Zone 2LR Current Status of Choice Survey	Q4 2017 Households	Cumulative	Start Date	Target Completion Date
Total households		479		
Final choice survey	0	457	15 August 2016	28 February 2018
Self-Resettlement Plan Accepted	107	416	01 August 2016	28 February 2018
Compensation Agreement signed	28	457	01 August 2016	28 February 2018
Households with Valid Bank Accounts (some having been opened ahead as they were needed to be used for grave compensation)	0	457 ⁵	19 April 2016	31 March 2018
Payment completed (and bank book handed over)	55	434	20 October 2016	31 March 2018

Table 3-7 indicates the progress and status of grave compensation for Zone 2LR. A total of 416 graves owned by 196 households have been registered. Out of the total registered households and graves, 192 households with 398 graves are eligible for compensation. During Q4 2017, no new payments were made. There are now 6 households continuing to refuse to receive their compensation. 4 Households are not eligible for compensation, because their grave site(s) are above full supply level and as such not affected by the inundation.

⁵ Opening bank accounts for the remaining households will be done after the final choice survey

Table 3-7: Progress of Grave Registration and Compensation/Action 2LR

Zone 2LR	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Target Date for Completion
Activities	196 households (416 graves) of which 192 households (398 graves) are eligible		
Field Inventory of Graves	0	196	Completed in January 2016
Eligible for compensation	0	192	Completed in March 2016
Grave Compensation Agreement	0	186	Completed by 15 May 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	0	186	Completed by 31 May 2016
Cash Transfer	0	186	Complete by 31 March 2018
Compensation payment completed and bank book returned to PAPs	0	186	Complete by 31 March 2018
Refusing compensation (Namyouak Village)	0	6	Complete by 31 March 2018

3.5 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation

A total of 8 households will require relocation in Zone 2UR, and all 8 households will relocate within their village.

In Zone 2UR there are 222 households that require compensation due to impacts on land and other assets including 8 households whose dwellings are affected. Of these 222 households, 194 currently reside in one of the 3 communities in Zone 2UR, while 28 households reside in other villages.

Confirmation on the registered asset and final choice survey of each household is completed. For the final choice survey, PAPs are offered to opt between (i) land for land replacement (where the NNP1PC will purchase land on the commercial market using willing to buyer and willing seller principle), or (ii) cash compensation.

With respect to the 8 households who need to relocate, 5 have decided to request NNP1PC to construct their replacement house and the other 3 households have requested cash compensation, because they have already built or started to build their new house by themselves.

The results of the final choice survey (land for land or cash compensation) for the 222 Project Affected Households is that all 222 households request cash compensation.

Progress of final choice survey, signing of compensation agreements, and finalizing compensation and timelines are summarized **Table 3-8**.

Table 3-8: Progress of Compensation in Zone 2UR

	Q4 2017 Households	Cumulative Households	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Households	(Total households: 222)		
Number of household affected based on detail analysis of information obtained from the updated pegging	0	222	Completed on 30 June 2016
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	222	Completed on 30 December 2015
Field Inventory Structures	0	222	Completed on 30 December 2015
Asset Register Confirmation	0	222	Completed on 31 May 2016
Final choice survey	0	222	31 December 2016
Signing Compensation agreement	2	222	31 December 2016
Cash Compensation Agreement	0	220	28 February 2018
Compensation Payment (handover of bankbook)	0	220	28 February 2018
Outstanding		2	28 February 2018

Table 3-9: Progress of Grave Registration and Compensation Zone 2UR

Activities	Q4 2017 (Households)	Cumulative (HHs)	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Graves	467 (73 eligible Households)		
Field Inventory of Graves	0	73	Completed January 2016
Confirmation of Grave Register with Eligibility for Compensation.	0	73	Completed 30 April 2016
Compensation agreement	0	73	Completed 15 May 2016
Households with valid bank accounts	0	73	Completed 31 May 2016
Compensation Payment	0	73	31 March 2017
Outstanding	0	0	

In addition to the households receiving compensation for impacted assets, there are 14 households who will be provided the minimum allowable payment (LAK 650,000) for their involvement in the asset registration process, even though they have no assets impacted.

At 6 locations, Agricultural Access Roads will be upgraded or constructed to restore access to agricultural land. The land required for the construction activities has been registered and will be compensated.

Table 3-10: Progress of Asset Registration and Compensation for Assets Affected by the Construction of Agricultural Roads Restoring Access to Agricultural Land.

Activity	Q4 2017 (Households)	Cumulative (HHs)	Target Date for Completion
Total Landholders for Land Compensation for the Agricultural Access Roads	73		30 September 2017
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	73	31 October 2017
Field Inventory of Structures	0	12	31 October 2017
Asset Register Confirmation	73	57	31 October 2017
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	4	57	31 October 2017
Compensation Agreement	57	57	30 November 2017
Payment Completed (Handover of Bank Book)	57	57	31 December 2017
Outstanding Signing of Compensation Agreements		16	31 March 2018

3.6 230 kV Transmission Line

The construction of the 230 kV Transmission Line along a land corridor necessitates acquisition of small portions of land from individual land-owners, compensation for temporary loss of income during construction, and compensation for restrictions on land use in the transmission line corridor.

The progress and status of asset registration and compensation payment is shown in **Table 3-11**.

A total of 462 landowners require compensation for the acquisition of land and/or for permanent restrictions on land use in the transmission line corridor. This does not include 17 landowners from Hatsaykham and Hat Gniun who were compensated separately (see Zone 3 and Zone 5 compensation).

As of 30 September 2017 compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line was completed for all 462 households. The compensation payments for 9 households who refuse to accept the compensation was made during September 2017 into an escrow bank account. These 9 households have been fully informed of this escrow process.

One commercial plantation company that holds a concession agreement for a timber plantation is affected by the construction of the transmission line. A compensation agreement has been reached.

No compensation for graves and cultural resource is required.

Table 3-11: Progress of Asset Registration and Compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line

Total Landholders for Land Compensation	Q4 2017 (Households)	Progress To-date (Households)	Target Date for Completion
	462		
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	462	Completed
Field inventory of Structures	0	462	Completed
Asset Register Confirmation	0	452	30 October 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	0	452	30 October 2016
Compensation Agreement	0	453	31 January 2017
Payment Completed (and Bank Book Hand-over)	0	462	31 January 2017
Outstanding compensation		0	30 September 2017

3.7 Zone 4 Asset Registration and Compensation

In Zone 4, Downstream, impacts are now foreseen on the lower section of riverbank gardens during the dry season, when the water release during operation will result in an increased water level in the Nam Ngiep River, resulting in unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts. The preliminary assessment of impacts identifies that 103 Households will be impacted on a total of 128 river bank garden plots (some households have multiple river bank garden plots). A subplan to the REDP, detailing the mitigation measures, will be prepared and submitted for approval by ADB and disclosed on the NNP1PC and ADB websites. All compensation for the impacts on the riverbank gardens will be paid before any project related impacts on the gardens occur.

4 RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The development of resettlement infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village is divided into two phases. Phase 1 includes public and private infrastructure for 24 households including one household which recently decided to resettle in Phouhomxay Village. Phase 2 includes both public and private infrastructure for the households of 2LR who 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).

4.1 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.

4.2 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).

Good progress has been made during this reporting period, consisting of Phase 2 construction works in the Phouhomxay. The following activities are currently ongoing during this reporting period:

1. Construction of the irrigation system water intake from the regulating pond
2. House construction
3. Construction of both the Primary and Secondary school buildings
4. Construction of Market and Bus Stop
5. Construction of Electricity Transmission & Distribution Lines
6. Construction of Water Supply – Household Connection Main Pipelines

The progress and status of the Phase 2 infrastructure activities in Phouhomxay, are summarized in **Table 4-1** below.

Figure 4-1: Arial Overview of the Phouhomxay Village (December 2017)



Table 4-1: Summarized Progress of Construction of Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 2: Zone 2LR

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Work Volume
Activities currently planned and being implemented based on up to 90 households resettling to Phouhomxay Village				
1	Construction of 7 houses for Zone 2LR re-settlers (3 small, 5 medium and 1 large)	30 June 2016	Completed	100
2	Construction of up to 83 Houses for Zone 2LR Re-settlers. Currently contracts are issued for 52 houses	30 March 2018	Construction for 52 houses is split into 5 stages: Stage 1 is 34 houses Stage 2 is 4 houses Stage 3 is 5 houses Stage 4 is 7 houses Stage 5 is 2 houses	Stage 1: 100 Stage 2: 100 Stage 3: 100 Stage 4: 75 Stage 5: 03
3	Construction of Water Supply Main Pipeline. Construction will be implemented after the Internal road has been constructed	30 September 2017	Completed	100
4	Construction of the Water Supply Intake and Storage Tank	30 November 2017	Completed	100
5	Construction of Water Supply Pipeline to Household Connections	30 November 2017	Completed	100
6	Construction of Water Supply – Household Connection Pipelines	30 December 2017	The installation of the distribution line is on-going.	90
7	Construction of Village Hall and Office	04 September 2017	Completed	100
8	Construction of Primary and Secondary Schools	16 November 2017	Completed	100
9	Construction of Market and Bus Stop	30 December 2017	Completed	100
10	Construction of Electricity Transmission & Distribution Lines	25 October 2017	Completed	100
11	Construction of the Irrigation System Dam	30 August 2017	Completed	100
12	Construction of the Irrigation System Main Distribution Canal	28 February 2018	On-going construction of the concrete slab and brick walls	85

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Work Volume
13	Construction of Tractor Road to the Grazing Land (Total 3 km)	30 October 2017	Completed	100
14	Construction of Internal Village Road Network for 90 House Plots.	30 October 2017	Completed	100
15	Construction of Household Fish Pond at the Paddy Field. 24 ponds for Hatsaykham Re-settlers and up to 90 Ponds for 2LR Re-settlers	30 December 2017	Completed	100
16	Construction of Tractor Road to the Fruit Tree and Commercial Crop Land (total 4.05 km)	31 September 2017	Completed	100

TBD* To Be Determined, since the requirement of the activity is based on the number of households moving to the Phouhomxay Village.

Figure 4-2: Infrastructure Development at Phouhomxay Village Phase 2 – Time Schedule and Progress

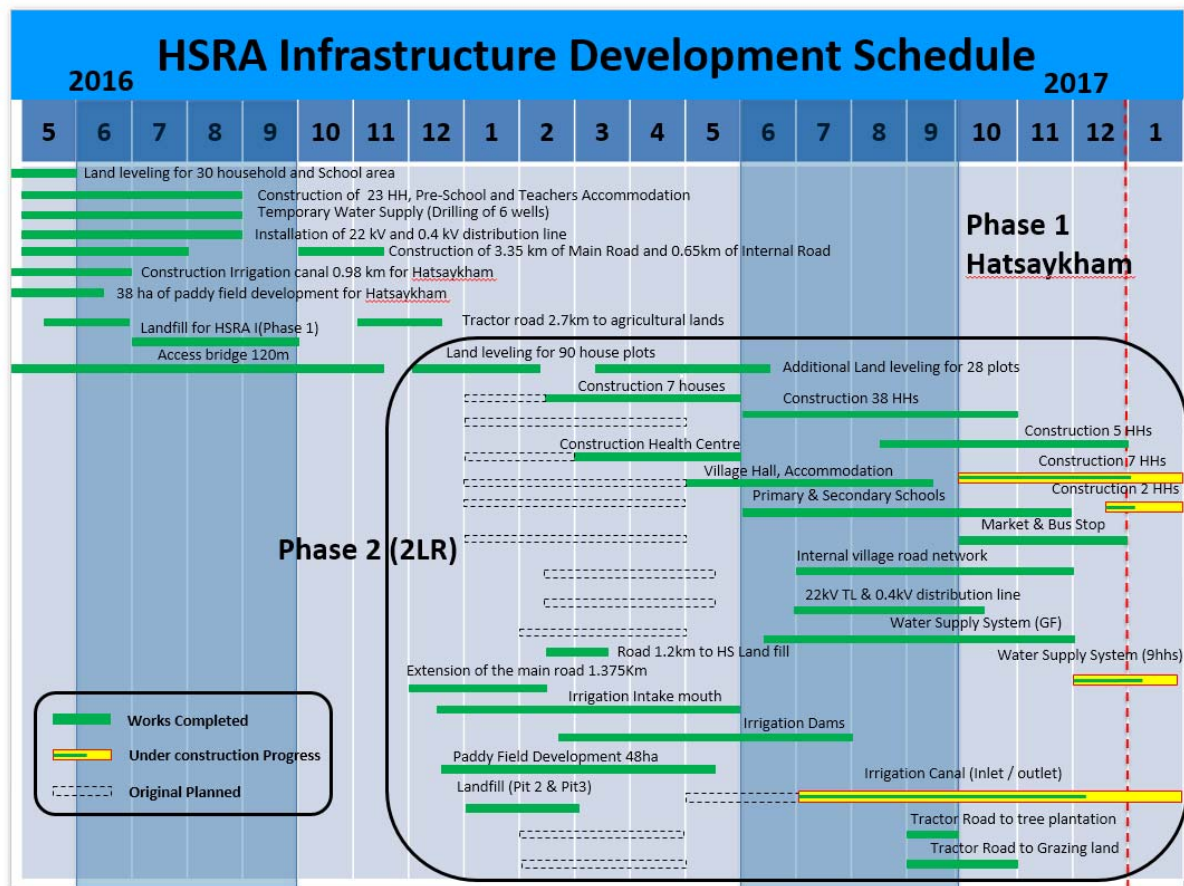


Figure 4-3: Construction Progress of Houses in Phouhomxay Village as of 30 December 2017



2 houses status



7 houses status



5 houses status

Figure 4-4: Progress of Construction of Market and Bus Stop in Phouhomxay (30 December 2017)



Figure 4-5: Construction Progress of the School Buildings in Phouhomxay as of 08 December 2017



Figure 4-6: Construction Progress of Domestic Water Supply System in Phouhomxay as of 29 December 2017.



4.3 Infrastructure Development for Zone 4 Downstream

Three communities in the downstream area currently do not have access to water for household use from a protected water source. Therefore, NNP1PC will provide access in these communities to water from a protected water source. Progress of the construction is summarized in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2: 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 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed drilling the boreholes which will provide water in each of the 3 villages Foundations for elevated water storage tanks are being excavated 	9

Figure 4-7: Drilling Large Diameter Water Well in Zone 4 Village, 22 December 2017.

4.4 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 and new agricultural land
- Improvement of water supply systems
- Improvement of community infrastructure such as school buildings, a health centre, and other community buildings.

To date, five infrastructure activities have been completed in 2016 and are no longer reported on, including:

- Pegging pole/column installation
- Permanent Improvement of Water Supply System
- Improvement of internal roads
- Renovation of the health centre at Ban Piengta
- Provide technical support for identification and development of new agricultural land as per request of PAP and District Governor.

The other activities are under implementation and work progress is summarized in the **Table 4-3** and in the Gantt chart in **Figure 4-11**.

Table 4-3: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	30 March 2018	Ongoing construction of Abutment 'B'	51

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume
2	Construction of the Access Road to the Suspension Bridge	28 February 2018	The construction works are on-going, but progressing slowly due to issues arising from land acquisition.	5
3	Construction and upgrade of Agricultural Road Nos. 4 and 5, situated on the right side of the Nam Ngiep, restoring "Loss of Access" in the Thongleu area	28 February 2018	The construction works are on-going, but progressing slowly due to issues arising from land acquisition.	10
4	Repair and Upgrade of School in Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Piengta Village	02 November 2017	Completed	100
5	Construction of Village Office and Meeting Hall for Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Piengta Village	02 November 2017	Completed	100
6	Construction of Replacement Houses (4 houses in Pou Village, 1 house in Hatsamkhone Village)	10 January 2018	Construction works started on 26 September 2017 and are ongoing	96
7	Construction of Bus Stop and Market	15 January 2018	Ongoing construction of roof structure	85
8	Ground Level Raising of Residential Land by Filling from El. 320 m to El. 321 m asl and Raising of 3 Houses in Pou Village to El. 322 m asl. Assisting with the Dismantling of 1 house at Hatsamkhone Village	30 December 2017	Completed	100

Figure 4-8: Construction Progress of the Suspension Bridge in Zone 2UR 30 December 2017



Figure 4-9: Schedule and Progress of Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR

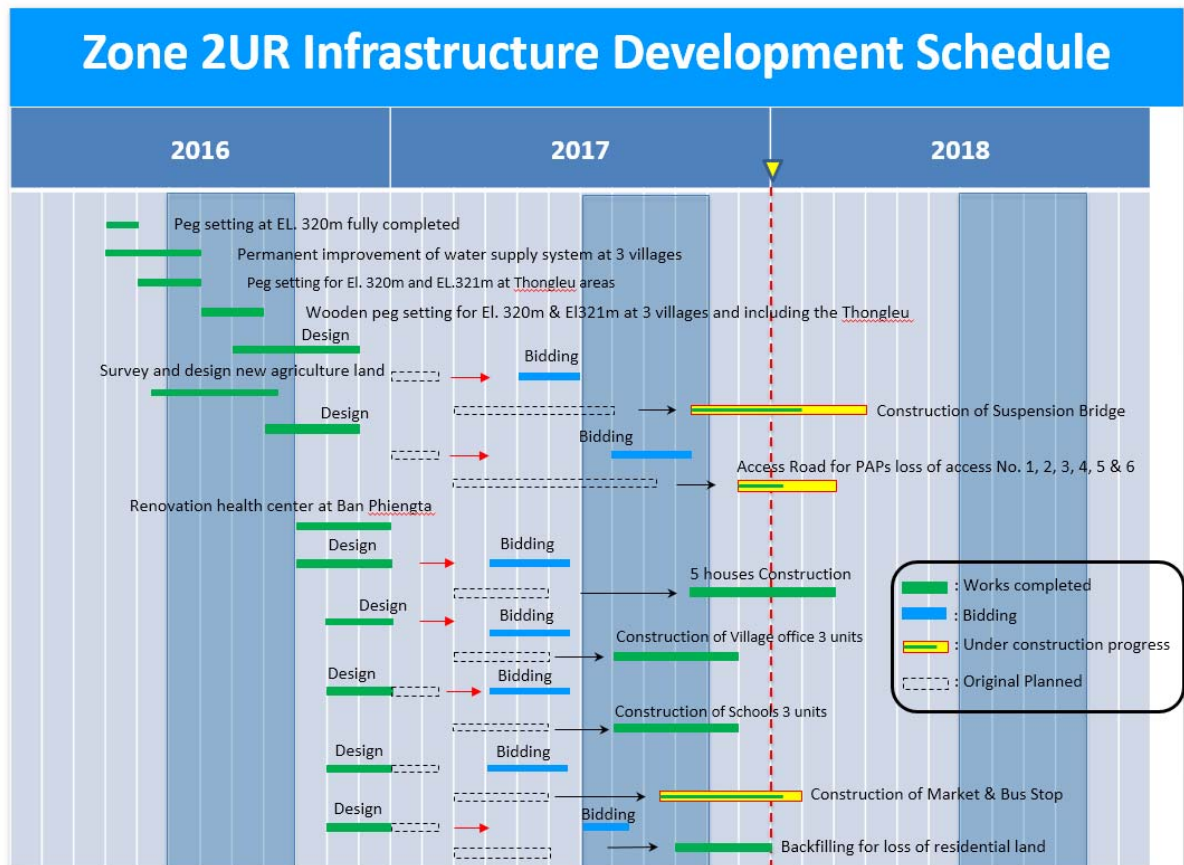


Figure 4-10: Construction Progress of the Market in Zone 2UR on 30 December 2017



Figure 4-11: Construction Progress of Primary Schools (3) in Zone 2UR as of 23 November 2017 (completed)



Figure 4-12: Construction Progress for Filling Residential Lands and Lift-up 3 Houses at B. Pou and 1 House Dismantle at B. Hatsamkhone (Houses between elevation 320-321msl) 29 December 2017



Figure 4-13: Construction Progress of Replacement Houses (4 houses in B. Pou, 1 house in B. Hatsamkhone) in Zone 2UR as of 29 December 2017



5 GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY RELATION

5.1 Government Relation and RMU Support

In terms of government and community relations the key activities during the fourth quarter of 2017 involved:

- Continued to support the RMUs and other GOL counterparts to facilitate and accelerate the resettlement of PAPs from Zone 2LR.
- Continued to support the RMUs and other GOL counterparts to disseminate official notifications in project communities
- Support the RMU to organize the PRLRC meeting on 29 December 2017, in Vientiane

Official documents issued by the GOL during Q4 2017 are summarized in the table below.

Table 5-1: Official Notifications Issued During this Reporting Period

Notification Number	Date of issue	Originator	Subject
1028	8 November 2017	PRLRC	Notice for announcement of impounding main dam
878	21 November 2017	Bolikhamxay Governor	Bolikhamxay Governor establishing Phouhomxay village

Translation of the above-mentioned documents are attached as Appendix.

Figure 5-1: PRLRC Meeting in Vientiane, 29 December 2017



5.2 Community Relations

The objectives of the Community Relations activities are to communicate sufficient and correct information to the PAPs, to build mutual trust and create a smooth environment for the project implementation, and to solve issues and problems related to the project.

5.2.1 Zone 3

- The Bolikhamxay Governor officially announced the formation of the new village in the resettlement area and declared that the name of the village is Phouhomxay Village.

5.2.2 Zone 4

Supported the RMU to:

- Together with RMU, disseminate the district notification on the flushing of the re-regulating reservoir, to remove sediments deposited after the Nam Ao dam break.

Figure 5-2: Dissemination of Documentations on the Flushing of the Re-Regulating Reservoir at Ban Sanaxay (downstream village) 01 November 2017



5.2.3 Zone 2UR

- Continued to support to Project Lands Team for asset conformation in Zone 2UR;
- Supported the Quarterly coordination meeting at Thathom (19 October 2017)
- The Grievance Team informed the result of the Grievance hearing meeting at Thathom District to PAPs from Pou village from 11 until 13 October 2017 and also conducted field inspection of 12 grievance cases submitted by 9 households from Hatsamkhone village.

6 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The status of grievance cases is summarized in **Table 6-1**. During Quarter 4, 2017, 61 grievance cases were received. NNP1PC together with the RMU and district grievance committees are investigating the pending grievance cases.

The grievance cases related to agricultural land not cultivated for a period longer than 3 years prior to the cut-off date are being analysed using satellite images. **Table 6-2** provides details of the grievances received during the reporting period.

There are now grievance officers working permanently in all project zones and the capacity of the District Grievance Committee in Hom and Thathom district is increased through on-the-job training.

Of the 61 grievance cases received in Q4 2017, 59 originated from Zone 2LR and 2 originated from the 230 kV Transmission Line.

Most of the grievance cases from Zone 2LR concern registration and compensation of shifting cultivation land last used before 2013, the density of planted crops, crops which are not eligible for compensation according to the compensation policy and dissatisfaction over the compensation unit rate.

During Q4 2017, 55 grievance cases were closed, which means that out of the total 2,400 received grievance cases, 2,030 have been closed⁶. The remaining 370 grievances cases continue to be processed as expediently as possible.

Table 6-1: Number of Grievance Cases Received and Closed (Q3 2017)

	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
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
Grand Total	2,400	2,030

Table 6-2: Grievance Cases by Main Category Received and Closed this Quarter (Q4 2017)

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q4 2017	Closed in Q4 2017
1	Asset not registered in whole or in part	0	8
2	Error in the registration of asset	12	6

⁶ A Grievance case is recorded as closed when it has been investigated, a ruling has been made by the Grievance Committee, the Grievant has been informed of the outcome and has accepted the ruling. Where 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 at the district level grievance committee.

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q4 2017	Closed in Q4 2017
3	An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation ⁷	46	30
4	An inaccuracy was made in the amount transferred	0	0
5	Actual impact exceeds the predicted (compensated) impact	0	9
6	There is an issue on the resettlement infrastructure provided	0	0
7	Others	3	2
Total		61	55

One issue raised by Resettlers in the HSRA is the continued encroachment by several villagers from Hat Gniun into Phouhomxay Village. Several households from Hat Gniun continue to refuse to accept the ruling of the Grievance Committee which determined that some of their claimed land plots are not eligible for compensation and continue to encroach into the resettlement area. These households have not taken their case to the next step of the grievance mechanisms, the district court.

In response to this encroachment, the GOL has established a task force to deal with the issue, ensures safety in the HSRA through the deployment of police and soldiers until the official establishment of the village militia and issued official land titles to the Resettlers from Hatsaykham and is preparing to issue land titles for the recently arrived Resettlers from 2LR. In the resettlement area, the new village of Phouhomxay is established, officially separating the area administratively from the territory of Hat Gniun village. The special task force will continue to raise awareness amongst encroachers of the government policies.

⁷ 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

7 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The main activities on resettlement preparation involve:

- (i) support the PAPs in Hatsaykham after their relocation, and
- (ii) provide information to the PAPs of Zone 2LR on the two options for resettlement. They have a choice between resettlement to the Phouhomxay Village and self-resettlement.
- (iii) Relocation of Self Resettlers from Zone 3 and Zone 2LR
- (iv) Relocation of Resettlers from Zone 2LR to the Phouhomxay Village.

7.1 Zone 3

The resettlement preparation activities for Zone 3 in Quarter 4, 2017 included:

- Continued distribution of the monthly transitional rice support to 24 households in Phouhomxay Village. December 2017 was the 13th month of the 60-month in-kind rice support programme.

7.2 Zone 2LR – Self Resettlement

In Quarter 4 2017 the resettlement preparation for self-resettlers of Zone 2LR included:

- Preparation for asset compensation. This included organizing meetings at district and village levels and subsequent consultations with individual households. In the individual household consultation meetings, PAPs were informed about their specific entitlements and compensation amounts in case of resettlement at Phouhomxay Village and in case of self-resettlement. Following these consultations, the households were invited to make their final choice.
- For the households choosing self-resettlement, individual households were provided with tailored assistance to assist them in preparation of their Self-Resettlement Plan.
- This Quarter, 101 households have had their Self-Resettlement Plans approved by the PRLRC, bringing the total to 413 households.
- 105 self-resettlement households relocated this quarter, bringing the total number of Self Resettlers who have resettled to 334.

The progress of self-resettlement is presented in **Table 7-1**.

Figure 7-1: Household Goods Ready for Transportation (Zone 2LR December 2017).**Table 7-1: Summary Progress on Self-Resettlement Plan (SRP) Preparation and Approval as of 31 December 2017**

No	Step	Houaypamom	Sopphuane	Sopyouak	Namyouak	Total
1	Number of households who have made their final decision on self-resettlement	33	65	149	155	402
2	Number of households who already completed signing Form G	33	65	149	169	416
3	Number of households who completed relevant documents for relocating from toriginal village	33	65	149	159	406
4	Number of households who have proof of land ownership, check on public facility at new village	33	65	149	159	416
5	Number of households who already have Resettlement approval from concerned authorities	33	65	149	169	416
6	Number of households who completed their self-resettlement plan and have their SRP approved by the PRLRC	33	64	149	167	413
7	Number of households who's approved SRP have been forwarded to the project land team for processing	33	64	149	130	376

8	Number of households who have their compensation payment transferred to their bank account	33	63	149	130	376
9	Number of households who have signed the MOU on dismantling of their assets and transportation	33	65	149	137	384
10	Number of households who completed the final check and approval of wood and livestock transportation by DAFO	33	65	149	137	384
11	Number of households who completed the training on structure dismantling	33	65	149	95	342
12	Number of households who have completed Relocation	33	43	144	92	334

7.3 Zone 2LR – Resettlement to the Phouhomxay Village

By the end of Quarter 4 2017, 51 Households choose to resettle to the Phouhomxay Village. Of these, 51 have relocated. Temporary accommodation was constructed for two groups of Resettlers, (i) 11 households coming from Houaypamom, who were the first to request for early resettlement and (ii) 44 households originating from 3 communities who requested early resettlement after Houaypamom's request.

They requested such early resettlement for a range of reasons, the main reasons being that they would like to: (i) use the available dry season to dismantle their house and transport the salvageable materials to Phouhomxay Village while roads are easily accessible and water levels in the Nam Ngiep low, (ii) be able to closely follow up on the construction of their house, and (iii) settle into Phouhomxay Village well before the agricultural season.

A full description of the plans for this early resettlement to temporary accommodation is available on the company website in the form of two REDP updates (REDP-UTR11 and REDP-UTR44). Construction of temporary accommodation is completed.

At end of December 2017, only 6 households remain living in their temporary accommodation while 45 households already stay in their permanent houses.

The progress of relocation is presented in **Table 7-2**.

Table 7-2: Summary Progress on 2LR Resettlers Moving to Phouhomxay Village as of 31 December 2017

No.	Villages	Number of Households Choosing to Resettle in Phouhomxay	Number of 2LR resettlers who have dismantled their structures	Number of 2LR-Resettlers who have relocated to the Phouhomxay
1	Houaypamom	11	11	11
2	Sopphuane	12	12	12
3	Sopyouak	23	23	23
4	Namyouak	5	5	5
	Total:	51	51	51

Figure 7-2: Preparation for Weekly Distribution of Additional Food Items to Resettlers who Stay at the Temporary Accommodation in Phouhomxay Village (December 2017)



Figure 7-3: Distribution of Additional Rice Support to Resettlers who Stay at the Temporary Accommodation in the Phouhomxay Village (November 2017)



8 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 for the ADB financed portion of the Project.

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.

NNP1PC supports the full-time presence of an officer from the Provincial Department of Labour and Social Welfare in a Site Office in Hat Gniun Village. In addition, the Company also supports the full-time presence of Lao Trade Union representative in same Site Office. The Site Office is combined with the Hat Gniun Police Station. The support of the Company includes office equipment, motorbikes and operational costs.

In December 2017, the total number of workers was 3,805 (233 females) The number of Lao workers working for the Company⁸ has decreased from 1,661 in September 2017 to 1,568 in December 2017 and comprise 41.2 % of the total workforce including 114 workers from the host villages.

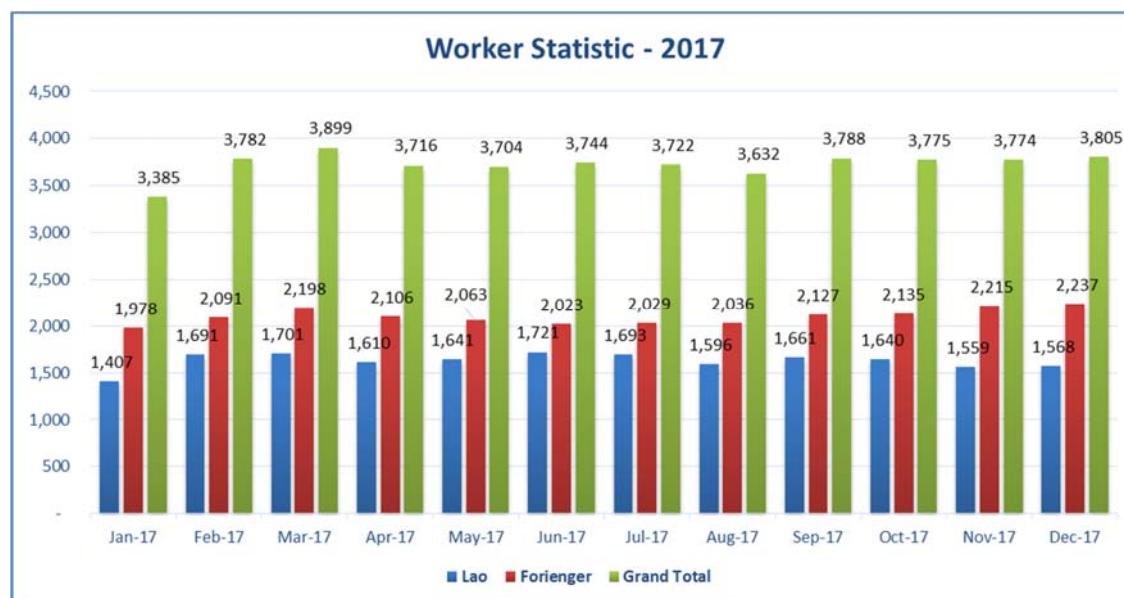
8.1 Labour statistics

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 reduced from 44 % to 41.2 %.

Table 8-1: Worker Category (December 2017)

Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage %
Foreigner Workers	2,158	79	2,237	58.8
Lao Workers (Total)	1,414	154	1,568	41.2
Workers from Host Villages	80	34	114	3.0
Hmong Worker from Host Villages	1	3	4	0.1
Grand Total	3,572	233	3,805	100.0

Figure 8-1: Workers Statistics during 2017



⁸ Including NNP1PC and personnel working for Project contractors and their subcontractors at the construction site but excluding Government of Laos counterparts.

Table 8-2: Employment on Site by Nationality and Owner / Contractor / Subcontractor as of December 2017

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	36	37	7	44	84%
0.2	Pakxan	1	24	88	113	7	120	94%
0.3	Site	10	20	44	74	25	99	75%
	Total NNP1PC	11	45	168	224	39	263	85%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	2	2	0%
TLW 0.5	EGAT	0	0	0	0	4	4	0%
	Total Owner	11	45	168	224	45	269	83%
Principal Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1. CW	Obayashi Corporation	1	23	13	37	119	156	24%
1.1	PKCC	17	47	53	117	3	120	98%
1.2	Sino Hydro/TCM	11	92	77	180	130	310	58%
1.3	Song Da 5	49	339	110	498	1,701	2,199	23%
1.4	TCM Eng.	4	2	8	14	7	21	67%
1.5	V & K	4	12	35	51	33	84	61%
1.6	GFE	8	5	9	22	15	37	59%
1.7	Kenber	10	54	57	121	37	158	77%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	10	0	10	2	12	83%
1.9	LSS	0	1	8	9	-	9	100%
2. EMW	H-M Hydro	6	0	9	15	7	22	68%
2.1	Lilama10	0	1	0	1	49	50	2%
2.2	HPC	0	0	3	3	3	6	50%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	3	3	9	12	25%
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	3	3	0%
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	2	2	0%
3. HMW	IHI IIS	0	0	1	1	6	7	14%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	29	29	0%
3.2	LSS	0	0	4	4	0	4	100%
4. TLW	Loxley-Sri	0	1	3	4	3	7	57%
4.1	RCR	0	8	98	106	7	113	94%

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
Total Principal Contractors		110	595	491	1,196	2,165	3,361	36%
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area								
5. House	Sengmanixay	0	4	3	7	0	7	100%
6. House	Pyramid	0	0	13	13	11	24	54%
7. School	Building Concepts	0	8	10	18	0	18	100%
8. Village hall	Nalux	4	0	8	12	0	12	100%
9. House	VNV	0	0	3	3	0	3	100%
10. House	VCC	0	0	4	4	0	4	100%
11. Irrigation Dam	VSP	0	0	10	10	0	10	100%
12. Intake Inlet-Outlet Canal	KCP	0	6	14	20	5	25	80%
	Total HSRA	4	18	65	87	16	103	84%
Contractors for Other Zones								
Contractors - Biomass Clearance								
13.	LAUNC-2LR	0	0	10	10	0	10	100%
14.	LAUNC-2UR	0	0	7	7	0	7	100%
	Total Biomass Contractor	0	0	17	17	0	17	100%
15. School	VNV	0	0	25	25	0	25	100%
16. Village hall	Savanxay	0	0	5	5	5	10	50%
17. Suspension Bridge	Souksana	0	0	5	5	5	10	50%
	Total 2UR contractor	0	0	35	35	10	45	78%
Other contractor								
16. Catering	Sodexo	5	0	4	9	1	10	90%
	Total All	130	658	780	1,568	2,237	3,805	41.2%
	Total (%)	3.4%	17.3%	20.5%	41.2%	58.8%	100.0%	41.2%

Table 8-3: Female Employment in Camp by Nationality and Location (December 2017)

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	18	18	0	18	41%
0.2	Pakxan	0	11	17	28	3	31	26%
0.3	Site	8	4	4	16	0	16	16%
	Total NNP1PC	8	15	39	62	3	65	24%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TLW 0.5	EGAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	Total Owner	8	15	39	62	3	65	24%
Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1.	Obayashi Corporation	1	8	4	13	7	20	13%
1.1	PKCC	14	4	4	22	0	22	18%
1.2	Sino Hydro/TCM	5	4	1	10	17	27	9%
1.3	Song Da 5	5	0	1	6	42	48	2%
1.4	TCM	0	1	0	1	1	2	10%
1.5	V & K	0	2	2	4	1	5	6%
1.6	GFE	1	0	3	4	1	5	14%
1.7	Kenber	0	3	8	11	6	17	11%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.10	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.	H-M Hydro	5	0	0	5	0	5	23%
2.1	Lilama10	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
2.2	HPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.	IHI IIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.2	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
4.	Loxley-Sri	0	0	1	1	0	1	14%
4.1	RCR	0	1	0	1	0	1	1%

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	
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
5.	LAUNC (Biomass-2LR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
6.	LAUNC (Biomass-2UR)	0	0	1	1	0	1	14%
7.	Sengmanixay	0	1	1	2	0	2	29%
8.	Pyramid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
9.	Building Concepts	0	0	1	1	0	1	6%
10.	Nalux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
11.	VNV	0	0	1	1	0	1	33%
12.	VCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
13.	VSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
14.	KCP	0	2	0	2	0	2	8%
15.	VNV (2UR)	0	2	0	2	0	2	8%
16.	Savanxay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
17.	Souksana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
18.	Sodexo	5	0	0	5	0	5	50%
	Total All	44	43	67	154	79	233	
	Total (%)	19%	18%	29%	66%	34%	6%	6%

Table 8-4: Safety Officers and Medical Staff for each Camp (December, 2017)

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
Owner incl. OE	269	2	2	13
Obayashi	156	6	1	8
PKCC	120	1	0	3
Sino Hydro/TCM	310	2	0	7
Song Da 5	2,199	13	2	29
TCM	21	1	0	0
V & K	84	1	0	3
GFE	37	1	0	2
Kenber	158	1	0	1
Soukvilay Trading	12	1	0	0
LSS	9	0	0	0
HM	22	1	0	0
Lilama10	50	1	0	1
HPC	6	1	0	1
Zhefu	12	0	0	1
MHPS	3	0	0	1
MELCO	2	0	0	1
IHI	7	2	0	0
276 MC-JSC	29	1	0	2
LSS	4	0	0	0
Loxley-SRI	7	1	0	0
RCR	113	0	0	0
Other				
LAUNC – 2UR	10	0	0	1
LAUNC – 2LR	7	0	0	1
Sengmanixay	7	0	0	0
Pyramid	24	0	0	0
Building Concepts	18	0	0	0
Nalux	12	0	0	0
VNV	3	0	0	0
VCC	4	0	0	0
VSP	10	0	0	0
KCP	25	0	0	0
VNV (2UR)	25	0	0	0
Savanxay	10	0	0	0
Souksana	10	0	0	0
Sodexo	10	0	0	0
Total	3,805	36	5	75

Table 8-5: Local Workers Hired by NNP1PC contractors in Q4 2017

Week	Daily Hired by NN1PC	Total Female Workers	Local Workers	Zone 2 LR	Zone 2UR	Other Worker categories ^[1]
01-07 October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
08-14 October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-21 October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
22-28 October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
29-31 October 2017	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total in October:	0	0	0	0	0	15
01-03 November 2017	0	0	0	130	0	0
06-10 November 2017	0	0	0	130	0	0
13-17 November 2017	0	0	0	177	0	0
20-24 November 2017	0	0	0	177	0	0
27-30 November 2017	0	0	0	177	0	0
Total in November:	0	0	0	791	0	0
01-02 December 2017	0	0	0	177	0	0
03-09 December 2017	0	0	0	177	0	0
10-16 December 2017	0	0	0	177	0	0
17-23 December 2017	0	0	0	177	0	0
24-30 December 2017	0	0	0	55	0	0
Total in December:	0	0	0	763	0	0

Remark: Workers in Zone 2LR are contracting with Biomass Clearance Team directly, and will be paid by lump sum.

8.2 Labour representation

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

One subcontractor and one main contractor have already selected their worker representatives and the Provincial Labour Union has officially endorsed the selection of these workers' representatives.

NNP1PC is in the process of arranging its own internal labour representatives.

Table 8-6: Progress of Establishment of Employee and Worker's Representative as of 31 December 2017

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
3	TCM Engineering Co., L td.	Not yet required

^[1] The workers in the category "Other worker Categories" are being paid based on completed work volume. This is the case for workers who are working on biomass clearance at 2LR, and 2UR.

No.	Company Name	Status
4	Song Da 5 J.S.C	Completed
5	Sino Hydro Bureau 8	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
6	Kenber Geotechnic Company Limited	GOL informed the Contractor of the requirement and the Contractor is under process of starting the arrangement for establishing a labour representative

Table 8-7: Information on Labour Related Items in the Second Half 2017

Description	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017
Number of Injuries	9	1	0	0	1	1
Workers transferred to hospitals	2	1	0	0	0	1
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	2	1	1	1	2
Workers represented through labour union representatives	451	457	562	522	474	535

Figure 8-2: Meeting for Announcement Lao Employee's Representative of Obayashi Corporation (December, 2017).



8.3 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. **Table 8-8** lists the inspections undertaken during Q4 2017 and the key areas of concern which must be resolved.

Table 8-8: Results of Inspection of Contractors by the Lao Labour Union (LLU) and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives in Q4 2017

No	Item	Number of camps inspected by the Lao Labour Union (LLU) and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives during the reporting period	Number of camps inspected who meet all inspection criteria	Number of camps inspected who did NOT meet the inspection criteria
1	List of staff and workers.	15	15	0
2	Status of worker's Lao ID card, passport, work and stay permit of foreign workers.	15	15	0
3	Status of Registration of Lao employees with LLU.	15	8	7
4	Status of first aid kit.	15	14	1
5	Record of annual health check-up for the employees/workers in 2017	15	10	5
6	Status of the Internal Regulations.	15	11	4
7	Status of Business License or TPMC (Tax Payment Monitoring Certificate) for 2017.	15	14	1
8	Conditions of worker's camp.	15	15	0

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

Table 8-8 contains the results of random test of urine of construction workers for traces of drug use. The activity was ended in October 2017.

Table 8-9: Results of Random Urine Test of Construction Workers for Traces of Drug Use (31 December 2017)

Description	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017	October 2017
Total number of workers	3,722	3,632	3,788	3,775
Number of companies with workers who were tested	1	9	15	11
Number of workers randomly tested for traces of drugs in their urine	198	234	1,525	95
Percentage of workers tested for traces of drugs in their urine out of the total number of workers working on the project	5%	6%	40%	3%
Number of workers tested positive for traces of drugs in their urine	4	0	5	0
Percentage of tested workers found positive for traces of drugs in their urine	2%	0%	0.32%	0%
Number of workers whose contracts were terminated for drug abuse	4	0	5	0

9 CAMP FOLLOWERS

The establishment of a 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. It also has 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.

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

Table 9-1: Summarized Activities of the Camp Follower Program in Quarter 4, 2017

Number	Item	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017
1	Number of police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post who are supported	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)

Number	Item	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017
2	Number of police patrols conducted by Hat Gniun Police, covering the NNP1PC construction areas, host communities and Phouhomxay Village	138	131	153
3	Number of significant issues observed during the police patrols	0	0	0
4	Number of normal issues observed during these patrols.	1	0	0
5	Number of shops in the camp follower area where the Project conducted Sexual Transmittal Disease (STD) Awareness campaigns	8	8	8
6	Monthly cumulative total of women who participated in the Sexual Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns	30 (2 new)	37 (5 new)	32 (4 new)
7	Number of Schools in which Sexual Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns were conducted	0	4	0
8	Number of Students attending the Sexual Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns	0	417 (214 female)	0
9	Number of villages in which Road Safety Awareness campaigns were conducted	0	0	3
10	Number of villagers attending the Road Safety Awareness campaigns	0	0	87 (32 female)
11	Number of Schools in which Road Safety Awareness campaigns were conducted	0	0	1
13	Number of Students attending the Road Safety Awareness campaigns	0	0	63 (31 female)
14	Total number of camp followers at the camp followers' area in Hat Gniun village	63	60	59
15	Total number of female camp followers	43	34	33
16	Number of foreign camp followers	35	30	29
17	Number of foreign female camp followers	20	20	19

Table 9-2: Social Issues Reported by Police in the Second Half of 2017

Social Issue	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017	Total
Traffic Accident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest of drug user (Amphetamine)	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Arrest of Drug Dealer (Amphetamine)	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Illegal marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Social Issue	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017	Total
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	7	0	0	0	2	10

Figure 9-1: District Health Staff Conducted Sexual Health Awareness Campaign at Phouhomxay School (Q4, 2017)



Figure 9-2: District Police Officers Conducted Road Safety Awareness Campaign to Students at Phouhomxay (Q4, 2017)



10 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. In addition, a Non-Formal Education Programme to eradicate illiteracy and a Traffic Safety Programme have been also been implemented and made good progress. Detailed activities are summarised in **Table 10-1**.

Table 10-1: 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"> Awarded NNP1PC scholarship to 30 students. Out of 30, 12 students are female (40%) and 21 are Hmong students (70%). Of the 111 students who received a NNP1PC scholarship, 16 already graduated and 95 students are still studying. Out of these 95, 62 students are Hmong and 33 students are female.

Table 10-2: Scholarship Award Programme as of Q4 2017.

Scholarship award sequence number	Start of Academic year	Total number of scholarships awarded	Hmong students (target is 70%)		Female Students (Target is 40%)			Graduated Students	
			No.	%	No.	%	Hmong	No.	%
Group 1	Sep 2014-Jun 2015	19	14	73%	6	31%	4	13	68
Group 2	Sep 2015-Jun 2016	32	18	56%	7	21%	2	3	9
Group 3	Sep 2016-Jun 2017	30	18	60%	14	46%	8	0	
Group 4	Sep 2017-Jun 2018	30	21	70%	12	40%	8	0	
Total		111	50	61%	27	33%	14	16	14

It has not been possible to reach the ethnic targets due to the limited number of Hmong students graduating from high school and applying for a scholarship.

Table 10-3: Vocational Training Scholarship Award Program as of Q4 2017.

Vocational training Scholarship award sequence number	Training period	Total number of scholarships awarded	Training topic	Female Students	Current status
Group 1	1 Sep 2016-31 st Jan 2017	8	Motorcycle repairing	0	Graduated
Group 2	31March-30 September 2017	6	Tailoring and Motorcycle repairing	2	Graduated
Total		14		2	

11 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;

During this quarter, the project organized and provided relevant technical, financial, material and logistical support to facilitate a wide range of health activities, including PAPs accessing health services through the health outreach program from the Houay Khoun health centre, children's vaccination, participating in the CLTS program and logistic and financial support for vulnerable households. The health centre in Phouhomxay Village was opened and is currently fully functional. Participation into the health program during this quarter is listed in **Table 11-1**

Table 11-1 Participation In the Health Programs From Q1 to Q4 2017

Month (2017)	Activity	Total participant in the public health program supported by the Project	Number of female participated in the public health program supported by the Project
January	Pre-Resettlement Health Check 2UR	41	23
February	All Community led Sanitation activities	519	312
	Growth monitoring of children under 5	223	110
	Cooking Class Demonstration/MCH Education	188	175
	School Lead Total Sanitation	395	203
March	Pre-Resettlement health check for 2 LR	1,847	1,002
April	All community led Sanitation activities	26	15
	Post-Resettlement Health after 3 months	42	33
May	All community led Sanitation activities	34	3
	Growth monitoring of children under 5	82	42

Month (2017)	Activity	Total participant in the public health program supported by the Project	Number of female participated in the public health program supported by the Project
	Cooking Class Demonstration/MCH Education	155	87
	School Lead Total Sanitation	79	53
	Health education on reproductive health and family planning	82	42
June	Villager received health service by mobile health team	81	52
July	Training on the process to evaluate the hygiene and sanitation before opening the Open Defecation Free Village	29	8
	Provide health service for resettles in HSRA until the operation of new health center, total times of serviced people since service started in May to the month	291	133
August	Village election of the Water Use Committee at Ban Pou.	85	57
	Training of the Pou Village Water Use Committee	10	2
	Villagers attended and involved in the Health service provision at the HSRA	98	52
September	Villagers attended the announcement of the Open Defecation Free Villages at 2UR	103	46
	Villagers attended the meeting on follow up after ODF at HSRA and Zone 5	85	70
	Villagers attended and involved the community health development planning the 'Village Health Model' at the HSRA	37	20
	Villagers attended and involved in the Health service provision at the HSRA	51	29
October	Villagers attended the opening of the new Health Centre at Phouhomxay	37	13
November	Water Use Committee and CLTS follow-up activity in Pou village, Zone 2UR	130	82
December	Community Lead Total Sanitation CLTS follow-up in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua	70	6
	Hygiene promotion and village cleaning campaign in Hatsamkhone village, Zone 2UR	57	12
	Hygiene promotion and village cleaning campaign in Phiangta village, Zone 2UR	46	30
Total		4,923	2,712

11.1 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 Houykhoun Health Centre which covers Zone 3 and Zone 5 until October 2017
- The Phouhomxay Health Centre which covers Zone 3 and Zone 5 from October 2017 onwards
- The Phiengta Health Centre which covers Zone 2UR
- The Sopyouak Health Centre which covers Zone 2LR

The health data for the period from January to December 2017 is presented in **TABLE 11-2** until **TABLE 11-4**.

Table 11-2: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Houaykhoun Health Centre, which Covers Amongst other Villages, Zone 3 and Zone 5 (source DHIS2 August 2017)

No	Name of Disease	2017											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	1	4	6	3	8	8	3	2	4	0	4	3
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	11	19	25	30	8	8	9	7	5	8	24	17
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	4	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	0	0	0	0	14	14	25	0	0	18	34	39
7	Skin diseases	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	19	2	2	1	0
8	Common cold	44	8	10	4	4	4	6	0	11	11	46	49
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	6	2	2	7	3	3	7	25	3	8	55	40
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	21	19	19	12	25	25	43	7	28	19	14	20
Total		83	54	62	56	54	62	100	115	53	70	178	168

Table 11-3: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Phouhomxay Health Centre which Covers the Villages in Zone 3 and Zone 5 (source DHIS2 December 2017)

No	Name of disease	2017		
		October	November	December
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	0	0
2	Diarrhoea with no blood and no severe dehydration	0	14	12
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0

No	Name of disease	2017		
		October	November	December
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	4	8	4
7	Skin disorders	0	0	0
8	Common cold	23	37	35
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	30	49	38
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	0	0	0
Total		57	108	89

Table 11-4: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from the Phiengta Health Centre, which Covers Amongst other Villages, Zone 2UR (source DHIS2 August 2017)

No	Name of Disease	2017											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	10	12	25	23	10	25	27	32	35	28	12	16
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	0	0	0	12	12	14	13	0	13	0	0	6
7	Skin diseases	9	5	7	0	9	3	2	27	8	12	4	5
8	Common cold	23	23	14	10	23	17	34	0	34	42	47	31
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	16	0	4	5	16	15	18	14	19	14	9	12
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	14	17	15	0	14	14	16	8	23	18	13	0
Total		72	57	65	50	84	89	110	180	132	114	85	70

11.2 Health programme for resettled 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.

- In addition to treating patients, the health staff also provide consultation with vulnerable households in their house, updated statistics on key target populations such as pregnant mothers and children under five and provide advice to villagers on how to improve the management of solid waste and waste water.
- NNP1PC has monitored key diseases that may be caused by the construction activities. To-date, no relevant diseases were recorded.

11.3 Community health in other Project Affected Zones

The District Health Services decided to close the Sopyouak Health Centre and continue to provide health outreach program services by the Hom District Hospital Staff until all households have resettled from Zone 2LR. For complicated cases, the patients are transferred to the newly establish health centre at Hoaulyxay village or the Hom district hospital. During Q4 2017, a total of 113 people used the mobile health services.

11.4 Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Programme

Together with the District Health Office, continued the effort to increase the use of sanitary latrines in Pou Village, Zone 2UR. The Water Use Management in Pou Village, Zone 2UR have been reorganized and trained by the District Nam Saat to better know about their roles and responsibilities.

Together with the District Health Office, the health team monitored the functioning of the Water Use Committee in Phientga Village and found that the committee is functioning and carrying out its duties as required. The committee organized a big cleaning day in Phientga Village, Zone 2UR in December 2017.

11.5 Capacity building for GOL Health staff

4 staff from the Phouhomxay Health Centre attended a 2-day training on ‘the task and role of Health Centre staff and general management’ conducted by the Bolikhan District Health Office during 26-27 December 2017 in the Phouhomxay Health Centre.

4 staff from the Phouhomxay Health Centre attended a 2-day training on “management of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)” conducted by the Bolikhan District Health Office on 28-29 December 2017 in the Phouhomxay Health Centre.

12 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 2017 consists of:

1. Gender mainstreaming.
2. Community Empowerment.

Achievement in this quarter are listed below.

12.1 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming is an ongoing activity integrated in all aspects of the project. **Table 12-1** to **Table 12-4** provide information how gender mainstreaming is affecting 4 activities.

Table 12-1: Gender Mainstreaming in Education as per 31 December 2017.

No	Achievement so far	Total All	Females	Special attention to women
1	Total participants engaged in education activities including consultation meetings, study tours and training programs	1,467 people	691 people (47 %)	Separate group discussion, encourage women and girls to have opinion in meetings,

No	Achievement so far	Total All	Females	Special attention to women
				prioritize women to be engaged in activities
2	Number of people studied in Adult Education classes	204 people at primary school level and 133 people at secondary school level	146 people (72%) 110 people (83%)	Adult Education classes are completed
3	Number of students received NNP1 scholarship to study at a higher level (University and College)	111 students	38 students (34%)	Provided scholarships to all girls who passed the university examination and applied for the scholarship.
4	Number of people studying in vocational training	21 students.	2 students (10%)	Vocational training is completed.
5	School lunch program from the beginning of April to mid May 2017. Remark: in September 2017, the Program were temporary stopped due to the parents are not ready to provide the required local contribution to the school lunch programme the activity has been postponed to the second semester or until the parents are ready to support the programme.	31 students	11 students (35%)	Ongoing consultation with the school and community to establish a suitable mechanism to operate the school lunch program in a sustainability way.
6	Supported upper high school students from the Phouhomxay to study at the Sommongkhoun high school.	10	5 (50%)	Dormitory was hired to facilitate the students living conditions near Sommongkhoun school, including a dedicated accommodation for female students. Students were provided training on awareness of safety and social issues and ways for the student group to support each other to stay safely. One student changed school to study in Phalavaek secondary school

Table 12-2: Gender Mainstreaming in Camp Followers Activities as per 31 December 2017

No	Activities		Total to date		
			Total	Female	% of Female
1	1.1	Law dissemination (Penal law, decree No.136, 198. agreement No. 655)	396	198	50 %
	1.2	Road safety campaign	4,329	2,584	60 %
	1.3	Dangers of drugs use campaign	1,514	406	27 %
	1.4	Human Trafficking campaign	215	101	47 %
	1.5	Food inspection training	11	9	82 %
2	Camp follower activities response to gender needs or women				
	2.1	Sexual Transmitted Disease STD campaign	4,777	1,668	35 %
3	GOL staffs capacity building on camp follower activities		8	311	128
4	No. of Camp followers at the end of this reporting period		60	34	
5	Others			85	51
	5.1	Conduct monthly meeting with village authorities about safety issues			
	5.2	GoL staffs attended STD training preparation meeting	20	N/A	N/A
	5.3	Followed- up drugs test in Construction workers Camps	322	N/A	N/A
Grand Total:			11,672	5,469	47%

12.2 Community Empowerment

12.2.1 Zone 3 and Zone 5:

- During Q4 2017, the team supported the work of the LWU for organizing a training on Gender in Leadership. 45 people participated, including 32 women.

12.2.2 Zone 2LR

- No activities implemented during Q4 217.

12.2.3 Zone 2UR

- No activities implemented during Q4 217

Figure 12-1: Gender in Leadership Training, Hat Gniun village, Q4 2017



13 CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION PROGRAMME

The Company's commitments in terms of ethnic group promotion are described in the Ethnic Development Plan, and the more specific activities regarding the community cultures are described in the Social Development Plan "the Cultural Heritage/Preservation Action Plan".

Table 13-1: Status of Cultural Heritage/Preservation Activities

Cultural Heritage/Preservation Activities	Progress this quarter Q4-2017.
Recording of community cultures and histories through the production of Cultural Video Production	The video is completed and uploaded on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgeSm1-Z0eI
Collection of Cultural Artefacts for use in the cultural display in the Phouhomxay.	The team is working together closely with the Infrastructure Team to designing and construct the exposition stands.

14 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.

Of the 26 Vulnerable households living in Zone 2LR, 11 chose resettlement to Phouhomxay Village and 15 chose to arrange their own Self-Resettlement.

Table 14-1: Progress on Implementation of Vulnerable Household Program (December 2017)

No.	Project Activities	Planned for Q4 (% of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation (%)	Key Achievement of the Q4
1	Update number of eligible vulnerable households and individuals	30%	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC together with the Bolikhan District Labor and Social Welfare Office and local authorities, updated the information on vulnerable households who resettled in Phouhomxay Village
2	Work together with the Livelihoods team to ensure appropriate Livelihood Activity Support is provided to vulnerable households	5%	5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four vulnerable households prepared for their participation into the fish raising activity.
3	Encourage the children from vulnerable households in their education	10%	5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with the Phouhomxay school teachers, monitor the education results of 20 students from vulnerable households. The attendance of the children is regular and their participation in the classes is regular.

No.	Project Activities	Planned for Q4 (% of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation (%)	Key Achievement of the Q4
4	Work together with the Health team to ensure appropriate Health Support is provided to vulnerable households	10%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical staff from the Phouhomxay health centre conduct regular health checks of vulnerable households, including house consultations as required. Assisted one patient to be treated at a Hospital.
5	Work together with the resettlement team to follow up on the provision of transitional assistance food allowance to vulnerable households	10%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households have received their transitional food allowance according to project policy.

15 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 in 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.

15.1 Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5

During this reporting period, a range of livelihood activities are under implementation to support Project Affected Households in the Phouhomxay (coming both from Hatsaykham and Zone 2LR) and Zone 5. Their participation is summarized in **Table 15-3**.

15.2 Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan District

Self-resettlers to Bolikhan district originate from Hatsaykham and Zone 2LR. Livelihood support activities started before self-resettlement, with support for the preparation of the Livelihood Plan for each family. After self-resettlement was completed, the Livelihood Team conducted a consultation meeting to gain information on the interest of self-resettler households in various Livelihood Activities. In Nonsomboun Village, 11 self-resettler households are involved in the livelihood program

Table 15-1: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers in Nonsomboun village

Project	Planned for the Quarter (% of Entire Process)	Progress during this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievements in this Quarter
Promote various type of livelihood activities at the household plot. 11 households participate in the activity. Expect to increase income by LAK 2 million for each household within 12 months	30%	35%	65%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catfish are starting to be consumed by the household and sold. • Villagers are maintaining the fruit tree and pineapple provided by the project

Table 15-2: Share of Time Involvement of Man and Women for Various Stages of Livelihood Activities in Zone 3 and Zone 5 (2017)

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 ⁹ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹⁰ 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 %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
1	Paddy field improvement in the Phouhomxay	46	Husband	75	25	50	50	30	70	50	50	50	50
2	Rice experiment and promotion in Phouhomxay	3	Husband	65	35	65	35	65	35	65	35	65	35
3	Beans for soil improvement	3	Husband	100	0	100	0	50	50	50	50	50	50
4	Vegetable production	54	Wife	10	90	30	70	20	80	10	90	15	85
5	Banana plantation	49	Husband	50	50	65	35	30	70	50	50	25	75
6	Pineapple plantation	13	Wife	80	20	60	40	40	60	20	80	15	85
7	Water melon cultivation	3	Wife	80	20	60	40	45	55	25	75	20	80
8	Sweet corn cultivation	11	Wife	85	15	65	35	30	70	20	80	15	85
9	Black sesame cultivation	9	Wife	75	25	60	40	25	75	30	70	20	80
10	Ginger cultivation	10	Wife	55	45	65	35	40	60	45	55	25	75
11	Jobs tear cultivation	17	Wife	50	50	55	45	35	65	40	60	25	75
12	Fruit tree plantation	16	Husband	30	70	50	50	30	70	30	70	30	70
13	Rattan plantation	12	Husband	70	30	50	50	30	70	50	50	25	75
14	Integrated tree plantation	6	Husband	90	10	70	30	50	50	50	50	20	80
15	Improved grazing land development	70	Husband	70	30	70	30	65	35	70	30	35	65
16	Pig raising	5	Wife	55	45	75	25	30	70	n/a	n/a	35	65
17	Goat raising	8	Husband	80	20	85	15	80	20	n/a	n/a	70	30
18	Poultry raising	9	Wife	55	45	80	20	45	55	n/a	n/a	35	65

⁹ Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc¹⁰ 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 ⁹ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹⁰ 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 %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
19	Vaccination of livestock	45	Husband	90	10	95	5	90	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
20	Fish raising in pond	23	Husband	90	10	85	15	65	35	n/a	n/a	55	45
21	Fish raising in cement tank	14	Husband	80	20	90	10	70	30	n/a	n/a	60	40
22	Frog raising in cement tank	4	Husband	70	30	80	20	55	45	n/a	n/a	65	35
23	Green fence	24	Husband	60	40	70	30	60	40	35	65	30	70
24	Home vegetable garden	7	Wife	55	45	65	35	45	55	30	70	25	75
25	Weaving handicraft	33	Wife	0	100	20	80	0	100	100	0	0	100
26	Bamboo shoot processing	18	Wife	0	100	50	50	0	100	N/A	N/A	0	100
27	Pineapple processing into jam	5	Wife	0	100	0	100	0	100	N/A	N/A	0	100
28	Sweet potato and banana processing into chips	5	Wife	0	100	0	100	0	100	N/A	N/A	0	100

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. Some activities are new in 2017 and for these, no information is available yet. These will be updated, once harvesting and sale of produce is completed.

Table 15-3: Participation in Livelihood Activity Programs at Phouhomxay and Zone 5 (December 2017)

Project name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Number of Households Participating in each Livelihood Activity per Village					Cumulative annual implementation progress (%)	General Status of Activity
		Phouhomxay – formerly Hatsaykham	Phouhomxay formerly 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹¹		
Total number of households		24	50	71	54	24		
Project 1A: Soil improvement using local materials		14	49	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	Completed for his year
Project 1B: Cultivate Improved rice varieties		14	34	0	0	0	100	Completed rice harvesting (19.62 tons) on a total of 9.83 ha; the average yield is 2 tons/ha
Project 2: Cash crop promotion: watermelon	LAK 1 million within 12 months	24	3	0	0	0	60	The first group (16 households) sold 90% of their products for a total of LAK 22 million. The second group is preparing for transplanting the seedlings
Project 3: Fruit tree plantation	LAK 1.5 million within 36 months	24	45	6	3	2	100	Ongoing technical advice and follow up focussing on maintenance of plantations

¹¹ Only 24 households in Somseun Village are impacted directly through the land acquisition in the HSRA.

Project name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Number of Households Participating in each Livelihood Activity per Village					Cumulative annual implementation progress (%)	General Status of Activity
		Phouhomxay – formerly Hatsaykham	Phouhomxay formerly 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹¹		
Total number of households		24	50	71	54	24		
Project 4: Promote pig raising in bunker.	LAK 2.5 million within 10 months	4	0	0	0	0	95	Activity is ongoing with technical advice and follow up
Project 5: animal health care activity (Vaccination)	Increased survival of animals	24	50	71	54	28	75	Regularly checked animal health situation in the target village. No outbreak was observed. On-going data collection for the next round of vaccination.
Project 6A: Promote various type of fish culture in tank at the household plot.	LAK 2 million within 12 months	12	0	5	1	0	100	All fish have been sold for a total value of LAK 25 million
Project 6B: promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	LAK 2.5 million within 5 months	0	0	3	15	2	100	All fish have been sold for a total value of LAK 55 million. Next round of fish raising is being prepared.

Project name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Number of Households Participating in each Livelihood Activity per Village					Cumulative annual implementation progress (%)	General Status of Activity
		Phouhomxay – formerly Hatsaykham	Phouhomxay formerly 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹¹		
Total number of households		24	50	71	54	24		
Project 7A: Off-farm activities: bamboo shoot processing	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	5	10	8	10	0	95	Bamboo shoots are fermenting in the tanks. Once the price of bamboo shoots will increase during the dry season, they will be sold
Project 7B: Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	8	13	5	5	0	100	Round 14 of food processing completed by the group with increasing sales and increasing sustainability of the activity
Project 7C: Off-farm activities: Weaving	LAK 0.5 million for within 8 months	0	0	9	23	5	100	Ongoing production and sale of produce. Awareness and experience with marketing is increasing
Project 8: Family financial book keeping.	Better understanding of family income and expenditure	24	49	38	40	28	100	Ongoing technical support and follow up

Project name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Number of Households Participating in each Livelihood Activity per Village					Cumulative annual implementation progress (%)	General Status of Activity
		Phouhomxay – formerly Hatsaykham	Phouhomxay formerly 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹¹		
Total number of households		24	50	71	54	24		
Project 9: Goat raising.	LAK 2.5 million within 12 months	2	0	2	2	2	100	Continued providing technical support and coaching to farmers, with emphasis on feeding and decease control.
Project 10: Raising Poultry	LAK 2 million within 12 months	9	0	0	0	0	100	Households are using their profit on sales to reinvest in the next round of animals and animal feed
Project 11: Wet season cash crop promotion: ginger plantation	LAK 1 within 6 months	4	2	0	6	0	100	Completed harvesting
Project 12: Wet season cash crop promotion: black sesame.	LAK 1 within 6 months	6	4	2	2	0	100	Black sesame has been harvested and purchased by the Company who provided the seeds.
Project 13: Wet season cash crop promotion jobs tear.	LAK 1 within 6 months	1	3	0	16	0	100	Completed harvesting.

Project name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Number of Households Participating in each Livelihood Activity per Village					Cumulative annual implementation progress (%)	General Status of Activity
		Phouhomxay – formerly Hatsaykham	Phouhomxay formerly 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹¹		
Total number of households		24	50	71	54	24		
Project 14: Mushroom production	LAK 0.6 million within 4 months	2	0	0	0	0	100	Completed harvesting, no more mushrooms are growing from the mushroom bags.
Project 15: Grazing land and pasture improvement		24	49	3	6	8	100	Land plots are allocated and cattle is grazing in the fenced area. All of grass in the area start growing with mixed natural grass
Project 16: Pineapple plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	3	16	3	10	0	100	Ongoing maintenance of the plantations
Project 17: Rattan plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	1	0	10	6	4	100	Rattan is growing and being harvested for sale
Project 18 Vegetable production in the Wet season	LAK 1 million within 6 months	11	38	17	5	0	100	Activity is completed. Preparation are made for the dry season cycle of vegetable cultivation.
Project 19 Vegetable production in the dry season	LAK 1 million within 6 months	17	38	17	5	0	50	Vegetables are growing well and being harvested

Figure 15-1: Villager from Phouhomxay Selling their Water Melons after Harvesting them from their Fields at a Roadside Stall (December 2017)



Figure 15-2: Rattan Plantation and Seedling Nursery in Thahuea Village (December 2017)



16 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONE 2UR

The livelihood development for Zone 2UR villages including Ban Pou, Hatsamkhone and Piengta focuses on:

1. Cattle farming activity
2. Pig raising activity
3. Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production.
4. Fish raising in pond
5. Integrated farming system on fish, pig raising and vegetable production
6. Weaving
7. Vegetable cultivation in greenhouse integrated with cat fish or frog raising

8. Fish raising in the paddy rice field demo
9. Goat raising
10. Integrated fruit tree and banana plantation
11. Jobs tear plantation demo
12. Dry season crop cultivation

A total of 164 households are participating in the livelihood programme which include 34 households who continue and expand their livelihood activities from 2016 and 130 households that joined in 2017. The households who continue from last year will receive training and technical advice, while new participants will receive not only training but also essential inputs for the livelihood activity such as seeds, seedlings, animal varieties, tools and equipment depending on the livelihood activity.

Table 16-1 below provides an overview of the number of project affected households involved in livelihood activities promoted by the project.

Table 16-1: Status of Livelihood Development Activities in Zone 2UR (December 2017)

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
Project 1. Cattle farming 15 households (11 new joining in 2017) participate in the activity. Expect to increase income to LAK 6 million /household/6 months from 2018 onwards	25%	19%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored pasture weeding and maintenance of 11 ha. Average forage production is 2 kg per m² for Ruzi and 1.5 kg per m² for Stylo.
Project 2. Pigs raising 10 households (4 new joining in 2017) participate in the activity. Expect to increase income to LAK 2.1 million /household/6 months from 2018 onwards	24%	27%	88%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed vaccination of 45 pigs belonging to 10 households against Classical Swine Fever Established swine production groups in 2 villages Ongoing provision of technical advice on pig feeding and disease prevention. Provided information and lessons learned on marketing including a list of reputable pig traders to the households
Project 3. Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production 26 households (20 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income LAK 14 million LAK/household/6	31%	37%	92%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice on garden preparation. 20 households prepared a total area of 2,326 m² for gardening Poultry and vegetables are being sold by the producers. Provided information and lessons learned on marketing

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
months from 2018 onwards				including a list of reputable poultry traders to the households. Households start selling poultry and vegetables
Project 4. Fish culture in pond 6 households (3 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income 10 million LAK/household/6 months	18%	20%	88%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical advice and followed-up on fish feeding, fish pond maintenance and disease control. Fish are growing well and have reached an average weight of 0.4 kg per fish • Completed establishing fish culture group in each of the 3 villages. • Households continue to sell their fish. • Provided information and lessons learned on marketing including a list of reputable fish traders to the households.
Project 5. Integrated farming system Fish breeding, pig raising and vegetable production. 8 households (6 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income -13 million LAK/household/6 months	28%	27%	84%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed vaccination of 30 pigs belonging to 8 households against Classical Swine Fever • Households started selling fish, pigs and vegetables
Project 6. Weaving 51 households (38 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income LAK 4 million /household/year	50%	26%	69%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical advice and monitored the progress of weaving • Trained 34 households on family book record keeping • Households continue to sell their products. • Provided information and lessons learned on marketing including a list of reputable traders to the weaving groups.
Project 7. Vegetable in greenhouse, cat fish and frog raising 7	28%	32%	87%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed establishing fish culture group in each of the 3 villages.

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
households (2 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income LAK 8 million/household/6 months				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households continue selling their catfish and vegetables. Provided information and lessons learned on marketing including a list of reputable traders to the households.
Project 8. Integrated fish raising in paddy rice field during the wet season 1 household (1 new joining in 2017) participates in this activity. Expected income LAK 9 million/household/6 months	27%	38%	98%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 640 kg of rice was harvested. 72 kg of fish sold.
Project 9. Integrated Goat raising with cash crops 22 households (22 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income-LAK 4.2 million/household/year from 2018 onwards	30%	35%	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided technical advice and monitored the weeding of the fodder crop garden and disease prevention for the goats during the start of the cold season.
Project 10 Integrated Fruit tree and Banana Plantation 3 households (3 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income LAK 1.2 million/household /year in the first 3 years and afterwards increasing	25%	22%	92%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided technical advice and followed-up on the fruit tree maintenance, including weeding and disease prevention.
Project 11. Trial with cultivating of Jobs tear 2 households (2 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected yield 2.5 tonnes per hectare.	20%	22%	91%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Jobs tear was harvested. Total production is 103 kg

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
Project 12 Dry season crop promotion 51 interested household (27 new joining in 2017) proposed to join activity; yield 2.5 tonnes per hectare.	40%	17%	27%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A range of crops is being planted

Table 16-2: Share of time involvement of Man and Women for Various Stages of Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (2017)

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 %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
1	Cattle raising activity	11	Husband	20	80	60	40	50	50	73	30		
2	Pig raising activity	10	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	50	50	30	70
3	Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production.	26	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	30	70	30	70
4	Fish raising in pond	6	Husband	40	60	70	30	50	50	50	50	40	60
5	Integrated farming systems; fish and pig raising and vegetable production	8	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
6	Weaving	51	Wife	0	100	80	20	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	Vegetable cultivation in greenhouse, cat fish and frog raising	7	Wife	50	50	50	50	40	60	30	70	20	80
8	Integrated fish raising in paddy rice field	1	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
9	Integrated goat raising with cash crops	22	Husband	70	30	60	40	60	40				

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 %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
10	Integrated fruit tree and banana plantation	3	Husband	70	30	60	40	50	50	50	50		
11	Trial with cultivation of job tear	2	Husband	40	60	60	40	40	60	40	60		
12	Dry season crop promotion	51	Wife	20	80	50	50	20	80				

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. Some activities are new in 2017 and for these, no information is available yet. These will be updated, once harvesting and sale of produce start.

Figure 16-1: Woman Weaving, Hatsamkhone Village, Zone 2UR (06 December 2017)



17 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING

17.1 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.

17.2 OSEM

- Data analysis for OSEM Round 3 have been completed by the international consultant, combining data with OSEM Round 1 and Round 2. The Initial outcome of the survey have been presented to the IAP and ADB mission on 17 November 2017
- Data collection of OSEM Round 4 started. 351 out of the targeted 493 households have been interviewed. Data collection will continue in Q1 2018

17.3 Biennial Socio-Economic Survey Round 2

- The Initial outcome of the survey have been presented to the IAP and ADB mission on 17 November 2017.
- The Initial outcome of the survey have been presented to MONRE on 27 November 2017.

17.4 Follow-Up with Self-Resettler Households on the Implementation of their Self Resettlement Plan

- The Initial outcome of the survey has been presented to the IAP and ADB mission on 17 November 2017

APPENDIX

PRLRC notifications issued in Q4 2017

Appendix number	Notification Number	Date of issue	Originator	Subject
Appendix 1.	1028	8 November 2017	PRLRC	Notice for announcement of impounding main dam
Appendix 2.	878	21 November 2017	Bolikhamxay Governor	Bolikhamxay Governor establishing Phouhomxay village



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ
ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1

ເລກທີ...1028.../ຈຂ.ຊບ.
ໄຊສົມບູນ, ວັນທີ ...8...11...2017...

ແຈ້ງການ

ເຖິງ: - ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງຮົ່ມ.

- ເຈົ້າເມືອງ ທ່າໂທມ.

- ຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຢູ່ຮາກຖານ ປະຈຳ 4 ບ້ານ ເມືອງຮົ່ມ, ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1.

ເລື່ອງ: ແຈ້ງການລ່ວງໜ້າແຜນການກະກຽມ ກັກເກັບນ້ຳໃນອ່າງຮັບນ້ຳເຂື່ອນໃຫຍ່ໃນຊ່ວງເດືອນ
ພຶດສະພາ ປີ 2018 ຂອງໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1.

- ອີງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີຂອງ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ຈຳກັດ ສະບັບເລກທີ NNP1-LT-PRLRC-432, ລົງວັນທີ 11 ກັນຍາ 2017.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ອອກແຈ້ງການມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບວ່າ: ບໍລິສັດໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ຈຳກັດ ຈະເລີ່ມ
ການກັກເກັບນ້ຳໃນອ່າງເຂື່ອນໃຫຍ່, ຊຶ່ງຄາດວ່າຈະເລີ່ມມີການກັກເກັບນ້ຳ ໃນວັນທີ 1 ພຶດສະພາ 2018 ໂດຍກຳ
ນົດເປັນ 2 ໄລຍະຄື: ໄລຍະທີໜຶ່ງ : ຈະໃຊ້ເວລາ 4 ເດືອນ ແລະ ໄລຍະທີສອງ : ຈະໃຊ້ເວລາ 2 ເດືອນ.

ມອບໃຫ້ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ ຮົ່ມ ແລະ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ ທ່າໂທມ ແຈ້ງເຖິງປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ອາດຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກ
ການກັກເກັບນ້ຳ ເຊັ່ນ: ບ້ານ ນ້ຳຢວກ, ບ້ານ ໜອງ (ສີບຢວກ), ບ້ານ ສີບພວນ, ບ້ານ ຫ້ວຍປາມ້ອມ, ບ້ານ ປູ່,
ບ້ານ ຫາດສາມຄອນ, ບ້ານ ພຽງຕາ ແລະ ບ້ານອື່ນໆ ໃຫ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ມີສະຕິລະວັງຕົວຕໍ່ລະດັບນ້ຳທີ່ອາດຈະເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ
ແລະ ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມບາງຄຳແນະນຳຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:

1. ເພື່ອຄວາມປອດໄພຂອງຕົນເອງ ແລະ ຈົນກວ່າຈະມີການແຈ້ງການສະບັບໃໝ່ ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນ ຫຼື
ບຸກຄົນໃດເຂົ້າໄປໃນບໍລິເວນອ່າງເກັບນ້ຳຕອນເທິງຂອງເຂື່ອນໃຫຍ່ ໃນໄລຍະທີ່ກຳລັງດຳເນີນການກັກເກັບ
ນ້ຳຢູ່.
2. ບັນດາຊັບສິນ ແລະ ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງຕ່າງໆ ລວມທັງສາຍໄຟຟ້າ ແລະ ທໍ່ນ້ຳ ທີ່ນອນໃນບໍລິເວນນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ແມ່ນ
ຈະຕ້ອງຖືກຮັຖອນ ກ່ອນທ້າຍ ເດືອນ ທັນວາ 2017.
3. ໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຈະບໍ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບຕໍ່ຄວາມເສຍຫາຍໃດໆ ທີ່ອາດຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນຍ້ອນຄວາມ
ປະໝາດ ແລະ ບໍ່ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຕໍ່ແຈ້ງການສະບັບນີ້.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງການມາຍັງທ່ານເພື່ອຊາບ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມແຈ້ງການສະບັບນີ້ດ້ວຍ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ



ປອ ທອງລອຍ ສີລິວົງ



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Bolikhamxay Province
Provincial Resettlement Livelihood and Restoration Committee (PRLRC)
for Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project.

No. 1028/ຈຂ.ຊບ.
Xaysomboun, Date 8.11.2017

Official Notice

To: - The Governor of Hom district.
- The Governor of Thathom district.
- Committee guiding field activity and working in 4 villages of Hom district, Xaysomboun province which are affected by the establishment of Nam Ngiep1 Power project.

Subject: Advance Notice for Preparation Plan for Impounding of Main Dam Reservoir on May 2018 of Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project.

- Pursuant to a proposal letter of Nam Nigep1 Power Company Ltd. Ref. No.: NNP1-LT-PRLRC-432, dated 11 September 2017.

The governor of Xaysomboun province informed you that Nam Ngiep1 Power Company will be started for Impounding of Main dam Reservoir in May 2018, a scheduled for impounding main dam reservoir should be on **1st May 2018** and its divided into 2 different phrases as of: Phrase 1: will be lasted within 4 months; and Phrase 2: will be lasted within 2 months.

The governor of Hom district and Thathom district are assigned to inform and disseminate the villagers who might be affected by the reservoir, which will be included: Ban Nam Youak, Ban Nong (Sopyouak), Ban Sopphuane, Ban Houaypamom, Ban Pou, Ban Hatsamkhone, Phiengtha and other villages to pay attention and be aware of increasing water level increase and must follow these instructions:

1. To be safe till a new issue of notice, villagers or individuals are prohibited to enter in the area of the main dam reservoir after 1st May 2018 impounding.
2. Properties and buildings including wires and water pipes in the main dam reservoir must be move out before the end of **December 2017** the inundated area dismantled and removed.
3. Nam Ngiep1 Power project will not be responsible for any potential lost or any damages due to carelessness, disregard and neglect of this notice.

Therefore, we would accordingly inform you for implementation.

Governor of Xaysomboun province

Stamp and seal

Dr. Thongloy SILIVONG





ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

878

ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ

ເລກທີ/ຂບຊ

ບໍລິຄຳໄຊ, ວັນທີ 21 NOV 2017

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ບ້ານພູໂຮມໄຊ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ເລກທີ 68/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ທັນວາ 2015, ພາກທີ III, ໝວດທີ 4, ມາດຕາທີ 20, ຂໍ້ທີ 15.
- ອີງຕາມ ຄຳແນະນຳຂອງກະຊວງພາຍໃນ ເລກທີ 09 / ພນ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ສິງຫາ 2016 ວ່າດ້ວຍການສ້າງຕັ້ງ, ຍຸບເລິກ ໂຮມເຂົ້າ, ແຍກອອກ ແລະ ປ່ຽນຊື່ບ້ານ.
- ອີງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີຂອງພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 1241 /ພພນ.ຂບຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ພະຈິກ 2017.

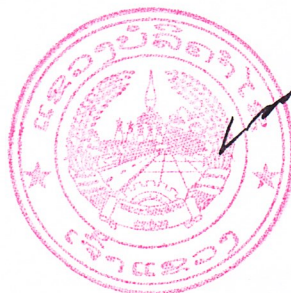
ເຈົ້າແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ1. ເຫັນດີສ້າງຕັ້ງບ້ານໃໝ່ ບ້ານພູໂຮມໄຊ ຂຶ້ນກັບອົງການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ, ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ.

ມາດຕາ2. ມອບໃຫ້ຄະນະພັກ, ອົງການປົກຄອງເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ພ້ອມດ້ວຍພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້, ນຳໄປປັບປຸງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ປະກາດອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານທີ່ສ້າງຕັ້ງໃໝ່ໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສຳເລັດໂດຍໄວ.

ມາດຕາ3. ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ



ບ່ອນສົ່ງ :

ພະແນກພາຍໃນ 1 ສະບັບ
ຄະນະຈັດຕັ້ງແຂວງ 1 ສະບັບ
ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ 1 ສະບັບ
ບ້ານພູໂຮມໄຊ 1 ສະບັບ
ສຳເນົາ 7 ສະບັບ

ປອ. ກອງແກ້ວ ໄຊສົງຄາມ



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Bolikhamxay Province

No. 878/ຂບຊ
Bolikhamxay, Dated 21 NOV 2017

**Decision
of the governor of Bolikhamxay province
on the establishment of Phouhomxay village, Bolikhan district**

- Pursuant to amended law on local management No. 68/ສພຊ, dated 14 December 2015, Part III, Chapter 4, Article 20, Paragraph 15.
- Pursuant to the instruction of Ministry of Home Affairs No. 09/MOHA, dated 24 August 2016 on establishment, cancellation, merge, separation and rename of a village.
- Pursuant to the proposal letter of Home Affairs Division of Bolikhamxay province No. 1241/ພພ.ຂບຊ, dated 13 November 2017.

The governor of Bolikhamxay province decided that:

Article 1. Agree to establish a new village, Phouhomxay village under administration of Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay province.

Article 2. The Party organization, administration of Bolikhan district and village in collaboration with relevant sectors shall be informed. Then improve and declare new village administration in accordance with regulations as soon as possible.

Article 3. This decision enters into force from the date it is signed.

Destination:

Home Affairs Division	1 copy
Provincial Administration	1 copy
Bolikhan district	1 copy
Phouhomxay village	1 copy
Copies	7 copy

Governor of Bolikhamxay province

Stamp and seal

Dr. Kongkeo XAYSONGKHARM

