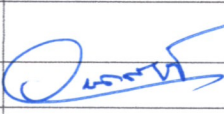
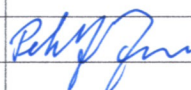
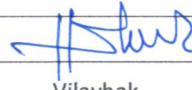


Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Social Monitoring Report Fourth Quarter of 2018

October to December 2018

A	25 June 2019				Final
A1	17 April 2019				2 nd draft sent to ADB for review
A0	29 March 2019	Phetdara CHANTHALA Marcel FREDERIK	Peter G JENSEN	Vilayhak SOMSOU LIVONG	1 st draft sent to LTA for review
REV	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED	APPROVED	MODIFICATION DETAILS
Accessibility		Document No. NNP1-C-K2305-RP-016-A			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Confidential				

This document is NNP1 property and shall not be used, reproduced, transmitted and/or disclosed without prior permission.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
TABLE OF TABLES	III
TABLE OF FIGURES	IV
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
1.1 Background	9
1.1.1 Project Impact Zones	9
1.2 Main Progress	12
1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation	12
1.2.2 Infrastructure Development	12
1.2.3 Livelihood Development	12
1.2.4 Social Development	13
2 PROGRESS OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION FOR EACH ZONE	14
2.1 Target Zones for Asset Registration and Compensation	14
2.2 Zone 3 Asset Registration and Compensation	14
2.3 Zone 4 Downstream	14
2.4 Zone 5 Asset Registration and Compensation	14
2.5 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation	14
2.6 Boat compensation	14
2.7 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation	14
2.8 230 kV Transmission Line	15
2.9 Scanning of all compensation documents	15
2.10 Project Lands Audit	15
3 RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE	16
3.1 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 1 and Zone 5	16
3.2 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 2: Zone 2LR	16
3.3 Infrastructure Development for Zone 4 Downstream	17
3.4 Zone 2UR Infrastructure Development	19
4 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT	20
5 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION	21
5.1 Zone 3-Self Resettlement	22
5.2 Zone 2LR – Self-Resettlement	22
5.3 Resettlement to Phouhomxay Village	22
5.4 Zone 2UR - Relocation	23

6	LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	24
6.1	Labour statistics	24
6.2	Labour representation	29
6.3	Labour Camp Inspections	30
6.4	Random Test of Urine of Construction Workers for Traces of Drug Use.	31
7	CAMP FOLLOWERS	32
8	EDUCATION PROMOTION	35
9	HEALTH	37
9.1	Community health in other Project Affected Zones	37
9.2	Participation in Health Programmes	37
9.3	Monitoring of Health Statistics	38
9.4	Health Programme for Resettlers and Host Communities (Zone 3 and Zone 5)	40
9.5	Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Programme	41
9.6	Capacity Building for GOL Health Staff	42
10	GENDER	42
10.1	Gender Mainstreaming	43
10.2	Community Empowerment	43
11	VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAMME	43
12	YOUTH PROGRAMME	44
13	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR RESETTLERS AND HOST COMMUNITY	45
13.1	Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5	45
13.2	Phouhomxay resource Centre	57
13.2.1	Demonstration Centre	57
13.2.2	Vocational Training	58
13.3	Participatory Land Use Planning	58
14	LIVELIHOOD FOR SELF-RESETTLERS IN BOLIKHAN AND HOM DISTRICTS	59
14.1	Bolikhon District	60
14.2	Hom District	61
15	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONE 2UR	64
16	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING	73
16.1	Socio Economic Monitoring	73
16.2	OSEM-4	73
16.3	Biennial Socio-Economic Survey Round 3 (BSES-3)	74

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Progress on the Compensation of Boat in Zone 2LR	14
Table 2-2 Progress of Scanning and Filing Compensation Documents.....	15
Table 3-1: Summarized Progress of ongoing Construction of Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure.	16
Table 3-2: Summarized Progress of Infrastructure Development in Zone 4	18
Table 3-3: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR.....	19
Table 4-1: Number of Grievance Cases Received and Closed (Q4 2018).....	20
Table 4-2: Grievance Cases by Main Category Received and Closed this Quarter (Q4 2018)	21
Table 4-3: The Status of Grievance Cases as of 31 December 2018.....	21
Table 5-1: Progress on Payment of Transitional Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers.....	22
Table 5-2: Progress on Payment of Rice Support Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers (31 December 2019)	22
Table 5-3: Summary of Resettlers to Phouhomxay (31 December 2018)	23
Table 5-4: Summary Progress of Provision of In-kind Rice Support to Phouhomxay Resettlers, 31 December 2018.....	23
Table 6-1: Worker Category December 2018	24
Table 6-2: Employment on Site by Nationality and Owner / Contractor / Subcontractor as of December 2018.....	25
Table 6-3: Female Employment in Camp by Nationality and Location, December 2018	27
Table 6-4: Safety Officers and Medical Staff for each Camp, December 2018.....	28
Table 6-5: Progress of Establishment of Employee and Worker's Representative as of.....	29
Table 6-6: Information on Labour Related Items in the Q3 2018 and Q4 2018	29
Table 6-7: Results of Inspection of Contractors by the Lao Labour Union and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives in Q4 2018	30
Table 6-8: Results of Urine Tests for Traces of Drug Use, Q4 2018.....	31
Table 7-1: Summarized Activities of the Camp Follower Program, December 2018	33
Table 7-2: Social Issues Reported by Police in Q3 2018 and Q4 2018	34
Table 8-1: Progress of the Education Promotion Programme.....	35
Table 8-2: Scholarship Award Programme as of Q4 2018.	36
Table 9-1 Participation in the Health Programs during Q4 2018.....	38
Table 9-2: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Houaykhoun Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 4 (Source: DHIS2 December 2018).....	39
Table 9-3: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Piengtha Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 2UR (Source: DHIS2 December 2018)	39
Table 9-4: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from the Phouhomxay Health Centre Covering Zones 3 and 5 (Source: DHIS2 December 2018).....	40
Table 9-5: Capacity Building of GOL Health Staff Conducted During Q4-2018.....	42

Table 11-1: Progress on Implementation of Vulnerable Household Program (Q4- 2018)	44
Table 12-1: Progress on Youth Activities	45
Table 13-1: Share of Time Involvement of Man and Women for Various Stages of Livelihood Activities in Zone 3 and Zone 5 (2018)	46
Table 13-2: Marketing of Produce	48
Table 13-3: Participation in Livelihood Activity Programs at Phouhomxay and Zone 5 (December 2018)	50
Table 13-4: Progress of Livelihood Activity Implementation (December 2018).....	52
Table 13-5: Progress of Demonstration Activities in the Phouhomxay Resource Centre (December 2018)	57
Table 13-7: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay Village (December 2018).....	58
Table 13-8: Progress of Land Titles in Round 1 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay.....	58
Table 13-9: Progress of Land Titles in Round 2 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay.....	59
Table 14-1: Number of Self-Resettler Households in Bolikhan District.....	60
Table 14-2: Number of Self-Resettler Households Participating in Various Livelihood Activities Per Village in Bolikhan District (December 2018)	60
Table 14-3: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettler Households in Bolikhan District (December 2018)	61
Table 14-4: Number of Self-Resettlers in Hom District.....	61
Table 14-5: Number of Self-Resettler Households Participating in Various Livelihood Activities Per Village in Hom District (December 2018)	62
Table 14-6: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettler Households in Hom District (December 2019)	62
Table 15-1: Participation in the Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (September 2018).....	65
Table 15-2: Progress of the Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (December 2018)	66
Table 15-3: Share of time involvement of Man and Women for Various Stages of Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (2018).....	71
Table 16-1: Progress of Data Collection for OSEM 5, December 2018.....	73

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones	11
Figure 3-1: Inspection of the Maintenance of Access Road to Tree Plantation Area in Phouhomxay Village, on 18 October 2018	17
Figure 3-2: Inspection of the Extension of the Water supply system in Somseun Village	19
Figure 5-1: Distribution of Rice to 82 Households and Food Support to 4 Vulnerable Households of Phouhomxay Village during November 2018.	23
Figure 6-1: Workers Statistics during 2018.....	25

Figure 6-2: Police Officers Conducting Random Test of Urine of Construction Workers for Traces of Drug Use, Construction Site, Q4 2018	32
Figure 8-1: Students Reading Books at the Library and some of the Reading Materials at Phouhomxay school (December 2018)	36
Figure 9-1: Awareness Campaign on on the prevention of amphetamine, alcohol and tobacco use at Phouhomxay Village.....	41
Figure 9-2: Training of Students for the School Led-Total Sanitation Program (SLTS) at Phouhomxay Village, December 2018.....	42
Figure 13-1: Phouhomxay Villager Preparing a Vegetable Garden at their Home Plot, December 2018	55
Figure 13-2: Farmer Harvesting Water Melons, Phouhomxay Village, December 2018.....	56
Figure 13-3: Phouhomxay Villagers preparing Greenhouse in their Garden, November 2018.....	56
Figure 13-4: Map of Phouhomxay after Implementation of PLUP	59
Figure 14-1: Mushrooms Bags prepared PAP, Home District, December 2018	63
Figure 15-1: PAH Planting Dry Season Paddy Rice, Thaviengxay Village, December 2018.....	69
Figure 15-2: On the job Training on the Vaccination of Goats, Pou Village, December 2018.....	70
Figure 15-3: Weaving Group Members on Study Tour at Thangxiengner Village, Phaxay District, Xiengkhouang Province, December 2018	70

DISCLAIMER

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Monitoring Report of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project covers the period from 01 October to 31 December 2018 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. The impounding of the main reservoir started on 15 May 2018 and generation of electricity has been postponed from February 2019 to 31 August 2019 due to technical issues with the main powerhouse.

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

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

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

1.1.1 Project Impact Zones

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

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

Zone 2UR (Upper Reservoir Area) covers the upper section of the immediate catchment area of the main reservoir below elevation 320 m AMSL. The three villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone, Piengtha, located alongside the Nam Ngiep River are directly affected. All 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 were completely inundated. All of these villages are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages were

resettled and compensated for the loss of housing, residential land, productive lands, and other assets, and will have their livelihoods restored.

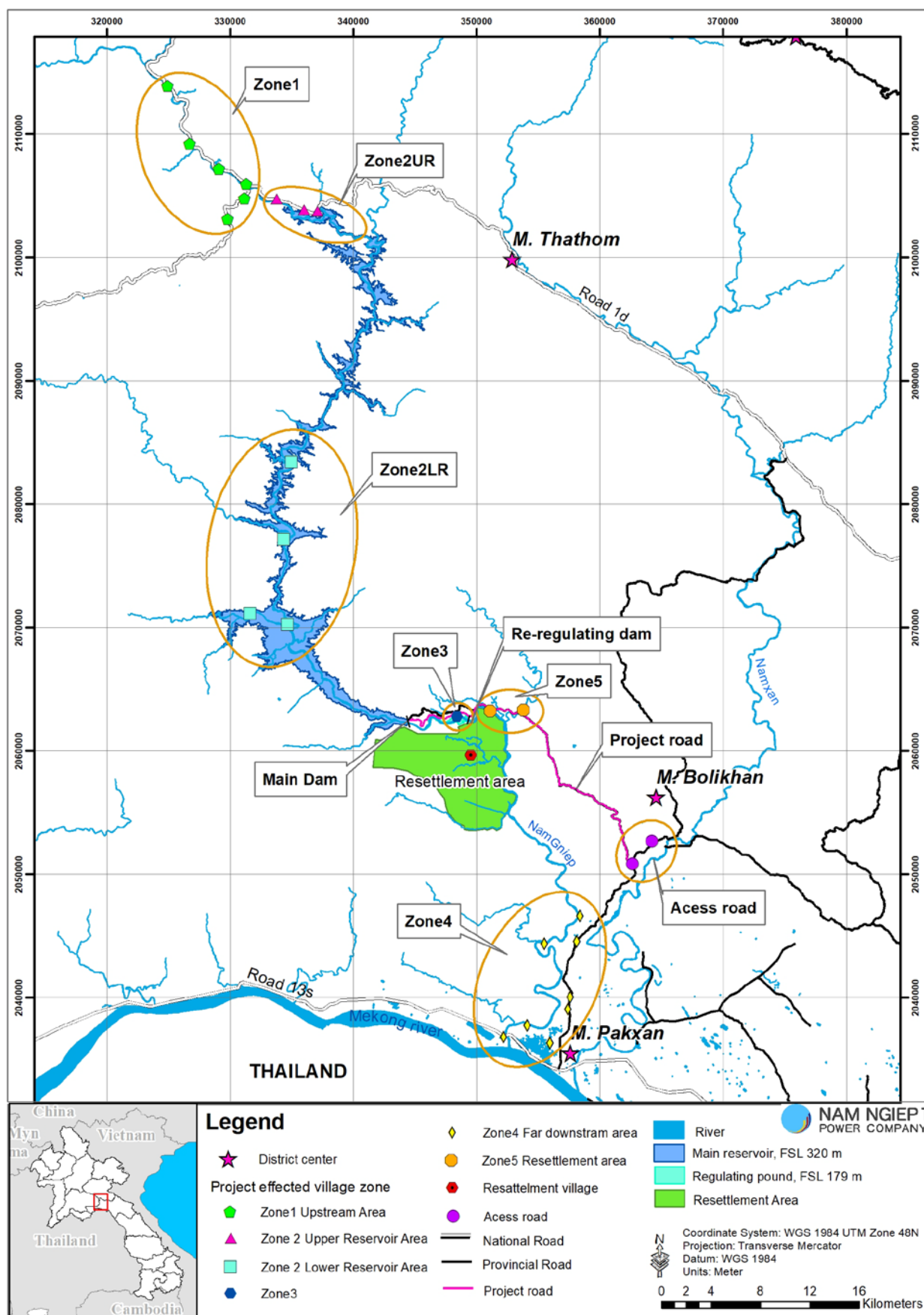
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components are being built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

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

1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation

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

1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** Phase 1 of the infrastructure construction started in February 2016 and was completed in November 2016. Phase 2 of the construction works started in December 2016. This phase includes construction of public infrastructure (health centre, primary and secondary school, market, bus station, village meeting hall, office and cultural area, water supply system, and irrigation pond with canal system), housing and development of agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR. All work has been completed except rock excavation and construction of the main irrigation canal which is expected to be completed by 30 June 2019..
- **Zone 4:** The improvements of the water supply systems in three downstream villages were completed in Q2 2018 and the extension of the water supply network in Somseun and Sonkhone village was completed in Q4 2018.
- **Zone 2UR:** The infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises construction of a suspension bridge across the Nam Ngiep, improvement of water supply systems and improvement of community infrastructure including school buildings, a health centre, and other community buildings. All works except the construction of the suspension bridge are completed. The completion of the suspension bridge has been delayed due to a partial collapse of the structure. A redesign and reconstruction of the suspension bridge is under way and is expected to be completed by December 2019.

1.2.3 Livelihood Development

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The livelihood programmes are focussing on a wide range of agricultural activities, raising animals and fish, growing rice and vegetables and marketing the products. During Q4 2018, 33 livelihood programmes were under implementation of which 23 were completed. The Resource Centre in Phouhomxay Village is playing an important role in the implementation of the livelihood programmes and the Centre is also planning training on tailoring, microfinance and book keeping.
- **Livelihood development in Zone 2UR:** The Livelihood Programme has been expanded to also include the self-resettlers living in Thathom District, located in 4 villages; Thaviengxay, Phonhom, Khonesana and Vanghai (Paknyong cluster). In Q4 2018 a total of 14 livelihood programmes were under implementation including animal and fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation and off-farm activities.
- **Livelihood development for Self Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom district:** A dedicated livelihood team for those who self-resettled has been established covering households

who moved to Bolikhan and Hom Districts. After consulting the self-resettled households on the interest to participate in the Livelihood Programme, the team started implementing 5 livelihood programmes on animal raising, fish production and rice and vegetable cultivation. At the end of Q4 2018 the projects are close to completion.

- **Grievances:** During Q4-2018, NNP1PC received 53 new grievance cases and closed 121 cases. As of 31 December 2018, of the 2,662 grievance cases received throughout the project period, 2,648 cases have been closed and 14 cases are pending.

1.2.4 Social Development

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

- In December 2018, the total number of workers was 1,169 (141 females). The number of Lao workers working for the Company increased from 547 in September to 559 in December 2018 and comprises 47.8 % of the total workforce including 86 workers from the host villages.
- Lao Trade Union received four complaints from workers and villagers. Two complaints are related to labour payment on UXO clearance while the other two are on salaries. One issue was solved, three remain at Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare level for final decision.
- Six (2 female) police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post continue to be supported by the project. They conducted a total of 257 police patrols in the project area and made three arrests related to drugs during this reporting period.
- The NNP1PC Scholarship programme awarded 28 scholarships (11 female) for the 2019-2020 educational year and started adult education programmes for 46 people in Phouhomxay Village.
- The health centre in Phouhomxay continues to operate and staffed by 4 medical personnel from the Bolikhan District Health Office. From June to September 2018, there were 806 patients who sought treatment at the Health Centre. The majority of the cases are due to common cold, pneumonia-bronchitis and diarrhoea.
- From October to December 2018, there were 590 patients who sought treatment at the Health Centre. The majority of the cases are due to common cold, pneumonia-bronchitis and diarrhoea.
- Vulnerable households continue to receive their extended transitional support and receive special encouragement to join the livelihood programs, based on their abilities. Phouhomxay Health Centre staff undertook medical check at the homes of vulnerable people, who have difficulty accessing the Health Centre.
- Health awareness on the harms of amphetamine, alcohol and tobacco was carried out for the youth in Phouhomxay Village. Nutrition assessments and health check-up were offered to the villagers in Phouhomxay Village and Hat Gniun Village.
- The youth programme is currently focusing on working with the youth of Phouhomxay Village, building their life skills which are not directly taught in the school. This includes a school greening project, where the students plant and take care of trees on the compound.
- Conducted Sexually Transmittal Disease awareness campaigns for 4 camp-follower shops each month during Q4 2018.

2 PROGRESS OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION FOR EACH ZONE

2.1 Target Zones for Asset Registration and Compensation

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

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

2.2 Zone 3 Asset Registration and Compensation

Compensation of Hatsaykham Village is completed

2.3 Zone 4 Downstream

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

2.4 Zone 5 Asset Registration and Compensation

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

2.5 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation

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

2.6 Boat compensation

In Zone 2LR, 114 Project affected households registered their boats used for navigation on the local rivers for additional compensation, because they would not be suitable for use at their resettlement site. **Table 2-9** provides a summary of the progress on the Compensation of Boats in Zone 2LR.

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

Activities	Q4 2018	Cumulative	Target Completion Date
Total Eligible Households	Total Households 114, with a total of 131 Boats		
Field Inventory of boat Assets	114	114	
Signed Compensation Agreement	1	113	31 January 2019
Transfer Compensation Payment to Bank Account Books	2	113	31 January 2019
Hand over Bank Account books to PAP	3	113	31 January 2019

2.7 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation

Compensation of the PAPs affected in Zone 2UR is completed.

2.8 230 kV Transmission Line

Compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line is completed.

2.9 Scanning of all compensation documents

All compensation documents including asset registration and payment records have to be scanned and filed into the NNP1PC filing system. The scanning and permanent filing works are currently ongoing and expected to be completed next quarter.

Table 2-2 Progress of Scanning and Filing Compensation Documents

Activities	Q4 2018	Cumulative	Target Completion Date
Total number of documents:		49,486	
Scanning of documents	14,309	47,657	31 January 2019
Permanent filing of documents	14,309	47,657	31 January 2019
Handing over of copies to relevant Government Counterparts	17,432	17,432	31 January 2019

2.10 Project Lands Audit

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

3 RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

3.1 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 1 and Zone 5

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

3.2 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 2: Zone 2LR

The Phase 2 construction of infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village includes development of the housing and agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR and the completion of the public resettlement infrastructure (health centre, primary and secondary school, market, bus station, village meeting hall, office and cultural area, water supply system, and irrigation pond with canal system).

Good progress has been made during this reporting period, consisting of Phase 2 construction works in Phouhomxay village. Construction items completed are no longer included in

Table 3-1.

In May 2018 it was noted that the water coming from the taps in Phouhomxay has a light yellowish colour. Water quality testing results showed elevated levels of iron and manganese, however, with values below the maximum allowable concentration according to the water quality standards for rural water supply systems issued by the Ministry of Health. Villagers were reminded by the health team of the requirement to boil the water prior to drinking it. Experiments are being conducted by the EMO and SMO to determine if increasing the thickness of the slow sand filter in the treatment plant will result in better results.

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

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Scope
1	Rock Excavation and construction of the remaining section of 250 meter of the Main Irrigation Canal	28 February 2019	Completed 15,179 m ³ out of a total of 17,394 m ³ of rock excavation	87

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Scope
2	Construction of a 250 m long section of the Main Irrigation Canal	30 April 2019	Ongoing tender process for selection of Contractor	0
3	Maintenance of Access Road to tree plantation and improvement of the drainage system in Phouhomxay Village	30 October 2018	Completed	100
4	Construction of the Access Road to the Phouhomxay Cemetery (3.5 m wide and 0.8 km long)	30 April 2019	Ongoing preparation for tendering	0

Figure 3-1: Inspection of the Maintenance of Access Road to Tree Plantation Area in Phouhomxay Village, on 18 October 2018



3.3 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 3-2**.

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

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

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

**Figure 3-2: Inspection of the Extension of the Water supply system in Somseun Village
18 October 2018**



3.4. Infrastructure Development

The planned infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises:

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

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

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

Table 3-3: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume %
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	31 May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works on the repair of the suspension bridge are suspended due to erosion occurring at the right abutment. • Required recovery works are currently being studied and a tender is ongoing for a consultancy to prepare the drawings of the recovery design. 	90

4 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The status of grievance cases is summarized in **Table 4-1**. During Q4 2018, 53 new grievance cases were received in 2 UR zone, the main cases are related to 21 plots of land above 320 masl with irrigation, and 32 cases related to compensation for access roads to agricultural lands. NNP1PC together with the RMU and district grievance committees are investigating the pending grievance cases. **Table 4-2** provides details of the grievances received during the reporting period.

During Q4 2018, 121 grievance cases were closed, which means that out of the total 2,662 received grievance cases, 2,648 have been closed¹. The remaining 14 grievance cases continue to be processed as expediently as possible.

5 self-resettler households from Hatsaykham remain unsatisfied with the outcome of their grievance appeal for additional compensation and have submitted their grievance to the Bolikhamxay Provincial Court. Most of the complaints are about compensation for land (17 plots) deemed not eligible for compensation based on Notice No.008/G-XSB, dated 04/01/2017. The Bolikham District court informed NNP1PC of this through Court Letter No.125/C.BKX court of Bolikhamxay Province. NNP1PC has collected evidence on the plots of land claimed by the 5 households and submitted the evidence to the Court. The Court is currently investigating the cases.

Table 4-1: Number of Grievance Cases Received and Closed (Q4 2018)

	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
Q1 2018	190	273
Q2 2018	19	4
Q3 2018	0	220
Q4 2018	53	121
Annual total 2018	262	618
Grand Total	2,662	2,648

¹ 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 does 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.

Table 4-2: Grievance Cases by Main Category Received and Closed this Quarter (Q4 2018)

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q4 2018	Closed in Q4 2018
1	Asset not registered in whole or in part	0	0
2	Error in the registration of asset	1	1
3	An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation ²	0	0
4	An inaccuracy was made in the amount transferred	0	0
5	Actual impact exceeds the predicted (compensated) impact	37	87
6	There is an issue on the resettlement infrastructure provided	0	0
7	Others	15	33
Total		53	121

Table 4-3: The Status of Grievance Cases as of 31 December 2018

Zone	Total Cases	Total Pending	Total Closed ³ To-date	Initial Investigation Process Ongoing	Not Yet Investigated	Under Appeal
TL 230 kV	22		22			
2LR	1,538	1	1,537			1
2UR	531	13	518	13		
3	277		277			
4	27		27			
5	236		236			
Others	31		31			
Grand Total	2,662	14	2,648	13	0	1

As indicated in **Table 4-3**, the total number of cases for all project zones is 2,662 cases, while the total number of closed cases is 2,648 cases. This means that there are a total of 14 pending cases, and of these pending cases 13 cases are under investigation, and one case was appealed in this quarter.

² 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

³ A grievance case is recorded as closed when it has been investigated, a ruling has been made by the Grievance Committee and the grievant has been informed of the outcome and has accepted the ruling. Where the grievant does not accept the ruling and has not signed the Minutes of Meeting for the Grievance Hearing, the ruling is received and acknowledged by the village authority. The grievant can still file an appeal at the District Level Grievance Committee.

5 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The main activities on resettlement preparation involve:

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

5.1 Zone 3-Self Resettlement

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

5.2 Zone 2LR – Self-Resettlement

All self-resettlement households have resettled. Payment of Transitional Allowance for Zone 2LR self-resettlers is ongoing. Payments for are made on a quarterly basis. Progress is reported in **Table 5-1**. Payment of Rice Support Allowance for Zone 2LR self-resettlers is ongoing. Payments are made on a quarterly basis, depending on the time of the resettlement of the household. Progress is reported in **Table 5-2**.

Table 5-1: Progress on Payment of Transitional Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers (as of 31 December 2018)

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

Table 5-2: Progress on Payment of Rice Support Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers (as of 31 December 2018)

	Total number	Cash allowance for Rice Support			
		Payment number 1	Payment number 2	Payment number 3	Payment number 4
Number of Households having received their allowance	428	428	428	414	240
Number of Households not yet paid		0	0	14	118

5.3 Resettlement to Phouhomxay Village

All 51 households from Zone 2LR who elected to resettle at Phouhomxay Village have resettled at Phouhomxay Village. A total of 58 houses have been constructed to these households and 46 houses were handed over to the resettlers on 27 February 2018. A further 9 houses were handed over to the resettlers on 07 May 2018.

Information was provided to the relevant District Authorities regarding the households who resettled in Phouhomxay to support them with the process of issuing updated Family Books (the official registration system of family composition and location of living). By the end of December 2018, 81 households have received their Family Book.

Table 5-3: Summary of Resettlers to Phouhomxay (31 December 2018)

Zone	Origin Village Name	Number of Resettling Households	Number of Splitting Households	Total Number of Households	Total Number of People	Number of Female Re-settlers	Age of Resettlers in years			
							0-5	5-10	10-15	15 and more
Zone 3	Hatsaykham	20	4	24	167	84	31	30	16	90
Zone 2LR	Houaypamom	11	1	12	93	43	22	13	15	43
	Namyouak	5	0	5	27	15	5	7	1	14
	Sopphuane	12	4	16	94	46	19	7	11	58
	Sopyouak	23	2	25	152	80	22	22	26	82
	Total	71	11	82	534	268	99	79	69	287

Table 5-4: Summary Progress of Provision of In-kind Rice Support to Phouhomxay Resettlers, 31 December 2018

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration in Months	Entitlements Provided in Kind (months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	24	36
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group number 1	46	60	10	50
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group number 2	12	60	8	52

5.4 Zone 2UR - Relocation

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

Figure 5-1: Distribution of Rice to 82 Households and Food Support to 4 Vulnerable Households of Phouhomxay Village during November 2018.



6 LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

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

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

The objectives of the labour management programme are:

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

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 2018, the total number of workers was 1,169 (141 females). The number of Lao workers working for the Company⁴ has increased from 547 in September to 559 in December 2018 and comprises 47.8 % of the total workforce including 86 workers from the host villages.

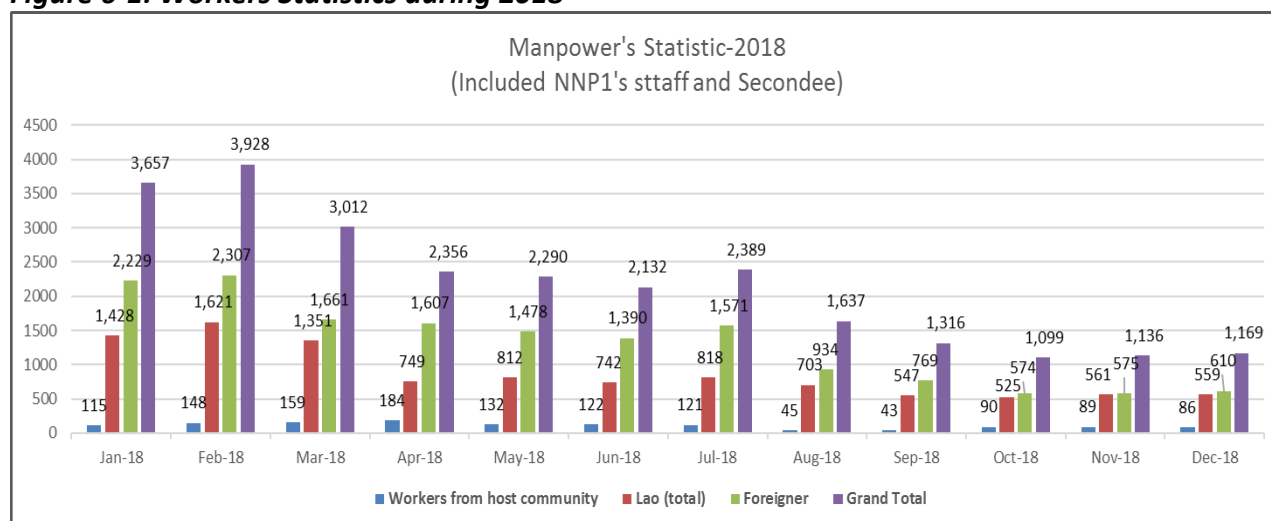
6.1 Labour statistics

The composition of the labour force is presented in **Table 8-1** until **Table 8-3**. The number of Lao workers working for the company increased from 41.6% to 47.8%.

Table 6-1: Worker Category December 2018

Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage %
Foreigner Workers	578	32	610	52.2%
Lao Workers (Total)	450	109	559	47.8%
Workers from Host Villages	57	29	86	7.4%
Grand Total	1,028	141	1,169	100.0%

⁴ Including NNP1PC and personnel working for Project contractors and their subcontractors at the construction site but excluding Government of Laos counterparts.

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

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	35	36	7	43	84%
0.2	Pakxan	1	23	81	105	9	114	92%
0.3	Site	10	17	34	61	18	79	77%
	Total NNP1PC	0	1	35	36	7	43	84%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
TLW 0.5	EGATi	0	0	0	0	3	3	0%
0.6 O&M	EGAT	0	0	0	0	30	30	0%
	Total Owner	11	41	150	202	68	270	75%
Principal Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1. CW	Obayashi Corporation	1	19	11	31	75	106	29%
1.1	GFE	7	3	4	14	5	19	74%
1.2	Kenber		8	0	8	2	10	80%

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
1.3	PKCC	51	29	38	118	3	121	98%
1.4	Sinohydro Bureau 8/TCM	0	0	0	0	9	9	0%
1.5	Song Da5	5	60	10	75	290	365	21%
1.6	TCM		0	1	1	2	3	33%
1.7	V & K	2	4	6	12	13	25	48%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	11	0	11	1	12	92%
1.9	LSS	0	1	7	8	-	8	100%
2. EMW	H-M Hydro	6	0	9	15	12	27	56%
2.1	Lilama10	0	4	0	4	75	79	5%
2.2	HPC	0	0	3	3	3	6	50%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	5	5	17	22	23%
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
3. HMW	IHI IIS	0	1	9	10	7	17	59%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	25	25	0%
3.2	LSS	0	0	4	4	0	4	100%
4. TLW	PT-XCC	0	0	10	10	0	10	100%
Total Principal Contractors		72	140	117	329	541	870	38%
Contractors - Phouhomxay Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
5. Irrigation Canal	VSP	0	0	6	6	0	6	100%
6. Bridge 2UR	Soukxana	0	0	2	2	0	2	100%
7. Debris Removal	Green Energy Co, Ltd	0	0	9	9	0	9	100%
8. Catering	Sodexo	3	0	8	11	1	12	92%
	Total	3	3	25	28	1	29	97%
	Total All	86	181	292	559	610	1,169	47.8%
	Total (%)	7.4%	15.5%	25.0%	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%	47.8%

Table 6-3: Female Employment in Camp by Nationality and Location, December 2018

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	16	16	1	17	40%
0.2	Pakxan	0	9	19	28	3	31	27%
0.3	Site	8	4	5	17	0	17	22%
	Total NNP1PC	8	13	40	61	4	65	28%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TLW 0.5	EGATi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0.6 O&M	EGAT	0	0	0	0	2	2	7%
	Total Owner	8	13	40	61	6	67	25%
Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1.	Obayashi Corporation	1	6	2	9	4	13	12%
1.1	GFE	0	0	2	2	1	3	16%
1.2	Kenber	0	1	0	1	0	1	10%
1.3	PKCC	10	2	4	16	0	16	13%
1.4	Sinohydro Bureau 8/TCM	0	0	0	0	2	2	22%
1.5	Song Da5	2	0	0	2	14	16	4%
1.6	TCM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.7	V & K	0	1	1	2	1	3	12%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.9	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.	H-M Hydro	5	0	0	5	0	5	19%
2.1	Lilama10	0	2	0	2	3	5	6%
2.2	HPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	1	1	1	2	9%
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.	IHI/ IIS	0	1	1	2	0	2	12%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

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	
3.2	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
4.	PT-XCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Contractors - Phouhomxay Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
5.	VSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
6.	Soukxana	0	0	1	1	0	1	100%
7.	Green Energy Co, Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
8.	Sodexo	3	0	2	5	0	5	42%
	Total All	29	27	73	109	32	141	0.12
	Total (%)	21%	19%	52%	77%	23%	12%	12%

Table 6-4: Safety Officers and Medical Staff for each Camp, December 2018

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
Owner incl. OE	270	1	2	13
Obayashi	106	3	1	9
GFE	19	1	0	1
Kenber	10	1	0	1
PKCC	121	1	0	1
Sinohydro Bureau 8/TCM	9	1	0	1
Song Da5	365	6	1	23
TCM	3	0	0	0
V & K	25	1	0	1
Soukvilay	12	0	0	0
LSS	8	0	0	0
HM	27	1	0	1
Lilama10	79	1	0	1
HPC	6	1	0	1
Zhefu	22	0	0	1
MHPS	1	0	0	1
MELCO	1	0	0	1
IHI	17	3	0	0
276 MC-JSC	25	3	0	2
LSS	4	0	0	0
PT-XCC	10	0	0	0
Other				
VSP	11	0	0	0
Soukxana	2	0	0	0

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
Sodexo	12	0	0	0
Green Energy Co, Ltd	9			
Total	1,169	25	4	58

6.2 Labour representation

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

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

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

December 2018

No.	Company Name	Status
1	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
2	Obayashi Corporation	Completed in December 2017
3	Song Da 5 J.S.C	Representative resigned, no replacement required due to low number of workers
4	V&K	Completed in December 2018
5	Zhefu	Completed in December 2018
6	Lilama10	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
7	Sino-Hydro	Work completed and moved out
8	TCM	Work completed and moved out

Table 6-6: Information on Labour Related Items in the Q3 2018 and Q4 2018

Description	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
Number of Injuries	0	1	0	0	2	0
Workers transferred to hospitals	0	1	0	0	2	0
Number of labourers of 18 years or below	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding child labour (younger than 14 years old)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding forced labour	0	0	0	0	0	0

Description	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
Number of labour union representatives	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lao workers represented through labour union representatives	36	36	34	33	31	31

6.3 Labour Camp Inspections

Monthly joint inspections of selected (2 to 4) contractors are made by a team comprising a representative of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare, a staff member of the Trade Union, relevant personnel from Contractors, NNP1PC Technical Division representative, and the SMO Senior Labour Officer. The rotational inspection allows for each contractor to be inspected each quarter. Checklists developed by the Department of Labour and Social Welfare and the Trade Union are used during these inspections. Following the inspection, a meeting is organized to inform the contractor on the findings of the inspection. Inspections monitor both employer and employee working conditions and compliance with the relevant Lao laws and project regulations, including the code of conduct. **Table 6-7** lists the inspections undertaken during the reporting period and the key areas of concern which must be resolved.

Table 6-7: Results of Inspection of Contractors by the Lao Labour Union and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives in Q4 2018

No.	Item	Number of Camps Inspected	Number of Camps Met All Inspection Criteria	Number of Camps Not Met the Inspection Criteria
1	Child and Young Labour	12	12	0
2	Forced Labour	12	12	0
3	Discrimination (Gender, Race, colour, origin, political opinion)	12	12	0
4	Respect criteria for establishment of Union Representation	12	11	1
5	Registration of Lao employees with LLU	12	10	2
6	Worker's Lao ID card, passport, work and stay permit of foreign workers.	12	11	1
7	Internal Regulations	12	8	4
8	Employment Contracts	12	11	1
9	Salary/wages Payment	12	12	0
10	Minimum Wages / Piece Rate wages	12	12	0
11	Overtime Pay	12	12	0
12	Social Security and other benefits	12	12	0

No.	Item	Number of Camps Inspected	Number of Camps Met All Inspection Criteria	Number of Camps Not Met the Inspection Criteria
13	Working Time	12	12	0
14	Public Holiday	12	12	0
15	Annual leave/sick leave/other leave	12	12	0
16	Occupational Safety and Health System	12	12	0
17	Annual Health check up	12	10	2
18	First Aid Service	12	12	0
19	Welfare Facilities	12	12	0
20	Working Environment	12	12	0
21	Worker Accommodation	12	11	1
22	Emergency Preparedness	12	12	0

The Lao Trade Union received four complaints from workers and villagers during Q4 2018. Two are related to labour payment on UXO clearance while the other two are on salaries. One issue was solved, and three complaints have been referred to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare for final decision.

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

Random urine tests of workers for traces of drug use were conducted in Q4 2018. The results are shown in **Table 6-8**.

Table 6-8: Results of Urine Tests for Traces of Drug Use, Q4 2018

Description		October 2018	November 2018
Number of companies from whose workers were tested		8	5
Number of workers randomly tested for traces of drugs in their urine	Female	26	11
	Total	317	105
Number of workers tested positive for traces of drugs in their urine	Female	0	0
	Total	3	0
Percentage of workers were tested for traces of drugs in their urine out of the total number of works	Female	20%	8%
	Total	29%	9%
Percentage of tested workers found positive for traces of drugs in their urine	Female	0%	0%
	Total	1%	0%
Total workers in the month	Female	131	145
	Total	1,108	1,136

The contract of those workers found positive in October 2018, have been terminated by their employer.

Figure 6-2: Police Officers Conducting Random Test of Urine of Construction Workers for Traces of Drug Use, Construction Site, Q4 2018



7 CAMP FOLLOWERS

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

By 31 December 2018, there were 28 camp followers, a reduction from the 38 camp followers registered in 30 September 2018. There were 7 women among the camp followers and 12 were foreigners. The objective of the Camp Follower Programme is to avoid adverse impacts from the activities of camp followers and if unavoidable, minimize and mitigate them. To achieve this objective, the following measures are included in the Social Management Action Plan:

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

The accomplishments on these measures are shown in Table 7-1. On the first measure, the operation of the six (2 female) police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post continued to be supported by the project. They conducted a total of 257 police patrols in the project area and made three arrests related to drugs during this reporting period. There were no other police incidents during the period as shown in Table 7-2.

On the second measure, a STD awareness campaign was done in a total of 12 shops during the quarter with a total 55 individual participations. A campaign was also made in one labor camp. On the third measure, there was no reported incident involving community members and workers. The fourth measure is still being upheld with the continued implementation of the zoning plan.

In addition, the NNP1 team was working with Phouhomxay village youth to improving their life skills especially on the harms of amphetamine, alcohol and tobacco, there were 39 village youth (11 women) attended.

Table 7-1: Summarized Activities of the Camp Follower Program, December 2018

Number	Item	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
1	Number of police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post who are supported	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)
2	Number of police patrols conducted by Hat Gniun Police, covering the NNP1PC construction areas, host communities and Phouhomxay	37	60	72	125
3	Number of significant issues observed during the police patrols	0	0	0	0
4	Number of normal issues observed during these patrols.	3	0	2	1
5	Number of shops in the camp follower area where the Project conducted Sexually Transmittal Disease (STD) Awareness Campaigns	4	4	4	4
6	Monthly cumulative total of women who participated in the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	24 (4 new)	21 (3 new)	18 (2 new)	16 (3 new)
7	Number of Contractor / Subcontractor Camps where Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns were conducted	0	0	1	0
8	Number of workers attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns	0	0	5	0
9	Number of villages in which Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
10	Number of villagers attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0
11	Number of Schools in which Sexually Transmittal Disease	0	0	0	0

Number	Item	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
	Awareness Campaigns were conducted				
12	Number of Students attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0
13	Number of villages in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
14	Number of villagers attending the Road Safety Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0
15	Number of Schools in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0
16	Number of Students attending the Road Safety Awareness campaigns	0	0	0	0
17	Total number of camp followers at the camp followers' area in Hat Gniun village	38	30	28	28
18	Total number of female camp followers	19	15	15	13
19	Number of foreign camp followers	20	13	13	12
20	Number of foreign female camp followers	15	9	9	7

The team together with the District Health Office provided STD awareness to 4 shop owners and 16 females. No awareness campaign for road safety.

Table 7-2: Social Issues Reported by Police in Q3 2018 and Q4 2018

Social Issue	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
Traffic Accident	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	2	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal logging	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest of drug user (Amphetamine)	0	0	1	0	0	2
Arrest of Drug Dealer (Amphetamine)	0	0	0	0	1	1
Illegal marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fighting	0	0	0	0	1	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0

Social Issue	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
Gun accident (unlocked firearms)	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	3	0	2	3

8 EDUCATION PROMOTION

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

Table 8-1: Progress of the Education Promotion Programme

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievements to-date
1	Scholarship Programme for Higher Education	Provide 30 scholarships per year. 40% of scholarships will be reserved for female students and 70% of scholarships are for Hmong students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NNP1PC Scholarship programme awarded 28 scholarships (11 female) for the 2019-2020 educational year. The target of 30 scholarships is not reached, due to a lack of high school students continuing their education.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the graduated students, the team is following-up on their employment status
2	Non-formal education	Provide non-formal education to adults in Phouhomxay who did not complete their education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of adult education program at Phouhomxay. A total of 44 people has joined the programme
3	Reading facilities in the Phouhomxay school	Provide access to books for Phouhomxay school students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading room was opened in December 2018. New books have been added
4	Training of school teachers	Improve the quality of teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Education and Sport Office organized a training workshop for 19 teachers from Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thahuea schools on how to improve their teaching skills and use of new teaching methodologies.

Table 8-2: Scholarship Award Programme as of Q4 2018.

Academic Year	Total Number of Scholarships Awarded	Hmong Students	Hmong Students %	Female Students	Female Students %	Hmong Female Students
September 2014-June 2015	19	14	74	6	32	3
September 2015-June 2016	32	18	56	7	22	3
September 2016-June 2017	30	18	60	14	47	8
September 2017-June 2018	30	21	70	12	40	9
September 2018-June 2019	28	8	29	11	39	2
Total	139	79	57	50	36	25

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

Figure 8-1: Students Reading Books at the Library and some of the Reading Materials at Phouhomxay school (December 2018)**Figure 10-1: Bolikhamxay Provincial Education Officer Training Phouhomxay School Teachers on New Teaching Methodologies, Phouhomxay School, December 2018**

9 HEALTH

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

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

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 Phouhomxay 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 in Q4 2017 and is currently fully functional.

9.1 Community health in other Project Affected Zones

The Houaykhoun and Phiengta Health Centres are functioning in both the downstream and Zone 2UR areas. To-date, there is no outbreak of disease.

9.2 Participation in Health Programmes

Key activities involving the PAP participation during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 9-1**. Participation in the post resettlement health check-up is on a voluntary basis. A total of 274 out

of the 363 Resettlers from Zone 2LR chose to attend the free service offered at the Phouhomxay Health Centre, while the others chose not to participate.

Table 9-1 Participation in the Health Programs during Q4 2018

Month (2018)	Activity	Total participant in the public health program supported by the Project	Number of females participated in the public health program supported by the Project
October	Health education on the harms of amphetamine, alcohol and tobacco for youth group at Phouhomxay Village.	39	11
	Together with Rural Development Agency (RDA), conducted a nutrition assessment of children under 5 years old at resettlement and host villages	160	73
November	Children and villagers at HatGiun village received health check by Phouhomxay Health Centre staff and NNP1PC	22	13
	RDA, together with the health centre staff conducted an assessment of the nutrition of children less than 5 years old at Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou villages	222	111
December	RDA together with Phouhomxay and Piengta Health Staff conducted training of school volunteers on School Led-Total Sanitation (SLTS) at Phouhomxay, Hatgniun, Thaheua, Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou Villages	61	31
Total		504	239

9.3 Monitoring of Health Statistics

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

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

The health data is presented in Table 9-2 to Table 9-4.

Table 9-2: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Houaykhoun Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 4 (Source: DHIS2 December 2018)

No.	Name of Disease	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	1	1	1	2
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	7	6	6	9	8
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	5	10	1	3	8
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	26	33	28	27	22
7	Skin diseases	17	10	23	16	7
8	Common cold	30	11	13	8	2
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	1	7	6	7	1
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	30	21	27	20	9
Total		116	99	105	91	59

Table 9-3: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Piengtha Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 2UR (Source: DHIS2 December 2018)

No.	Name of Disease	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	7	2	2	5	3
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	9	9	20	21	17
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	1	2	1
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	24	16	20	15	9
7	Skin diseases	3	1	5	1	1
8	Common cold	33	40	37	24	28
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	12	32	18	14	8
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	36	37	35	11	16
Total		124	137	138	93	83

Table 9-4: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from the Phouhomxay Health Centre Covering Zones 3 and 5 (Source: DHIS2 December 2018)

No.	Name of Disease	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	0	0	0	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	19	14	13	36	8
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	1	2	7	2	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	11	15	7	7	8
7	Skin diseases	0	0	0	0	0
8	Common cold	34	51	38	34	17
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	45	44	61	43	10
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	0	0	0	0	0
Total		110	126	126	122	43

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

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

- **Health monitoring:** From October to December 2018, there were 590 patients who sought treatment at the Health Centre, 291 out of the total 590 patients were diagnosed in the group of the top 10 diseases – see **Table 9-4**. The majority of the cases are due to common cold, pneumonia-bronchitis and diarrhoea. NNP1PC has monitored key diseases that may be caused by the construction activities. Up to date, there are no indications of significant increase in disease cases associated with the construction work. In addition to treating patients, the health staff also provide a weekly consultation with vulnerable households in their home. The staff updates the statistics on key target populations such as reproductive aged women and children under five and provide advice to villagers on how to prevent seasonal diseases.
- **Awareness Campaigns:** The Health Centre Staff and NNP1PC health team informed 39 youth (11 women) of Phouhomxay Village about the harms of amphetamine, alcohol and tobacco.
- **Provision of medical services:** The operation of Phouhomxay Health Centre continues to be supported. Health staff received technical advice, medical equipment was maintained and supplied, IEC materials were produced and provided to the centre. The referral system and ambulance services were improved through better communication between the Health Centre staff and the clinic at the Owner's Site Office and Village. As a result, the health centre staff can contact directly to OSOV when the serious sick patient need to be transferred to the Provincial Hospital.

- In addition, the health status of vulnerable villagers was regularly monitored by the health staff, and an integrated outreach activity was conducted at Thahuea Village, Hat Gniun Village and Phouhomxay Village. The outreach included vaccination, child growth monitoring with nutrition advice, worm treatment, micronutrient distribution, antenatal care, birth preparedness, post-natal care and family planning.

During the reporting period, Phouhomxay health staff provided health care to villagers mainly children at Hat Gniun village. 22 villagers (13 female) received health check and treatment due to common cold.

Figure 9-1: Awareness Campaign on the prevention of amphetamine, alcohol and tobacco use at Phouhomxay Village



9.5 Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Programme

The Rural Development Agency (RDA) and relevant Government Counterparts conducted a training for 61 school students volunteers for the School Led-Total Sanitation (SLTS) Activities at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Piengtha, Hatsamkhone and Pou Villages.

Figure 9-2: Training of Students for the School Led-Total Sanitation Program (SLTS) at Phouhomxay Village, December 2018



9.6 Capacity Building for GOL Health Staff

Table 9-5 lists the capacity building events conducted during Q4 2018 aimed at improving the capacity of people involved in health activities. The majority of the training focused on building the capacity of the 4 district health staff based in the Phouhomxay Health Centre.

Table 9-5: Capacity Building of GOL Health Staff Conducted During Q4-2018.

Number	Training date	Subject of training	Training provided by	Total number of Participants	Number of Female participants
1	23-24 October 2018	Drug Management	Provincial Health Office	2	2
2	28-30 November 2018	Integrated Management of Newborn and Child Illness (IMNCI)	Provincial Health Office	2	1

10 GENDER

The Concession Agreement, Annex C Clause 89 c xxiii states that the Company shall recognize and respect traditional organizational structures, religious beliefs and resource uses, and Clause 89 c xxxi stipulates that the Company shall promote gender equity and include women in Project

activities as described in the Social Development Plan (SDP). The update of the SDP, SDP-2016 was made available on the company website in Q4 2016.

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

Gender program 2018 consists of:

1. Gender mainstreaming.
2. Community Empowerment.

10.1 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming is an ongoing activity integrated in all aspects of the project. No specific gender mainstreaming activities were implemented during Q4 2018.

10.2 Community Empowerment

No specific gender mainstreaming activities were implemented during Q4 2018.

11 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAMME

Vulnerable Households are households who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets, and production base, or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement. In the project area, a number of vulnerable households have been identified and these households will continue to be monitored and will be given special attention. In 2017, there were a total of 38 vulnerable households living in the project area, and 26 of these households belonged to Zone 2LR. Of the 26 vulnerable households from Zone 2LR, 10 chose resettlement in Phouhomxay Village and 16 chose to arrange their own resettlement (see **Table 11-1**).

Table 11-1: Location of Self-Resettlement Vulnerable Households

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

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

- If a household was landless in Zone 2LR but received land with land title on the name of husband and wife, then they are no longer landless and therefore no longer meets this criterion.

- Some households lacked labour. A household whose children have grown up and who can now contribute to the labour of the family no longer lack labour.

10 Vulnerable households were registered as living in one of the 3 villages in Zone 2UR. None of these 10 households is directly affected through land acquisition, they are only indirectly affected. In early 2018, one household moved to live with their relatives in Xiengkhuang province. Therefore, as of Q4 2018, there are only 9 vulnerable households in Zone 2UR.

2 vulnerable households are living in Zone 5. None of these 2 households is directly affected through land acquisition.

Table 11-2: Progress on Implementation of Vulnerable Household Programme (Q4- 2018)

Project Activities	Key Achievement during this quarter
Use of medical services at different health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phameuang health centre provided health services to 2 vulnerable households (VH) living at Nahan and 1 VH living at Phadai village • Vanghai Health Centre provided health services to 2 Vulnerable households living at Nakoun village, 2 VH living at Paknyong and Vanghai • Hom District Hospital provided health services to 1 VH living at Phalavek and 5 VH living at Houyxay and 2 VH living at Homthad • Longxan District Hospital provided health services to 1 VH living at Namyang
Follow up on the health conditions of vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phouhomxay Health Centre staff undertook medical checks of one elderly woman and her 3 children • Supported a woman to deliver her baby at the Provincial Hospital in Paksan
Follow up on the education of children living in vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitored and encouraged school children of 4 vulnerable households to continue to study and attended their final examinations.
Encourage participation in Livelihood Program Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 out of 9 vulnerable households at Zone 2UR are joining livelihood activities (chicken, duck and pig raising respectively). The other families face difficulties due to a combination of shortage of land, labour and disability. • One member of the Vulnerable Household Programme is being trained on gardening at the resource centre

12 YOUTH PROGRAMME

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

Social skills of working together in groups are build using various group volunteer activities during June 2018, as summarized in **Table 12-1**.

Table 12-1: Progress on Youth Activities

No.	Project Activities	Key Achievement of the Quarter
1	Building social skills of working together in groups and taking responsibility.	Continued operation of the student tree planting and watering groups where each student group get assigned several trees to plant and irrigate afterwards. They are looking after the 300 decorative, shade and fruit trees planted as part of the Phouhomxay Greening Programme at the schools, village hall, health centre, market and bus stops. Some trees died and have been replaced in July 2018. Some name plats went missing and have been replaced.

13 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR RESETTLERS AND HOST COMMUNITY

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

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

13.1 Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5

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. All households in Phouhomxay Village have been involved in at least one livelihoods activity.

Their participation is summarized in **Table 13-3**.

Table 13-1: Share of Time Involvement of Man and Women for Various Stages of Livelihood Activities in Zone 3, 4 and 5 (2018)

No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involved in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ⁵ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ⁶ 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 %	
				M	W		W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1	Soil improvement using local materials	9	Husband	100	0	100	0	100	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Cash crop promotion: watermelon and cucumber	37	Husband	58	42	60	40	50	50	40	60	40	60
3	Promote pig raising in bunker	10	Husband/Wife	50	50	60	40	30	70	40	60	50	50
4	Home Sweet home for food security	6	Husband/Wife	50	50	70	30	20	80	20	80	20	80
5	Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	235	Husband	70	30	50	50	10	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Promote various type of fish culture in cement tank at the household plot.	38	Wife	30	70	80	20	20	80	20	80	20	80
7	Promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	9	Husband/Wife	50	50	80	20	50	50	50	50	70	30
8	Promote various type of fish culture in pond	56	Husband	70	30	70	30	70	30	30	70	50	50
9	Off-farm activities: processing of bamboo shoots	15	Wife	30	70	20	80	30	70	20	80	0	100
10	Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	16	Wife	10	90	20	80	10	90	0	100	0	100
11	Off-farm activities: Weaving	34	Wife	0	100	10	90	0	100	0	100	0	100

⁵ Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc⁶ Weeding, watering, feeding, weaving, processing etc.

25 June 2019

No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involved in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ⁵ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ⁶ 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 %	
				M	W		W	M	W	M	W	M	W
11	Establishment of village microfinance system	124	Husband/Wife	70	30	40	60	35	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Financial family book keeping	130	Husband/Wife	45	55	60	40	65	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	Goat raising	11	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	60	40
14	Raising Poultry	15	Husband/Wife	50	50	60	40	50	50	20	80	40	60
15	Mushroom production	9	Wife	10	90	10	90	10	90	20	80	10	90
16	Banana and pineapple plantation	42	Husband/Wife	50	50	60	40	40	60	40	60	30	70
17	Vegetation clearance for cash crop and tree plantation land	32	Husband	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	40
18	Promote rubber plantation in PHX	11	Husband	60	40	60	40	50	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Irrigation management	79	Husband	60	40	60	40	50	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	Soil improvement keeping manure	11	Husband	50	50	60	40	40	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	Promote local cattle (forage improvement)	22	Husband	70	30	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50
22	Wet season rice production	79	Husband	60	40	60	40	50	50	40	60	40	60
23	Black sesame growing	29	Husband/Wife	50	50	60	40	40	60	40	60	30	70
24	Sweet corn growing	28	Husband/Wife	20	80	20	80	30	70	40	60	20	80
25	Wet season vegetable growing	5	Husband/Wife	20	80	80	20	30	70	30	70	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.

Table 13-2: Marketing of Produce

No	Livelihood Activity	Average percentage of produce sold by a household	Physical location where the majority of the produce is sold to a buyer	Buyer of the majority of produce sold	Issues regarding marketing
1	Soil improvement using local materials	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	Cash crop promotion: watermelon and cucumber	80 %	At the village and OSOV camp	Outside traders and OSOV food service company	
3	Promote pig raising in bunker	60%	At the village	Outside traders	
4	Home Sweet home for food security	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6	Promote various type of fish culture in cement tank at the household plot.	30 %	At the village	Villagers	
7	Promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	95%	At the village and SONGDA Camp	Outside traders and SONGDA food service company	
8	Promote various type of fish culture in pond	80%	At the village	Villagers	
9	Off-farm activities: processing of bamboo shoots	95%	At the village and at markets in Vientiane	Outside traders	
10	Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	95%	At the village and at markets in Vientiane	Outside traders	
11	Off-farm activities: Weaving	98%	At the village and at markets in Vientiane	Outside traders	
11	Establishment of village microfinance system	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12	Financial family book keeping	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	Goat raising	80%	At the village	Outside traders and Villagers	
14	Raising Poultry	80%	At the village	Villagers	
15	Mushroom production	90%	At the village	Villagers	

No	Livelihood Activity	Average percentage of produce sold by a household	Physical location where the majority of the produce is sold to a buyer	Buyer of the majority of produce sold	Issues regarding marketing
16	Banana and pineapple plantation	90%	At the village and OSOV camp	Outside traders and OSOV food service company	
17	Vegetation clearance for cash crop and tree plantation land	N/A		N/A	
18	Promote rubber plantation in PHX	N/A	N/A	N/A	
19	Irrigation management	N/A	N/A	N/A	
20	Soil improvement keeping manure	N/A	N/A	N/A	
21	Promote local cattle (forage improvement)	95%	At the village	Outside traders	
22	Wet season rice production	80%	Outside the village	Outside traders	
23	Black sesame growing	0%			Villagers prefer to keep the sesame seed for next planting season instead of selling it
24	Sweet corn growing	95%	At the village	Villagers	
25	Wet season vegetable growing	80%	At the village	Villagers	

The marketing of a specific produce varies between the households partaking in the activity. The numbers presented are a generalization of the average practice by the group of households

Table 13-3: Participation in Livelihood Activity Programs at Phouhomxay and Zone 5 (December 2018)

Project Name	Number of Households Participating in Each Livelihood Activity per Village				
	Phouhomxay (formerly Hatsaykham)	Phouhomxay (formerly 2LR villages)	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ⁷
Total number of households	24	50	71	54	24
Project 1: Soil improvement using local materials	N/A	9/3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project 2A: Cash crop promotion: watermelon	8	50	0	0	0
Project 2B: Cash crop promotion: Onion	1	50	0	0	0
Project 2C: Cash crop promotion: Cucumber	5	10	0	0	0
Project 2D: Cash crop promotion: Pumpkin	2	0	0	0	0
Project 3: Promote pig raising in bunker	8	2	5	5	N/A
Project 4A: Home sweet home for food security – Home plot vegetable gardens	3	3	0	0	0
Project 4B: Home sweet home for food security – Fruit tree	6	36	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project 5: Animal health care activity (vaccination)	24	58	71	54	28
Project 6A: Promote various type of fish culture in tank at the household plot.	11	17	10	0	0
Project 6B: Promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	0	0	3	15	2
Project 6C:	10	28	4	1	11

⁷ Only 24 households in Somseun Village are impacted directly through the land acquisition in the HSRA.

Promote various type of fish culture in ponds					
Project 7A: Off-farm activities: food processing. Bamboo shoots	5	10	8	10	0
Project 7B: Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	8	13	5	5	1
Project 7C: Off-farm activities: Weaving	0	0	9	23	5
Project 7D: Off-farm activities: Restaurants	3	0	0	0	0
Project 8 A: Establishment of Village micro-finance system	24	49	38	40	28
Project 8 B: Family financial book keeping	24	49	38	40	28
Project 9: Goat raising	6	0	2	2	1
Project 10: Raising Poultry	1	14	0	0	0
Project 11: Mushroom production	9	0	0	0	0
Project 12: Pineapple and banana plantation	0	33	4	5	0
Project 13: Rattan plantation	4	10	12	5	5
Project 14: Providing Land Titles to Re-settlers	2	55	NA	NA	NA
Project 15: Vegetation clearance for Cash crop and tree plantation land	NA	32	NA	NA	NA
Project 16: Establish rubber plantation in Phouhomxay	4	7	NA	NA	NA
Project 17: Irrigation management	24	55	0	0	0
Project 18:	6	5	N/A	N/A	N/A

Soil improvement keeping manure					
Project 19: Pasture improvement	3	7	4	3	5
Project 20: Wet seasonal rice production	20	36	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project 21: Black sesame growing	1	1	3	19	7
Project 22: Sweet corn growing	3	19	4	2	N/A
Project 23: Wet season vegetable growing	0	2	1	1	1

Table 13-4: Progress of Livelihood Activity Implementation (December 2018)

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Soil improvement using local materials		100	The Activity is completed.
Project 2A: Cash crop promotion: watermelon	LAK 1 million within 12 months	30	8 farmers who planted their watermelons early started selling their fruits. Conducted on the job training on water melon cultivation to 25 participants (17 female) from Phouhomxay
Project 2B: Cash crop promotion: Onion	LAK 1 million within 12 months	30	The famers are preparing the seedlings and the cultivation beds
Project 2C: Cash crop promotion: Cucumber	LAK 1 million within 12 months	30	Two farmers are growing the cucumbers
Project 2D: Cash crop promotion: Pumpkin	LAK 1 million within 12 months	30	Farmers are preparing the land for cultivation
Project 3: Promote pig raising in bunker.	LAK 2.5 million within 10 months	100	The activity is completed and participatory evaluation conducted with the pig farmers
Project 4A: Home sweet home for food security – Home plot vegetable gardens	For Self-consumption	99	The Project provided materials and inputs for 82 households to improve their home gardens. Training on compost production was conducted for 14 villagers.

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
			Villagers who completed their garden beds started growing 4 different kinds of vegetables
Project 4B: Home sweet home for food security – Fruit tree	For Self-consumption	100	Villagers are taking care of their fruit trees by watering and applying fertilizers. Rice straw is used to cover the area around the trees to keep the soil moist
Project 5: animal health care activity (Vaccination)	Increased survival of animals	73	The next round of animal vaccination has started and is ongoing.
Project 6A: Promote various type of fish culture in tank at the household plot.	LAK 2 million for within 12 months	100	Completed. 36 Households produced 2,224 kg of fish with an estimated gross income of 44 million LAK.
Project 6B: Promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	LAK 2.5 million for within 5 months	100	Completed
Project 6C: Promote various type of fish culture in ponds	LAK 1 million for within 12 months	100	Completed. 56 Households produced 2,000 kg of fish, mainly for their own consumption with an estimated gross income of 44 million LAK.
Project 7A: Off-farm activities: food processing. Bamboo shoots	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	100	A total of 5,810 kg of fresh bamboo shoots were processed by the households. PAP have started to sell 600 kg of their product to a trader from Vientiane.
Project 7B: Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	100	Completed
Project 7C: Off-farm activities: Weaving	LAK 0.5 million for within 8 months	100	Ongoing preparation for evaluation of the project
Project 7D: Off-farm activities: Restaurants	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	90	Ongoing construction of 3 restaurants by the villagers
Project 8 A: Establishment of	Villagers have access to saving and	100	Regular monitoring of the microfinance system.

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Village microfinance system	credit in their village		
Project 8 B: Family financial book keeping.	Better understanding of family income and expenditure	100	Regular review of the family financial books at 4 communities
Project 9: Goat raising.	LAK 2.5 million within 12 months	100	Completed the evaluation of the 2018 activities by the producer group
Project 10: Raising Poultry	LAK 2 million within 12 months	100	Completed the evaluation of the 2018 activities by the producer group
Project 11: Mushroom production	LAK 0.6 million within 4 months	100	Producers start preparing for the next round of cultivation and a study tour was organized to Vientiane.
Project 12: Pineapple and banana plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	100	Completed
Project 13: Rattan plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	100	Completed
Project 14: Providing land titles to Re-settlers		100	Completed
Project 15: Vegetation clearance for cash crop and tree plantation land		100	Activity is completed. All 40 hectares have been cleared
Project 16: Establish rubber plantation in Phouhomxay		100	Completed
Project 17: Irrigation management		99	Ongoing preparation for a pump to provide water to the 2LR section while the Main Irrigation canal is still under construction
Project 18: Soil improvement keeping manure	Making compost	100	Completed
Project 19: Pasture improvement	LAK 2 million within 12 months	100	Completed

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 20: Wet seasonal rice production	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	100	Completed The farmers have harvested their rice. Average yield is 2.2 Tonnes per hectare.
Project 21: Black sesame growing	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	100	Completed Farmers faced adverse climate conditions during the 2018 growing season. Only two farmers managed to harvest seeds, totalling 15 kg.
Project 22: Sweet corn growing	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	100	Completed
Project 23: Wet season vegetable growing	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	100	Completed

Figure 13-1: Phouhomxay Villager Preparing a Vegetable Garden at their Home Plot, December 2018



Figure 13-2: Farmer Harvesting Water Melons, Phouhomxay Village, December 2018



Figure 13-3: Phouhomxay Villagers preparing Greenhouse in their Garden, November 2018



13.2 Phouhomxay resource Centre

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

13.2.1 Demonstration Centre

In 2018, demonstrations will focus on six livelihood activities. **Table 13-5** contains a summary of the progress of each activity.

The development of farmervillagers training curriculum was started. A total of 20 topics have been prepared will be developed in 2018. Three training curriculums are completed, (1) tailoring, (2) microfinance and (3) book keeping.

Table 13-5: Progress of Demonstration Activities in the Phouhomxay Resource Centre (December 2018)

No	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Integrated farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated crop plots started and growing well. Fish raising in ponds is ongoing. Five systems of raising fish are demonstrated in the Resource Centre: (1) earthen pond, (2) nylon cage, (3) floating cage, (4) cement tank and (5) plastic pond. A total of six fish species are raised: (1) Tilapia, (2) Silver barb, (3) Common carp, (4) Catfish, (5) Climbing perch and (6) Red Tilapia.
2	Animal Raising: Goat, pig and fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing raising of animals
3	Non-timber Forest Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to apply fertilizer and water to the demonstration plots of bamboo, lemon trees, Damocles trees, coconut trees and fruit trees.
4	Rice varieties demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the rice experiment in November 2018. Thadokkham 37 has the highest yield of 3.2 tonnes per ha, followed by Miss Thai, with 2.8 tonnes per ha yield, Xe Bangfai 2, with 2.7 tonnes per ha, and Kao Kai Noy, with 1.7 tonnes per ha.
5	Effective Micro-organisms and Biological Extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No activity in this reporting period
6	Production of Livelihood input supplies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed construction of the fish hatchery and ongoing preparations to start fish breeding in February 2019

13.2.2 Vocational Training

The women who attended the tailoring training established a production group at Phouhomxay Village and produced souvenirs for sale as their first business.

.NNP1PC prepared to hire a consultant to conduct a Rapid Market Chain Assessment and Economic Calculation of Profession to strengthen livelihood activities.

13.3 Participatory Land Use Planning

The participatory Land Use programme is focusing on 3 main activities:

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

Progress of these activities are summarized in **Table 13-6 to Table 13-8**.

Table 13-6: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay Village (December 2018)

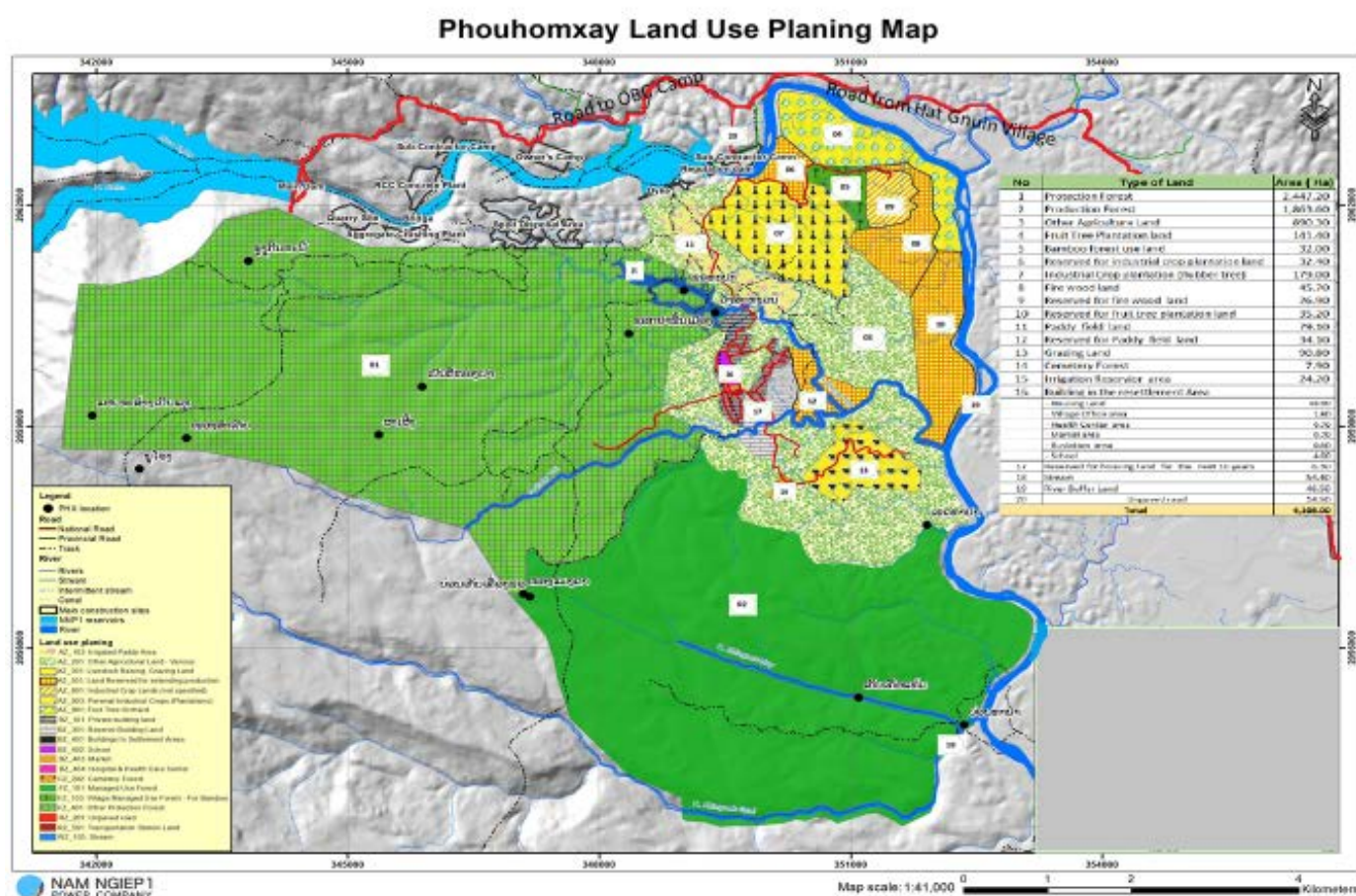
No	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Supporting the GOL to issue Land Titles to PAP in Phouhomxay Village	First round of land titles handed over to Resettlers in Phouhomxay. Ongoing preparation for the second round of land titles by the GOL
2	Support the community to update the land use in Phouhomxay Village	Completed village boundary in close consultation with surrounding communities and local government
3	Support the community to establish rules and regulations for the various land types in Phouhomxay Village	The District Governor of Bolikhan District approved the rules and regulations for the various land types in Phouhomxay Village.

Table 13-7: Progress of Land Titles in Round 1 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay

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

Table 13-8: Progress of Land Titles in Round 2 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay

No	Type of Land	Number of Eligible Households from Zone 2LR	Number of Households for whom Land Titles are currently being prepared by the GOL	Number of Households for which the GOL completed the Land Titles	Number of Households to whom the Land Titles were handed over
1	Paddy fields	6	6	6	6
2	Combined Cash Crop and Tree plantation	32	32	32	32
3	Fire Wood	55	55	47	47

Figure 13-4: Map of Phouhomxay after Implementation of PLUP

14 LIVELIHOOD FOR SELF-RESETTLERS IN BOLIKHAN AND HOM DISTRICTS

Self-resettlers to Bolikhan and Hom 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. The Company established a Livelihood Team dedicated to promoting livelihood activities to self-resettlers moving to Bolikhan and Hom Districts in February 2018. 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.

14.1 Bolikhan District

Initial consultations about the interest to participate in livelihood activities were conducted with self-resettlers in all 10 target villages.

A total of 146 self-resettler households moved to Bolikhan District and 70 % of these households have participated in at least one livelihood activity in 2018.

Table 14-1: Number of Self-Resettler Households in Bolikhan District.

Village Name	Number of Self-Resettler Households in the village
Nonsomboun	15
Wa	39
Nakoun	5
Bor	18
Phameuang	24
Sisavath	4
Nahun	38
Phadai	1
Thongphankham	1
Nalong	1
Total	146

Table 14-2: Number of Self-Resettler Households Participating in Various Livelihood Activities Per Village in Bolikhan District (December 2018)

Village name	Project 1: Paddy Rice Promotion	Project 2: Vegetable Planting Promotion	Project 3: Cattle Raising Promotion	Project 4: Fish Culture Promotion	Project 5: Mushroom Cultivation
Nonsomboun	0	5	5	0	0
Sisa vath	1	1	1	2	0
Thongphankham	0	0	0	0	0
Nalong	0	0	0	0	0
Phameuang	2	1	4	5	4
Bor	5	4	0	0	0
Nahanh	7	0	18	6	1
Phadai	1	0	0	0	1
Nakoun	1	0	0	0	0
Wa	2	7	4	12	4
Total	19	18	31	25	10

Table 14-3: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettler Households in Bolikhan District (December 2018)

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	Expected wet seasonal yield of 3.7 tons per hectare		100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice is harvested. The average yield is 3 tonnes per hectare.
Project 2: Vegetable planting promotion	Cultivation of 0.1 hectare per household. Income of LAK 2 million per household within 6 months	15 / 13	86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 out of 18 PAP constructed their greenhouses and started the cultivation of their second round of vegetables.
Project 3: Cattle Raising Promotion	Expected Increased income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	14 / 11	97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice for maintenance of the fodder crop gardens, ways to practise cut-and-carry feeding of livestock, and the production of Bio-Extract for cattle feed processing (production of silage)
Project 4: Fish Culture Promotion	Expected Increased income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	17 / 14	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice on feeding of fish, including the production of Bio-Extract for improving the availability of algae in the water for fish feeding. PAPs sold 504 kg of fishes valued at 9,072,000 LAK during the Hmong New Year.
Project 5: Mushroom Cultivation	Expected Increased income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	21 / 15	94	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAP are storing rice straw for the production of mushroom bags and preparing their mushroom cultivation houses.

14.2 Hom District

Initial consultations about the interest to participate in livelihood activities were conducted with self-resettlers in all 6 target villages.

Table 14-4: Number of Self-Resettlers in Hom District.

Village Name	Number of Self-Resettler Households in the village
Houayxay	80

Village Name	Number of Self-Resettler Households in the village
PhouNgou	10
Homthat	20
Phalavak	28
Phoukatha	1
Namkhaine	54
Total	193

A total of 193 self-resettler households have moved to Hom District, and only 27 % of these households participated in at least one livelihood activity in 2018 due to difficulties finding land for livelihood activities.

Table 14-5: Number of Self-Resettler Households Participating in Various Livelihood Activities Per Village in Hom District (December 2018)

Village Name	Project 1: Paddy Rice Promotion	Project 2: Vegetable Planting Promotion	Project 3: Cattle Raising Promotion	Project 4: Fish Culture Promotion	Project 5: Mushroom Cultivation
Houayxay	0	4	25	6	2
Phou Ngou	1	5	3	0	0
Phalavaek	1	1	5	1	1
Homthat	1	0	1	3	0
Namkiane	0	1	0	0	2
Phoukatha	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	11	34	11	5

Table 14-6: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettler Households in Hom District (December 2019)

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	Expected wet seasonal yield of 3.7 tons per hectare		100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice is harvested. The average yield is 3 tonnes per hectare.
Project 2: Vegetable planting promotion	Cultivation of 0.5 hectare per household. Income of LAK 2 million per household	13 /11	85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAP constructed their greenhouses and started the cultivation of their second round of vegetables.

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
	within 6 months			
Project 3: Cattle Raising Promotion	Expected Increase income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	14 % / 14	97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice for maintenance of the fodder crop gardens, ways to practise cut-and-carry feeding of livestock, and the production of Bio-Extract for cattle feed processing (production of silage)
Project 4: Fish Culture Promotion	Expected Increase income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	17 % / 14	95	Ongoing provision of technical advice on feeding of fish, including the production of Bio-Extract for improving the availability of algae in the water for fish feeding. PAPs sold 197 kg of fishes valued at 3,546,000 LAK during the Hmong New Year.
Project 5: Mushroom Cultivation	Expected Increase income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	17 % / 14	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs are storing rice straw and started the production of mushroom bags

Figure 14-1: Mushrooms Bags prepared PAP, Home District, December 2018



15 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONE 2UR

The target of the livelihood development for Zone 2UR villages was extended in 2018, to include self-resettlers in Thathom District. Beside the 3 villages already included during 2017 (Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Piengtha Village), the livelihood activities will now also include the 115 Self-Resettlers who resettled in Thathom district, specifically in Thaviengxay Village, Phonhom, Khonesana and Vanghai Villages. See **Table 15-1** below.

Following the village level consultations explaining the outcome of the evaluation from the 2017 livelihood activities in Q1 2018, households expressed their interest to continue or join the 2018 livelihood activities. Individual household discussions and capacity assessments were completed for 311 PAH, including 164 households who participated in 2017 and 147 who will join in 2018. Following the expression of interest, a check was performed if the households could provide the required inputs for the relevant activity, followed by the procurement and provision of the project inputs. 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.

The percentage of 195 households in Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta who are involved in at least one livelihood activity is shown below:

Name of villages	Percentage of households involved in at least one LLH activity
Pou	91 %
Hatsamkhone	93 %
Phiengta	83 %

The percentage of 195 households in Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Paknyong who are involved in at least one livelihood activity is shown below:

Name of villages	Percentage of households involved in at least one LLH activity
Thaviengxay	62 %
Phonhom	77 %
Paknyong	40 %

The summary of the progress on Livelihood Activities can be found in **Table 15-2**.

Table 15-1: Participation in the Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (September 2018)

Project Name	Number of PAH participating in Livelihood Activity in 2018/ Number of PAH participating in Livelihood Activity in 2017				
	Pou	Hatsamkhone	Piengtha	Thaviengxay and Phonhom	Paknyong
Total Number of PAH Eligible for Livelihood Support	77	74	44	35	99
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	13/1	19/0	11/0	14/0	14/0
Project 2: Integrated fruit tree with banana plantation	3/3	1/0	4/0	1/0	0/0
Project 3: Dry season crop promotion	26/0	0/0	25/13	0/26	0/15
Project 4: Cattle farming.	21/6	37/9	3/0	11/0	33/0
Project 5: Integrated Pigs raising with vegetable	16/4	6/6	15/0	4/0	0/0
Project 6: Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production	4/20	9/2	10/9	2/0	0/0
Project 7: Integrated goat raising with cash crop	25/8	13/9	6/5	5/0	0/0
Project 8: Integrated fish farming system	6/4	2/2	2/2	0/0	0/0
Project 9: Vegetable in greenhouse, catfish/frog raising in the tank)	10/2	3/3	1/0	0/0	8/0
Project 10: Fish culture in pond	3/2	9/4	3/0	0/0	1/0
Project 11: Village micro-finance system in 4 villages ⁸	151/0	60/0	56/0	Not Applicable	70/0
Project 12: Promotion Weaving	10/9	32/32	12/10	0/0	0/0
Project 13: Promotion on/off-farm income generation activity	1/0	3/0	9/0	0/0	3/0
Project 14: Promotion household nursery establishment	1/0	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0

⁸ All households in a village are eligible to join the Village micro-finance system. Therefore the number of households participating can exceed the number of PAPs eligible to participate in the Livelihood Programs

Table 15-2: Progress of the Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (December 2018)

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	Expected wet season yield of 3.7 tonnes per hectare		100	All 71 households harvested their rice. Average yield is 3.26 t/ha
Project 2: Integrated fruit tree with banana plantation	Cultivation of 0.5 hectare per household. Income of LAK 3 million per household within 6 months	10 / 4	83	Ongoing monitoring of seedling growth and garden maintenance, including advice and demonstration on weeding and watering during the dry season
Project 3: Dry season crop promotion	Production of 2.5 Tonnes per hectare. Income of LAK 3.5 million per household within 6 months	9 / 5	60	Completed re-establishment of the production groups at Vanghai, Piengtha, Thaviengxay and Phonhom Villages. Ongoing monitoring of dry season crops, including advice and demonstration of planting techniques
Project 4: Cattle farming.	Increase pasture area to average of 3 hectares per Household and produce sufficient animal feed available for the number of animals	16 / 10	81	On-going vaccination of animals
Project 5: Integrated Pigs raising with vegetable	Production of 30 piglets and 200 kg of vegetable.	24 / 10	90 %	Ongoing monitoring of the health and growth of the piglets, including advice

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
	Income of LAK 4 million per household within 12 months			and demonstration on the use of vitamins
Project 6: Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production	Production of 100 chicken and 500 kg of vegetables Income of LAK 2 million within 12 months	32 / 10	90	Ongoing monitoring of the health and growth of the poultry, including how to conduct vaccination of small chicks. Conducted training on poultry raising techniques for 21 self-resettlers from Vanghai village.
Project 7: Integrated goat raising with cash crop	Fodder crop area of 3 rai per household providing sufficient fodder for the number of animals. Income of LAK 3 million per household within 6 months	14 / 6	75	Strengthening of the farmer group for goat raising and started vaccinations for goats.
Project 8: Integrated fish farming system	Production of 300 kg of fish, 200 kg of pig and income of LAK 10 million within 6 months	5 / 2	86	Ongoing monitoring of integrated farming systems and fish growth and health. No outbreak of animal diseases. Fish and vegetables are currently being sold to the local market

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 9: Vegetable in greenhouse, catfish/frog raising in the tank)	Production of 200 kg of fish, 300 kg of vegetable and Income of LAK 2.5 million within 6 months	4 / 5	90	Ongoing monitoring of fish growth and health. No outbreak of animal diseases has been noticed. Vegetables and fish are currently being sold to the local market
Project 10: Fish culture in pond	Production of 300 kg of fish Income of LAK 4 million within 6 months	10 / 5	79	Ongoing monitoring of fish growth, health and pond maintenance. The fish are growing well. Fish are currently being sold to the local market
Project 11: Village micro-finance system in 4 villages	70% of the total villagers participate	2 / 10	37	Ongoing monitoring of the Village microfinance system in Phientga and Vanghai villages. Ongoing preparation for study tour to visit villages with successful micro-finance systems.
Project 12: Promotion Weaving	Production of 6 Pcs of product /hh/ month Income of LAK 2.5 million per year	7 / 15	67	Ongoing monitoring of the weaving groups. Conducted study tour for the management committee of the weaving group to Thangxiengner village, Phaxay district, Xiengkhouang Province.
Project 13: Promotion on/off-farm income generation activity	Income of LAK 2.5 million per household within 6 months	10 / 10	91	PAH continue to produce and sell their mushrooms and are expanding their production. Conducted training on the production of fruit wine to 5 PAPs from Phientga village

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 14: Promotion household nursery establishment		6 / 5	64	Ongoing monitoring and provision of technical advice on the maintenance of the seedlings, which are growing well and already reached a height of 80 centimetres.

Figure 15-1: PAH Planting Dry Season Paddy Rice, Thaviengxay Village, December 2018



Figure 15-2: On the job Training on the Vaccination of Goats, Pou Village, December 2018



Figure 15-3: Weaving Group Members on Study Tour at Thangxiengner Village, Phaxay District, Xiengkhouang Province, December 2018



Table 15-3: Share of time involvement of Man and Women for Various Stages of Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR (2018)

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	Cattle raising activity	105	Husband	20	80	60	40	50	50	70	30	70	30
2	Pig raising activity	41	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	50	50	30	70
3	Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production.	25	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	30	70	30	70
4	Fish raising in pond	16	Husband	40	60	70	30	50	50	50	50	40	60
5	Integrated farming systems; fish and pig raising and vegetable production	10	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
6	Weaving	54	Wife	0	100	80	20	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	Vegetable cultivation in greenhouse, cat fish and frog raising	22	Wife	50	50	50	50	40	60	30	70	20	80
8	Integrated fish raising in paddy rice field	0	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
9	Integrated goat raising with cash crops	49	Husband	70	30	60	40	60	40	80	20		

⁹ Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc.¹⁰ 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
10	Integrated fruit tree and banana plantation	9	Husband	70	30	60	40	50	50	60	40	10	90
11	Trial with cultivation of job tear	2	Husband	40	60	60	40	40	60	40	60	0	100
12	Dry season crop promotion	51	Wife	20	80	50	50	20	80	50	50	50	50
13	Micro-finance	337	Wife	50	50								
14	Off-farm	16	Wife	25	75	50	50	40	60	20	80	10	90

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.

16 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING

16.1 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.

16.2 OSEM-4

Data collection of OSEM Round 5 has started on 24 July 2018. Data collection was completed in December 2018. The survey targets to interview 497 households.

Table 16-1: Progress of Data Collection for OSEM 5, December 2018

No	Area	Number of Villages	Total Number of Households in the area	Target Number of Households for Interview	Interviewed To-date %
1	Zone 2UR	3	392	145	100
2	Phouhomxay	1	78	40	100
3	Zone 5	2	143	81	100
4	Self-Resettlement Households in Thathom District	3	128	64	100
5	Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District	11	146	73	100
6	Self-Resettlement Households in Hom District	7	190	94	100
Total		27	1038	497	100

Analysis of OSEM 4 data show that:

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

- The percent of households with debt in Phouhomxay Village decrease between OSEM round 2 to 4 from 36% to 13% of the households.
- The average amount of the debt a household who has a debt has in Phouhomxay increased slightly in Kip value between OSEM round 2 to 4.

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

The bid process for data collection of the BSES-3 started. A briefing was provided to interested bidders prior to the submission of their bids in the beginning of December 2018.

The social monitoring team started the in-house data collection for the households in the reference villages for Zone 4 Downstream.