

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Social Monitoring Report

Third Quarter of 2017

July to September 2017

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DISCLAIMER

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

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

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

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

Abbreviation	Full Name
PRLRC	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
REDP-U2LR	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 2LR
REDP-U2UR	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 2UR
REDP-U3	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan – Update for Zone 3
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
SDP	Social Development Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
SPS 2009	Social Policy Statement 2009 (ADB)
ToR	Terms of Reference
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDC	Village Development Coordination Committee

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Monitoring Report of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project covers the period from 01 July to 30 September 2017 and deals with the progress of implementation of the Social Measures referred to in Section 1.1 below, including compensation and resettlement.

1.1 Background

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

The main construction works of NNP1 started in October 2014. Impounding of the reservoir is scheduled for the rainy season of 2018 and electricity will be generated from the planned Commercial Operation Date (COD) in January 2019, over a concession period of 27 years.

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

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

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

1.1.1 Project Impact Zones

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

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

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

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

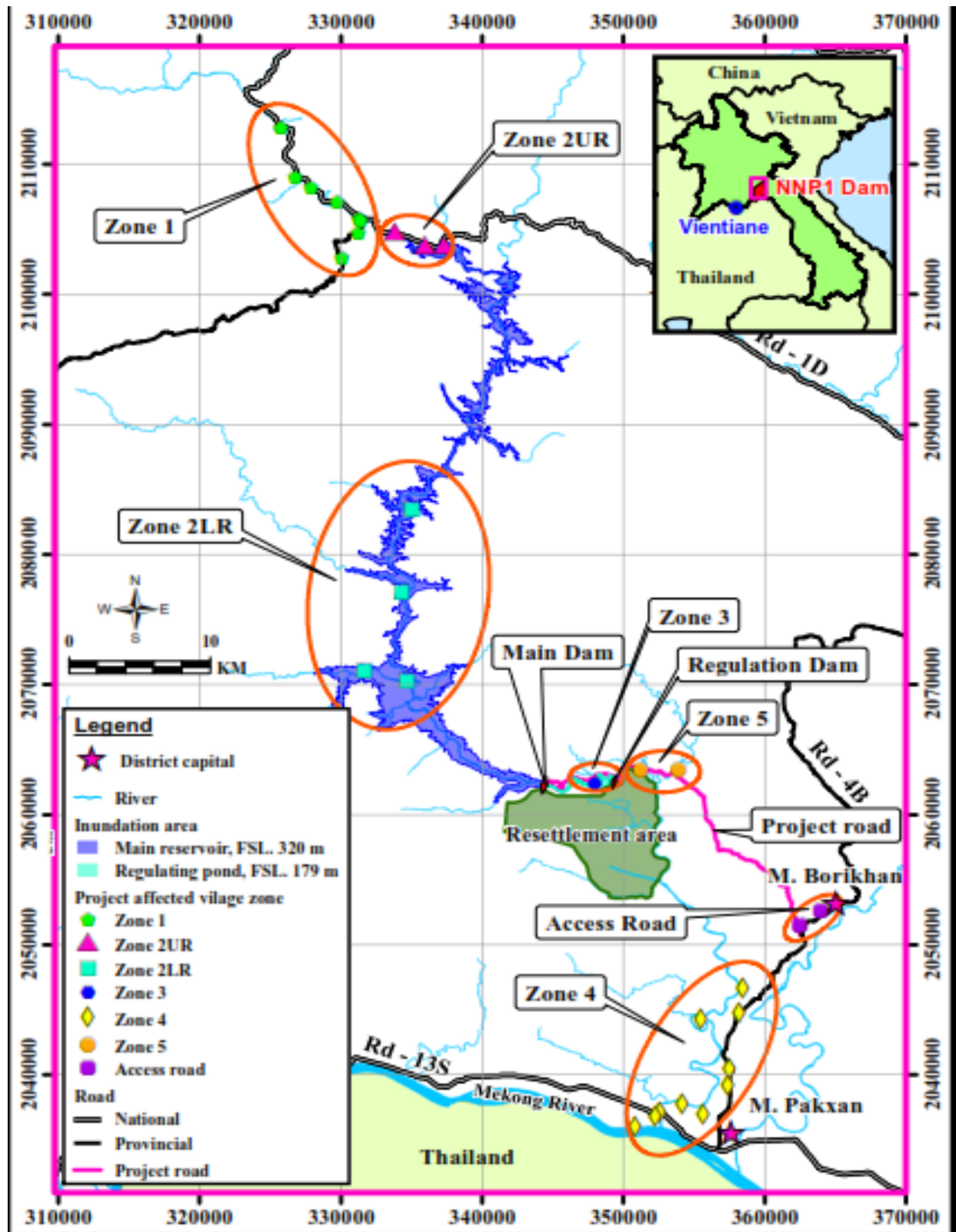
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components are being built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

Zone 4 (Downstream) covers the villages downstream from the regulating dam, excluding Hat Gniun Village, which is considered a host village.

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

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

Figure 1-1: Overview map of the Project impact zones



1.2 Main Progress

Asset Registration and Compensation of Hatsaykham, Zone 3 The final choice survey for Hatsaykham in Zone 3 was completed in March 2016 with 20 households opting for resettlement at Houay Soup and the remaining 18 households opting for self-resettlement and cash compensation. The 20 households have resettled to Houay Soup Resettlement Area (HSRA) in November 2016. All of the Self-Resettlement households resettled to their new dwellings and have fully cleared the village prior to impounding of the regulating reservoir, which commenced on 15 May 2017 and was completed 10 days later. Compensation of Hatsaykham based on Compensation Policy Number 1003, issued by the PRLRC, was completed in 2016. Subsequently, several addendums to the compensation policy have been issued, which entitle Hatsaykham PAP to additional compensation payments. All of these additional payments have been made except for 2 households who refuse to accept the compensation they are eligible for under Compensation Policy Number 792 and an additional 2 households who refuse to accept the compensation they are eligible for under Compensation Policy Number 008. These households have filed grievances, which are currently being processed.

Asset Compensation for Zone 5 Cash compensation of assets and land in HSRA owned by households in the host village Hat Gniun and Somseun was completed for 94 out of 94 households, 100% of households impacted have been completed receive compensation. However, several households continue to refuse to accept the ruling of the Grievance Committee which determined that some claimed land plots are not eligible for compensation and continue to encroach into the resettlement area. These households have not taken their case to the next step of the grievance mechanisms, the district court.

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

With the concerted efforts of NNP1PC and GOL including high level officials from central level, during the third Quarter, 5 out of 20 households who previously refused to participate in asset registration, changed their stance and agreed to register their assets. 15 households still do not want to participate in asset registration.

Grave compensation for Zone 2LR has been completed, except for 6 households from Namyouak who refuse compensation, as part of their refusal to participate in asset registration. Compensation payments were made to all the other eligible households and updated bank books were returned to each household.

Preparation of self-resettlement plans is a prerequisite to receiving compensation for land and assets. In Zone 2LR, 332 out of 402 households who have expressed intention to self-resettle have completed their self-resettlement plans (SRP) and the plans have been submitted to PRLRC. 312 out of the 332 submitted self-resettlement plans have been approved by the PRLRC. NNP1PC continues to work closely with self-resettler households to support the preparation of their SRP. Also, the PRLRC has established a special taskforce for the resettlement preparation and compensation of Zone 2LR PAPs. The special taskforce has senior members from relevant district departments, DCC, RMU and NNP1PC staff based in each of the 4 communities in zone 2LR.

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

230 kV Transmission Line Consultations have continued with the remaining 12 households, and 3 of these households have accepted the compensation which is based on policy decree No. 094, dated 4 Feb 2016. The compensation payments for 9 households who refuse to accept the compensation was made during September 2017 into an escrow bank account. These 9 households have been fully informed of this escrow process. Therefore, as of 30 September 2017 compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line is completed for all 462 households.

Development of Houay Soup Resettlement Area The construction works for the second phase of development of Houay Soup Resettlement Area started in December 2016. Good progress has been made in Q3 2017. Construction of both public and private infrastructure in the Houay Soup Resettlement Area (HSRA) is ongoing, and picking up speed with the seasonal rainfall slowing down in September.

2 STATUS SUMMARY OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND CHOICE SURVEY

2.1 Summary of Asset Registration and Choice Survey

During the third quarter of 2017, asset registration was completed in all zones except for:

- i. 15 households in Namyouak (Zone 2LR) who refuse to have their assets registered.
- ii. Two properties in Zone 2UR, one asset held as collateral by the village microfinance fund for an outstanding loan, while the asset owner has left the village and the other asset is provided by Phou village to the members of the National Front for Reconstruction living in the village for use by the members of the NFR residing in Pou village. For both assets, consultations with the village authorities, DCC and RMU will continue in Q4-2017 to clarify ownership of the property.
- iii. 1 Self-Resettler in Hatsaykham who is eligible for additional compensation in accordance to Addendum No 008, dated 04 January 2017.

Asset compensation has been completed in Zone 5 and it is ongoing in Zone 3 (for self-resellers according to the addendum issued in January 2017), and in Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR.

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

The status as of 30 September 2017 is summarized in **Table 2-1**.

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

Table 2-1: Summary of Progress of assets registration and compensation

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

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

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

ACTIVITIES	Zone 2UR	Zone 2LR	Zone 3	Additional for Self-Resettlers from HSK	Zone 5 including Somseun	230 kV Transmission Line
Compensation Completed	220	379	39	16	94	462

The status as of 30 September 2017 of the registration and compensation of graves is summarized in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-2: Status of grave registration and compensation

Description	Zone 2UR	Zone 2LR	Zone 3	Total
Number of Registered Households	78	196	2	276
Number of Registered Graves	454	416	2	872
Households with registered graves and confirmed eligibility for compensation	73	192	2	267
Households for which grave compensation/response have been completed	73	186	2	261
Households refusing to accept compensation (Namyuak Village)		6		6

2.2 Summary of Choice Surveys

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

In the second quarter of 2016, NNP1PC started and completed indicative choice surveys in Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR except for 44 households in Namyuak, who refused to join asset registration. In the third quarter of 2016, NNP1PC commenced the final choice survey in Zone 2LR and Zone 2UR and NNP1PC has continued to implement the final choice surveys in the third quarter of 2017. As of 30 September 2017, 457 households in Zone 2LR and 222 households in Zone 2UR have participated in the final choice survey.

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

Table 2-3: Status of the final choice surveys: Resettlement at Houay Soup or Self-Resettlement

Description	Zone 2LR Households (Final Choice)		Zone 3 Households (Final Choice)
	This quarter (Q3-2017)	Cumulative total number	Cumulative total number
Houay Soup Resettlers	-6 ³	50	20
Self-Resettlers	19	404	18
Still undecided		3	0
Not yet surveyed		22	0
Total		479	38

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

Table 2-4: Status of choice surveys: Land for land or cash for land

Description	Zone 2UR Households (Final Choice) Cumulative total number	Zone 5 including Somseun Households (Final Choice) ⁴
Land for land	0	0
Cash for land	222	94
Undecided	0	0
Not surveyed	0	0
Total	222	94

3 PROGRESS OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION FOR EACH ZONE

3.1 Target Zones for Asset Registration and Compensation

Section 4 describes the progress of asset registration, choice survey and compensation for land resources (land and crops), structures and graves in the following zones:

- Zone 3 (Hatsaykham)
- Zone 5 (Host Villages) and Downstream
- Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir)

³ Six households who chose to resettle to the HSRA have changed their mind and decided to self-resettle

⁴ Final choice survey was completed in 2016

- Zone 2UR (Upper Reservoir)
- 230 kV Transmission Line (Corridor).

3.2 Zone 3 Asset Registration and Compensation

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

Resettlement of 24 households from Hatsaykham to the Houay Soup Resettlement Area was completed in November 2016.

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

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

3.2.1 Addendum No 792 dated 20 July 2016 for Zone 3

Addendum No 792 to the Compensation Policy issued by PRLRC, disregards upper limits to land holdings based on quota per labour force in the household. NNP1PC has made an inventory of eligible households and started the compensation process for these households. NNP1PC has started asset confirmation with affected households in Zone 3 for the land assets in excess of the land quota per total labour force available in the household. A total of 35 households are eligible for compensation. The total number of households compensated remained at 33 households.

Table 3-1: Summary table of asset compensation in Zones 3 in accordance to Addendum No 792

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 792	Q3 2017	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 3
Total Eligible Households		35	-
Asset Registration Confirmed	0	35	Completed February 2015
Compensation Agreement Signed	0	33	15 September 2016
Compensation payment	0	33	30 September 2016
Handing over bank book and Compensation Completed	0	33	30 September 2016
Outstanding Compensation Grievances		2	31 December 2017

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

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

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

Table 3-2: Summary table of asset compensation in Zones 3 in accordance to Addendum No. 008

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 008	Q3 2017	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 3
Total Eligible Households		18	-
Total Eligible Households with additional assets		17	
Field measurements of assets for registration	0	16	
Asset Registration Confirmed	0	16	30 April 2017
Compensation Agreement Signed	0	16	31 May 2017
Compensation payment	0	16	31 May 2017
Handing over bank book and Compensation Completed	0	16	31 May 2017
Outstanding Compensation Grievances		2 ⁵	31 May 2017

3.3 Zone 5 Asset Registration and Compensation

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

No compensation for graves is required in Zone 5.

⁵ 2 Households have grievances regarding the payments. One household already accepted partial compensation, while the second household refused the full compensation.

Table 3-3: Progress of asset registration and compensation Zone 5 (Host villages)

Zone 5 Activities	Q3 2017	Cumulative Households	Target Completion Date
Total Households	0	94	
Asset Registration Confirmed	0	94	Completed in February 2015
Choice Survey Confirmed	0	94	Completed in November 2015
Compensation Completed	2	94	Completed by 30 September 2017
Pending Compensation	0	0	Completed by 30 September 2017

3.3.1 Addendum No 792 Dated 20 July 2016 for Zone 5

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

Table 3-4: Progress of asset compensation in Zones 5 in accordance to Addendum No 792

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 792	Q3 2017	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 5
Total Eligible Households		42	-
Asset Registration Confirmed	0	42	Completed February 2015
Compensation Agreement Signed	0	42	15 September 2016
Compensation Payment	0	42	30 September 2016
Handing over Bank Book and Compensation Completed	0	42	30 September 2016
Outstanding Compensation Grievances		0	28 February 2017

3.4 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation

The progress and status of asset registration and choice surveys is presented in

Table 3-5.

A total of 479 households in Zone 2LR require compensation prior to resettlement and by the end of September 2017 the field registration of assets has been completed for 464 households (97% of the households).

Asset registration is ongoing for 5 of the 20 remaining households in Namyauak in Zone 2LR. These households have changed their minds and have agreed to join the asset registration. The remaining 15

households in Namyouak still refuse to join asset registration. These 15 households in Namyouak are not satisfied with the compensation policy and some of the unit rates declared by the PRLRC. Despite concerted efforts from NNP1PC with support from the RMU of Xaysomboun and Hom districts including several village consultation meetings with the aim to reach a joint agreement with the dissatisfied households, these households have continued to refuse to cooperate.

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

Compensation for land, crops, and structures started in the 4th Quarter of 2016 and is scheduled to be completed in Q4 2017. If by this time the 15 households still refuse to cooperate, then GOL will follow the steps outlined in the REDP U2LR,⁶ para 244 and Figure 16-17 which is as follows:

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

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

Zone 2LR Activities	Q3 2017 (Total Households)	Cumulative (Total Households)	Target Completion Date
Total Households		479	
Field Inventory of Land Assets	4	464	30 November 2017
Field Inventory of Structures	4	464	30 November 2017
Asset Register Confirmation	8	457	30 November 2017
Indicative Choice Survey	0	449	31 August 2016
Final Choice Survey	8	457	30 November 2017

Compensation for land, crops and structures has been paid to a total of 58 households in Zone 2LR during Q3 2017, bringing the total to 379 households.

⁶ The REDP U2LR is available on the companies and ADB's website.

Table 3-6 sets out the proposed timeline for evaluating self-resettlement plans, making compensation agreements with each household, and finalizing compensation.

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

Zone 2LR Current Status of Choice Survey	Q3 2017 Households	Cumulative	Target Start Date	Target Completion Date
Total households		479		
Final choice survey	8	457	15 August 2016	28 February 2017
Self-Resettlement Plan Accepted	104	309	01 August 2016	28 February 2017
Compensation Agreement signed	0	429	01 August 2016	28 February 2017
Households with Valid Bank Accounts (some having been opened ahead as they were needed to be used for grave compensation)	7	457 ⁷	19 April 2016	01 August 2016
Payment completed (and bank book handed over)	58	379	20 October 2016	31 August 2017

Table 3-7 indicates the progress and status of grave compensation for Zone 2LR. A total of 416 graves owned by 196 households have been registered. Out of the total registered households and graves, 192 households with 398 graves are eligible for compensation. During Q3 2017, 9 households from the group of Namyouak households who previously did not accept compensation payment changed their stance, agreed with the compensation to a bank account and received their compensation. There are now 6 households continuing to refuse to receive their compensation. 4 Households are not eligible for compensation, because their grave site(s) are above full supply level and as such not affected by the inundation.

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

Zone 2LR	Q3 2017	Cumulative	Target Date for Completion
Activities	196 households (416 graves) of which 192 households (398 graves) are eligible		
Field Inventory of Graves	0	196	Completed in January 2016
Eligible for compensation	0	192	Completed in March 2016
Grave Compensation Agreement	9	186	Completed by 15 May 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	9	186	Completed by 31 May 2016

⁷ Opening bank accounts for the remaining households will be done after the final choice survey

Zone 2LR	Q3 2017	Cumulative	Target Date for Completion
Activities	196 households (416 graves) of which 192 households (398 graves) are eligible		
Cash Transfer	9	186	Completed by 31 August 2016
Compensation payment completed and bank book returned to PAPs	9	186	Completed by 31 August 2016
Refusing compensation (Namyouak Village)	0	6	31 December 2017

3.5 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Q3 2017 Households	Cumulative Households	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Households	(Total households: 222)		
Number of household affected based on detail analysis of information obtained from the updated pegging	0	222	Completed on 30 June 2016
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	222	Completed on 30 December 2015
Field Inventory Structures	0	222	Completed on 30 December 2015
Asset Register Confirmation	0	222	Completed on 31 May 2016
Final choice survey	0	222	31 December 2016
Signing Compensation agreement	0	220	31 December 2016
Cash Compensation Agreement	0	220	31 December 2016
Compensation Payment (handover of bankbook)	0	220	31 December 2017
Outstanding		2	31 December 2017

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

Activities	Q3 2017 (Households)	Cumulative (HHs)	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Graves	467 (73 eligible Households)		
Field Inventory of Graves	0	73	Completed January 2016
Confirmation of Grave Register with Eligibility for Compensation.	0	73	Completed 30 April 2016
Compensation agreement	0	73	Completed 15 May 2016
Households with valid bank accounts	0	73	Completed 31 May 2016
Compensation Payment	0	73	31 March 2017
Outstanding	0	0	

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

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

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

Activity	Q3 2017 (Households)	Cumulative (HHs)	Target Date for Completion
Total Landholders for Land Compensation for the Agricultural Access Roads	82⁸		30 September 2017
Field Inventory of Land Assets	78	78	31 October 2017
Field Inventory of Structures	12	12	31 October 2017
Asset Register Confirmation	0	0	31 October 2017
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	0	0	31 October 2017
Compensation Agreement	0	0	30 November 2017
Payment Completed (Handover of Bank Book)	0	0	31 December 2017
Outstanding Signing of Compensation Agreements	0	0	31 December 2017

3.6 230 kV Transmission Line

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

The progress and status of asset registration and compensation payment is shown in

⁸ 4 households are residing outside of Zone 2UR, and could not be reached for participation in the asset registration process.

Table 3-11.

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

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

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

No compensation for graves and cultural resource is required.

Table 3-11: Progress of Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV transmission line

Total Landholders for Land Compensation	Q3 2017 (Households)	Progress To-date (Households)	Target Date for Completion
	462		
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	462	Completed
Field inventory of Structures	0	462	Completed
Asset Register Confirmation	0	452	30 October 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	0	452	30 October 2016
Compensation Agreement	3	453	31 January 2017
Payment Completed (and Bank Book Hand-over)	12	462	31 January 2017
Outstanding compensation		0	30 September 2017

4 RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

4.1 Houay Soup Resettlement Area Infrastructure Phase 1 and Zone 5

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

4.2 Houay Soup Resettlement Area Infrastructure Phase 2: Zone 2LR

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

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

1. Land preparation for the construction of 28 houses and an extend area for the construction of the village meeting hall
2. Paddy field development of 48 hectares
3. Construction of the irrigation system water intake from the regulating pond
4. Construction of the irrigation dam at the middle of the HSRA
5. UXO clearance
6. House construction
7. Construction of Health centre and Accommodation for staff
8. Construction of village office and village meeting hall

9. Construction of both the Primary and Secondary school buildings
10. Construction of temporary accommodation for 11 and 44 households from Zone 2LR
11. Installation of 0.4kV distribution lines to the 7 houses and the temporary accommodation for 44 households

The progress and status of the Phase 2 infrastructure activities in HSRA, are summarized in

Table 4-1 below.

Figure 4-1: Arial Overview of the HSRA (21 September 2017)



**Table 4-1: Summarized progress of Construction of Houay Soup Resettlement Infrastructure
Phase 2: Zone 2LR**

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Work Volume
Activities currently planned and being implemented based on up to 90 households resettling to the HSRA				
1	Construction of 7 houses for Zone 2LR re-settlers (Small: 5, Medium: 1, Large: 1)	30 June 2016	Construction of houses is completed but construction of the fencing is still pending. Fence construction is postponed to allow access while the access road is being constructed.	98
2	Construction of up to 83 Houses for Zone 2LR Re-settlers. Currently contracts are issued for 43 houses	30 October 2017	Construction started for 38 of the 43 houses. Construction is split in 3 stages: Stage 1: 34 houses Stage 2: 4 houses Stage 3: 5 houses	Stage 1: 98 Stage 2: 97 Stage 3: 16
3	Construction of Water Supply - Main Pipeline. Construction will be implemented after the Internal road has been constructed	30 September 2017	Completed	100
4	Construction of the Water Supply Intake and Storage tank	30 October 2017	Construction of the 100 m ³ storage tank is ongoing.	30
5	Construction of Water Supply – Household Connection Main Pipelines	30 October 2017	The installation of distribution line is on-going.	50
6	Construction of Water Supply – Household Connection Pipelines	30 October 2017	The installation of distribution line is on-going.	50
7	Construction of Village Hall and Office	04 September 2017	Completed	100
8	Construction of Primary and Secondary Schools	16 October 2017	Construction of the ceiling and electricity is ongoing.	85
9	Construction of Market and Bus Stop	30 December 2017	Works started on 26 September 2017	3
10	Construction of Electricity Transmission & Distribution Lines	16 October 2017	Installation of electric poles, transformer, and electric wiring is ongoing. Installation of electricity meters is awaiting approval by EDL.	92
11	Construction of the Irrigation System Dam	30 August 2017	Completed	100

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Work Volume
12	Construction of the Irrigation System Main Distribution Canal	30 October 2017	Localized formation of hard rock temporarily stopped the excavation for the inlet / outlet intake gate structure until a Contract Variation Order is signed. Excavation and backfilling for the canal alignment at the right side of the paddy field is currently on-going	25
13	Construction of Tractor Road to the Grazing Land (total 3 km)	30 October 2017	Construction is currently ongoing.	25
14	Construction of Internal Village Road Network for 90 house plots.	30 October 2017	The earth works and installation of pipe culverts is completed and placement of the sub-base course pavement is on-going	66
15	Construction of Household Fish Pond at the Paddy Field. 24 ponds for Hatsaykham re-settlers and up to 90 ponds for 2LR re-settlers	30 November 2017	The Notice To Proceed was issued to the contractor on 14 June 2017. Works started on 5 out of the 84 fish ponds. The Villagers currently request to temporary suspend excavation because the area is under rice cultivation. Works will commence again after harvesting, in November 2017	6
16	Construction of Tractor Road to the Fruit Tree and Commercial Crop Land (total 4.05 km)	31 September 2017	Completed	100

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

Figure 4-2: Infrastructure development at HSRA Phase 2 – time schedule and progress

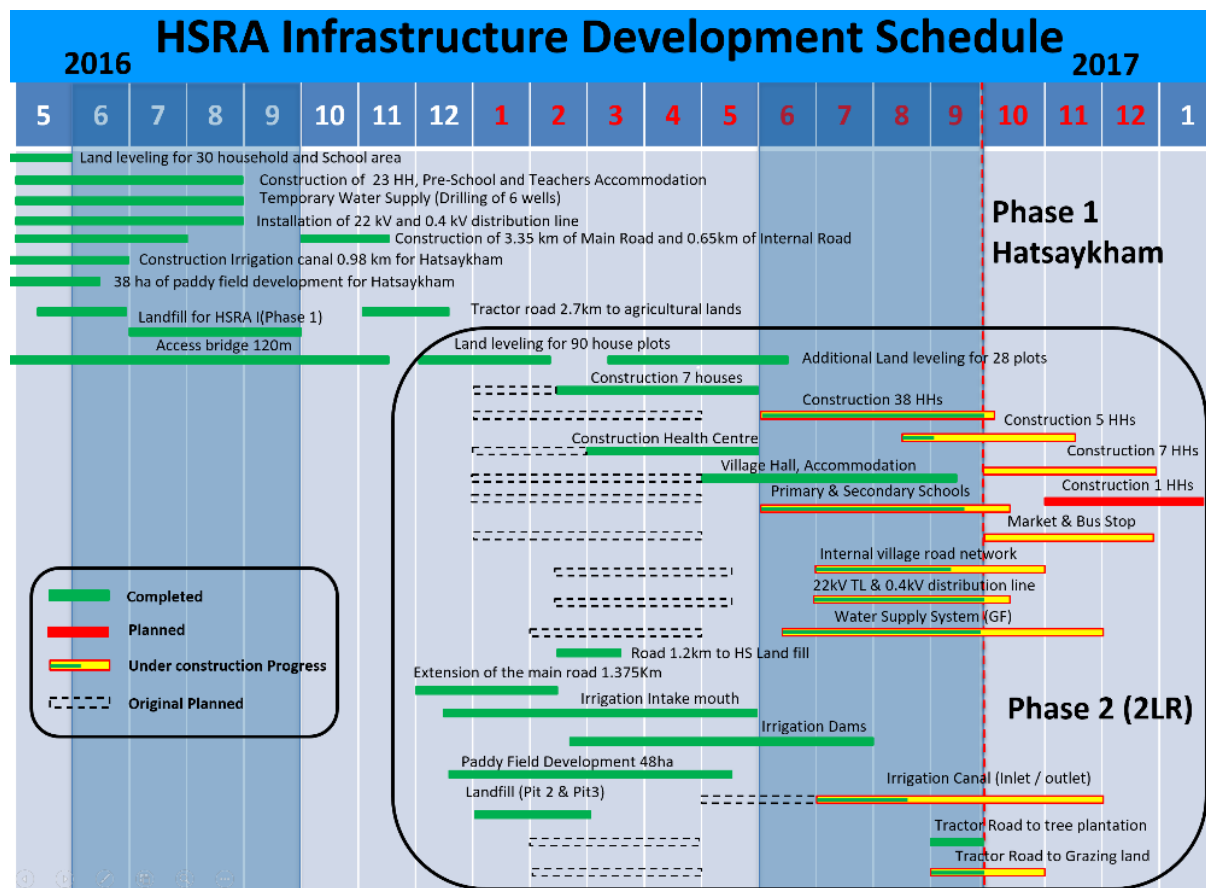


Figure 4-3: Construction progress of Village Office & Hall in HSRA as of 04 September 2017 (completed)



Figure 4-4: Construction Progress of the Intake mouth & Main Irrigation Canal Construction as of 29 September 2017



Figure 4-5: Irrigation Dam construction as of 24 August 2017 (completed) (completed)



Figure 4-6: Construction Progress of 57 houses in the HSRA as of 29 September 2017



Figure 4-7: Construction Progress of the School Buildings in HSRA as of 29 September 2017



Figure 4-8: Construction Progress of Domestic Water Supply System in HSRA as of 29 September 2017.



Figure 4-9: Construction Progress of Tractor Road to Tree Plantation as of 29 September 2017



4.3 Infrastructure Development for Zone 4 Downstream

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

Table 4-2: Summarized progress of Infrastructure Development in Zone 4

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	% of Entire Work Volume
1	Permanent improvement of water supply system in 3 downstream communities	31 December 2017	The tender process is ongoing. Pre-tender bid meeting was conducted on 15 September 2017	0

4.4 Zone 2UR Infrastructure Development

The planned infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises:

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

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

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

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

Table 4-3: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume
1	Construction of suspension bridge	16 December 2017	Ongoing construction of abutment	16
2	Construction of the access road to the suspension bridge	31 December 2017	Contract is being finalized	0
3	Construction and upgrade of agricultural road number 4 and 5, situated on the right side of the Nam Ngiep, restoring "Loss of Access" in the Thongleu area	28 February 2018	The SS-ESMMP is currently being prepared by the Contractor	0

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume
4	Repair and upgrade of School in Pou village , Hatsamkhone Village and Piengta Village	02 November 2017	Ongoing construction of the concrete floor and wall plastering	63
5	Construction of Village office and meeting hall for Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Piengta Village	01 October 2017	Ongoing construction focussing on the finishing works	77
6	Construction of replacement houses (4 houses in B. Pou, 1 house in B. Hatsamkhone)	28 October 2017	Construction works started on 26 September 2017	2
7	Construction - Bus stop and market	29 November 2017	The area for construction is being backfilled with soil	1
8	Filling up residential land from 320 to 321 m asl and lifting up 3 Houses in Pou village to 322 m asl. Assisting with the dismantling of 1 house at Ban Hatsamkhone	12 October 2017	Works has started with lifting up 3 houses in Pou Village	31

Figure 4-10: Construction Progress of the Suspension bridge in Zone 2UR 28 September 2017



Figure 4-11: Schedule and progress of infrastructure development in Zone 2UR

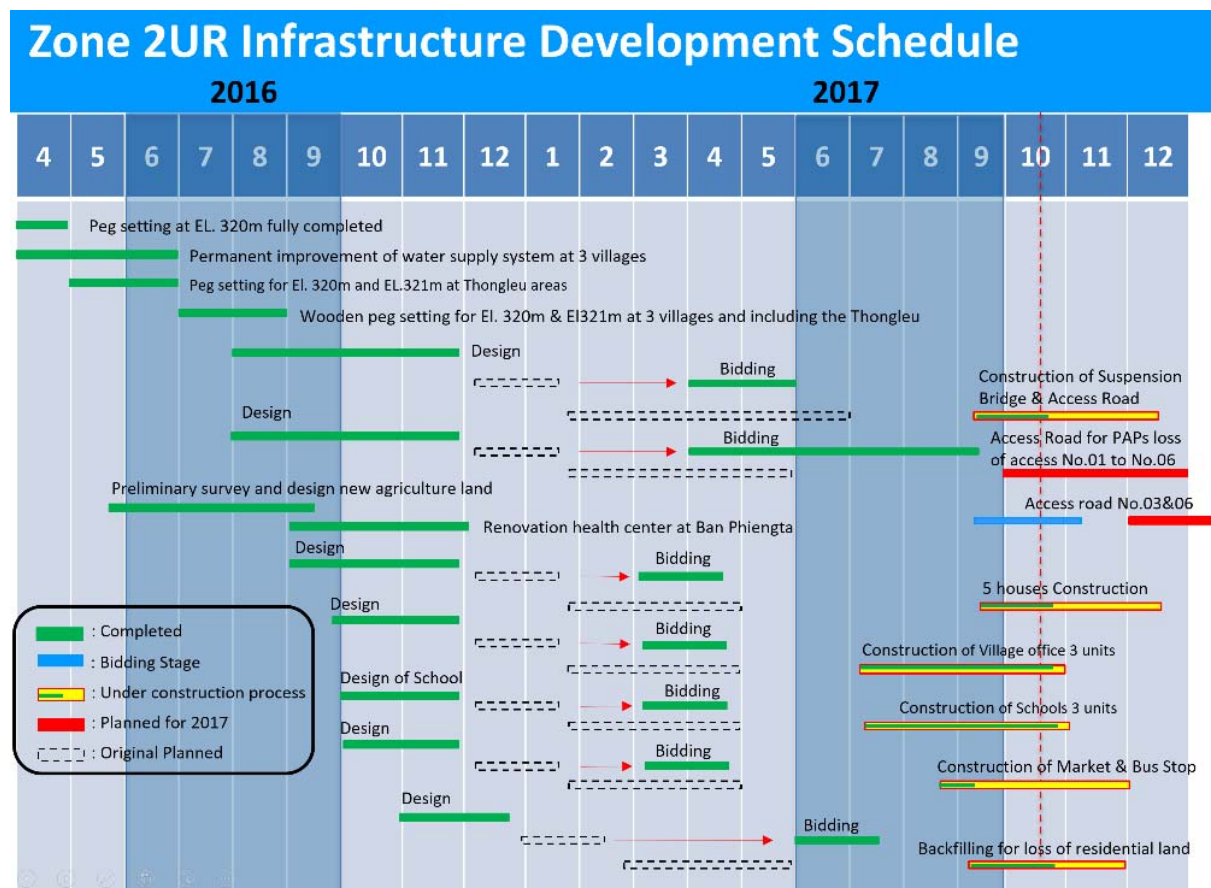


Figure 4-12: Construction Progress of primary schools (3) in Zone 2UR as of 28 September 2017



Figure 4-13: Construction Progress of Village hall and including offices (3) in Zone 2UR as of 28 Septemebr 2017



Figure 4-14: Construction Progress for Filling Residential Lands and Lift-up 3 houses at B. Pou and 1 house dismantle at B. Hatsamkhone (Houses between elevation 320-321msl) 28 September 2017



Figure 4-15: Construction Progress of Replacement Houses (4 houses in B. Pou, 1 house in B. Hatsamkhone) in Zone 2UR as of 28 September 2017



5 GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY RELATION

5.1 Government Relation and RMU Support

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

- Continued to support the RMUs and other GOL counterparts to facilitate and accelerate the resettlement of PAPs from Zone 2LR.
- Continued to support the RMUs and other GOL counterparts to disseminate official notifications in project communities

Official documents issued by the GOL during the third quarter of 2017 are summarized in the table below.

Table 5-1: Official notifications issued during this reporting period

Notification Number	Date of issue	Originator	Subject
0272	4 August 2017	Secretariat of the National Assembly Council	Responding to a grievance of a PAP in Zone 2LR.
728	11 August 2017	Secretariat of the Provincial Assembly	Responding a grievance of a PAP in Zone 2LR.
843	28 August 2017	PRLRC	Establishment of the second Task Force for Zone 2LR
863	6 September 2017	PRLRC	Order to accelerate compensation and resettlement for Zone 2LR.
887	18 September 2017	PRLRC	Abolition of Zone 2LR villages and temporary appointment of new village headmen

Unofficial translation of the above-mentioned documents are attached in Appendix 1-5.

5.2 Community Relations

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

5.2.1 Zone 2LR

Supported the RMU to:

- Together with RMU, reminded villagers in Sopyouak regarding PRLRC notification No. 619, dated 26 June 2017, on flood warning.
- Together with the RMU, Mr. Bounsouk CHOMVISANE, President of Provincial National Assembly of Xaysomboun, disseminated the notices No.: 0272/ຄວສ, dated 04 August 2017 and 758/ຄວຂ.ສພຂ-ຊບ, dated 11 August 2017 to villagers in Ban Namyouak.

Figure 5-1: Dissemination of Reminder of Flood Warning at Sopyouack Village (18 July 2017)



Figure 5-2: President of Provincial National Assembly of Xaysomboun, disseminated the notices No.: 0272 and 758 to villagers in Namyouak on (25 August 2017)



5.2.2 Zone 2UR

- Continued to support to Project Lands Team for asset conformation and final choice survey in Zone 2UR;
- Supported the Quarterly coordination meeting at Thathom (14 July 2017)
- Supported the Grievance Team with drafting the Minutes of Meetings on grievance case hearings for 68 cases from Pou village

6 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The status of grievance cases is summarized in **Table 6-1**. During Quarter 3, 2017, 71 grievance cases were received. NNP1PC together with the RMU and district grievance committees are investigating the pending grievance cases.

The grievance cases related to agricultural land not cultivated for a period longer than 3 years prior to the cut-off date have been analysed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry using satellite images and clarification has been provided to the villagers of Zone 3, and Zone 5. These grievances have now been resolved, except for the ones that have been appealed. **Table 6-2** provides details of the grievances received during the reporting period.

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

Of the 71 grievance cases received in Q3 2017, 70 originated from Zone 2LR and 1 originated from Zone 3.

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

The grievance cases from Zone 2UR concerning registration and compensation of irrigation channel, concrete irrigation mount and farm hut which will not be inundated by the reservoir, have been investigated during this quarter. The Grievance hearing meeting was conducted on 08 September 2017. Compensation for valid cases will be completed next quarter.

During Q3 2017, 208 grievance cases were closed, which means that out of the total 2,339 received grievance cases, 1,975 have been closed⁹. The remaining 364 grievances cases continue to be processed as expediently as possible.

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

	Received	Closed
Annual Total 2014	39	13
Q1 2015	3	0
Q2 2015	1	6
Q3 2015	6	10
Q4 2015	7	6
Annual Total 2015	17	22
Q1 2016	267	0
Q2 2016	24	5
Q3 2016	66	9
Q4 2016	640	134
Annual Total 2016	997	148
Q1 2017	343	507

⁹ A Grievance case is recorded as closed when it has been investigated, a ruling has been made by the Grievance Committee, the Grievant has been informed of the outcome and has accepted the ruling. Where the grievant do not accept the ruling and have not signed the Minutes of the Grievance hearing meeting, the ruling is received and acknowledged by the village authority. The grievant can still file an appeal at the district level grievance committee.

	Received	Closed
Q2 2017	872	1,067
Q3 2017	71	218
Grand Total	2,339	1,975

Table 6-2: Grievance Cases by Main Category Received and Closed this quarter (Q3 2017)

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q3 2017	Closed in Q3 2017
1	Asset not registered in whole or in part	5	34
2	Error in the registration of asset	12	20
3	An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation ¹⁰	48	135
4	An inaccuracy was made in the amount transferred	0	0
5	Actual impact exceeds the predicted (compensated) impact	4	27
6	There is an issue on the resettlement infrastructure provided	0	0
7	Others	2	2
Total		71	218

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

In response to this encroachment, the GOL has established a task force to deal with the issue, ensures safety in the HSRA through the deployment of police and soldiers until the official establishment of the village militia and issued official land titles to the Resettlers from Hatsaykham and is preparing to issue land titles for the recently arrived Resettlers from 2LR. With the Resettlers from 2 LR arriving, the GOL is also preparing for the new village to be officially established.

¹⁰ The topic of “An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation” received a high number of grievance cases, because PAPs file grievance cases in this category when the assets that are not listed in the compensation policy / unit rate are not included in the calculated compensation value. Therefore, they file a grievance that NNP1PC is making a wrong calculation for the assets compensation, while in fact it is following the instructions of the PRLRC as set out in the Compensation Policies and Compensation Unit Rates established by the PRLRC

7 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The main activities on resettlement preparation involve:

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

7.1 Zone 3

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

- Continued distributing the monthly transitional rice support to 24 households in HSRA . September 2017 was the 10th month of the 60-month in-kind rice support programme.
- Completed the 12-months rice support for 18 self-resettler households, through cash transfer to PAH bank accounts.
- Completed the resettlement of Hatsaykham prior to impounding of the re-regulating reservoir.

Figure 7-1: Distribution of rice in Hatsaykham (September 2017)



7.2 Zone 2LR – Self Resettlement

In Quarter 3 2017 the resettlement preparation for self-resettlers of Zone 2LR included:

- Preparation for asset compensation. This included organizing meetings at district and village levels and subsequent consultations with individual households. In the individual household consultation meetings, PAPs were informed about their specific entitlements and compensation amounts in case of resettlement at HSRA and in case of self-resettlement. Following these consultations, the households were invited to make their final choice.

- For the households choosing self-resettlement, individual households were provided with tailored assistance to assist them in preparation of their Self-Resettlement Plan.
- This Quarter, 37 households have had their Self-Resettlement Plans approved by the PRLRC, bringing the total to 312 households.
- Site visit to the HSRA for 4 households from Namyouak who have not yet made their final choice.
- 114 self-resettlement households finished dismantling their houses and 142 self-resettlement households relocated this quarter, bringing the total number of Self Resettlers who have resettled to 229.

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

Figure 7-2: Dismantling of structures and loading of truck for transport of salvaged construction materials (Zone 2LR September 2017)



Table 7-1: Summary progress on Self-Resettlement Plan (SRP) preparation and approval as of 30 September 2017

No	Step	Houaypamom	Sopphuane	Sopyouak	Namyouak	Total
1	Number of households who have made their final decision on self-resettlement	33	65	149	155	402
2	Number of households who already completed signing Form G	33	64	149	132	378
3	Number of households who completed relevant documents for relocating from toriginal village	33	64	148	110	355
4	Number of households who have proof of land ownership, check on public facility at new village	33	63	128	110	334
5	Number of households who already have Resettlement approval from concerned authorities	33	63	128	108	332
6	Number of households who completed their self-resettlement plan and have their SRP approved by the PRLRC	33	61	130	88	312
7	Number of households who's approved SRP have been forwarded to the project land team for processing	33	61	130	88	312
8	Number of households who have their compensation payment transferred to their bank account	33	61	138	94	326
9	Number of households who have signed the MOU on dismantling of their assets and transportation	33	64	147	134	378
10	Number of households who completed the final check and approval of wood and livestock transportation by DAFO	33	65	148	134	380
11	Number of households who completed the training on structure dismantling	33	45	135	22	235
12	Number of households who have completed Relocation	33	43	131	22	229

Figure 7-3: Loading of villager asset on truck for transport of (Zone 2LR September 2017)



7.3 Zone 2LR – Resettlement to the Houay Soup Resettlement Area

By the end of Quarter 3 2017, 50 Households choose to resettle to the HSRA. Of these, 47 have relocated. Temporary accommodation was constructed for two groups of Resettlers, (i) 11 households coming from Houaypamom, who were the first to request for early resettlement and (ii) 44 households originating from 3 communities who requested early resettlement after Houaypamom's request.

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

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

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

Table 7-2: Summary progress on 2LR Resettlers moving to HSRA as of 30 September 2017

No.	Villages	Number of Households Choosing to Resettle in HSRA	Number of 2LR resettlers who have dismantled their structures	Number of 2LR-Resettlers who have relocated to the HSRA
1	Houaypamom	11	11	11
2	Sopphuane	12	12	12
3	Sopyouak	23	21	21
4	Namyouak	4	3	3
	Total:	50	47	47

Figure 7-4: Weekly distribution of additional food items to Resettlers who stay at the temporary accommodation in the HSRA (September 2017)

Figure 7-5: Distribution of additional rice support to Resettlers who stay at the temporary accommodation in the HSRA (September 2017)



8 LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

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

ADB's Social Protection Strategy 2001 requires the borrower, NNP1PC, to comply with applicable national labour laws in relation to the Project, and to take measures to comply with the core labour standards for the ADB financed portion of the Project.

The objectives of the labour management programme are:

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

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

In September 2017, the total number of workers is 3,788 (249 females) The number of Lao workers working for the Company¹¹ has decreased from 1,721 in June 2017 to 1,661 in September 2017 and comprise 44% of the total workforce including 145 workers from the host villages.

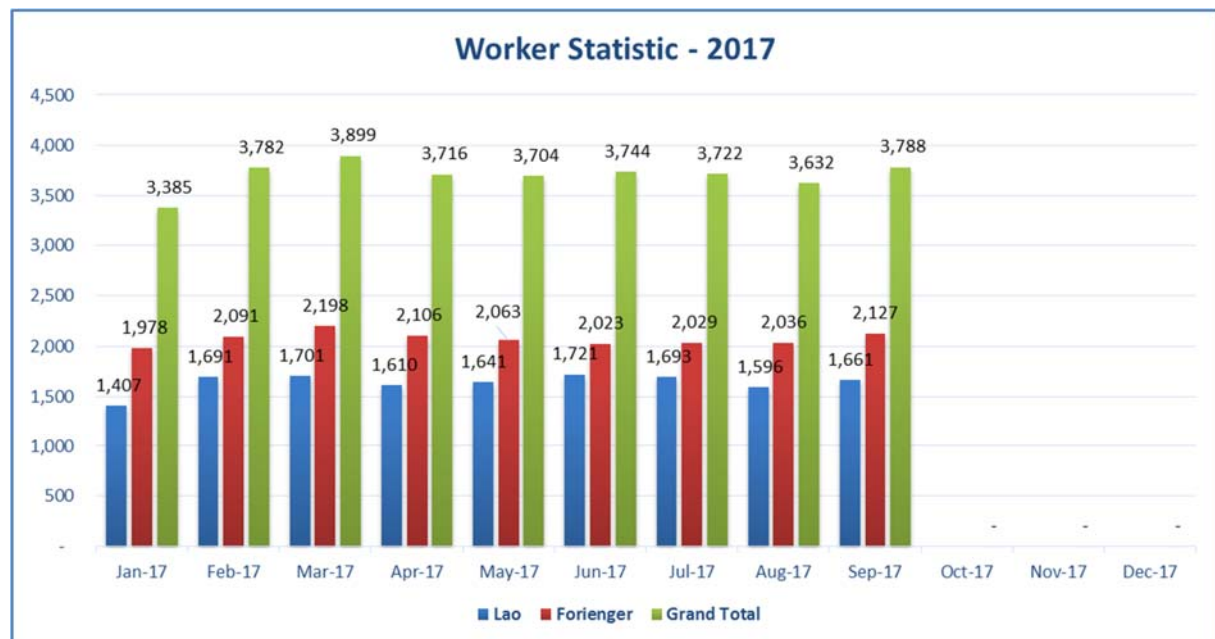
8.1 Labour statistics

The composition of the labour force is presented in **Table 8-1** until **Table 8-3**. The number of Lao workers working for the company reduced from 46% to 44%.

Table 8-1: Worker Category (September 2017)

Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Foreigner Workers	2,045	82	2,127	56.2%
Lao Workers (Total)	1,494	167	1,661	43.8%
Workers from Host Villages	95	42	137	3.6%
Hmong Worker from Host Villages	1	3	4	0.1%
Grand Total	3,539	249	3,788	100.0%

Figure 8-1: Workers statistics during 2017



¹¹ Including NNP1PC and personnel working for Project contractors and their subcontractors at the construction site but excluding Government of Laos counterparts.

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

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane	0	1	36	37	7	44	84%
0.2	Pakxan	1	26	92	119	8	127	94%
0.3	Site	10	20	44	74	25	99	75%
	Total NNP1PC	11	47	172	230	40	270	85%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	2	2	0%
TLW 0.5	EGAT	0	0	0	0	4	4	0%
	Total Owner	11	47	172	230	46	276	83%
Principal Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1. CW	Obayashi Corporation	1	23	14	38	117	155	25%
1.1	PKCC	13	40	45	98	3	101	97%
1.2	Sino Hydro/TCM	9	118	89	216	134	350	62%
1.3	Song Da 5	56	372	96	524	1,618	2,142	24%
1.4	TCM Eng.	4	2	8	14	7	21	67%
1.5	V & K	4	12	34	50	31	81	62%
1.6	GFE	4	5	7	16	8	24	67%
1.7	Kenber	2	49	57	108	40	148	73%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	10	0	10	2	12	83%
1.9	LSS	0	1	7	8	-	8	100%
2. EMW	H-M Hydro	0	0	9	9	6	15	60%
2.1	Lilama10	0	1	0	1	45	46	2%
2.2	HPC	0	0	3	3	3	6	50%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	3	3	9	12	25%
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	2	2	0%
3. HMW	IHI IIS	0	1	7	8	6	14	57%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	20	20	0%
3.2	LSS	0	0	4	4	0	4	100%
4. TLW	Loxley-Sri	0	3	5	8	3	11	73%
4.1	RCR	0	8	76	84	7	91	92%

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
Total Principal Contractors		93	645	464	1,202	2,062	3,264	37%
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area								
5. House	Sengmanixay	0	0	14	14	0	14	100%
6. House	Pyramid	5	0	8	13	0	13	100%
7. School	Building Concepts	15	0	33	48	0	48	100%
8. Village hall	Nalux	2	0	8	10	0	10	100%
9. House	VNV	6	0	8	14	0	14	100%
10. House	VCC	0	0	10	10	9	19	53%
11. Irrigation Dam	VSP	0	0	6	6	0	6	100%
12. Intake Inlet-Outlet Canal	KCP	0	9	32	41	0	41	100%
	Total HSRA	28	9	119	156	0	156	100%
Contractors for Other Zones								
Contractors - Biomass Clearance								
13.	LAUNC-2LR	0	0	22	22	0	22	100%
14.	LAUNC-2UR	0	0	7	7	0	7	100%
	Total Biomass Contractor	0	0	29	29	0	29	100%
15. School	VNV	0	17	8	25	8	33	76%
16. Village hall	Savanxay	0	0	5	5	5	10	50%
17. Suspension Bridge	Souksana	0	0	5	5	5	10	50%
	Total 2UR contractor	0	17	18	35	18	53	66%
Other contractor								
16. Catering	Sodexo	5	0	4	9	1	10	90%
	Total All	137	718	806	1,661	2,127	3,788	44%
	Total (%)	3.6%	19.0%	21.3%	43.8%	56.2%	100.0%	43.8%

Table 8-3: Female employment in Camp by Nationality and location (September 2017)

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Workers of Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Female Workers	Total Foreign Female Workers	Grand Total Female Workers	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane	0	0	18	18	0	18	41%
0.2	Pakxan	0	11	19	30	3	33	26%
0.3	Site	8	4	4	16	0	16	16%
	Total NNP1PC	8	15	41	64	2	67	25%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TLW 0.5	EGAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	Total Owner	8	15	41	64	3	67	24%
Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1.	Obayashi Corporation	1	8	4	13	8	21	14%
1.1	PKCC	10	3	4	17	0	17	17%
1.2	Sino Hydro/TCM	5	3	3	19	18	37	11%
1.3	Song Da 5	5	0	1	6	43	40	2%
1.4	TCM	0	1	0	1	1	2	10%
1.5	V & K	0	2	2	4	1	5	6%
1.6	GFE	1	0	3	4	0	4	17%
1.7	Kenber	0	4	11	15	6	21	14%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.10	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.	H-M Hydro	5	0	0	5	0	5	33%
2.1	Lilama10	0	0	0	0	1	1	2%
2.2	HPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	0	0	1	1	8%
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	14%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.2	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
4.	Loxley-Sri	0	0	1	1	0	1	9%
4.1	RCR	0	1	0	1	0	1	1%

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Workers of Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Female Workers	Total Foreign Female Workers	Grand Total Female Workers	
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
5.	LAUNC (Biomass-2LR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
6.	LAUNC (Biomass-2UR)	0	0	1	1	0	1	14%
7.	Sengmanixay	0	0	3	3	0	3	21%
8.	Pyramid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
9.	Building Concepts	1	0	4	5	0	5	10%
10.	Nalux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
11.	VNV	1	0	1	2	0	2	14%
12.	VCC	0	0	1	1	0	1	10%
13.	VSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
14.	KCP	0	2	2	4	0	4	10%
15.	VNV (2UR)	0	2	0	2	0	2	6%
16.	Savanxay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
17.	Souksana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
18.	Sodexo	5	0	0	5	0	5	50%
	Total All	42	42	83	167	82	249	
	Total (%)	17%	17%	33%	67%	33%	7%	7%

Table 8-4: Safety officers and medical staff for each camp (September, 2017)

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
Owner incl. OE	276	2	2	14
Obayashi	155	6	1	10
PKCC	101	1	0	3
Sino Hydro/TCM	350	2	0	7
Song Da 5	2,142	13	2	30
TCM	21	1	0	1
V & K	81	1	0	3
GFE	24	1	0	2
Kenber	148	1	0	3
Soukvilay Trading	12	1	0	0
LSS	8	0	0	0
HM	15	1	0	0
Lilama10	46	1	0	1
HPC	6	1	0	1
Zhefu	12	0	0	1
MHPS	1	0	0	1
MELCO	2	0	0	1
IHI	14	2	0	1
276 MC-JSC	20	1	0	1
LSS	4	0	0	0
Loxley-SRI	11	1	0	0
RCR	91	0	0	0
Other				
LAUNC – 2UR	7	1	0	1
LAUNC – 2LR	22	1	0	1
Sengmanixay	14	0	0	0
Pyramid	13	0	0	0
Building Concepts	48	0	0	0
Nalux	10	0	0	0
VNV	14	0	0	0
VCC	10	0	0	0
VSP	6	0	0	0
KCP	41	0	0	0
VNV (2UR)	33	0	0	0
Savanxay	10	0	0	0
Souksana	10	0	0	0
Sodexo	10	0	0	0
Total	3,788	38	5	82

Table 8-5: Local Workers Hired by NNP1PC contractors in Q3 2017

Week	Daily Hired by NNP1PC	No. of Female Workers	No. Workers from Host Villages	No. of Workers in Zone 2 LR	No. of Workers in Zone 2 UR	Other Workers categories
02-08 July 2017	9	0	0	0	0	66
09-15 July 2017	9	0	0	0	0	66
16-22 July 2017	9	0	0	0	0	66
23-29 July 2017	9	0	0	0	0	66
Total July:	36	0	0	0	0	264
01-05 August 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
06-12 August 2017	0	0	0	0	0	43
13-19 August 2017	0	0	0	0	0	43
20-26 August 2017	0	0	0	0	0	43
27-31 August 2017	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total August:	0	0	0	0	0	172
03-09 September 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-16 September 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
17-23 September 2017	0	0	0	0	0	18
24-30 September 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total September:	0	0	0	0	0	18

Remark: other worker categories are local workers paid according to work volume, not a daily rate. They are working on biomass clearance.

8.2 Labour representation

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

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

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

Table 8-6: Information on Labour related items in 2017

Description	April 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017
Number of Injuries	2	4	1	9	1	0
Workers transferred to hospitals	1	4	0	2	1	0
Number of labourers of 18 years or below	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding child labour (younger than 14 years old)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding forced labour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of labour union representatives	1	2	2	1	2	1
Workers represented through labour union representatives	37	453	525	451	457	562

Figure 8-2: Handover of Labour Registration Books to Lao Workers of Loxley (August 2017).



Figure 8-3: Handover of Labour Registration Books to Lao Workers of GFE (August 2017)



Figure 8-4: Handover of Labour Registration Books to Lao Workers of IHI (August 2017)



8.3 Labour Camp Inspections

Monthly joint inspections of selected (2 to 4) contractors are made by a team comprising a representative of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare, a staff member of the Trade Union, relevant personnel from Contractors, NNP1PC Technical Division representative, and the SMO Senior Labour Officer. The rotational inspection allows for each contractor to be inspected each quarter. Checklists developed by the Department of Labour and Social Welfare and the Trade Union are used during these inspections. Following the inspection, a meeting is organized to inform the contractor on the findings of the inspection. Inspections monitor both employer and employee working conditions and compliance with the relevant Lao laws and project regulations, including the code of conduct. **Table 8-7** lists the inspections undertaken during Q3 2017 and the key areas of concern which must be resolved.

Table 8-7: Results of Inspection of Contractors by the Lao Labour Union (LLU) and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives in Q3 2017

No	Item	Number of camps inspected by the Lao Labour Union (LLU) and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives during the reporting period	Number of camps inspected who meet all inspection criteria	Number of camps inspected who did NOT meet the inspection criteria
1	List of staff and workers.	13	13	0
2	Status of worker's Lao ID card, passport, work and stay permit of foreign workers.	13	13	0
3	Status of Registration of Lao employees with LLU.	10	4	6
4	Status of first aid kit.	13	13	0
5	Record of annual health check-up for the employees/workers in 2017	13	6	7
6	Status of the Internal Regulations.	9	1	8
7	Status of Business License or TPMC (Tax Payment Monitoring Certificate) for 2017.	6	3	3
8	Conditions of worker's camp.	13	13	0

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

Table 8-8 contains the results of random test of urine of construction workers for traces of drug use.

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

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

Figure 8-5: Police officer conducting Random Urine Test of Construction Workers for Traces of Drug Use at the Song Da 5 camp (Q3 2017)



9 CAMP FOLLOWERS

The establishment of a large workforce in the vicinity of the construction site and the villages of Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thahuea gives rise to significant economic opportunities for the local community. It also has the potential for significant disruption. Camp followers have established guesthouses, shops, restaurants, bars and business related facilities at sites designated by GOL a few kilometres from the main construction sites, workers' camps and truck stop areas. The establishment of a

largely male workforce leads to increased risks of the spread of communicable diseases, human trafficking, and social disruption.

The objective of the Camp Follower Programme is to avoid adverse impacts from the activities of camp followers and if unavoidable, minimize and mitigate them. To achieve this objective, the following measures are included in the Social Management Action Plan:

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

Table 9-1: Summarized Activities of the Camp Follower Program in Quarter 3, 2017

Number	Item	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017
1	Number of police officers supported to be based in the Hat Gniun Police Post	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 HSRA	68	103	96
3	Number of significant issues observed during the police patrols	0	0	0
4	Number of normal issues observed during these patrols.	1	3	0
5	Number of shops in the camp follower area where the project conducted Sexual Transmittal Disease (STD) awareness campaigns	8	8	8
6	Number of women who participated in the Sexual Transmittal Disease awareness campaigns	43 (5 new)	45 (6 new)	38 (4 new)
7	Number of contractor camps where Sexual Transmittal Disease awareness campaigns were conducted HSRA for construction workers. 17 workers, including two women participated	0	1	1
8	Number of workers attending the Sexual Transmittal Disease awareness campaigns	0	17 (2 female)	39
9	Number of villages in which Sexual Transmittal Disease awareness campaigns were conducted	7	0	3
10	Number of villagers attending the Sexual Transmittal Disease awareness campaigns	311 (128 female)	0	174 (75 female)
11	Number of villages in which Human Trafficking awareness campaigns were conducted	3 including camp followers	0	0
12	Number of villagers attending the Human Trafficking awareness campaign	144 (68 female)	0	0
13	Number of villages in which Drugs and alcohol – Risk awareness campaigns were conducted	3 including camp followers	0	0
14	Number of villagers attending the drugs and alcohol – Risk Awareness Campaigns	126 (45 female)	0	0
15	Total number of camp followers	96	105	85
16	Total number of females camp followers	52	57	51

24 January 2018

Number	Item	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017
17	Number of foreign camp followers	27	31	32
18	Number of foreign female camp followers	12	16	17

Table 9-2: Social issues reported by Police in 2017

Social Issue	April 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017	Total
Traffic Accident	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Theft	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest of drug user (Amphetamine)	1	2	0	1	3	0	7
Arrest of Drug Dealer (Amphetamine)				0	3	0	3
Illegal marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fighting	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Suicide	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1	2	5	1	7	0	16

Figure 9-1: Dissemination of Information on Prevention of Human Trafficking to Villagers in the HSRA (Q3, 2017)

Figure 9-2: Dissemination of Information on Drugs and Alcohol Risk Awareness Campaign to Villagers in Hat Gniun (Q3, 2017)



Figure 9-3: Dissemination of Information on Prevention of Sexual Transmitted Diseases to Villagers in Pou village, Zone 2UR (Q3, 2017)



10 EDUCATION PROMOTION

In compliance with the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan, the Company has established a scholarship programme where selected project affected students (Zones 2UR, Zone 2LR, Zone 3 and Zone 5) that commit themselves to work in the public sector (for example as a teacher or in the medical profession) will be awarded a scholarship for further education. The scholarships have been allocated through a competitive selection process with quotas for gender and ethnicity to students originating from the communities in Zone 2, Zone 3 and Zone 5. In addition, a Non-Formal Education Programme to eradicate illiteracy and a Traffic Safety Programme have been also been implemented and made good progress. Detailed activities are summarised in **Table 10-1**.

Table 10-1: Progress of the Education Promotion Programme

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievements to-date
1	Scholarship Programme for Higher Education	Provide 30 scholarships per year. 40% of scholarships will be reserved for female students and 70% of scholarships are for Hmong students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collected statistics of number of students studying in the last year of upper secondary school (M7 students) in the project zones to prepare for support of their application for the next round of scholarships. The total number of students is 61 of which 18 are female. 61 students received grants from NNP1PC to attend the national entrance examination. NNP1PC is waiting for their test results for the selection of the NNP1PC scholarship program for 2017-2018 academic year
2	Vocational training Program	To increase opportunity and income generation for PAPs.	Vocational training is completed for this year.
3	Non-formal Education	146 female illiterates out of 204 are targeted	Completed the Non-Formal Education in Pou and Phiengta villages. All 26 students passed the examination.
4	Safety in Traffic for primary school students living nearby the construction site	Provide safe access to primary schools.	Since the opening of the school in the HSRA, there is no longer the need for a bus is taking students from the HSRA to Hat Gniun. The bus service has stopped.

Table 10-2: Scholarship Award Programme as of Q3 2017.

Scholarship award sequence number	Start of Academic year	Total number of scholarships awarded	Hmong students (target is 70%)		Female Students (Target is 40%)			Graduated Students	
			No.	%	No.	%	Hmong	No.	%
Group 1	Sep 2014-Jun 2015	19	14	73%	6	31%	4	2	10%
Group 2	Sep 2015-Jun 2016	32	18	56%	7	21%	2		
Group 3	Sep 2016-Jun 2017	30	18	60%	14	46%	8		
Group 4	Sep 2017-Jun 2018								
Total		81	50	61%	27	33%	14	2	

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

Table 10-3: Vocational Training Scholarship Award Program as of Q3 2017.

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

11 HEALTH

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

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

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

Table 11-1 Participation into the health programs during Q1 until Q3 2017

Month (2017)	Activity	Total participant in the public health program supported by the Project	Number of female participated in the public health program supported by the Project
January	Pre-Resettlement Health Check 2UR	41	23
February	All Community led Sanitation activities	519	312
	Growth monitoring of children under 5	223	110
	Cooking Class Demonstration/MCH Education	188	175
	School Lead Total Sanitation	395	203
March	Pre Resettlement health check for 2 LR	1,847	1,002
April	All community led Sanitation activities	26	15
	Post-Resettlement Health after 3 months	42	33
May	All community led Sanitation activities	34	3
	Growth monitoring of children under 5	82	42
	Cooking Class Demonstration/MCH Education	155	87
	School Lead Total Sanitation	79	53
	Health education on reproductive health and family planning	82	42
June	Villager received health service by mobile health team	81	52
July	Training on the process to evaluate the hygiene and sanitation before opening the Open Defecation Free Village	29	8
	Provide health service for resettles in HSRA until the operation of new health center, total times of serviced people since service started in May to the month	291	133
August	Village election of the Water Use Committee at Ban Pou.	85	57
	Training of the Pou Village Water Use Committee	10	2
	Villagers attended and involved in the Health service provision at the HSRA	98	52
September	Villagers attended the announcement of the Open Defecation Free Villages at 2UR	103	46
	Villagers attended the meeting on follow up after ODF at HSRA and Zone 5	85	70
	Villagers attended and involved the community health development planning the 'Village Health Model' at the HSRA	37	20
	Villagers attended and involved in the Health service provision at the HSRA	51	29
Total		4,583	2,569

11.1 Monitoring of Health Statistics

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

- The Houykhoun Health Centre which covers Zone 3 and Zone 5
- The Phiengta Health Centre which covers Zone 2UR
- The Sopyouak Health Centre which covers Zone 2LR

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

Table 11-2: Reported cases of 10 selected diseases from Houykhoun Health Centre, which covers amongst other villages, Zone 3 and Zone 5 (source DHIS2 August 2017)

No	Name of Disease	2017							
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	1	4	6	3	8	8	3	2
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	11	19	25	30	8	8	9	7
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	0	0	0	0	14	14	25	0
7	Skin diseases	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	19
8	Common cold	44	8	10	4	4	4	6	0
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	6	2	2	7	3	3	7	25
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	21	19	19	12	25	25	43	7
Total		83	54	62	56	54	62	100	115

Table 11-3: Reported cases of 10 selected diseases from the Phiengta Health Centre, which covers amongst other villages, ZONE 2UR (source DHIS2 August 2017)

No	Name of Disease	2017							
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
1	Diarrhoea with blood (Dysentery)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	10	12	25	23	10	25	27	32
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79

No	Name of Disease	2017							
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Digestive System Diseases/gastritis	0	0	0	12	12	14	13	0
7	Skin diseases	9	5	7	0	9	3	2	27
8	Common cold	23	23	14	10	23	17	34	0
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	16	0	4	5	16	15	18	14
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	14	17	15	0	14	14	16	8
Total		72	57	65	50	84	89	110	180

Table 11-4: Reported cases of 10 selected DISEASES FROM the Sopyouak Health Centre which covers amongst other villages, Zone 2LR (source DHIS2 August 2017)

No	Name of disease	2017							
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	18	18	8	8	9	0	6	1
2	Diarrhoea with no blood and no severe dehydration	7	11	8	10	4	10	1	3
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	0	0	0	4	7	0	3	0
7	Skin disorders	0	0	0	3	5	2	3	6
8	Common cold	25	18	7	6	9	26	3	0
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	18	7	5	6	5	14	3	2
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	2	4	9	7	8	0	4	1
Total		70	58	37	44	47	52	23	29

11.2 Health programme for resettled and host communities (Zone 3 and Zone 5)

NNP1PC provided technical inputs to the architectural design of the Houay Soup Health Centre. The design has been made in consultation with the Provincial Health Office. Meanwhile, essential drugs and medical equipment are being procured. The construction of the health centre is completed and water supply and electricity is being connected.

While waiting for the Health Centre to become functional, the Huykhoun Health Centre provides routine services in the 3 villages as Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thahuea. Outreach service consists of routine maternity and child health services, health education and medical checks. NNP1PC has monitored key diseases that may be caused by the construction activities. To-date, no relevant diseases were recorded.

- Houykhoun Health Centre continued to provide medical services in HSRA on every Monday and Thursday; at other times the villagers may use services at the health centre. A total of 230 patients were treated during Q3 2017. With the opening of the HSRA health Centre in October 2017, this service will stop.
- The NNP1PC Health team have visited the re-settlers from Zone 2LR on a weekly basis since their arrival to ensure that preventive health measures are in place. Advice has been provided to villagers on animal husbandry; keep the animals in the right places and improved living conditions.
- 43 households (311 people) who resettled from Zone 2LR to the HSRA have been registered to the National Health Insurance system. This registration will support them with some of the expenses of treatment at a hospital when they seek treatment.
- In September 2017, the Bolikhamxay Provincial Health Office assigned four staff to work in the new Health Centre at the HSRA. Their services will start in October 2017.

Table 11-5: Number of Reported cases of various Diseases diagnosed from Patients coming to the Mobile Clinic services organized at the HSRA. (Source: Report from Houykhoun Health Centre and Bolikhan District Hospital medical team)

No	Name of Disease	2017					
		May	June	July	August	September	October
1	Diarrhea with blood	5	4	1	7	1	
2	Diarrhea no blood no severe dehydration	7	17	9	11	6	
3	Common cold	9	12	23	21	13	
4	Pneumonia- bronchitis	1	3	1	4	0	
5	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	18	13	7	11	3	
6	Tonsillitis- Pharyngitis	14	16	7	4	4	
7	Ophthalmological symptoms	1	6	1	3	4	
8	High blood pressure	3	1	0	2	0	
9	All other respiratory diseases	1	2	7	2	12	
10	Digestive System Diseases/Gastritis	3	6	6	7	2	
11	Skin diseases	2	0	2	2	1	
12	Gyneco-Obstetrical symptoms	1	6	2	3	0	
13	Trauma and all others	1	0	0	0	0	
14	Dental related diseases	2	1	2	0	0	
15	Small surgical wounds	2	3	0	0	0	

No	Name of Disease	2017					
		May	June	July	August	September	October
16	Other diseases	11	22	13	21	5	
Total		81	112	81	98	51	

11.3 Community health in other Project Affected Zones

The health centre staff from Zone 2LR continue to be on standby and provide first aid to PAPs for small cuts and wounds obtained during the dismantling of their houses. 49 Villagers received first aid services during Q3 2017.

The District Health Services decided to close the Sopyouak Health Centre and continue to provide health outreach program services by the Hom District Hospital Staff until all households have resettled from Zone 2LR.

11.4 Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Programme

District health staff from Thathom Districts, supported by staff from Rural Development Agency (RDA) conducted a follow up evaluation in Zone 2UR to promote the access and use of latrines. In parallel, nutrition activity such as Nutrition Education, Nutrition Counselling, Cooking Demonstration and Growth Monitoring were provided in the same areas. The evaluation indicated that latrine use is gradually improving in 2 villages, with the use of latrine reaching nearly 100 percent and improvement of other indicators, two villages in Zone 2UR have been announced as Open Defecation Free villages by the District Health Department.

Ban Pou is not ready to be announced as Open Defecation Free village, because the percent of latrine use has not reached the target set by the Ministry of Health (at least 90 percent of households should have latrines). Families who do not have a latrine complain about lack of water. NNP1PC together with the District Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and district and village authorities have agreed to improve the water supply of Ban Pou village. All except 3 taps located on a high point are functioning. The Thathom District Health Office re-established the Village Water Committee for Pou village. The newly elected committee was trained by officers from the District Health Department and a study tour was organized to Thaheua village, to learn from their experiences on management of their village water supply system.

To improve the nutrition status of children in the target villages, the health team conducted growth monitoring of children under 5 years in the six target villages: HSRA (1), Zone 5 (2) and Zone 2UR (3). Out of 223 children under five measured, 58 were found to be at risk of malnutrition. With support from NNP1PC, the Bolikhamxay District Health Office conducted a 45-day nutrition supplementary programme to improve the nutritional status of the malnourished children in Zone 5 and the HSRA, targeting 35 children with a weight indicating stunting. 30 of these 35 children have improved their nutritional status and are, 45 days later, within the weight standards.

11.5 Capacity building for GOL Health staff

No formal training was provided to the health service providers during Q3 of 2017.

12 GENDER

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

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

Gender program 2017 consists of:

1. Gender mainstreaming.
2. Community Empowerment.

Achievement in this quarter are listed below.

12.1 Gender Mainstreaming

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

Table 12-1: Gender Mainstreaming in Education as per 29 September 2017.

No	Achievement so far	Total All	Females	Special attention to women
1	Total participants engaged in education activities including consultation meetings, study tours and training programs	1,467 people	691 people (47 %)	Separate group discussion, encourage women and girls to have opinion in meetings, prioritize women to be engaged in activities
2	Number of people studied in Adult Education classes	204 people at primary school level and 133 people at secondary school level	146 people (72%) 110 people (83%)	There are 2 female teachers teaching the adult education classes.
3	Number of students received NNP1 scholarship to study at a the higher level (University and College)	81 students	27 students (33%)	Provided scholarships to all girls who passed the university examination without selection process (there are scholarship quotas reserved for women)
4	Number of people studying in vocational training	21 students.	2 students (10%)	Vocational training on tailoring started in April 2017 and completed in August 2017.
5	School lunch program from the beginning of April to mid May 2017. Remark: in September 2017, the Program were temporary stopped due to the parents are not ready to provide the required local contribution to	31 students	11 students (35%)	Facilitated the women's group to present and take lead of the cooking to learn on how child nutrition shall be at the young age. Hired a female cook for the school lunch program.

No	Achievement so far	Total All	Females	Special attention to women
	the school lunch programme the activity has been postponed to the second semester or until the parents are ready to support the programme.			
6	Supported upper high school students from the HSRA to study at the Sommongkhoun high school.	10	5 (50%)	Dormitory was hired to facilitate the students living conditions near Sommongkhoun school, including a dedicated accommodation for female students. Students were provided training on awareness of safety and social issues and ways for the student group to support each other to stay safely.

Table 12-2: Gender Mainstreaming in Camp Followers Activities as per 29 September 2017

No	Activities		Total to date		
			Total	Female	% of Female
1	1.1	Law dissemination (Penal law, decree No.136, 198. agreement No. 655)	396	198	50 %
	1.2	Road safety campaign	4,266	2,553	60 %
	1.3	Dangers of drugs use campaign	1,514	406	27 %
	1.4	Human Trafficking campaign	215	101	47 %
	1.5	Food inspection training	11	9	82 %
2	Camp follower activities response to gender needs or women				
	2.1	Sexual Transmitted Disease STD campaign	4,360	1,454	33 %
3	GOL staffs capacity building on camp follower activities		8	311	128
4	Camp followers at the end of this reporting period		80	8	4
5	Others			85	51
	5.1	Conduct monthly meeting with village authorities about safety issues			
	5.2	GoL staffs attended STD training preparation meeting	20	N/A	N/A
	5.3	Followed- up drugs test in Construction workers Camps	322	N/A	N/A
Grand Total:			11,490	5,037	44 %

Table 12-3: Gender Mainstreaming in Health Activities (30 September 2017)

Activity	Total participants	Number of women participation	Result After Activity Support/ Benefits Received by Women
All Community Led Sanitation activities	1,399	735 (53 %)	
Health education against common diseases	335	198 (59 %)	
Growth monitoring of children under 5	1,095	621 (57 %)	
School Lead Total Sanitation	990	444 (45 %)	
Cooking class demonstration	309	264 (85 %)	
Monitor the Health Information System to ensure that medical response is provided to the target areas timely	2,067	995(48 %)	
Pre-Resettlement health check for Zone 2LR, Zone 2UR, three months before resettlement	1,847	1,002 (54 %)	463 women aging 15-45 years old tested for anaemia.
Training on the process to evaluate the hygiene and sanitation before opening the Open Defecation Free Village	29	8 (28 %)	
Operational Health Centre in the HSRA			Improved access to health facilities will reduce the health risk for mother and child
Provide health service for resettles in HSRA until the operation of new health centre, total times of serviced people since service started in May to the month	242	162 (67 %)	Serviced both women, men, children, young and adults.
Establish water user group in Pou village, Zone 2UR	85	57 (67%)	Encouraged women engaged as much as possible.
Training of Pou Village Water use Committees	10	2 (20%)	Engaged 2 women to be as a member of the group and represent women's opinions, needs and requirements.
Open Defecation Free Announcement at Piengtha and Hatsamkhone Village	103	46 (45%)	Encouraged women to participate at the event.
Follow up meeting after ODF at Houay Soup Resettlement Area and Zone 5	85	70 (82%)	
Community health development Planning "Village Health Model" at Houay Soup Resettlement Area.	37	20 (54%)	Women are key participants.
Grand Total:	8,733	4,627 (53 %)	

Table 12-4: Gender Mainstreaming at Institutional Levels of NNP1PC (27 September 2017)

Type of employee	Total number of Staff	
	Total Persons	Women (%)
Shareholders' nominee (Kansai & EGATi)	25	0 (0%)
Specialist	9	1 (11%)
Regular employee		
DMD (For NNP1PC)	1	
Manager	6	1 (8%)
Deputy Manager	12	3 (17%)
Team leader	18	16 (37%)
Senior Officer	43	28 (31%)
Officer	90	17 (73%)
Housekeeper/Cook/Gardener/Guard	22	0 (0%)
Driver	44	
Total	236	65 (28%)
Grand Total	270	66 (24%)

12.2 Community Empowerment

12.2.1 Zone 3 and Zone 5:

- During Q3 2017, the team supported the work of the LWU for organizing a Women Empowerment Training on 31 July 2017. 30 participants from the HSRA, host communities and 3 Downstream Villages participated. The training aimed to and succeeded in enhancing women's leadership skills.
- Continued the implementation of the 3rd round of Gender Awareness Training for Project Affected People aged above 16 years and the Youth Group of the HSRA, and Thahuea Village during 21-22 September 2017. A total of 55 people participated, of which 24 are female.

12.2.2 Zone 2LR

Implemented the Third Round of Gender Awareness Training in Namyouak village on 16 August 2017, attended by 34 people.

12.2.3 Zone 2UR

- Conducted the 3rd round of Gender Training in 3 target communities during 23-25 August 2017, with 154 participants (94 women).
- Conducted the Women Empowerment Training in 3 target communities during 17-19 September, with a total of 138 participants (131 women).

Figure 12-1: Third Round of Gender Awareness Training in Zone 2UR, 23-25 August 2017



Figure 12-2: Women Empowerment Training to Enhance the Women Leadership Skills at zone 2UR, 17 – 19 September 2017.



13 CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION PROGRAMME

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

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

Cultural Heritage/Preservation Activities	Progress this quarter Q3-2017.
Recording of community cultures and histories through the production of Hatsaykham culture book	No progress this quarter
Recording of community cultures and histories through the production of Cultural Video Production	In Zone 2LR, additional video recording was conducted for the documentary to record the lives of the people prior to resettlement. English subtitles are being prepared for the video
Collection of Cultural Artefacts for use in the cultural display in the HSRA.	NNP1PC started the collection of significant cultural artefacts in Zone 2LR to be displayed at HSRA cultural centre, which forms part of the village hall building now under construction. Some items are donated by the owners, while others are purchased by NNP1PC.
Design museum space in HSRA village hall	Construction of the building is completed but temporary used for teaching until the school building is completed.
Other support related to cultural activities in the Project area.	No supports was scheduled this quarter.

Figure 13-1: Cultural items collected from Zone 2LR for display in the cultural centre in the HSRA (Q3 2017)



14 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAMME

The Concession Agreement, Annex C, Clause 87 a. xi requires the Company to implement special and effective measures for vulnerable groups to ensure that their particular needs are fully addressed, their self-reliance is enhanced, and their socio-economic status is significantly improved within the resettlement period.

Vulnerable households were identified using data collected in the baseline socio-economic survey in conjunction with community input, and key stakeholder interviews.

Table 14-1: Update on Resettlement Choice from Vulnerable Households in Zone 2LR as per 30 September 2017

Village name	Resettlement to the HSRA	Self-Resettlement
Sopphuane	4	2
Sopyouak	4	2
Namyouak	1	8
Houaypamom	2	3
Total	11	15

The Vulnerable Household Team conducted regular monitoring of the living conditions of the vulnerable households who moved to temporary accommodation in HSRA.

Table 14-2: Progress on implementation of Vulnerable Household program (September 2017)

No.	Project Activities	Planned for Q3 (% of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation (%)	Key Achievement of the Q3
1	Work together with the Livelihoods team to ensure appropriate Livelihood Activity Support is provided to vulnerable households	5%	4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Followed up with livelihoods activity of Zone 2UR. Two vulnerable households at Zone 2UR have participated on off-farm activities (weaving). Expected income of LAK 4 million /household/year. 1 vulnerable household joined the pig raising activity.
2	Support education equipment and clothes for vulnerable households/their children.	10%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing preparation for support of education materials and school uniform to 25 primary students living in vulnerable households at HSRA and Zone 2 UR.
3	Work together with the Health team to ensure appropriate Health Support is provided to vulnerable households	2%	2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with Health Team, 10 vulnerable households that moved from Zone 2LR, are now eligible for free health service at public facilities. Assisted one patient to be treated at Mahasot Hospital, Vientiane.
4	Work together with Education team to Follow up the progress	5%	4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Team assisted students of vulnerable household to complete

No.	Project Activities	Planned for Q3 (% of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation (%)	Key Achievement of the Q3
	of activities with Education.			their document to move to other schools.

Figure 14-1: Vulnerable household in Zone 2UR participating in Pig raising activity, September 2017.



15 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR RESETTLERS AND HOST COMMUNITY

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

NNP1PC is supporting the implementation of a range of livelihood activities tailored to the situation of each project zone. The frequent rain during Q3 resulted in high soil humidity, causing difficulties for the Ginger and Jobs Tear experiments but at the same time good growing conditions for the rice crop. Animal owners were advised on practical ways to prevent diseases related to high humidity, such as keeping goats in their animal pen until the grass has dried up before releasing them, reducing the risk of infections at the hoofs of the goats. The following paragraphs provide a zone by zone overview of the progress of these activities.

15.1 HSRA and Zone 5

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

15.2 Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan District

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

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

Project	Planned for the Quarter (% of Entire Process)	Progress during this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievements in this Quarter
Promote various type of livelihood activities at the household plot. 11 households participate in the activity. Expect to increase income by LAK 2 million for each household within 12 months	30%	35%	65%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with PAP on their interest to participate in the Livelihood program for Self Resettlers • Procurement of material support • Distributed project inputs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 12,000 of catfish fingerlings, 33 bags of fish feed, and one roll of shading plastic net for 11 households ○ fruit tree seedlings to 11 households ○ 600 pineapple seedlings to 2 households

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

No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involve in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ¹² of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹³ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for harvesting / finishing activities of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for sale of produce of LRA in %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
1	Paddy field improvement in the HSRA	46	Husband	75	25	50	50	30	70	50	50	50	50
2	Rice experiment and promotion in HSRA	3	Husband	65	35	65	35	65	35	65	35	65	35
3	Beans for soil improvement	3	Husband	100	0	100	0	50	50	50	50	50	50
4	Vegetable production	54	Wife	10	90	30	70	20	80	10	90	15	85
5	Banana plantation	49	Husband	50	50	65	35	30	70	50	50	25	75
6	Pineapple plantation	13	Wife	80	20	60	40	40	60	20	80	15	85
7	Water melon cultivation	3	Wife	80	20	60	40	45	55	25	75	20	80
8	Sweet corn cultivation	11	Wife	85	15	65	35	30	70	20	80	15	85
9	Black sesame cultivation	9	Wife	75	25	60	40	25	75	30	70	20	80
10	Ginger cultivation	10	Wife	55	45	65	35	40	60	45	55	25	75
11	Jobs tear cultivation	17	Wife	50	50	55	45	35	65	40	60	25	75
12	Fruit tree plantation	16	Husband	30	70	50	50	30	70	30	70	30	70
13	Rattan plantation	12	Husband	70	30	50	50	30	70	50	50	25	75
14	Integrated tree plantation	6	Husband	90	10	70	30	50	50	50	50	20	80
15	Improved grazing land development	70	Husband	70	30	70	30	65	35	70	30	35	65
16	Pig raising	5	Wife	55	45	75	25	30	70	n/a	n/a	35	65
17	Goat raising	8	Husband	80	20	85	15	80	20	n/a	n/a	70	30
18	Poultry raising	9	Wife	55	45	80	20	45	55	n/a	n/a	35	65
19	Vaccination of livestock	45	Husband	90	10	95	5	90	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹² Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc¹³ Weeding, watering, feeding, weaving, processing etc.

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No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involve in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ¹² of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹³ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for harvesting / finishing activities of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for sale of produce of LRA in %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
20	Fish raising in pond	23	Husband	90	10	85	15	65	35	n/a	n/a	55	45
21	Fish raising in cement tank	14	Husband	80	20	90	10	70	30	n/a	n/a	60	40
22	Frog raising in cement tank	4	Husband	70	30	80	20	55	45	n/a	n/a	65	35
23	Green fence	24	Husband	60	40	70	30	60	40	35	65	30	70
24	Home vegetable garden	7	Wife	55	45	65	35	45	55	30	70	25	75
25	Weaving handicraft	33	Wife	0	100	20	80	0	100	100	0	0	100
26	Bamboo shoot processing	18	Wife	0	100	50	50	0	100	N/A	N/A	0	100
27	Pineapple processing into jam	5	Wife	0	100	0	100	0	100	N/A	N/A	0	100
28	Sweet potato and banana processing into chips	5	Wife	0	100	0	100	0	100	N/A	N/A	0	100

Time involvement of husband and wife in a specific livelihood activity varies between the households partaking in the activity. The numbers presented are a generalization of the average practice by the group of households. Some activities are new in 2017 and for these, no information is available yet. These will be updated, once harvesting and sale of produce start.

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

Project name	Expected income for participating households	Number of household participating in each LRA per village					Cumulative annual implementation progress in %	General status of Activity
		HSRA – former Hatsaykham	HSRA – Former 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹⁴		
Total number of households		24	50			24		
Project 1A: Soil improvement using local materials		14	49	Na	Na	Na	100%	Technical advice and follow up is being provided
Project 1B: Cultivate Improved rice varieties		14	34	0	0	0	85%	Rice is growing well and ready for harvesting next month
Project 2: Cash crop promotion: watermelon	LAK 1 million within 12 months	24	3	0	0	0	40%	Seedlings are planted, they are growing well
Project 3: Fruit tree plantation	LAK 1.5 million within 36 months	24	45	6	3	2	80%	Ongoing technical advice and follow up focussing on maintenance of plantations
Project 4: Promote pig raising in bunker.	LAK 2.5 million within 10 months	4	0	0	0	0	75%	Activity is ongoing for technical advice and follow up

¹⁴ Only 24 households in Somseun are impacted directly through the land acquisition in the HSRA.

Project name	Expected income for participating households	Number of household participating in each LRA per village					Cumulative annual implementation progress in %	General status of Activity
		HSRA – former Hatsaykham	HSRA – Former 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹⁴		
Total number of households		24	50			24		
Project 5: animal health care activity (Vaccination)	Increased survival of animals	24	50	71	54	28	50%	Regularly checked animal health situation in the target village. No outbreak was observed.
Project 6A: Promote various type of fish culture in tank at the household plot.	LAK 2 million for within 12 months	12	0	5	1	0	80%	Fish are growing and being sold
Project 6B: promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	LAK 2.5 million for within 5 months	0	0	3	15	2	80%	Fish are growing and being sold
Project 7A: Off-farm activities: bamboo shoot processing	1.5 million for within 6 months	5	10	8	10	0	80%	Bamboo shoots are being harvested and processed in cans and fermented in tanks
Project 7B: Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried	1.5 million for within 6 months	8	13	5	5	0	70%	Several rounds of food processing completed by the group with increasing sales

Project name	Expected income for participating households	Number of household participating in each LRA per village					Cumulative annual implementation progress in %	General status of Activity
		HSRA – former Hatsaykham	HSRA – Former 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹⁴		
Total number of households		24	50			24		
banana and pineapple jam								
Project 7C: Off-farm activities: Weaving	0.5 million for within 8 months	0	0	9	23	5	80%	Ongoing production and sale of produce. Awareness and experience with marketing is increasing
Project 8: Family financial book keepings.	Better understanding of family income and expenditure	24	49	38	40	28	70%	Ongoing technical support and follow up
Project 9: Goat raising.	LAK 2.5 million within 12 months	2	0	2	2	2	70%	Continued providing technical support and coaching to farmers, with emphasis on feeding and decease control. T
Project 10: Raising Poultry	LAK 2 million within 12 months	9	0	0	0	0	85%	Households are using their profit on sales to reinvest in the next round of animals and animal feed
Project 11:	LAK 1 within 6 months	4	2	0	6	0	70%	Ginger is being harvested

Project name	Expected income for participating households	Number of household participating in each LRA per village					Cumulative annual implementation progress in %	General status of Activity
		HSRA – former Hatsaykham	HSRA – Former 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹⁴		
Total number of households		24	50			24		
Wet season cash crop promotion: ginger plantation								
Project 12: Wet season cash crop promotion: black sesame.	LAK 1 within 6 months	6	4	2	2	0	70%	Black sesame has been harvested
Project 13: Wet season cash crop promotion jobs tear.	LAK 1 within 6 months	1	3	0	16	0	70%	Jobs tear is forming seeds
Project 14: Mushroom production	0.6 million within 4 months	2	0	0	0	0	75%	Mushrooms are being harvested
Project 15: Grazing land and pasture improvement		24	49	3	6	8	75%	Land plots are allocated and cattle is grazing in the fenced area
Project 16: Pineapple plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	3	16	3	10	0	80%	Pineapples planted in 2016 are being harvested and sold. Pineapples planted in 2017 are growing

Project name	Expected income for participating households	Number of household participating in each LRA per village					Cumulative annual implementation progress in %	General status of Activity
		HSRA – former Hatsaykham	HSRA – Former 2LR villages	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Somseun ¹⁴		
Total number of households		24	50			24		
Project 17: Rattan plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	1	0	10	6	4	80%	Rattan is growing and being harvested for sale
Project 18 Vegetable production in the Wet season	LAK 1 million within 6 months	11	38	17	5	0	90%	Seed and materials were distributed, (especially 2LR) some grow them, some not, they will start in this dry season
Project 19 Vegetable production in the dry season	LAK 1 million within 6 months	12	38	17	5	0	20%	Villager are preparing the new round of vegetable production for the 2017-18 season

Figure 15-1: Follow up on rice cultivation in the HSRA (September 2017)



Figure 15-2: On the job training on bamboo shoot processing (September 2017)



Figure 15-3: Shop at Km 21, Vientiane Capital, selling fried banana chips prepared in the HSRA (September 2017)



Figure 15-4: Rattan Plantation in Thahuea Village (September 2017)



16 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONE 2UR

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

1. Cattle farming activity
2. Pig raising activity
3. Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production.
4. Fish raising in pond
5. Integrated farming system on fish, pig raising and vegetable production
6. Weaving
7. Vegetable cultivation in greenhouse integrated with cat fish or frog raising
8. Fish raising in the paddy rice field demo
9. Goat raising
10. Integrated fruit tree and banana plantation
11. Jobs tear plantation demo
12. Dry season crop cultivation

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

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

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

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
Project 1. Cattle farming. 15 households (11 new joining in 2017) participate in the activity. Expect to increase income by LAK 6 million /household/6 months from 2018 onwards	40%	27%	61%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided grass seeds and materials to 11 PAPs. • Completed the training for cattle raising group • Monitored pasture weeding and maintenance with total 11 ha.
Project 2. Pigs raising. 10 households (4 new joining in 2017) participate in the activity. Expect to increase income to LAK 2.1 million /household/6 months from 2018 onwards	23%	20%	61%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided 24 piglets to 4 households including concentrate feed and materials. • Completed the training on pig raising for pig production groups • Monitored 2 households who are applying local food production methods to raise their pigs.

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three households sold pigs worth 8.130.000 Kip
Project 3. Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production. 26 households (20 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income – LAK 14 million LAK/household/6 months from 2018 onwards	22%	13%	55%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% of poultry provided to the households died from disease. Provided technical advice on the disease prevention and control. Provided vegetable seeds and technical training to the 20 households on vegetable cultivation.
Project 4. Fish culture in pond: 6 households (3 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income -10 million LAK/household/6 months	25%	21%	68%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 households stocked their ponds with fingerlings purchased with their own funds. Distributed concentrated feed, fingerling and materials to the 3 households who joined the activity in 2017. Monitored all household for fish feeding and fish pond maintenance One household start selling fish worth 400.000 Kip
Project 5. Integrated farming system: Fish breeding, pig raising and vegetable production. 8 households (6 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income -13 million LAK/household/6 months	35%	30%	57%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed 18 female piglets and concentrated feed to the 6 households who joined the activity in 2017. Provided technical advice and monitoring the production Three households start selling their fish and vegetable valued at 3.100.000 Kip
Project 6. Weaving: 51 households (38 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income – LAK 4 million /household/year.	28%	19%	43%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed providing materials to new participants in the weaving the group Each weaving group was certified by the district trade and industry office and LWU Provided technical advice and monitored 21 members of the group who start weaving. 8 of

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
				them sold their produce valued at 2.065.000 Kip
Project 7. Vegetable in greenhouse, cat fish and frog raising: 7 households (2 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income - LAK 8 million/household/ 6 month	45%	40%	55%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed catfish fingerling, frogs, concentrated feeds and materials to the 2 households who joined the activity in 2017. • Provided technical advice on fish and frog feeding and maintenance. • Completed greenhouse construction of 2 households. • 2 household start selling catfish and vegetables.
Project 8. Integrated fish raising in paddy rice field during the wet season: 1 household (1 new joining in 2017) participates in this activity. Expected income-LAK 9 million/household/6 months	46%	40%	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed fish fingerling, concentrated feeds and materials to the 1 household who joined the activity in 2017. • Provided technical advice on paddy rice weeding, maintenance and fish feeding with related data recording. • Monitored paddy rice field weeding and fish feeding
Project 9. Integrated Goat raising with cash crops: 22 households (22 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income-LAK 4.2 million/household/year from 2018 onwards	47%	40%	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted training on goat raising joined by 15 households, with special focus on disease prevention during the wet season • Provided technical advice on grass weeding and goat disease prevention during wet season. • Monitored pasture maintenance and goat disease prevention • 10 households have got 12 kids of goat
Project 10 Integrated Fruit tree and Banana Plantation: 3 households (3 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected income-LAK 1.2 million/ household /year in the first 3 years and afterwards increase	40%	40%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical advice on the fruit tree maintenance, including weeding and disease prevention. • A household completed harvesting the upland rice planted between fruit tree with 500 Kg of rice

Project	Planned for the quarter (Percentage of Entire Process)	Progress During this Reporting period	Cumulative Progress	Key Achievement during this Reporting period
Project 11. Trial with cultivating of Jobs tear. 2 households (2 new joining in 2017) participate in this activity. Expected yield 2.5 Tonnes per hectare.	45%	44%	69%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted regular follow up and provided technical advice on the job's tear maintenance, including weeding and pest prevention.
Project 12 Dry season crop promotion. 51 interested household (27 new joining in 2017) proposed to join activity ; yield 2.5 tonnes per hectare.	10%	10%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted the consultation meeting with villagers to identify interested household on dry season cropping Completed field survey for 51 households with total area of 42.5 ha

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

No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involve in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ¹⁵ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹⁶ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for harvesting / finishing activities of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for sale of produce of LRA in %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
1	Cattle raising activity	11	Husband	20	80	60	40	50	50				
2	Pig raising activity	10	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80				
3	Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production.	26	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80				
4	Fish raising in pond	6	Husband	40	60	70	30	50	50	50	50	40	60
5	Integrated farming systems; fish and pig raising and vegetable production	8	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50				
6	Weaving	51	Wife	0	100	80	20	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	Vegetable cultivation in greenhouse, cat fish and frog raising	7	Wife	50	50	50	50	40	60	30	70	20	80
8	Integrated fish raising in paddy rice field	1	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50				
9	Integrated goat raising with cash crops	22	Husband	70	30	60	40	60	40				

¹⁵ Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc.¹⁶ Weeding, watering, feeding, weaving, processing etc.

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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 ¹⁵ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹⁶ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for harvesting / finishing activities of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for sale of produce of LRA in %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
10	Integrated fruit tree and banana plantation	3	Husband	70	30	60	40	50	50				
11	Trial with cultivation of job tear	2	Husband	40	60	60	40	40	60				
12	Dry season crop promotion	51	Wife										

Time involvement of husband and wife in a specific livelihood activity varies between the households partaking in the activity. The numbers presented are a generalization of the average practice by the group of households. Some activities are new in 2017 and for these, no information is available yet. These will be updated, once harvesting and sale of produce start.

Figure 16-1: Construction of green house for organic vegetable cultivation, Pou Village 2UR (27 September 2017)



Figure 16-2: Woman weaving, Piengtha Village, Zone 2UR (06 September 2017)



17 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING

17.1 Socio Economic Monitoring

The monitoring programme has two main components:

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

17.2 OSEM

- OSEM-3 Data processing and analysis started in Q3 2017. Findings are scheduled to be reported in the Q4 2017 report

17.3 Biennial Socio Economic Survey Round 2

- The international consultant conducted training to the Socio Economic Monitoring team at the Paksan ESD office on data verification and analysis using Excel and various statistical software packages
- The international consultant is currently analysing the data. Findings are scheduled to be reported in the Q4 2017 report.

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

- Key information from the various sections of the Self Resettlement Plans are being compiled. This information was used to monitor implementation by Self-resettlers of key aspects of their Self Resettlement Plans.
- Phase 1 of the data collection targets the first 100 self resettlement households who already resettled. Data collection started in mid-August 2017 and was completed by mid-September 2017. Households were interviewed, GPS coordinates of the house location taken and photos of the house made.
- Both the head of the household and spouse were encouraged to participate in the survey. As a result 110 people were interviewed, of which 89 participants were female.
- To ensure reach target number replacement household was selected for household that was not at home or team was unable to located in target village
- Data processing and analysis will start in Q3 2017. Findings are scheduled to be reported in the Q4 2017 report.

Table 17-1: Achievement of data collection for the Self Resettlement Plan Follow Up (September 2017)

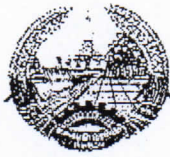
Number	District name	Village name	Total number of Households Interviewed
1	Thathom	Thavieng	5
2	Thathom	Payong/Vanghai	25

3	Bolikan	Sisavat	1
4	Bolikan	Ban Bor	8
5	Bolikan	Pamueng	8
6	Bolikan	Nonsomboun	9
7	Hom	Namkien	16
8	Hom	Palaveak	10
9	Hom	Houaysay	8
10	Hom	Homthat	10
Total			100

APPENDIX

PRLRC notifications issued in Q3 2017

Appendix number	Notification Number	Date of issue	Originator	Subject
Appendix 1.	0272	4 August 2017	Secretariat of the National Assembly Council	Responding to a grievance of a PAP in Zone 2LR.
Appendix 2.	728	11 August 2017	Secretariat of the Provincial Assembly	Responding a grievance of a PAP in Zone 2LR.
Appendix 3.	843	28 August 2017	PRLRC	Establishment of the second Task Force for Zone 2LR
Appendix 4.	863	6 September 2017	PRLRC	Order to accelerate compensation and resettlement for Zone 2LR.
Appendix 5.	887	18 September 2017	PRLRC	Abolition of Zone 2LR villages and temporary appointment of new village headmen



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0272
លេខាប័ណ្ណ...../ឆ្នាំ

ເຈົ້າການ

ເລື່ອງ: ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າຄຳຮ້ອງຂໍຄວາມເປັນທຳ ຂອງທ້າວ ກຸ້ເຮີ ຕາງໜ້າປະຊາຊົນບ້ານນ້ຳຢວກ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ 04 ໝູ່ບ້ານ ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເມືອງຮົ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ທີ່ບໍ່ພໍໃຈຕໍ່ການຊົດເຊີຍຂອງໂຄງການ.

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ການແກ້ໄຂຄໍາຮ້ອງທຸກ ສະບັບເລກທີ 53/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ທັນວາ 2014;
- ອີງຕາມ ບົດລາຍງານ ຂອງກຳມາທິການເສດຖະກິດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ສະບັບເລກທີ 179/ກສຕສ, ລົງວັນທີ 10/07/2017;
- ອີງຕາມ ການຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ຮອງປະທານສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານຍຸຕິທຳ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 24/07/2017.

ຄະນະເລຂາທິການ ສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດແຈ້ງການຕົກລົງ ແລະ ທິດຊີ້ນຳ ຂອງ ທ່ານ ຮອງປະທານສະພາ
ແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານຍຸຕິທຳ ມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ການຊົດເຊີຍຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ໃຫ້ແກ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເມືອງຮົ່ມແຂວງ ໄຊສົມບູນ ແມ່ນສົມເຫດສົມຜົນ, ເໝາະສົມ ແລະ ຖືກຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງ ກັບຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການຕ່າງໆ ເປັນຕົ້ນ ໄດ້ມີການຊົດເຊີຍທີ່ດິນປຸກສ້າງ 1.200 ຕາແມັດ/ຄອບຄົວ, ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນນາ 1.000/ຄົນ, ເຂົ້າກິນ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.
2. ມອບໃຫ້ ສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ແຈ້ງຕອບຜົນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ຂອງກຳມາທິການເສດຖະກິດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຕໍ່ຄຳຮ້ອງ ຂອງທ້າວ ກຸ້ເຮີ ຕໍ່ທ້າວ ກຸ້ເຮີ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ, ເມືອງ ທີ່ທ້າວ ກຸ້ເຮີ ອາໄສຢູ່.
3. ມອບໃຫ້ ສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ລົງພົບປະໂອ້ລົມ ກັບປະຊາຊົນ 21 ຄອບຄົວ ທີ່ບໍ່ຍອມຮັບເອົາຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ການຮ່ວມມືໃນການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນຂອງໂຄງການ.

ດັງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາຍັງທ່ານເພື່ອຮັບຊາບ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມເນື້ອໃນຈິດໃຈນີ້ດ້ວຍ.

ທ່ານຮອງປະທານສະພາກວ່າງຊາດ ກຸຜິດຊິງລາວກງານຍຸຕິທຳ	01 ສະບັບ
- ຄະນະປະທານກຳມາທິການ ກສຕລ ທ່ານລະ	01 ສະບັບ
ຫົວການປກຄລາະຄລາະ (ຄລາະ)	01 ສະບັບ
- ເຈົ້າບໍ່ມຸນ	01 ສະບັບ



អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ

National Assembly
Secretary

Ref No. 0272/ຄລສ
Vientiane Capital, 04 August 2017

Notification letter

Dear President of Assembly of population of Xaysomboun Province

Subject: Consideration of complaint of Mr. Kou HER representing population of Nam Youak village and population of 4 villages of Hom District, Xaysomboun Province affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project.

- Further to the law on complaints Ref No. 53/ສພຊ, 15 December 2014;
- Further to report of business – technology and environment commission Ref No. 179/BTEC, 10 July 2017;
- Further to agreement and direction of Vice-President of National Assembly, Director of Justice, 24 July 2017.

The Secretary of National Assembly is pleased to inform you that the Vice-President of National Assembly agreed and has provided the following guidance:

1. The compensation of damage to population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project, Hom District, Xaysomboun Province is reasonable and conformity with related laws especially compensation of construction land is 1200m² per family, Rice field land is 1000m² per person, rice etc.
2. The Assembly of population of Xaysomboun engages to disseminate the consideration of business – technology and environment commission to Mr. Kou HER, authorities of village and district where Mr. Kou HER lives;
3. The Assembly of population of Xaysomboun engages to organize a meeting for talking with population of 21 families who did not accept the compensation and did not cooperate in data collection of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of the project.

Therefore, secretary of National Assembly would like to inform all of you to follow this notification.

Secretary of National Assembly

Signature and Stamp

Souansavanh VIGNAKHET

CC:

- President of National Assembly: 01 copy
- business – technology and environment commission: 01 copy
- Assembly of population of Xaysomboun Province: 01 copy
- Archive: 01 copy



ນ.ແກ້ວຊົມພູ ສັກດາວົງ

Keoxomphou SAKDAVONG



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ຊຸດທີ I
ຄະນະເລຂາທິການ

ເລກທີ 28/ຄລຂ.ສພຂ-ຊບ
ໄຊສົມບູນ, ວັນທີ 11.1.8...1.017

ໜັງສືແຈ້ງຕອບ

ຮຽນ: ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານນ້ຳຢວກ ທີ່ນັບຖື!

ເລື່ອງ: ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າຄຳຮ້ອງຂໍຄວາມເປັນທຳ ຂອງທ້າວ ກຸ້ເຮີ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ
ຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ເມືອງຮີ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ທີ່ບໍ່ພໍໃຈການຊົດ
ເຊີຍຂອງໂຄງການ.

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການແກ້ໄຂຄຳຮ້ອງທຸກ ສະບັບເລກທີ 53/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ທັນວາ 2014.
- ອີງຕາມ ແຈ້ງການ ຂອງເລຂາທິການສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 0272/ຄລສ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ສິງຫາ 2017.
- ອີງຕາມ ການລາຍງານຂອງກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍ ແລະ ຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່
ໂຄງການເຄື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ໃນຄັ້ງວັນທີ 09 ສິງຫາ 2017.

ເລຂາທິການສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດແຈ້ງມາຍັງ ທ່ານ ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ນ້ຳ
ຢວກ, ເມືອງຮີ່ມ ຕໍ່ຄຳຮ້ອງທຸກ ຂອງທ້າວ ກຸ້ເຮີ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນ
ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຊາບວ່າ: ຜ່ານການຄົ້ນຄວ້າຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການເສດຖະກິດ, ແຜນການ ແລະ ການເງິນຮ່ວມກັບ
ຄະນະເລຂາທິການສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ແມ່ນເຫັນດີໃຫ້ປະຕິບັດການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ຂອງ
ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/07/2017 ແລະ ແຈ້ງການເພີ່ມເຕີມ ເລກທີ 135/
ຈຂ.ຊບ, ລົງວັນທີ 25/01/2017 ເພາະວ່າການຊົດເຊີຍດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນເໝາະສົມແລ້ວ.

ສະນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາຍັງອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ຊ່ວຍແຈ້ງຕໍ່ໃຫ້ທ້າວ ກຸ້ເຮີ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນ
ກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ດ້ວຍ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາຍັງທ່ານເພື່ອຊາບ.

ເລຂາທິການສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ



ນ.ຂັນກາບ ໄຊຍະກຸມມານ

ປອນສິ່ງ:

- ຄະນະປະຈຳສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ 01 ສະບັບ
- ຄະນະປະຈຳພັກແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ 01 ສະບັບ
- ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ 01 ສະບັບ
- ເລຂາທິການສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ 01 ສະບັບ
- ເກັບມ້ຽນ 01 ສະບັບ
- ໂທ: 030 2840 894

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Assembly of population of Xaysomboun Province, first legislature
Secretary

Ref No. 728/ຄລຂ.ສພຂ-ຊບ
Xaysomboun, 11 August 2017

Reply letter

Dear Authorities of Nam Youak of Village

Subject: Complaint of Mr. Kou HER and population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project, Hom District, Xaysomboun Province who are not satisfied of compensation from the project

- Further to the law on complaints Ref No. 53/ສພຊ, 15 December 2014;
- Further to notification of secretary of National Assembly Ref No. 0272/ຄລຂ, 04 August 2017;
- Further to report of secretary of relocation, resettlement and rehabilitation of living hood of population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project dated 09 August 2017.

The Secretary of Assembly of population of Xaysomboun Province, is honored to inform authorities of Nam Youak village, Hom District that regarding the letter requesting for justice on compensation, submitted by Mr. Kou HER and population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project, after consideration by the business, planning and finances commission in collaboration with secretary of Assembly of Population of Xaysomboun Province, the compensation should follow the agreement of Governor of Xaysomboun Province Ref No.792/ຈຂ.ຊບ, 20 July 2017 and additional notification Ref No. 135/ຈຂ.ຊບ, 25 January 2017 because the compensation unit rate is reasonable.

Therefore, this reply letter is issued to authorities of village to inform Mr. Kou HER and population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary of Assembly of Population of Xaysomboun Province

Signature and stamp

Ms. Khankab Xayakoummane

CC:

- Standing Committee of Assembly of population of Xaysomboun Province: 1 copy
- Standing committee of Xaysomboun Province: 01 copy
- Cabinet of Governor of Xaysomboun Province: 01 copy
- Secretary of Assembly of population of Xaysomboun Province: 01 copy
- Archive: 01 copy
- Tel: 030 2840 894



ນ.ແກ້ວຊິມພູ ສັກດາວົງ

Keoxomphou SAKDAVONG



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ໜັງສື ລຳດັບ

ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

ເລກທີ 843 /ຈຂ.ຊບ.
ໄຊສົມບູນ, ວັນທີ 28-8-2017

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

**ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ
ຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຢູ່ຮາກຖານປະຈຳ 4ບ້ານ
ເມືອງຮົ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈາກກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1**

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 68/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນ 14 ທັນວາ 2015 ພາກທີ III ໝວດ IV ມາດຕາ 20 ວ່າດ້ວຍພາລະບົດບາດ ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ ເຈົ້າຄອງນະຄອນຫຼວງ;
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດວ່າດ້ວຍການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ສະບັບເລກທີ 192/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 07 ກໍລະກົດ 2005 ວ່າດ້ວຍການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ແລະ ການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນອອກຈາກໂຄງການພັດທະນາ;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງນຳລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຢູ່ຮາກຖານປະຈຳ 4ບ້ານ ເມືອງຮົ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈາກກໍ່ສ້າງເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1;

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນເມືອງຮົ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳຕົກ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ໄດ້ຮັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບສັນຍາສັນປະທານ, ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ຮັບປະກັນໃຫ້ມີຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານດັ່ງກ່າວ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 1: ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳລົງຮາກຖານການເມືອງຢູ່ພາກສະໜາມ ເພື່ອລົງຊຸກຍູ້ ວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳຕົກ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ເຊິ່ງປະກອບດ້ວຍລາຍຊື່ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ບຸນຜັນ ພິມມະຈັນ	ປະທານກວດກາພັກ-ລັດແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ;
2. ທ່ານ ຄຳແດງ ສີລາວົງ	ຮອງປະທານສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງທີ 18	ເປັນຮອງ;
3. ທ່ານ ຮິທິ ເພຍຫຼວງ	ຫົວໜ້າຄະນະໂຄສະນາອົບຮົມແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
4. ທ່ານ ອຸດອນ ສິງດາລາ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຍຸຕິທຳແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
5. ທ່ານ ພິມມາ ແກ້ວບົວພາ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
6. ທ່ານ ພອນໄຊ ຕາໂນວັນ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກພະລັງງານ-ບໍ່ແຮ່ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
7. ທ່ານ ຢ່າເຈັ້ງ ຊຸ້ງເຢີລໍ່	ປະທານແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດເມືອງຮົ່ມ	ເປັນຄະນະ;

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| 8 .ທ່ານ ໄຊ ທິບພະວົງ | ວິຊາການກວດກາພັກ-ລັດແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 9 .ທ່ານ ກິນນະໄຊ ຊາວພູວົງ | ວິຊາການສະພາແຫ່ງຊາດເຂດເລືອກຕັ້ງທີ18 | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 10. ທ່ານ ເລຂາພັກບ້ານ-ນາຍຫ້ວຍປາມ້ອມ,ສົບພວນ,ໜອງ ແລະ ນ້ຳຢວກ | | ເປັນຄະນະ; |

ມາດຕາ 2: ພາລະບົດບາດລວມ, ໜ້າທີ່ ແລະ ຂອບເຂດສິດ.

1. ຊີ້ນຳ-ນຳພາຢ່າງໃກ້ສິດ, ໃນການຮັບຜິດຊອບ ວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກໂຄງການເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ I ໃຫ້ປະກົດຜົນສຳເລັດຕາມເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້;
2. ແກ້ໄຂ ແລະ ຕັດສິນທຸກບັນຫາທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ການຊົດເຊີຍ ການຮ້ອງທຸກຂອງປະຊາຊົນຕໍ່ກັບການຊົດເຊີຍໂດຍ ຜ່ານຂະບວນການໄກ່ເກ່ຍແຕ່ຂັ້ນບ້ານຮອດຂັ້ນແຂວງ.
3. ຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດງານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງເປັນຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບໂດຍກົງຕາງໜ້າລັດຖະບານ, ແຂວງ, ເມືອງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ປົວແປງຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ I ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນສຳເລັດຕາມຄາດໝາຍ.
4. ພິຈາລະນາການຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ສິ່ງຊົດເຊີຍລະອຽດລວມທັງສິ່ງອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືເປັນໝູ່ຄະນະ ໂດຍສະເພາະຖ້າມີການພິຈາລະນາກ່ຽວກັບບັນ ຫາຂອງປະຊາຊົນ, ຄະນະ ກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດງານຕ້ອງເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຢ່າງຄົບຖ້ວນ.
5. ມອບໃຫ້ຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດງານ ອອກຂໍ້ກຳນົດ, ກົດລະບຽບພາຍໃນ, ແບ່ງໜ້າທີ່ຄວາມ ຮັບຜິດຊອບ ໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະທ່ານ ຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມ ແນໃສ່ຮັບປະກັນເຮັດຫຼ້ອນພາລະບົດບາດ, ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງ ຄະນະທີ່ໄດ້ກ່າວມາ ແລະ ການປະສານງານກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໂດຍສະເພາະ ກະຊວງພະລັງງານ ແລະ ບໍ່ແຮ່, ເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ I ແລະ ກະຊວງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.
6. ຄະນະກຳມະການຕ້ອງມີການປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືເປັນປະຈຳ (ປະຊຸມສະໄໝສາມັນ) ຄົບຄະນະເດືອນລະ 2-3 ຄັ້ງ ແລະ ຖ້າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຮີບດ່ວນໃນການຕັດສິນບັນຫາໃດໜຶ່ງເປັນແບບຄົບຄະນະກໍ່ສາມາດເອີ້ນ ປະ ຊຸມສະໄໝວິສາມັນໄດ້ຕາມຄວາມຈຳເປັນ.
7. ຊຸກຍູ້ຕິດຕາມການກຳນົດ ແລະ ຮັບຮອງແຜນການເຮັດວຽກງານ ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍຊົດເຊີຍຕໍ່ກັບປະຊາຊົນທີ່ ມີຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ ເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ I.
8. ກຳນົດສິດໜ້າທີ່ຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ຂອງບັນດາພາກສ່ວນທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຍົກຍ້າຍ ຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງໂຄງການເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ I ໂດຍສະເພາະຂອບເຂດຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງ ໜ່ວຍງານຍົກ ຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນ.
9. ແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງລະຫວ່າງໜ່ວຍງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ໜ່ວຍປະຕິບັດງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ປະຊາຊົນ ຂອງເຈົ້າຂອງໂຄງການ ແກ້ໄຂຄຳຮ້ອງທຸກຂອງປະຊາຊົນ.
10. ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ຊຸກຍູ້ການປະຕິບັດງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນ ຂອງພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆ ແນໃສ່ຮັບ ປະກັນຜົນສຳເລັດເປັນຢ່າງດີ ແລະ ເຮັດບົດສຳຫຼຸບລາຍງານຕໍ່ແຂວງ ແລະ ລັດຖະບານ.
11. ປະສານສົມທົບກັບຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທັງສູນກາງ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມ.

ມາດຕາ 3: ຄະນະກຳມະການຈະໄດ້ຮັບການປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຄະນະກຳມະການດັ່ງກ່າວ ຍັງເປັນພະນັກງານສັງກັດລັດຕາມຂະແໜງການຂອງຕົນ ແລະ ຍັງສືບຕໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍຕາມປົກກະຕິ ຈາກກົມກອງເດີມຂອງຕົນ.
2. ເວລາເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຕົວຈິງເປັນໜູ່ຄະນະຕາມແຜນການເຊັ່ນ: ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມປະຊຸມ ການລົງໄປກວດວຽກງານ ຢູ່ຕາມສະໜາມ ຄະນະກຳມະການຈະໄດ້ຮັບເບ້ຍລ້ຽງ, ຄ່າເດີນທາງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍຕ່າງໆ ຈາກງົບປະມານລວມໃນບ້ວງບໍລິຫານ ຂອງວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ຈາກໂຄງການເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ1.

ມາດຕາ4: ຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳຂຶ້ນເທິງນີ້ຕ້ອງໄປປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ຢູ່ 4ບ້ານ ເປັນໄລຍະໂດຍມີແຜນການຕາມຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຕາມພາລະບົດບາດຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງໃຜລາວ ຖ້າຫາກການໄປເຄື່ອນໄຫວຢູ່ພາກສະໜາມເກີນ3ວັນ ຂຶ້ນໄປຕ້ອງມອບວຽກໃຫ້ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງກົມກອງຢ່າງຂາດຕົວ ແຕ່ຖ້າຫາກມີວຽກຈຳເປັນໃນກົມກອງແມ່ນສາມາດຂຶ້ນມາແກ້ວຽກດັ່ງກ່າວໄດ້.

ມາດຕາ5: ບັນດາພະແນກການ, ອົງການ, ຫ້ອງການຂອງແຂວງ,ເມືອງ ແລະ ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.

ມາດຕາ 6: ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ສຳລັບເນື້ອໃນບາງອັນທີ່ຜ່ານມາຫາກມີບາງຄຳສັບທີ່ຂັດກັບເນື້ອໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ແມ່ນໃຫ້ຖືເອົາຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ບ່ອນນຳສົ່ງ:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. ຄະນະກຳມະການທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ | 01 ສະບັບ. |
| 2. ບໍລິສັດ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ 1 | 01 ສະບັບ. |
| 3. ສຳເນົາ | 01 ສະບັບ. |

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ



ປອ ທອງລອຍ ສີລິວົງ

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Xaysomboun Province

Ref No. 843/ຈຂ.ຊບ
Xaysomboun, 28 August 2017

Decree
of Governor of Xaysomboun Province
on assignment of Special Task Force Committee based in community of Hom District,
Xaysomboun Province affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project

- Further to the law on local administration Ref No. 68/ສພຊ, 14 December 2015, Part III, Chapter IV, Article 20 regarding role and responsibility of Governor of the province and Mayor;
- Further to the decree on the compensation and Resettlement of Development Projects, No.192/ນຍ, 07 July 2005;
- Further to agreement of Prime Minister Ref No. 24/ນຍ, 17 March 2014 regarding the assignment of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project;

In order to make sure that the implementation of Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration of population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project is in accordance with concession agreement, Lao Laws and to facilitate this task.

Governor of Xaysomboun Province agreed:

Article 1: Assignment of Special Task Force Committee based in the community to implement the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration of population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project of Xaysomboun Province, the assigned staffs have their following names:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-------------|
| 1. | Mr. Bounphanh Phommachanh | President of Party inspection | Head |
| 2. | Mr. Khamdeng Sylavong | Vice-President of Assembly | Deputy Head |
| 3. | Mr. Heu Thor | Director of Propagation Department | Member |
| 4. | Mr. Oudone Singdala | Director of Justice Department | Member |
| 5. | Mr. Phomma Keobouapha | Director of Home Affairs Department | Member |
| 6. | Mr. Phonexay Tanovanh | Vice Director of Energy and Mines Department | Member |
| 7. | Mr. Yacheng Xiongyerlor | Lao Front for National Construction | Member |
| 8. | Mr. Xay Thipphavong | Party inspection staff | Member |
| 9. | Mr. Kinnaxay Xaophouvong | Assembly Staff of zone 18 | Member |
| 10. | Secretary of Hoouay Nanom, Sopphouan, Nong and Nam Youak | | Member |



ນ.ແກ້ວຊິມພູ ສັກດາວົງ

Keoxomphou SAKDAVONG

Article 2: Roles, Responsibilities and scope of rights

1. Closely lead in Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration of population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project as per objective defined;
2. Resolving all problems and making decisions related with the compensation to population affected by the project through the negotiation process in each level from Local community to Provincial Levels;
3. Assuming the implementation of the resettlement and Livelihood Restoration of population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project vis-à-vis the Lao Government as well as District and Provincial Authorities Levels;
4. Considering the compensation and things to compensate to population affected by the project through the participative discussion meeting. The Special Task Force Members must be present in the meeting related to population problem resolving.
5. Engaging to issue terms, internal regulation, allocating responsibility to each member aiming at achievement of their roles and responsibilities, coordinating with relevant sectors particularly with Ministry of Energy and Mines, Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Company and related Ministries;
6. Regularly organizing 2-3 meeting sessions per month (ordinary meeting), if there is an urgent issue to resolve, an extraordinary Meeting could be organized;
7. Supervising and validating plan of action and compensation policy to population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project;
8. Defining responsibility of involved organizations in implementing plan of resettlement and livelihood restoration of population affected by Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project especially within the roles and responsibilities of resettlement unit;
9. Resolving conflicts between resettlement unit and resettlement operation unit of project owner and considering request made by project affected people;
10. Monitoring and evaluating and mobilizing the operation of resettlement of relevant sectors aiming to achieve the objectives and reporting to Province and Government Authorities.

Article 3: Remuneration

1. The members of the committee still be civil servant and regularly receive the remuneration from their organizations;
2. During working in team such as participation to meeting, field work, the members will receive DSA, transportation allowance and other expenses budget from resettlement of Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Project.

Article 4: Assigned committee members shall work in 4 villages as per their roles and responsibilities, if field work is more than 3 days, they should absolutely handover their work to other staff of their organizations, if there is a necessary task to do within their organizations, and they could go back for implementing it.

Article 5: Departments, organizations, offices of Province, District and assigned people should recognize and strictly follow this decree.



ນ.ແກ້ວຊົມພູ ສັກດາວົງ

Keoxomphou SAKDAVONG

Article 6: the present decree is valid from its signature and if some documents are contradictory to this decree, this decree should be prevailing.

Governor of Xaysomboun Province

Signature and stamp

PhD Thongloi Srivong

CC:

1. Assigned committee: 1 copy
2. Nam Ngiep1 Hydropower Company: 1 copy
3. Archive: 1 copy



ນ.ແກ້ວຊົມພູ ສັກດາວົງ
Keoxomphou SAKDAVONG



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ
ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນແລະຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດ
ການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1

ເລກທີ 863 /ຈຂ.ຊບ
ໄຊສົມບູນ, ວັນທີ: 6.9.2017

ແຈ້ງການ

ເຖິງ : ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າເມືອງງຮົ່ມ ແຂວງ ໄຊສົມບູນ

- ຄະນະກຳມະການຊີ້ນຳລົງເຄື່ອນໃຫວຢູ່ຮາກຖານປະຈຳ 4 ບ້ານ ເມືອງງຮົ່ມ ແຂວງ ໄຊສົມບູນ ຕາມການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງງຮົ່ມ ສະບັບເລກທີ 843/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 28 ສິງຫາ ປີ 2017;
- ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ທຸກພາກສ່ວນຢູ່ບ້ານ ຫ້ວຍປາມ້ອມ, ບ້ານສິບພວນ, ບ້ານໜອງ ແລະ ບ້ານນ້ຳຢວກ;

ເລື່ອງ : ຫຼັກການ ແລະ ຄາດໝາຍ ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດວຽກງານຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍປະຊາຊົນ ອອກຈາກ 4 ບ້ານ ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ ຂອງໂຄງການ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ1;

- ອີງຕາມ: ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 68/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ທັນວາ 2015 ພາກທີ III ໝວດ IV ມາດຕາ 20 ວ່າດ້ວຍພາລະບົດບາດ ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ ເຈົ້າຄອງນະຄອນຫຼວງ;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ: ຕົກລົງຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 24/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 17 ມີນາ 2014 ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ1;
- ອີງຕາມ: ແຈ້ງການຂອງທ້ອງຖານສຳນັກງານນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 886/ຫສນຍ. ກລຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ມິຖຸນາ ປີ 2017 ກ່ຽວກັບການຊົດເຊີຍຜົນກະທົບໂຄງການເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1;

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ1 ໄດ້ດຳເນີນໄປຕາມແຜນການ ແລະ ກຳນົດໝາຍ ທີ່ວາງໄວ້ໃນສັນຍາສຳປະທານຂອງໂຄງການ (CA):

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ

ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ອອກແຈ້ງການ ແລະ ກຳນົດໝາຍໃຫ້ສຳເລັດວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍປະຊາຊົນອອກຈາກ 4 ບ້ານ ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນທັງຫມົດ ທີ່ຢູ່ໃນ 4 ບ້ານ ເຊັ່ນ: ບ້ານ ຫ້ວຍປາມ້ອມ, ສິບພວນ, ບ້ານ ໜອງ (ສິບຢວກ), ບ້ານນ້ຳຢວກ ເມືອງງຮົ່ມ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນບ້ານອື່ນໆ ທີ່ມີສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ຊັບສິນ ທີ່ມີຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ມ້ຽນມັດສິ່ງຂອງ, ສັດລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຍົກຍ້າຍອອກຈາກບ້ານ ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ກາຍ ວັນທີ 31 ທັນວາ ປີ 2017 ເພື່ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ແກ່ການອະນາໄມພື້ນທີ່ບ້ານ, ອະນາໄມອ່າງ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອ-ປະຕິກຸນຕ່າງໆ ກ່ອນຈະມີການຕົ້ນນ້ຳ ໃນຕົ້ນປີ 2018 ຕາມສັນຍາສຳປະທານ;

2. ໃຫ້ສືບຕໍ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລະບຽບການຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ການຍົກຍ້າຍທີ່ຮັບຮອງແລ້ວ ແລະ ປະກາດໃຊ້ໂດຍປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ1 ຕໍ່ກັບຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນ ແລະ ບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຢ່າງຕັ້ງໜ້າ ແລະ ເຂັ້ມງວດ;
3. ໃຫ້ພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນ ຈຳນວນ 20 ຄົວເຮືອນ ຮີບຮ້ອນ ຮ່ວມມືກັບໂຄງການ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການຂອງລັດ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຂອງຕົນເອງໃຫ້ສຳເລັດ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ກາຍວັນທີ 30 ກັນຍາ ປີ 2017 ແລະ ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດການຊົດເຊີຍ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ກາຍໃນວັນທີ 31 ຕຸລາ ປີ 2017;
4. ໃຫ້ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳທີ່ລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວຮາກຖານ ປະຈຳ 4 ບ້ານ ເມືອງຮີ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ລົງເລິກລະອຽດ ກັບແຕ່ລະຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ເຊັນຮັບຮອງເອົາການຊົດເຊີຍ (ຟອມ ຊໍ), ຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນຕັດສິນໃຈ ເລືອກທາງຍົກຍ້າຍ, ແລະ ບໍ່ຮັບຮອງເອກະສານຕ່າງໆ ໃນຂັ້ນຕອນຂອງການຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ການຍົກຍ້າຍທັງນີ້ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ສາມາດແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາ ແລະ ຊີ້ແຈງໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນເຂົ້າໃຈ ຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ ກ່ຽວກັບນະໂຍບາຍຂອງໂຄງການ ພ້ອມທັງຮັບປະກັນຄວາມຈະແຈ້ງ-ໃສສະອາດ. ຖ້າເຫັນວ່າຖືກຕ້ອງ ຕາມລະບຽບການແລ້ວ ແມ່ນຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຄົວເຮືອນດັ່ງກ່າວ ເຊັນຮັບຮອງເອົາການຊົດເຊີຍ ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດບໍ່ໃຫ້ກາຍ ວັນທີ 30 ກັນຍາ ປີ 2017;
5. ໃນກໍລະນີ ຄົວເຮືອນໃດ ຫາກບໍ່ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນຂອງຕົນເອງ, ມອບໃຫ້ໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ພາຍໃຕ້ການຊີ້ນຳຂອງຄະນະລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວຮາກຖານປະຈຳ 4 ບ້ານ ເມືອງຮີ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ, ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ປະເມີນຈຳນວນຊັບສິນ ແລະ ມູນຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍທັງໝົດ ຂອງພວກກ່ຽວ ຕາມລະບຽບການ ເທົ່າທີ່ເຮັດໄດ້ ແລ້ວໃຫ້ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ; ຄະນະໜ່ວຍໄກ່ແກ່ຍຂັ້ນບ້ານ; ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳທີ່ລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວຮາກຖານ ປະຈຳ 4 ບ້ານ; ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ໂຄງການນ້ຳງຽບ1; ເຈົ້າເມືອງຮີ່ມ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດ ເຊັນຮັບຮອງຂໍ້ມູນດັ່ງກ່າວນັ້ນໄວ້ ເພື່ອເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານ ໃນຂະບວນການຕໍ່ໄປ;
6. ໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ໂອນເງິນຊົດເຊີຍຊັບສິນ ຕາມຈຳນວນທີ່ເກັບກຳໄດ້ ແລະ ມູນຄ່າປະເມີນ ທັງໝົດ ຕາມທີ່ກຳນົດໃນຂໍ້ 5 ຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ເຂົ້າບັນຊີ ລໍຖ້າຈ່າຍຊົດເຊີຍ ໂດຍການຄຸ້ມຄອງຮ່ວມ ລະຫວ່າງລັດ ແລະ ໂຄງການ;
7. ຖ້າປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ມີລາຍຊື່ໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕາມທີ່ກຳນົດໃນ ຂໍ້ 4 ແລະ ຂໍ້ 5 ຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ຢາກໄດ້ເງິນຊົດເຊີຍສາມາດຮຽກຮ້ອງໄດ້ຜ່ານຂະແໜງການຂອງລັດ ໂດຍເລີ່ມຈາກໜ່ວຍໄກ່ແກ່ຍຂັ້ນເມືອງ, ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1;
8. ສ່ວນຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ບໍ່ສຳເລັດ ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນຊັບສິນ, ບໍ່ຕັດສິນໃຈ ເລືອກທາງຍົກຍ້າຍ, ບໍ່ເຊັນຮັບຮອງເອົາການຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ຄົວເຮືອນອື່ນໆ ຕາມກຳນົດເວລາ ທີ່ລະບຸໃນຂໍ້ທີ 4 ຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ແມ່ນ ໃຫ້ພິຈາລະນາຍົກຍ້າຍເຂົາເຈົ້າ ເຂົ້າໄປບ້ານຈັດສັນຫ້ວຍສູບ ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ໂຄງການໄດ້ດູແລ ເບິ່ງແຍງ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຕາມສັນຍາສຳປະທານ ທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້;
9. ຫ້າມບໍ່ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ຄົວເຮືອນໃດ ຍົກຍ້າຍ ໄປຢູ່ຕາມລຳພັງຕົນເອງ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນເຂດຊຸມຊົນຂອງບ້ານ ແລະ ບໍ່ມີການຈັດຕັ້ງບ້ານ ໂດຍເດັດຂາດ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ແມ່ນໃນເຂດອ່າງໂຕ່ງ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ທີ່ຈະມີການຈັດສັນໃຫ້ເປັນເຂດປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳ ຕາມແຜນຮັກສາແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ;
10. ມອບໃຫ້ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳທີ່ລົງເຄື່ອນໄຫວຢູ່ຮາກຖານປະຈຳ 4 ບ້ານ ເມືອງຮີ່ມ ແຂວງ ໄຊສົມບູນ ພິຈາລະນາ ແລະ ຕົກລົງໃນມາດຕະການຕ່າງໆ ຫຼື ຂໍ້ການສະໜັບສະໜູນຈາກຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອຍົກຍ້າຍຄົວເຮືອນ ທີ່ບໍ່ຮ່ວມມືກັບໂຄງການ, ຍັງດີດ້ານ, ຜ່າຜົນກົດຫມາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດ ຕາມແຜນການໂດຍປະຕິບັດຕາມ ແຈ້ງການຂອງຫ້ອງວ່າການສຳນັກງານນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 866, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ມິຖຸນາ ປີ 2017 ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ແລະ ສຳເລັດຜົນ;

11. ມອບໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດ ອະນາໄມ ພື້ນທີ່ບ້ານ ແລະ ສິ່ງປະຕິຖານ ໃນພື້ນທີ່ບ້ານ ທີ່ປະຊາຊົນຍົກຍ້າຍອອກ ໃຫ້ສໍາເລັດບໍ່ໃຫ້ກາຍເດືອນ ມັງກອນ ປີ 2018;
12. ໃຫ້ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງເມືອງຮົ່ມ, ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ເຄື່ອນໄຫວລົງຮາກຖານ ປະຈຳ 4 ບ້ານ ເມືອງ ຮົ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ, ກອງເລຂາຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຈ້ງການສະບັບນີ້ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ແລະ ສໍາເລັດຜົນ ພ້ອມທັງໃຫ້ລາຍງານຄວາມຄືບໜ້າ ແລະ ບັນຫາຕ່າງໆໃຫ້ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ເຈົ້າແຂວງຮັບຊາບ ໃນທຸກໆເດືອນ ຫຼື ຕາມຄວາມຈຳເປັນ;

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາ ເພື່ອຮັບຊາບ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເນື້ອໃນຂ້າງເທິງ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ແລະ ມີປະສິດທິຜົນ.

ໂພນທານ ສອ ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ
(ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດ
ການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການ ເຂື່ອນໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1)



ລາວປາວຊິງ ນະວົງໄຊ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

ເລກທີ 887 /ຈຂ.ຊບ

ໄຊສົມບູນ, ວັນທີ 18 ກັນຍາ 2017

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຍຸບເລິກ ບ້ານ ນ້ຳຢວກ ແລະ ບ້ານ ໝອງ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງເມືອງ ຮົ່ມ
ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 68/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ທັນວາ 2015, ພາກທີ III, ມາດຕາທີ 19, 20 ວ່າດ້ວຍພາລະບົດບາດສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ;
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີຂອງເຈົ້າເມືອງຮົ່ມສະບັບເລກທີ 9301/ຈມ.ມຮ, ລົງວັນທີ 11 ກັນຍາ 2017 ວ່າດ້ວຍຂໍອະນຸມັດຍຸບເລິກບ້ານ;
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີຂອງພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງສະບັບເລກທີ 80.3/ພພນ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ກັນຍາ 2017.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 01 ເຫັນດີ ຍຸບເລິກບ້ານຈຳນວນ 2 ບ້ານຄື: ບ້ານໝອງ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ 1.427.205 ເຮັກຕາ ແລະ ບ້ານນ້ຳຢວກ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ 812.581 ເຮັກຕາ ຊຶ່ງຢູ່ພາຍໃຕ້ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງ ເມືອງຮົ່ມ ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ. ສ່ວນປະຊາຊົນ 2 ບ້ານ ຈຳນວນ 358 ຄອບຄົວ, ພົນລະເມືອງທັງໝົດ 2230 ຄົນ, ຍິງ 1175 ຄົນ ໃຫ້ຍົກຍ້າຍໄປດຳລົງຊີວິດຢູ່ສະຖານທີ່ຈັດສັນຂອງລັດຖະບານ (ຫ້ວຍສູບ) ແລະ ບັນດາເມືອງ, ແຂວງ ຕາມທີ່ເຂົາເຈົ້າໄດ້ຕັດສິນໃຈເລືອກເອົາບ້ານໄດ້ຮັບຮອງຈາກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມຂັ້ນຕອນຍົກຍ້າຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ.

ມາດຕາ 02 ມອບໃຫ້ພະແນກພາຍໃນ, ອົງການປົກຄອງເມືອງຮົ່ມ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈັດພິທີປະກາດຍຸບເລິກ 2 ບ້ານດັ່ງກ່າວຢ່າງເປັນທາງການໃນເວລາອັນຄວນ ສ່ວນຕາປະທັບຂອງນາຍບ້ານ ແລະ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆຂອງທັງສອງບ້ານພາຍຫຼັງທີ່ປະກາດຍຸບເລິກບ້ານໄປແລ້ວ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂອງ ເມືອງຮົ່ມ ເກັບທ້ອນໄວ້ຕາມລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ.

ມາດຕາ 03 ອົງການປົກຄອງເມືອງຮົ່ມ, ຫ້ອງວ່າການແຂວງ, ພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆຂັ້ນແຂວງ, ຂັ້ນເມືອງ ແລະ ຂັ້ນບ້ານຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ແລະ ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

ມາດຕາ 04 ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

ບ່ອນສົ່ງ:

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|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. ຫ້ອງວ່າການແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ | 1 ສະບັບ; |
| 2. ພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ | 1 ສະບັບ; |
| 3. ເຈົ້າເມືອງຮົ່ມ | 1 ສະບັບ; |
| 4. ຫ້ອງການພາຍໃນເມືອງ | 1 ສະບັບ; |



ປອ ທອງລອຍ ສີລິວົງ