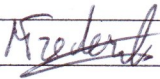

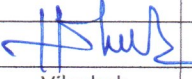


Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Social Monitoring Report Third Quarter of 2018

July to September 2018

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DISCLAIMER

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Monitoring Report of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project covers the period from 01 July to 31 September 2018 and deals with the progress of implementation of the Social Measures referred to in Section 1.1 below, including compensation and resettlement.

1.1 Background

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.1 Project Impact Zones

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

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

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

Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak will be completely inundated. All of these villages are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages will be

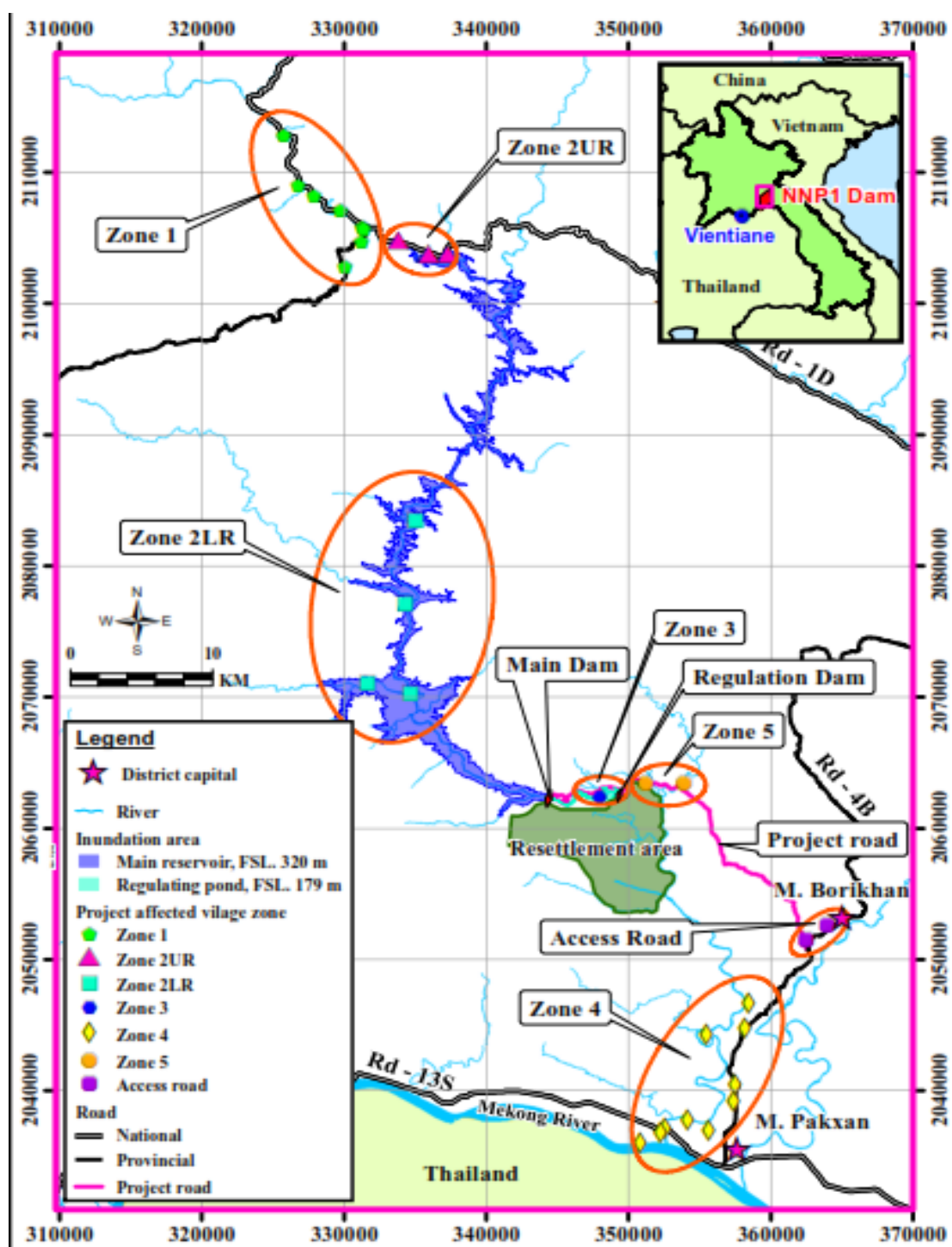
resettled and compensated for the loss of housing, residential land, productive lands, and other assets, and will have their livelihoods restored.

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Main Progress

Asset Registration and Compensation of Hatsaykham, Zone 3. The final choice survey for Hatsaykham in Zone 3 was completed in March 2016 with 20 households opting for resettlement at Phouhomxay Village (previously known as Houay Soup Resettlement Area or HSRA) and the remaining 18 households opting for self-resettlement and cash compensation. The 20 households have resettled to Phouhomxay Village in November 2016. All of the Self-Resettlement households resettled to their new dwellings and have fully cleared the village prior to impounding of the regulating reservoir, which commenced on 15 May 2017 and was completed 10 days later. Compensation of Hatsaykham based on Compensation Policy Number 1003, issued by the PRLRC,

was completed in 2016. Subsequently, several addendums to the compensation policy have been issued, which entitle Hatsaykham PAP to additional compensation payments. All of these additional payments have been made except for 1 household who refuse to accept the compensation they are eligible for under Compensation Policy Number 008. This household has filed a grievance, which is currently being processed. This grievance is expected to be settled in Q4-2018.

Asset Registration and Compensation for Zone 4. In Zone 4, Downstream, impacts are foreseen on the lower section of riverbank gardens during the dry season, when the water release during operation will result in an increased water level in the Nam Ngiep River, resulting in unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts. The preliminary assessment of impacts has identified that 103 households will be impacted on a total of 128 river bank garden plots (some households have multiple river bank garden plots). A sub-plan to the REDP, detailing the mitigation measures, was prepared, submitted and approved by the ADB during Q2 2018 and is disclosed on the NNP1PC and ADB websites. All compensation for the impacts on the riverbank gardens was paid before any project related impacts on the gardens occurred.

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

Asset Registration and Compensation in Zone 2LR. The final choice in Zone 2LR started in 08 August 2016 was finished during Q2 - 2018. Individual household consultations have been conducted with all 479 households in Zone 2LR.

With the concerted efforts of NNP1PC and GOL including high level officials from central level, during Q2 2018, field asset registration was completed for all households except the 7 remaining households in Namyouak Village in Zone 2LR who refused to join asset registration.

The assets of these 7 households have been registered in accordance to the methodology described in the REDP-U2LR, Chapter 7 and paragraph 245:

“For the 21 households in Nam Youak, who continue to refuse to participate in the asset registration process, the Government will follow the flowchart as per Figure 16. As described in Chapter 4, satellite imagery was used to estimate the unclaimed agricultural area within the boundaries of Namyouak and allocate this among the refusing PAP 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.”

7 households have accepted the compensation agreement and completed the compensation process. All of these households have moved from their temporary accommodation in Paknyong to permanent locations in 3 villages; two households are staying in Vanghai Village, Paknyong cluster, Thathom district, two households are staying in Phonpha Village, Anouvong District, three households are staying in Khonsana, Thathom District

Grave compensation for Zone 2LR has been completed.

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 all 222 households. At 6 locations, Agricultural Access Roads will be upgraded or constructed to restore access to agricultural land. As of June 2018, road construction is 100 % complete. The land required for the construction activities has been registered and compensation payments have been completed to all 71 impacted households. A total of 7 new households are impacted by this land acquisition and the other 64 households are also impacted by the land acquisition for the main reservoir.

230 kV Transmission Line. Compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line is completed for all 462 households. The compensation payments for 7 households who refuse to accept the assessed compensation was made during September 2017 into an escrow bank account.

Development of Phouhomxay Village for Resettlement. The construction works for the second phase of development of Phouhomxay Village started in December 2016. Good progress has been made in Q3 2018. Construction of private infrastructure in the Phouhomxay Village is completed and construction of public infrastructure in the Phouhomxay Village is nearing completion.

Infrastructure development in Zone 2UR. The construction of the Suspension bridge in Zone 2UR faced a set-back when the anchor bar snapped and the bridge deck twisted. No-one was injured during the incident and corrective measures are being designed.

Livelihood development in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5. In Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5, the livelihood programs are focussing on the wet season activities. Following the village level consultations explaining the outcome of the evaluation from the 2017 livelihood activities in Q1 2018, households expressed their interest to continue or join the 2018 livelihood activities during Q2. During Q3, the company procured and distributed various supplies for the livelihood programmes and supported the PAP with technical training, advice and follow up. For example, 56 households are cultivating wet season rice at the Phouhomxay resettlement area. Several households decided not to cultivate wet season rice, because they want to plant an early dry season crop (mostly water melons), to get the premium price of early supply for such crops.

Livelihood development in Zone 2UR. In Zone 2UR, the extent of the Livelihood Programme has been expanded to also include the self-resettlers living in Thathom District, located in 4 villages; Thaviengxay, Phonhom, Khonesana and Vanghai (Paknyong cluster). Following the village level consultations explaining the outcome of the evaluation from the 2017 livelihood activities in Q1 2018, households expressed their interest to continue or join the 2018 livelihood activities during Q2. Individual household discussions and capacity assessments were completed for 311 PAH, including 164 households who participated in 2017 and 147 new households who are joining in 2018. During Q3, the company procured and distributed various supplies for the livelihood programmes and supported the PAP with technical training, advice and follow up.

Livelihood development for Self Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom district. A dedicated livelihood team for those who self-resettle has been established covering self-resettlement households who moved to Bolikhan District or Hom District. The first task of this team was to conduct a survey on the interest of self-resettlers to participate in the Livelihood Programme. A total of 115 households expressed their interest to join one of the livelihood activities promoted. During Q3, the company procured and distributed the various supplies for the livelihood programmes and supported the PAP with technical training, advice and follow up.

Grievances. The grievance investigations are ongoing in all Project Zones. During Q3-2018, NNP1PC received no new grievance cases. NNP1PC closed 220 grievance cases. As of 31 September, of the 2,609 grievance cases received, 2,527 cases have been closed and 82 cases are pending.

Programs under the Social Development Plan. Programs under the Social Development Plan (SDP) are being successfully implemented during this reporting period. In September 2018, the total number of workers was 1,316 (148 females). The number of Lao workers working for the Company¹ has decreased from 742 in June 2018 to 547 in September and comprises 41.6 % of the total workforce including 43 workers from the host villages.

Six (2 female) police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post continue to be supported by the project. They conducted a total of 122 police patrols in the project area during this reporting period.

Students who graduated from their last year of high school continue to submit their entrance exam results from educational institutions, as part of their application for the NNP1PC scholarship programme.

The health centre in Phouhomxay continues to be operation and staffed by 4 medical personal from the Bolikhan District Health Office. From June to September 2018, there were 806 patients who sought treatment at the Health Centre. The majority of the cases are due to common cold, pneumonia-bronchitis and diarrhoea.

Vulnerable households continue to receive their extended transitional support and receive special encouragement to join the livelihood programs, based on their abilities. Phouhomxay Health Centre staff undertook medical check at the homes of vulnerable people, who have difficulty accessing the Health Centre.

Under the gender program, the Lao Women's Union organized the celebration of Lao Women's day in Phouhomxay; conducted a meeting for 117 people (110 female) on increasing the knowledge of role of LWU members within a village and the way the LWU is working together with other village sections to create better communities and conducted a training on Social Courtesy at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thahuea villages with a total participation of 145 people (86 female).

The youth program is coordinating the discussion between the District Authorities, Teachers, Village Education Committee and Parents to seek solutions to prevent early school drop-out.

¹ Including NNP1PC and personnel working for Project contractors and their subcontractors at the construction site but excluding Government of Laos counterparts.

2 PROGRESS OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION FOR EACH ZONE

2.1 Target Zones for Asset Registration and Compensation

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

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

2.2 Zone 3 Asset Registration and Compensation

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

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

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

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

2.2.1 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 completed the compensation process for all 35 households who are eligible.

Table 2-1: Summary Table of Asset Compensation in Zones 3 in Accordance to Addendum No 792

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 792	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	35
Asset Registration Confirmed	35
Compensation Agreement Signed	35
Compensation payment	35
Handing over bank book and Compensation Completed	35
Outstanding Compensation Grievances	0

2.2.2 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 completed the additional asset registration and compensation process for these 18 households except for 1 remaining grievance.

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

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 008	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	18
Total Eligible Households with additional assets	17
Field measurements of assets for registration	17
Asset Registration Confirmed	17
Compensation Agreement Signed	17
Compensation payment	17
Handing over bank book and Compensation Completed	17
Outstanding Compensation Grievances	1

2.3 Zone 4 Downstream

In Zone 4, Downstream, impacts are foreseen on the lower section of riverbank gardens during the dry season, when the water release during operation will result in an increased water level in the Nam Ngiep River, resulting in unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts. The preliminary assessment of impacts identifies that 103 households will be impacted on a total of 128 river bank garden plots (some households have multiple river bank garden plots). A sub-plan to the REDP, detailing the mitigation measures, was prepared, submitted and approved by the ADB during Q2 2018 and is disclosed on the NNP1PC and ADB websites. All compensation for the impacts on the riverbank gardens is completed.

Table 2-3: Summary Table of Asset Compensation of Riverbank Gardens in Zone 4 (Downstream)

Activities	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	103
Field Inventory of Land Assets	103
Conduct Asset Register Confirmation Consultation	103
Signed Compensation Agreement	103
Compensation Payment (Handover of Bank Book)	103
Pending compensation	0

2.4 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 in Q4 2017. The PRLRC has subsequently issued several addendums to the compensation policy, which entitles Zone 5 PAPs to additional compensation payments. All of these payments have been executed and cash compensation payments for Zone 5 is completed.

No compensation for graves is required in Zone 5.

Table 2-4: Summary Table of Asset Compensation in Zone 5 (Host villages)

Zone 5 Activities	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	94
Asset Registration Confirmed	94
Choice Survey Confirmed	94
Compensation Completed	94
Pending compensation	0

2.4.1 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. The compensation has been completed for all 42 eligible households.

Table 2-5: Summary Table of Asset Compensation in Zone 5 in Accordance to Addendum No 792

Activities based on PRLRC Addendum 792	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	42
Asset Registration Confirmed	42
Compensation Agreement Signed	42
Compensation Payment	42
Handing over Bank Book and Compensation Completed	42
Outstanding Compensation Grievances	0

2.5 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation

Field Asset registration is completed for all households except the 7 households in Namyauak Village in Zone 2LR who refused to join asset registration. The assets of these 7 households have been registered in accordance to the methodology described in the REDP-U2LR, Chapter 7 and paragraph 245:

“For the 21 households in Nam Youak, who continue to refuse to participate in the asset registration process, the Government will follow the flowchart as per Figure 16. As described in Chapter 4, satellite imagery was used to estimate the unclaimed agricultural area within the boundaries of Namyauak and allocate this among the refusing PAP 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.”

The 7 households have accepted the compensation agreement and completed the compensation process. All of these households have moved from their temporary accommodation in Paknyong to permanent locations located in 3 villages.

Following the final choice to not resettle to Phouhomxay, compensation for land, crops and structures has been paid to a total of 7 households in Zone 2LR during Q2 2018, completing the compensation process.

Table 2-6: Summary Table of Asset Compensation in Zone 2LR

Activities	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	479
Field Inventory of Land Assets	472

Activities	Cumulative Households	Total
Field Inventory of Structures	472	
Asset Register Confirmation	479	
Indicative Choice Survey	449	
Final choice survey	479	
Self-Resettlement Plan Accepted	428	
Compensation Agreement signed	479	
Households with Valid Bank Accounts (some having been opened ahead as they were needed to be used for grave compensation)	479	
Compensation Payment (bank book handed over)	479	
Payment through escrow account	0	
Total compensation payments completed	479	
Outstanding Compensation	0	

In Zone 2LR, a total of 398 graves owned by 195 households are eligible for compensation. During Q2 2018 the last 2 payments were made, completing the compensation process.

Table 2-7: Summary of Grave Registration and Compensation in Zone 2LR

Activities	Cumulative Households	Total
Total Eligible Households	195	
Grave registration	195	
Grave Compensation Agreement	195	
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	195	
Cash Transfer	195	
Compensation payment completed and bank book returned to PAPs	195	
Refusing compensation	0	

According to Compensation Policy number 1003, issued by the PRLRC on 21 August 2015, PAPs with land in Zone 2LR situated above full supply level (land above 320 masl and therefore not affected by the inundation of the reservoir), will be offered to choice to either (i) continue to cultivate the land or (ii) receive full compensation for this land. The choice of each PAH is recorded clearly in the compensation agreement (Form G). All PAPs from Zone 2LR with land situated above 320 msl chose to receive the full compensation. This includes 365 PAHs with land above full supply level situated inside one of the 2 Total Protection Zones (TPZ) expected to be established as part of the NNP1 Watershed Management Plan.

Table 2-8: Compensated Land Situated above 320 msl and Inside the TPZ

Land type	Area Compensated inside TPZ – 1, Phou Samsao in square meters	Area Compensated inside TPZ – 2, Phou Katha in square meters	Total area compensated in both TPZ in square meters
Fish pond	1,113	3,152	4,265
Fallow garden land	39,003		39,003
Fallow rice field		35,709	35,709
Garden land	650,565	375,425	1,025,990
Garden land for industrial plantation	758,893	620,704	1,379,597

Land at the edge of paddy rice field	3,221	209,369	212,590
Pasture land with natural grass and fence	6,770,413	7,153,502	13,923,915
Pasture land with planted grass and fence	237,329	581,427	818,756
Rain fed paddy rice field		40,937	40,937
Rotational shifting cultivation land (2013)	1,028,636	217,776	1,246,412
Rotational shifting cultivation land (2014)	746,803	313,909	1,060,712
Rotational shifting cultivation land (2015)	1,164,189	541,037	1,705,226
Grand Total	11,400,164	10,092,948	21,493,112

2.6 Boat compensation

In Zone 2LR, 114 Project affected households registered their boats used for navigation on the local rivers for additional compensation, because they would not be suitable for use at their resettlement site. Asset registration and compensation payments were completed for 105 households.

Table 2-9: Progress on the Compensation of Boat in Zone 2LR

Activities	Q3 2018	Cumulative	Target Completion Date
Total Eligible Households	Total Households 114, with a total of 131 Boats		
Field Inventory of boat Assets	114	114	
Signed Compensation Agreement	112	112	30 November 2018
Transfer Compensation Payment to Bank Account Books	111	111	30 November 2018
Hand over Bank Account books to PAP	110	110	30 November 2018

2.7 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation

A total of 8 households were required to relocate in Zone 2UR, and all 8 households have relocated 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.

In addition to the households receiving compensation for impacted assets, there are 14 households which 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 have been upgraded or constructed to restore access to agricultural land. The land required for the construction activities has been registered and compensation payments have been completed to all 71 impacted households. A total of 7 new households are impacted by this land acquisition, the other 64 households are also impacted by the land acquisition for the main reservoir.

The results of the final choice survey (land for land or cash compensation) for the 229 Project Affected Households is that all 229 households request cash compensation.

Table 2-10: Summary of Compensation in Zone 2UR

Activities	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	222
Field Inventory of Land Assets	222
Field Inventory Structures	222
Asset Register Confirmation	222
Final choice survey	222
Signing Compensation agreement	222
Cash Compensation Agreement	222
Compensation Payment (handover of bankbook)	222
Outstanding Compensation	0

Table 2-11: Summary of Grave Registration and Compensation Zone 2UR

Activities	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	73
Field Inventory of Graves	73
Confirmation of Grave Register with Eligibility for Compensation.	73
Compensation agreement	73
Households with valid bank accounts	73
Compensation Payment	73
Outstanding Compensation	0

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

Table 2-12: Summary of Asset Registration and Compensation for Assets Affected by the Construction of Agricultural Roads Restoring Access to Agricultural Land.

Activity	Cumulative Total Households
Total Eligible Households	71

Field Inventory of Land Assets	71
Field Inventory of Structures	12
Asset Register Confirmation	71
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	71
Compensation Agreement	71
Payment Completed (Handover of Bank Book)	71
Outstanding Signing of Compensation Agreements	0

2.8 230 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.

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

As of 30 September 2017, compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line was completed for all 462 households. The compensation payments for 9 households who, following a lengthy mediation process, did not accept the compensation rate; but at the same time did not file a grievance, was made during September 2017 into an escrow bank account. These 9 households have been fully informed of this escrow process. Since then 2 households accepted the compensation, signed the compensation agreement and were paid their entitlement from the escrow account, reducing the number for PAH paid through escrow account to 7 (see **Table 2-133**).

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 2-13 Summary of Asset Registration and Compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line

Activity	Cumulative Households	Total
Total Eligible Households	462	
Field Inventory of Land Assets	462	
Field inventory of Structures	462	
Asset Register Confirmation	452	
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	452	
Compensation Agreement	455	
Compensation payment and Bank Book Hand-over	455	
Payment through escrow account	7	
Total compensation payments completed	462	

2.9 Scanning of all compensation documents

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

Table 2-14 Progress of Scanning and Filing Compensation Documents

Activities	Q3 2018	Cumulative	Target Completion Date
Total number of documents:		44,570	
Scanning of documents	33,348	33,348	30 November 2018
Permanent filing of documents	33,348	33,348	30 November 2018
Handing over of copies to relevant Government Counterparts	0	0	15 December 2018

3 RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

3.1 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 1 and Zone 5

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

3.2 Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure Phase 2: Zone 2LR

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

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

Table 3-1.

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

Figure 3-1: Arial Overview of the Phouhomxay Village (August 2018)**Table 3-1: Summarized Progress of ongoing Construction of Phouhomxay Village Infrastructure.**

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Percentage of Completion of Entire Scope
1	Rock Excavation and construction of the remaining section of 250 meter of the Main Irrigation Canal	31 December 2018	Completed excavation of 11,392 m ³ rock out of a total of 17,394 m ³	66%
2	Extension of the teacher and nurse accommodation with 3 rooms.	30 September 2018	Completed	100%
3	Maintenance of Access Road to tree plantation and improvement of the drainage system in Phouhomxay Village	30 October 2018	On-going	35%

Figure 3-2: Infrastructure Development at Phouhomxay Village Phase 2 – Time Schedule and Progress

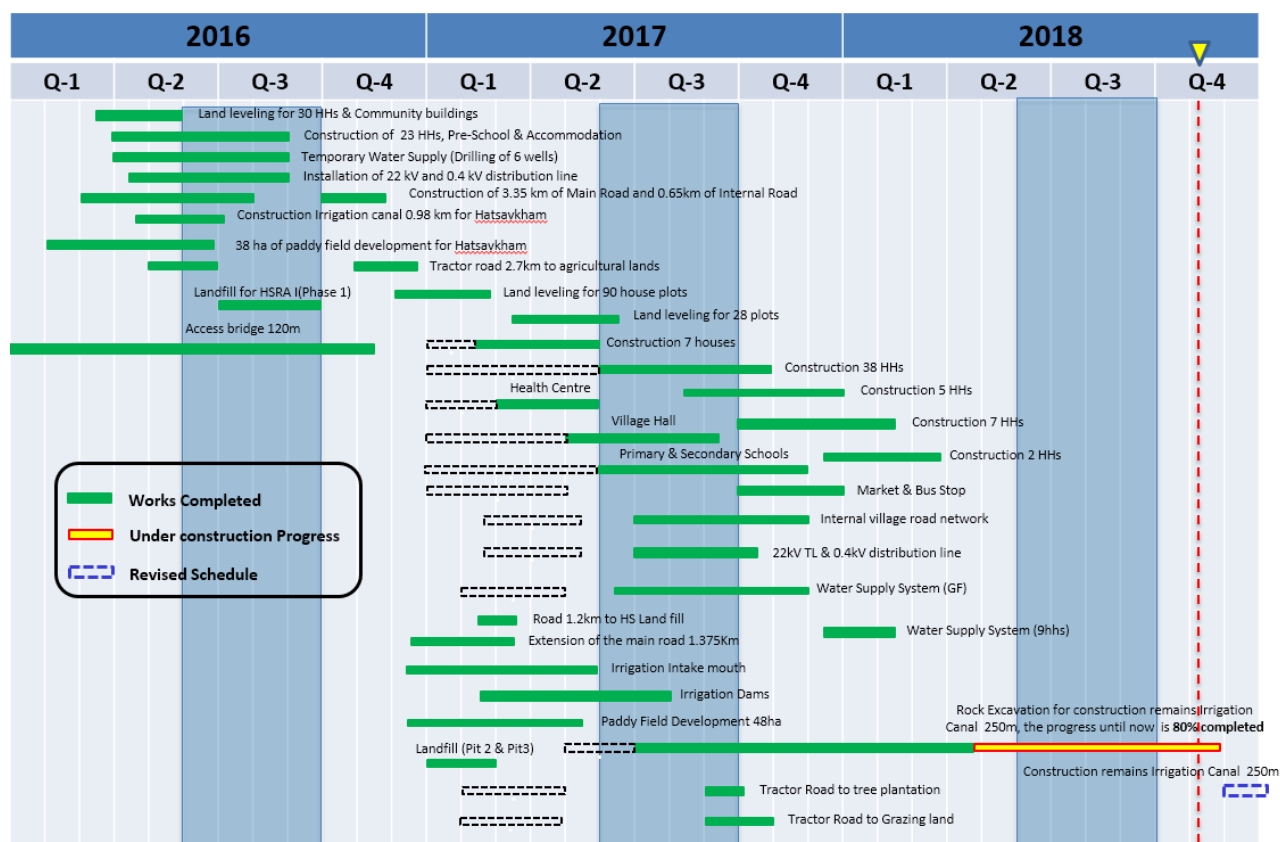


Figure 3-3: Progress on Rock Excavation for the Main Irrigation Channel in Phouhomxay Village, 28 September 2018

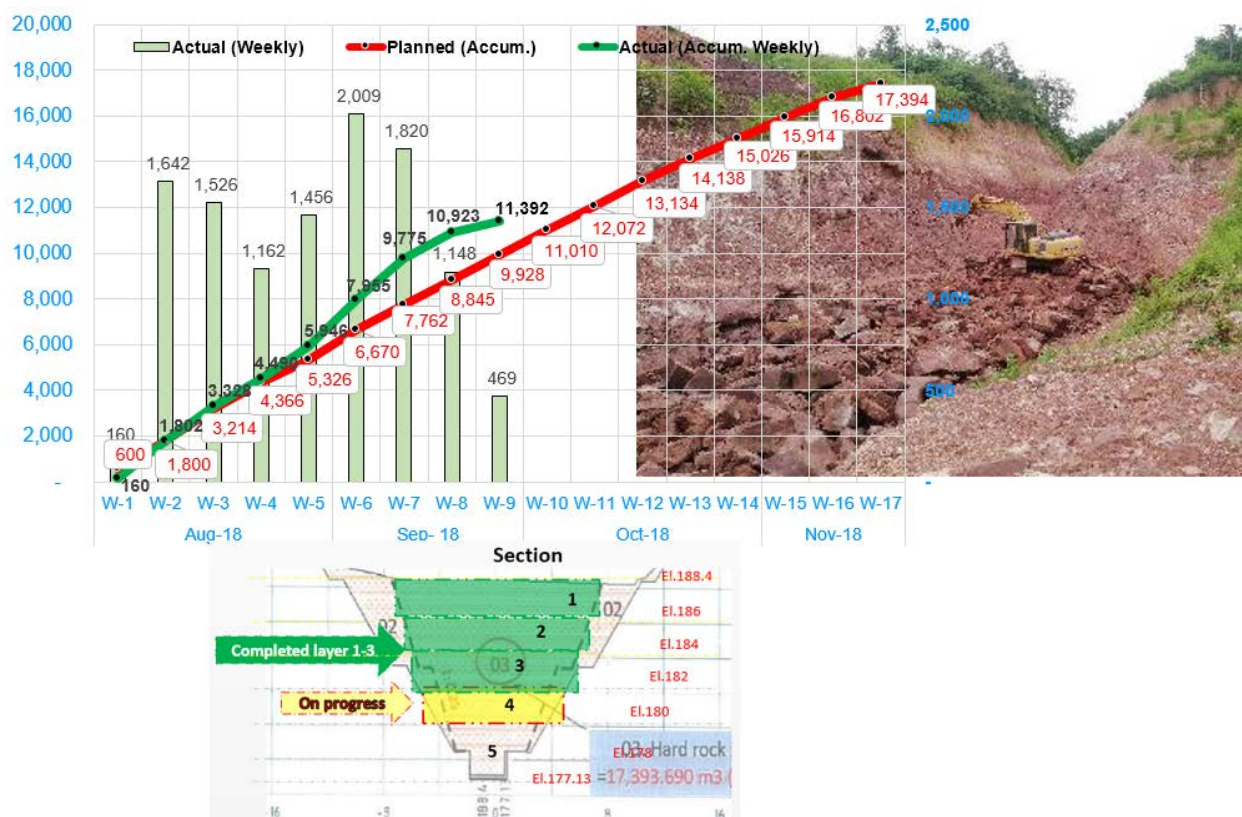


Figure 3-4: Progress of Construction of Three Additional rooms for Accommodation of Two Teachers and a Nurse at Phouhomxay Village, on 21 September 2018



Figure 3-5: Progress of Improvement of the Drainage System in Phouhomxay Village, 28 September 2018

3.3 Infrastructure Development for Zone 4 Downstream

Three communities in the downstream area currently do not have access to water for household use from a protected water source. Therefore, NNP1PC will provide access in these communities to water from a protected water source. Progress of the construction is summarized in **Table 3-2**.

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

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Entire Work Volume Completed (%)
1	Permanent Improvement of Water Supply System in 3 Downstream Communities	30 June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Construction 	100
2	Extension of the Water supply system in Somseun Village (12 households) and Sonkhone Village (4 households)	15 October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the households connection for 12 households in Somseun Village 	75

Figure 3-6: Progress on Extension of the Water supply system in Somseun Village, 28 September 2018.

3.4 Zone 2UR Infrastructure Development

The planned infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises:

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

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

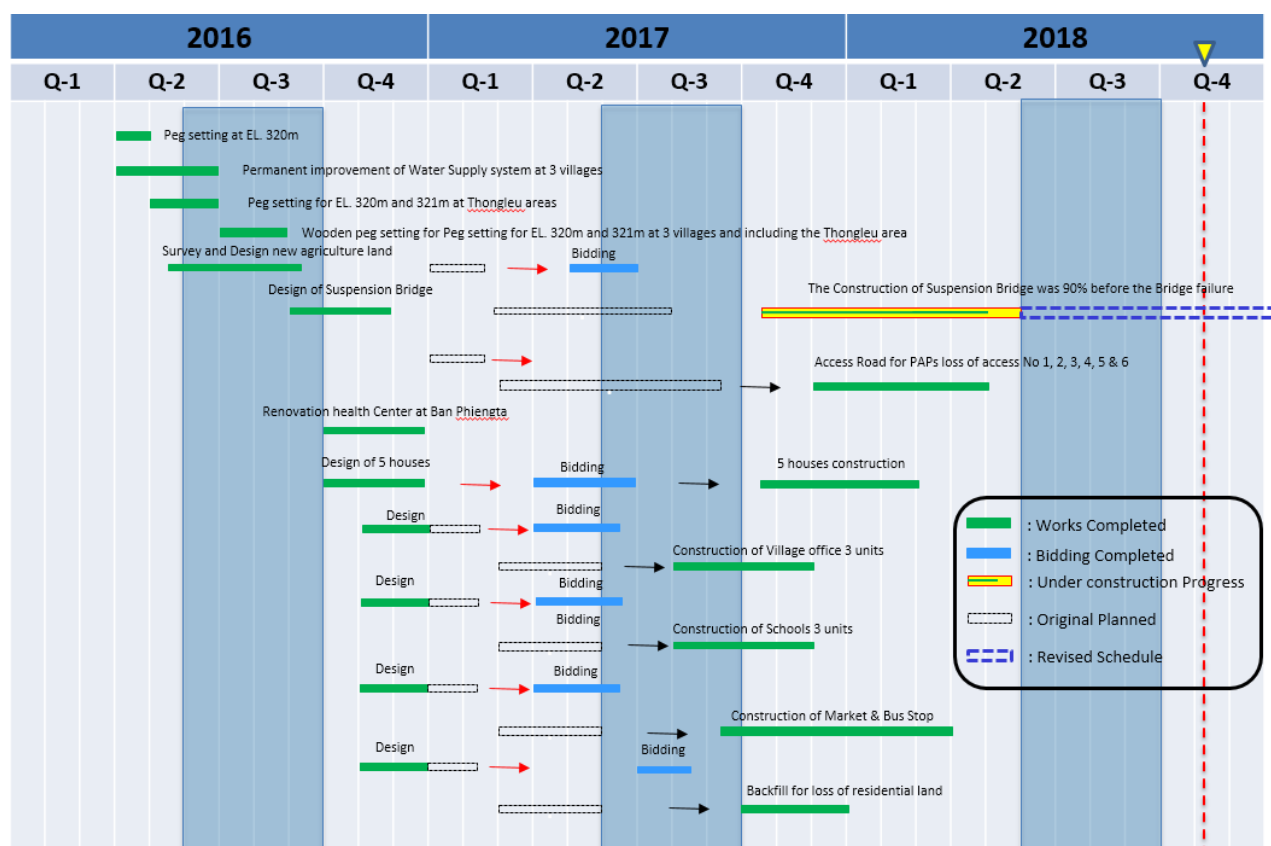
The construction of the Suspension bridge faced a set-back when the anchor bar snapped and the bridge deck twisted. No-one was injured during the incident and corrective measures are designed.

Table 3-3: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	31 December 2018	Work on the repair of the suspension bridge is	90

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	Percentage of Entire Work Volume
			suspended due to erosion occurring at the right abutment. Required recovery works are currently being studied and designs prepared.	

Figure 3-7: Schedule and Progress of Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR



4 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The status of grievance cases is summarized in **Table 4-1**. During Q3 2018, no new grievance cases were received. NNP1PC together with the RMU and district grievance committees are investigating the pending grievance cases. **Table 4-2** provides details of the grievances received during the reporting period.

During Q3 2018, 220 grievance cases were closed, which means that out of the total 2,609 received grievance cases, 2,527 have been closed². The remaining 82 grievances cases continue to be processed as expediently as possible.

Five self-resettler households from Hatsaykham remain unsatisfied with the outcome of their grievance appeal for additional compensation and have submitted their grievance to the Bolikhamxay Provincial Court. The Bolikham District court informed NNP1PC of this through Court Letter No.125/C.BKX court of Bolikhamxay Province. NNP1PC has collected evidence on the plots of land claimed by the 5 households and submitted this information to the Court. The Court is currently investigating the cases.

Table 4-1: Number of Grievance Cases Received and Closed (Q3 2018)

	Received	Closed
Annual Total 2014	39	13
Q1 2015	3	0
Q2 2015	1	6
Q3 2015	6	10
Q4 2015	7	6
Annual Total 2015	17	22
Q1 2016	267	0
Q2 2016	24	5
Q3 2016	66	9
Q4 2016	640	134
Annual Total 2016	997	148
Q1 2017	343	507
Q2 2017	872	1,067
Q3 2017	71	218
Q4 2017	61	55
Annual Total 2017	1,347	1,847
Q1 2018	190	273
Q2 2018	19	4
Q3 2018	0	220
Grand Total	2,609	2,527

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

Table 4-2: Grievance Cases by Main Category Received and Closed this Quarter (Q3 2018)

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q3 2018	Closed in Q3 2018
1	Asset not registered in whole or in part	0	4
2	Error in the registration of asset	0	2
3	An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation ³	0	94
4	An inaccuracy was made in the amount transferred	0	0
5	Actual impact exceeds the predicted (compensated) impact	0	119 ⁴
6	There is an issue on the resettlement infrastructure provided	0	0
7	Others	0	1
Total		0	220

Table 4-3: The Status of Grievance Cases as of 30 September 2018

Zone	Total Cases	Total Pending	Total Closed ⁵ To-date	Initial Investigation Process Ongoing	Not Yet Investigated	Under Appeal
TL 230 kV	22	1	21	1		
2LR	1538	2	1536	2		
2UR	478	64	414	64		
3	277	5	272			5
4	27		27			
5	236	10	226	7		3
Others	31		31			
Grand Total	2,609	82	2,527	74	0	8

³ 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

⁴ These cases include claims for compensation of irrigation canals above the reservoir full supply level, which have become useless because the paddy rice fields supplied by these irrigation systems have been lost. Therefore, the impact exceeds the initial impact assessment.

⁵ A grievance case is recorded as closed when it has been investigated, a ruling has been made by the Grievance Committee and the grievant has been informed of the outcome and has accepted the ruling. Where the grievant does not accept the ruling and has not signed the Minutes of Meeting for the Grievance Hearing, the ruling is received and acknowledged by the village authority. The grievant can still file an appeal at the District Level Grievance Committee.

5 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The main activities on resettlement preparation involve:

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

5.1 Zone 3-Self Resettlement

All resettlement preparation support for Self Resettlers from Zone 3 is completed prior to this reporting period and is therefore no longer reported

5.2 Zone 2LR – Self-Resettlement

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

Table 5-1: Progress on Payment of Transitional Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers (30 September 2018)

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

Table 5-2: Progress on Payment of Rice Support Allowance for Zone 2LR Self-Resettlers (30 September 2018)

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

5.3 Resettlement to Phouhomxay

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

Information was provided to the relevant District Authorities regarding the households who resettled in Phouhomxay to support them with the process of issuing updated Family Books (the official registration system of family composition and location of living).

Table 5-3: Summary of Resettlers to Phouhomxay (30 September 2018)

Zone	Origin Village Name	Number of Resettling Households	Number of Splitting Households	Total Number of Households	Total Number of People	Number of Female Re-settlers	Age of Resettlers in years			
							0-5	5-10	10-15	15 and more
Zone 3	Hatsaykham	20	4	24	165	83	31	32	14	88
Zone 2LR	Houaypamom	11	1	12	91	42	22	14	15	40
	Namyouak	5	0	5	27	15	6	6	2	13
	Sopphuane	12	4	16	94	45	19	8	11	56
	Sopyouak	23	2	25	151	79	24	22	25	80
	Total	71	11	82	528	264	102	82	67	277

Table 5-4: Summary Progress of Provision of In-kind Rice Support to Phouhomxay Resettlers, 30 September 2018

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration in Months	Entitlements Provided in Kind (months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	22	38
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group number 1	46	60	7	53
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group number 2	12	60	5	55

5.4 Zone 2UR - Relocation

All 7 households dismantled their houses and transported the salvaged materials and household goods from their old houses to their new houses, completing their relocation. Payment of 3 months of transitional support was made to the households. Payment of rice allowance for the second out of 4 quarters was made.

Figure 5-1: Distribution of Rice and Food Items Support to 2LR Resettlers who Moved to Phouhomxay Village, September 2018



6 LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

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

ADB's Social Protection Strategy 2001 requires the borrower, NNP1PC, to comply with applicable national labour laws in relation to the Project, and to take measures to comply with the core labour standards 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 2018, the total number of workers was 1,316 (148 females). The number of Lao workers working for the Company⁶ has decreased from 742 in June 2018 to 547 in September and comprises 41.6 % of the total workforce including 43 workers from the host villages.

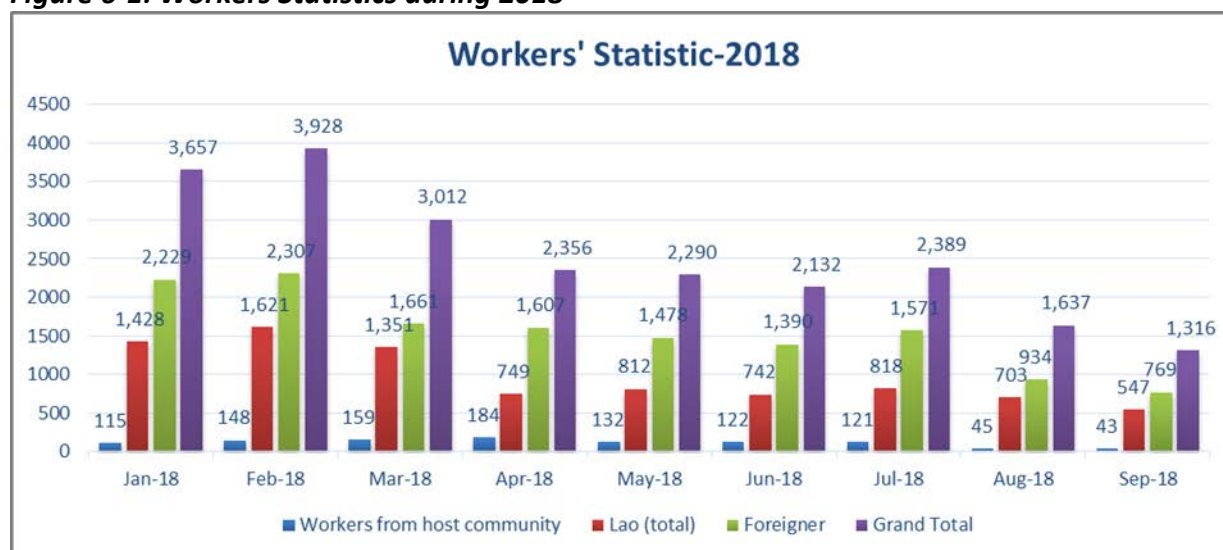
6.1 Labour statistics

The composition of the labour force is presented in **Table 6-1** until **Table 6-6**. The number of Lao workers working for the company increased from 34.8 % to 41.6%.

Table 6-1: Worker Category September 2018

Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage %
Foreigner Workers	731	38	769	58.4%
Lao Workers (Total)	437	110	547	41.6%
Workers from Host Villages	18	25	43	3.3%
Grand Total	1,168	148	1,316	100.0%

⁶ Including NNP1PC and personnel working for Project contractors and their subcontractors at the construction site but excluding Government of Laos counterparts.

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

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane	0	1	36	37	7	44	84%
0.2	Pakxan	1	23	85	109	9	118	92%
0.3	Site	10	17	36	63	19	82	77%
	Total NNP1PC	11	41	157	209	35	244	86%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
TLW 0.5	EGATi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0%
0.6 O&M	EGAT	0	0	0	0	24	24	0%
	Total Owner	11	41	157	209	61	270	77%
Principal Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1. CW	Obayashi Corporation	1	19	14	34	86	120	28%
1.1	GFE	7	0	4	11	6	17	65%

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
1.2	Kenber	0	5	0	5	2	7	71%
1.3	PKCC	0	34	24	58	3	61	95%
1.4	Sinohydro Bureau 8/TCM	3	16	0	19	34	53	36%
1.5	Song Da5	7	60	19	86	367	453	19%
1.6	TCM	0	0	1	1	2	3	33%
1.7	V & K	2	4	8	14	13	27	52%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	11	0	11	1	12	92%
1.9	LSS	0	1	7	8	-	8	100%
2. EMW	H-M Hydro	8	0	10	18	13	31	58%
2.1	Lilama10	0	0	7	7	96	103	7%
2.2	HPC	0	0	3	3	3	6	50%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	13	13	16	29	45%
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	5	5	0%
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	14	14	0%
3. HMW	IHI IIS	0	1	9	10	9	19	53%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	35	35	0%
3.2	LSS	0	0	4	4	0	4	100%
Total Principal Contractors		28	151	123	302	705	1,007	30%
Contractors - Phouhomxay Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
4. School & Health Center	SCC	1	0	4	5	2	7	71%
5. Irrigation Canal	VSP	0	0	11	11	0	11	100%
6. Bridge 2UR	Soukxana	0	0	2	2	0	2	100%
7. Debris Removal	Green Energy Co, Ltd	0	0	7	7	0	7	100%
8. Catering	Sodexo	3	0	8	11	1	12	92%
	Total	4	0	32	36	3	39	92%
	Total All	43	192	312	547	769	1,316	41.6%
	Total (%)	3.3%	14.6%	23.7%	41.6%	58.4%	100.0%	41.6%

Table 6-3: Female Employment in Camp by Nationality and Location (September 2018)

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Workers of Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Female Workers	Total Foreign Female Workers	Grand Total Female Workers	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane	0	0	17	17	1	18	41%
0.2	Pakxan	0	9	19	28	3	31	26%
0.3	Site	8	4	6	18	0	18	22%
	Total NNP1PC	8	13	42	63	3	66	26%
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TLW 0.5	EGATi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
0.6 O&M	EGAT	0	0	0	0	2	2	8%
	Total Owner	8	13	42	63	6	67	25%
Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1.	Obayashi Corporation	1	6	3	10	4	14	12%
1.1	GFE	0	0	2	2	1	3	18%
1.2	Kenber	0	1	0	1	0	1	14%
1.3	PKCC	0	7	2	9	0	9	15%
1.4	Sinohydro Bureau 8/TCM	2	0	0	2	1	3	6%
1.5	Song Da5	3	0	0	3	19	22	5%
1.6	TCM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.7	V & K	0	1	1	2	1	3	11%
1.8	Soukvilay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.9	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.	H-M Hydro	7	0	0	7	0	7	23%
2.1	Lilama10	0	2	0	2	0	2	2%
2.2	HPC	0	0	0	0	4	4	67%
2.3	Zhefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.5	MELCO	0	0	0	0	1	1	7%
3.	IHI IIS	0	1	1	2	0	2	11%
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Workers of Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao Female Workers	Total Foreign Female Workers	Grand Total Female Workers	
3.2	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Contractors - Phouhomxay Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
4.	SCC	0	1	1	2	1	3	43%
5.	VSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
6.	Soukxana	0	1	1	2	1	3	43%
7.	Green Energy Co, Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
8.	Sodexo	3	0	2	5	0	5	42%
	Total All	24	32	76	110	38	148	
	Total (%)	16%	22%	51%	74%	26%	11%	11%

Table 6-4: Safety Officers and Medical Staff for each Camp (September, 2018)

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
Owner incl. OE	270	2	2	13
Obayashi	120	4	1	10
GFE	17	1	0	1
Kenber	7	1	0	1
PKCC	61	1	0	1
Sinohydro Bureau 8/TCM	53	1	0	6
Song Da5	453	6	2	23
TCM	3	0	0	0
V & K	27	1	0	1
Soukvilay	12	0	0	0
LSS	8	0	0	0
HM	31	1	0	1
Lilama10	103	1	0	1
HPC	6	1	0	1
Zhefu	29	0	0	1
MHPS	5	0	0	1
MELCO	14	0	0	1
IHI	19	3	0	0
276 MC-JSC	35	3	0	2
LSS	4	0	0	0
Other				
SCC	7	0	0	0
VSP	11	0	0	0

Employer	Number of Workers	Number of Safety Officers	Number of Medical Staff	Number of First Aiders
Soukxana	2	0	0	0
Sodexo	12	0	0	0
Total	1,316	26	5	64

6.2 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:

Lao Labour Law No 43/NA, 24 December 2013, unofficial translation, Article 166 (New) Employee Representatives

“Labour units comprising ten or more employees must have an employee representative or trade union. The employee representative must be an individual appointed by employees for the implementation of duties in place of employees within the labour unit or other professional branches. For labour units that have grassroots trade union units, it is held that the head of the grassroots trade union unit is the employee representative; In cases where a labour unit has not yet established a grassroots labour trade union, the employees may appoint their own representative. Labour units with ten to fifty employees must have one representative, and for units with fifty-one to one hundred employees, they must have two representatives with one extra representative for every further one hundred employees”

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. Some contractors have only recently met the criteria of having 10 or more Lao employees and are in the process of establishing labor representatives.

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

Table 6-5: Progress of Establishment of Employee and Worker’s Representative as of September 2018

No.	Company Name	Status
1	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
2	Obayashi Corporation	Completed in December 2017
3	Song Da 5 J.S.C	Require a replacement to be selected due to staff resignation
4	V&K	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
5	Zhefu	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative
6	Lilama10	Under process of starting the institutional arrangements for establishing a labour representative

Table 6-6: Information on Labour Related Items in the Q2 2018 and Q3 2018

Description	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Number of Injuries	1	0	1	0	1	0
Workers transferred to hospitals	0	0	1	0	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	1	1	1	1	1
Lao workers represented through labour union representatives	37	37	37	36	36	34

6.3 Labour Camp Inspections

Monthly joint inspections of selected (2 to 4) contractors are made by a team comprising a representative of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare, a staff member of the Trade Union, relevant personnel from Contractors, NNP1PC Technical Division representative, and the SMO Senior Labour Officer. The rotational inspection allows for each contractor to be inspected each quarter. Checklists developed by the Department of Labour and Social Welfare and the Trade Union are used during these inspections. Following the inspection, a meeting is organized to inform the contractor on the findings of the inspection. Inspections monitor both employer and employee working conditions and compliance with the relevant Lao laws and project regulations, including the code of conduct. **Table 6-7** lists the inspections undertaken during Q2 2018 and the key areas of concern which must be resolved.

Table 6-7: Results of Inspection of Contractors by the Lao Labour Union and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives in Q3 2018

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 and Which Meet All Inspection Criteria	Number of Camps Inspected Which Did NOT Meet the Inspection Criteria
1	Child and Young Labour	12	12	0
2	Forced Labour	12	12	0
3	Discrimination (Gender, Race, colour, origin, political opinion)	12	12	0
4	Union Representation	12	1	4 (7 not required)

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 and Which Meet All Inspection Criteria	Number of Camps Inspected Which Did NOT Meet the Inspection Criteria
5	Registration of Lao employees with LLU	12	7	4 (1 not required)
6	Worker's Lao ID card, passport, work and stay permit of foreign workers.	12	12	0
7	Internal Regulations	12	8	1 expired 3 on process
8	Employment Contracts	12	11	1
9	Salary/wages Payment	12	12	0
10	Minimum Wages / Piece Rate wages	12	12	0
11	Overtime Pay	12	12	0
12	Social Security and other benefits	12	12	0
13	Working Time	12	12	0
14	Public Holiday	12	12	0
15	Annual leave/sick leave/other leave	12	12	0
16	Occupational Safety and Health System	12	12	0
17	Annual Health check up	12	12	0
18	First Aid Service	12	12	0
19	Welfare Facilities	12	12	0
20	Working Environment	12	12	0
21	Worker Accommodation	12	12	0
22	Emergency Preparedness	12	12	0

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

No urine tests of workers for traces of drug use were conducted in Q3, 2018

7 CAMP FOLLOWERS

The large workforce in the vicinity of the construction site and the villages of Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thahuea gives rise to significant economic opportunities for the local community. 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 7-1: Summarized Activities of the Camp Follower Program

Num ber	Item	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
1	Number of police officers based in the Hat Gniun Police Post who are supported	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)	6 (2 female)
2	Number of police patrols conducted by Hat Gniun Police, covering the NNP1PC construction areas, host communities and Phouhomxay	56	73	65	42	43	37
3	Number of significant issues observed during the police patrols	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Number of normal issues observed during these patrols.	0	0	1	0	2	3
5	Number of shops in the camp follower area where the Project conducted Sexually Transmittal Disease (STD) Awareness Campaigns	8	8	7	7	6	4
6	Monthly cumulative total of women who participated in the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	19 (2 new)	28 (3 new)	30 (4 new)	26 (3 new)	28 (2 new)	24 (4 new)
7	Number of Contractor / Subcontractor Camps where Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0

Num ber	Item	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
8	Number of workers attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Number of villages in which Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Number of villagers attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Number of Schools in which Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Number of Students attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Number of villages in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Number of villagers attending the Road Safety Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Number of Schools in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Number of Students attending the Road Safety Awareness campaigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Total number of camp followers at the camp followers' area in Hat Gniun village	47	44	40	38	33	38
18	Total number of female camp followers	21	20	19	19	18	19

Num ber	Item	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
19	Number of foreign camp followers	27	25	26	24	20	20
20	Number of foreign female camp followers	18	18	18	14	10	15

Table 7-2: Social Issues Reported by Police in Q2 2018 and Q3 2018

Social Issue	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Traffic Accident	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal logging	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest of drug user (Amphetamine)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arrest of Drug Dealer (Amphetamine)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fighting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gun accident (unlocked firearms)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	0	0	0	2	3

8 EDUCATION PROMOTION

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

Table 8-1: Progress of the Education Promotion Programme

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievements to-date
1	Scholarship Programme for Higher Education	Provide 30 scholarships per year. 40% of scholarships will be reserved for female students and 70% of scholarships are for Hmong students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students are submitting the results of the entrance exam results from educational institutions, as part of their application for the NNP1PC scholarship programme. The new scholarships for the 2018-2019 educational year will be awarded in Q4-2018.

Table 8-2: Scholarship Award Programme as of Q3 2018.

Academic Year	Total Number of Scholarships Awarded	Hmong Students	Hmong Students %	Female Students	Female Students %	Hmong Female Students
September 2014-June 2015	19	14	74	6	32	3
September 2015-June 2016	32	18	56	7	22	3
September 2016-June 2017	30	18	60	14	47	8
September 2017-June 2018	30	21	70	12	40	9
Total	111	71	64	39	35	23

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

9 HEALTH

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

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

During this quarter, the project organized and provided relevant technical, financial, material and logistical support to facilitate a wide range of health activities, including PAPs accessing health services through the health outreach program from the Phouhomxay health centre, children's vaccination, participating in the CLTS program and logistic and financial support for vulnerable households. The health centre in Phouhomxay Village was opened in Q4 2017 and is currently fully functional.

9.1 Community health in other Project Affected Zones

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

9.2 Participation in Health Programmes

Key activities involving the PAP participation during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 9-1**. Participation in the post resettlement health check-up is on a voluntary basis. A total of 274 out of the 363 Resettlers from Zone 2LR chose to attend the free service offered at the Phouhomxay Health Centre, while the others chose not to participate.

Table 9-1 Participation in the Health Programs during Q3 2018

Month (2018)	Activity	Total participants in the public health program supported by the Project	Number of female participated in the public health program supported by the Project
July	Thathom District Health Officers conducted post resettlement health check for 8 households at Zone 2UR	41	21
	Bolikhan District Health Office and NNP1PC conducted the post-resettlement health check for Resettlers from Zone 2LR who resettled to Phouhomxay Village	274	145
August	Quarterly Meeting of Village Health Committee (VHC) at Houaykhoun Health Centre	10	2
September	Health education on benefits and access to contraceptive use at Phouhomxay village.	49	25
	Health education on vaccinations at Phouhomxay village.	48	21
Total		422	214

9.3 Monitoring of Health Statistics

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

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

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

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

No.	Name of Disease	2018					
		March	April	May	June	July	August
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	11	9	2	0	6	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	35	21	25	15	9	7
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0

No.	Name of Disease	2018					
		March	April	May	June	July	August
5	Conjunctivitis	5	6	6	2	10	5
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	39	35	35	20	32	26
7	Skin diseases	14	5	7	12	13	17
8	Common cold	10	3	13	7	6	30
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	3	5	0	2	1	1
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	38	30	35	31	21	30
Total		155	114	123	89	98	116

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

No.	Name of Disease	2018					
		March	April	May	June	July	August
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	0	0	0	6	7
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	22	16	26	28	7	9
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	6	4	12	15	15	24
7	Skin diseases	8	5	4	3	4	3
8	Common cold	23	10	18	24	38	33
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	16	5	7	8	11	12
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	10	7	21	16	32	36
Total		68	85	47	88	94	124

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

No	Name of Disease	2018					
		March	April	May	June	July	August
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	14	12	19	14	7	19

No	Name of Disease	2018					
		March	April	May	June	July	August
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	1	5	3	2	1
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	7	16	17	12	5	11
7	Skin diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Common cold	38	16	28	20	25	34
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	28	31	14	22	20	45
10	Nervous system non- psychiatric/ back pain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		87	76	83	71	59	110

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

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

- In addition to treating patients, the health staff also provide consultation with vulnerable households in their house, updated statistics on key target populations such as pregnant mothers and children under five and provide advice to villagers on how to improve the management of solid waste and waste water.
- From June to September 2018, there were 806 patients who sought treatment at the Health Centre, 366 out of the total 806 patients were diagnosed in the group of the top 10 diseases – see **Table 9-4**. The majority of the cases are due to common cold, pneumonia-bronchitis and diarrhoea. NNP1PC has monitored key diseases that may be caused by the construction activities. Up to date, there is no significant number of diseases emerging due to the construction work.
- 49 villagers (25 women) of Phouhomxay Village received information on family planning from the Phouhomxay Health Centre Staff and NNP1PC health team. 48 villagers (21 women) of Phouhomxay Village received information on child vaccination during this quarter from the Phouhomxay Health Centre Staff and NNP1PC health team.
- The District Office for Education and Sport (DOES) and the District Hospital conducted a health awareness and health check for all primary and secondary students on the opening day of new school year 2018-19. The medical checks focus on screening their vision (eyes), hearing (ears) and dental health which are linked directly to their learning ability. Results of health screening of 166 students showed that 53% has dental problem, 0.6 % has ear problem and no-one has eye or other problems.
- Improvement of Maternal and Child Health, NNP1PC supported Phouhomxay Health Centre Staff to conduct an integrated outreach activity at Ban Thahuea, Hat Gniun and Phouhomxay

villages. The outreach included vaccination, child growth monitoring with nutrition advice, worm treatment, micronutrient

Figure 9-1: Awareness Campaign on Contraceptives and vaccination at Phouhomxay Village (September 2018)



Figure 9-2: Health screening of children before opening new school year at Phouhomxay Village



9.5 Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Programme

- Ongoing monitoring of the water supply system of Pou Village to measure water flows at various points in the system.
- Phouhomxay Water Supply System. Ongoing coordination between EMO and SMO to improve the water supply system. The colour of the water improved compared to the previous months. The project continues to advise the villagers to boil water before drinking. Central Namsaat came to site to study the issue and recommended to increase the depth of the sand filter.

9.6 Capacity Building for GOL Health Staff

Table 9-5 lists the capacity building events conducted during Q2 2018 aimed at improving the capacity of people involved in health activities. The majority of the training focused on building the capacity of the 4 district health staff based in the Phouhomxay Health Centre.

Table 9-5: Capacity Building of GOL Health Staff Conducted During Q3-2018.

Number	Training date	Subject of training	Training provided by	Total number of Participants	Number of Female participants
1	3-6 July 2018	Dengue fever control	Provincial Health Office	1	0
2	11-13 July 2018	Vaccination program	Provincial Health Office	2	1
3	9 August 2018	Basic knowledge of nutrition, child growth monitoring and the prevention of malnutrition	District Health Office	4	3
4	21 August 2018	Identification and monitoring of high risk groups	NNP1 health team	4	3
5	12-13 September 2018	Family health database and nutrition assessment	Provincial Health Office	20	12
6	18-19 September 2018	Prevention of dengue	Provincial Health Office	1	0
7	20-21 September 2018	National health insurance system	Provincial Health Office	2	2

10 GENDER

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

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

Gender program 2018 consists of:

1. Gender mainstreaming.
2. Community Empowerment.

Achievement in this quarter are listed below.

10.1 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender Mainstreaming is an ongoing activity integrated in all aspects of the project. No specific gender mainstreaming activities were implemented during Q3 2018.

10.2 Community Empowerment

10.2.1 Phouhomxay Village

In July 2018, the team together with the Bolikhan Lao Women Union Office participated in the celebration of the 63rd Lao Woman's Day (1955- 2018). The Bolikhan District Lao Women Union disseminated information regarding the contribution made by women in Laos and the key achievements of women development from national level to local levels. At the event, all members of the Lao Women Union at Phouhomxay Village contributed and prepared a small meal to celebrate their increasing solidarity.

In August 2018, the team together with the Bolikhan Lao Women Union Office organized village level meetings at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thahuea villages. A total of 117 people (110 female) participated in the meetings focused on increasing the knowledge of role of LWU members within a village and the way the LWU is working together with other village sections to create better communities.

In September 2018, the team together with the Bolikhan Lao Women Union Office organized training on Social Courtesy at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thahuea villages. A total of 145 people (86 female) participated in the meetings focused on increasing the knowledge on social courtesy.

10.2.2 Zone 2UR

No specific gender activities were implemented during Q3 2018.

Figure 10-1: Celebration of Lao Women Day Anniversary (63 years) at Phouhomxay on 20 July 2018.



11 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAMME

Vulnerable Households are households who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets, and production base, or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement. In the project area, a number of vulnerable households have been identified and these households will continue to be monitored and will be given special attention. In 2017, there were a total of 38 vulnerable households living in the project area.

- 26 of these were living in Zone 2LR. Of the 26 vulnerable households living in Zone 2LR, 10 chose resettlement to Phouhomxay Village and 16 chose to arrange their own resettlement. A re-assessment of the status of the 10 vulnerable households who resettled to Phouhomxay by the local authorities found that in January 2018 only 4 (out of the 10) households remain vulnerable. The remaining 6 are no longer considered as being vulnerable. The 6 households no longer meet the criteria of being a vulnerable household. There are two main reasons why these households are no longer vulnerable:
 - If a household was landless in Zone 2LR but received land with land title in the name of husband and wife, then they are no longer landless and therefore no longer meet this criterion.
 - Some households lacked labour. A household whose children have grown up and who can now contribute to the labour of the family no longer lack labour.
- 10 Vulnerable households were registered as living in one of the 3 villages in Zone 2UR. None of these 10 households is directly affected through land acquisition, they are only indirectly affected. In early 2018, one household moved to live with their relatives in Xiengkouang province. Therefore, as of Q2 2018, there are only 9 vulnerable households in Zone 2UR.
- 2 vulnerable households are living in Zone 5. None of these 2 households is directly affected through land acquisition, they are only potentially indirectly affected⁷.

Table 11-1: Progress on Implementation of Vulnerable Household Program (Q3- 2018)

No.	Project Activities	Key Achievement during this quarter
1	Worked together with the Health Team to follow up on the health conditions of vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phouhomxay Health Centre staff undertook medical check at the homes of vulnerable people, who have difficulty accessing the Health Centre
2	Worked together with the Education Team to follow up on the education of children living in vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing data collection of vulnerable households' children in Zone 2UR and their plan for school enrolment. • Ongoing preparation for support of education materials to students of vulnerable households to support them for the 2018-2019 school year starting in September 2018.

⁷ Indirect impacts are those impacts not directly related to land acquisition and include for example change in traffic on the access road to the construction area.

No.	Project Activities	Key Achievement during this quarter
3	Worked together with the Livelihood Team to encourage participation in Livelihood Program Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing follow-up on the livelihood activities implemented by the 4 vulnerable households in Phouhomxay Village.
4	Worked together with the Resettlement Team to provide proper additional supports for vulnerable Households at Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 4 vulnerable households agreed that the cash support for electricity, garbage and water would be paid to the Village Headman, so that he can arrange for the timely payment of the fees for the 4 vulnerable households, to ensure that none of the 4 households would be cut off from the electricity grid because of late payments of their bills.
5	Extended Transitional allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 Vulnerable Households who choose to self-resettle received their extended food allowance through their bank account.

12 YOUTH PROGRAMME

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

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

Table 12-1: Progress on Youth Activities

No.	Project Activities	Key Achievement of the Quarter
1	Building social skills of working together in groups and taking responsibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued operation of the student tree planting and watering groups where each student group get assigned a number of trees to plant and irrigate afterwards. They are looking after the 300 decorative, shade and fruit trees planted as part of the Phouhomxay Greening Programme at the schools, village hall, health centre, market and bus stops. Some trees died and have been replaced in July 2018. Some name plats went missing and have been replaced.
2	Building life-skills of the Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing discussion with District Authorities, Teachers, Village Education Committee and Parents to seek solution to prevent early school drop-out.

13 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FOR RESETTLERS AND HOST COMMUNITY

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

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

13.1 Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5

During this reporting period, a range of livelihood activities are under implementation to support Project Affected Households in the Phouhomxay (coming both from Hatsaykham and Zone 2LR) and Zone 5. Their participation is summarized in **Table 13-3**.

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

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

⁸ Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc⁹ 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 ⁸ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ⁹ 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
9	Off-farm activities: processing of bamboo shoots	15	Wife	30	70	20	80	30	70	20	80	0	100
10	Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	16	Wife	10	90	20	80	10	90	0	100	0	100
11	Off-farm activities: Weaving	34	Wife	0	100	10	90	0	100	0	100	0	100
11	Establishment of village microfinance system	124	Husband/Wife	70	30	40	60	35	65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Financial family book keeping	130	Husband/Wife	45	55	60	40	65	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	Goat raising	11	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	60	40
14	Raising Poultry	15	Husband/Wife	50	50	60	40	50	50	20	80	40	60
15	Mushroom production	9	Wife	10	90	10	90	10	90	20	80	10	90
16	Banana and pineapple plantation	42	Husband/Wife	50	50	60	40	40	60	40	60	30	70
17	Vegetation clearance for cash crop and tree plantation land	32	Husband	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	40	60	40
18	Promote rubber plantation in PHX	11	Husband	60	40	60	40	50	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Irrigation management	79	Husband	60	40	60	40	50	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	Soil improvement keeping manure	11	Husband	50	50	60	40	40	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	Promote local cattle (forage improvement)	22	Husband	70	30	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50
22	Wet season rice production	79	Husband	60	40	60	40	50	50	40	60	40	60

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 ⁸ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ⁹ 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
23	Black sesame growing	29	Husband/Wife	50	50	60	40	40	60	40	60	30	70
24	Sweet corn growing	28	Husband/Wife	20	80	20	80	30	70	40	60	20	80
25	Wet season vegetable growing	5	Husband/Wife	20	80	80	20	30	70	30	70	20	80

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

Table 13-2: Marketing of Produce

No	Livelihood Activity	Average percentage of produce sold by a household	Physical location where the majority of the produce is sold to a buyer	Buyer of the majority of produce sold	Issues regarding marketing
1	Soil improvement using local materials	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	Cash crop promotion: watermelon and cucumber	80 %	At the village and OSOV camp	Outside traders and OSOV food service company	
3	Promote pig raising in bunker	60%	At the village	Outside traders	
4	Home Sweet home for food security	N/A	N/A	N/A	
5	Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6	Promote various type of fish culture in cement tank at the household plot.	30 %	At the village	Villagers	

No	Livelihood Activity	Average percentage of produce sold by a household	Physical location where the majority of the produce is sold to a buyer	Buyer of the majority of produce sold	Issues regarding marketing
7	Promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	95%	At the village and SONGDA Camp	Outside traders and SONGD food service company	
8	Promote various type of fish culture in pond	80%	At the village	Villagers	
9	Off-farm activities: processing of bamboo shoots	95%	At the village and at markets in Vientiane	Outside traders	
10	Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	95%	At the village and at markets in Vientiane	Outside traders	
11	Off-farm activities: Weaving	98%	At the village and at markets in Vientiane	Outside traders	
11	Establishment of village microfinance system	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12	Financial family book keeping	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	Goat raising	80%	At the village	Outside traders and Villagers	
14	Raising Poultry	80%	At the village	Villagers	
15	Mushroom production	90%	At the village	Villagers	
16	Banana and pineapple plantation	90%	At the village and OSOV camp	Outside traders and OSOV food service company	
17	Vegetation clearance for cash crop and tree plantation land	N/A		N/A	
18	Promote rubber plantation in PHX	N/A	N/A	N/A	
19	Irrigation management	N/A	N/A	N/A	
20	Soil improvement keeping manure	N/A	N/A	N/A	
21	Promote local cattle (forage improvement)	95%	At the village	Outside traders	

No	Livelihood Activity	Average percentage of produce sold by a household	Physical location where the majority of the produce is sold to a buyer	Buyer of the majority of produce sold	Issues regarding marketing
22	Wet season rice production	80%	Outside the village	Outside traders	
23	Black sesame growing	0%			Villagers prefer to keep the sesame seed for next planting season instead of selling it
24	Sweet corn growing	95%	At the village	Villagers	
25	Wet season vegetable growing	80%	At the village	Villagers	

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

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

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

¹⁰ Only 24 households in Somseun Village are impacted directly through the land acquisition in the HSRA.

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

Project 18: Soil improvement keeping manure	6	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project 19: Pasture improvement	3	7	4	3	5
Project 20: Wet seasonal rice production	20	36	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project 21: Black sesame growing	1	1	3	19	7
Project 22: Sweet corn growing	3	19	4	2	N/A
Project 23: Wet season vegetable growing	0	2	1	1	1

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

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Soil improvement using local materials		100	The Activity is completed.
Project 2A: Cash crop promotion: watermelon	LAK 1 million within 12 months	18	Ongoing procurement of input supplies
Project 2B: Cash crop promotion: Onion	LAK 1 million within 12 months	18	KP company is procuring the seeds for farmers to plant
Project 2C: Cash crop promotion: Cucumber	LAK 1 million within 12 months	18	Ongoing procurement of input supplies
Project 2D: Cash crop promotion: Pumpkin	LAK 1 million within 12 months	18	Ongoing procurement of input supplies
Project 3: Promote pig raising in bunker.	LAK 2.5 million within 10 months	71	Ongoing monitoring of the health and growth of the piglets. Piglets are being consumed and sold.
Project 4A: Home sweet home for food security – Home plot vegetable gardens	For Self- consumption	99	On-going monitoring and follow- up. Vegetables in the home garden plots are growing well. The chicken and fish are growing well and there has been no major outbreak of deceases.

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 4B: Home sweet home for food security – Fruit tree	For Self-consumption	90	Villagers are taking care of their fruit trees and they are growing well after the rain stopped
Project 5: animal health care activity (Vaccination)	Increased survival of animals	54	Ongoing monitoring and surveillance of the animal diseases by the Village Veterinarian Worker
Project 6A: Promote various type of fish culture in tank at the household plot.	LAK 2 million for within 12 months	90	Ongoing sale of cat fish by the PAP. The farm gate price: is LAK 15,000 per kg
Project 6B: Promote various type of fish culture in fish cage	LAK 2.5 million for within 5 months	80	Ongoing sale of cat fish by the PAP. The farm gate price: is LAK 15,000 per kg.
Project 6C: Promote various type of fish culture in ponds	LAK 1 million for within 12 months	50	All 56 ponds are stocked with fish. Since the rains have reduced, fish are growing well.
Project 7A: Off-farm activities: food processing. Bamboo shoots	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	70	A total of 5,335 kg of fresh bamboo shoots were processed by the households. Obtained market prices at 3 markets in Vientiane
Project 7B: Off-farm activities: food processing. Fried banana and pineapple jam	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	70	The Banana Group sold their stock of fried banana and started preparing for producing their next batch of produce. One household in Somseun Village started to produce fried banana.
Project 7C: Off-farm activities: Weaving	LAK 0.5 million for within 8 months	70	Regular follow-up of the weaving group. 34 members continue to weave and sell their produce. Ongoing marketing and discussion with suppliers.
Project 7D: Off-farm activities: Restaurants	LAK 1.5 million for within 6 months	10	The training on business plan will be conducted for the members before they start their business.

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 8 A: Establishment of Village microfinance system	Villagers have access to saving and credit in their village	72	Regular monitoring of the microfinance system. 162 members in 4 villages are actively saving funds (LAK 24,182,000) 8 members took a loan of 9,000,000 Kip for investment in their business.
Project 8 B: Family financial book keeping.	Better understanding of family income and expenditure	70	Regular review of the family financial books at 4 communities
Project 9: Goat raising.	LAK 2.5 million within 12 months	67	All households have completed their fodder gardens. Regular follow up is implemented
Project 10: Raising Poultry	LAK 2 million within 12 months	80	Regular follow up and monitoring is being implemented. Chickens are being sold
Project 11: Mushroom production	LAK 0.6 million within 4 months	100	Completed the evaluation of the first round of cultivation. 9 households used 4,700 bags to cultivate 401 kg of mushrooms, Ongoing preparation for the second round of cultivation
Project 12: Pineapple and banana plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	92	Regular follow up conducted. The seedlings are planted and growing well. Upland rice was intercropped with the fruit trees and is growing well
Project 13: Rattan plantation	LAK 1 within 24 months	92	Rattan cultivated since last year is growing and being harvested for sale. The seedlings provided to the 36 newly participating households are planted and growing well
Project 14: Providing land titles (in the joint names of husband and wife) to Re-settlers		100	Land titles for housing land, paddy rice fields, cash crop land and tree plantation were handed over to villagers in Phouhomxay.

Project Name	Expected Income for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 15: Vegetation clearance for cash crop and tree plantation land		100	Activity is completed. All 40 hectares have been cleared
Project 16: Establish rubber plantation in Phouhomxay		93	The seedlings are planted and growing well. Seedling mortality is around 10%. Upland Rice intercropped with the rubber tree seedlings is being harvested
Project 17: Irrigation management		99	The Irrigation Water User Group is managing the water releases
Project 18: Soil improvement keeping manure	Making compost	99	Compost is produced and applied to the paddy rice fields. Remaining compost is being stocked for use during the dry season cultivation.
Project 19: Pasture improvement	LAK 2 million within 12 months	76	Grass is growing well and being cut for feeding the animals. Regular monitoring continues. Improvements are made by the villagers of fencing around the plots.
Project 20: Wet seasonal rice production	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	76	The rice is growing well. Fertilizers are being applied and bio-insecticide used to protect against pests. The first farmers start harvesting their rice.
Project 21: Black sesame growing	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	87	Frequent rain is making the harvesting of the black sesame seeds difficult. Mice are eating the plants, damaging the products
Project 22: Sweet corn growing	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	95	Harvest of the corn is completed. The Project is under evaluation
Project 23: Wet season vegetable growing	LAK 1 million for within 6 months	77	Farmers start selling their vegetables

Figure 13-1: Paddy Rice at Phouhomxay Village (September 2018)



Figure 13-2: Vegetable Growing in Greenhouse at Phouhomxay Village (September 2018)



Figure 13-3: Rubber Tree Seedling in the Plantation at Phouhomxay Village (August 2018)

13.2 Phouhomxay resource Centre

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

13.2.1 Demonstration Centre

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

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

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

No	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Integrated farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated crop plots started and growing well. Fish raising in ponds is ongoing. Five systems of raising fish are demonstrated in the Resource Centre: (1) earthen pond, (2) nylon cage, (3) floating cage, (4) cement tank and (5) plastic pond. A total of six fish species are raised: (1) Tilapia, (2) Silver barb, (3) Common carp, (4) Catfish, (5) Climbing perch and (6) Red Tilapia.
2	Animal Raising: Goat, pig and fish	<p>Goats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed preparation of grazing area for goats <p>Pigs:</p>

No	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pig raising in bunker is ongoing. Pigs are growing well and are now 3.5 months old. Fish in cage in the Irrigation Reservoir: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed construction of four fish cages and stocked them with fish fingerlings
3	Non-timber Forest Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to apply fertilizer and water to the demonstration plots of bamboo, lemon trees, Damocles trees, coconut trees and fruit trees. Ongoing preparation for installation of an improved watering systems.
4	Rice varieties demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 4 varieties of rice seeds (Thadokkham 37, Miss Thai, Xe Bangfai 2 and Kao Kai Noi) are growing well. Completed the application of the third fertilization and ongoing weeding. Three rice varieties started to produce grains.
5	Effective Micro-organisms and Biological Extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started the production of wood vinegar.
6	Production of Livelihood input supplies.	Fish breeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input supply delivered to the Resource Centre Ongoing preparation for the construction of the fish hatchery

13.2.2 Vocational Training

A total of 37 Households expressed interest to participate in Vocational Training.

The training on 3 topics is being supported to 10 people who expressed interest, for a 6-month (May to October 2018) training course at the Nasiew Vocational Development Centre, Vientiane.

A short training on tailoring was conducted for 19 participants at the Phouhomxay Resource Centre from 16 to 26 July 2018.

Table 13-6: Progress on Vocational Training, September 2018

Training topic	Number of Participants				Progress to date
	Phouhomxay	Hat Gniun	Thahuea	Total	
Car repair	4	0	2	6	Ongoing. Expected to be completed in October
Electrician	0	2	2	4	Completed. 4 students graduated.

13.3 Participatory Land Use Planning

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

- Supporting the GOL to issue land titles to PAP in Phouhomxay Village
- Support the community to update the land use in Phouhomxay Village

- Support the community to establish rules and regulations for the various land types in Phouhomxay Village

Progress of these activities are summarized in **Table 13-7 to Table 13-9**.

Table 13-7: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay Village (September 2018)

No	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Supporting the GOL to issue Land Titles to PAP in Phouhomxay Village	First round of land titles handed over to Resettlers in Phouhomxay. Ongoing preparation for the second round of land titles by the GOL for those households who changed their selection of paddy field plot, those households who only recently selected their cash crop and tree plantation land and for the recently selected firewood plots
2	Support the community to update the land use in Phouhomxay Village	Completed village boundary in close consultation with surrounding communities and local government
3	Support the community to establish rules and regulations for the various land types in Phouhomxay Village	Ongoing preparation of village land use regulations

Table 13-8: Progress of Land Titles in Round 1 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay

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

Table 13-9: Progress of Land Titles in Round 2 of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay

No	Type of Land	Number of Eligible Households from Zone 2LR	Number of Households for whom Land Titles are currently being prepared by the GOL	Number of Households for which the GOL completed the Land Titles	Number of Households to whom the Land Titles were handed over
1	Paddy fields	6	6	0	0
2	Combined Cash Crop and Tree plantation	13	13	0	0
3	Fire Wood	56	55	0	0

Figure 13-4: Discussion PLUP Activity Progress with PAP in Phouhomxay, September 2018

14 LIVELIHOOD FOR SELF-RESETTLERS IN BOLIKHAN AND HOM DISTRICTS

Self-resettlers to Bolikhan and Hom district originate from Hatsaykham and Zone 2LR. Livelihood support activities started before self-resettlement with support for the preparation of the Livelihood Plan for each family. The Company established a Livelihood Team dedicated to promoting livelihood activities to self-resettlers moving to Bolikhan and Hom Districts in February 2018. After self-resettlement was completed, the Livelihood Team conducted a consultation meeting to gain information on the interest of self-resettler households in various Livelihood Activities.

14.1 Bolikhan District

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

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

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

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

Village name	Project 1: Paddy Rice Promotion	Project 2: Vegetable Planting Promotion	Project 3: Cattle Raising Promotion	Project 4: Fish Culture Promotion	Project 5: Mushroom Cultivation
Nonsomboun	0	0	5	0	0
Sisa vath	1	0	1	2	0
Thongphankham	0	0	0	0	0
Nalong	0	0	0	0	0
Phameuang	2	2	2	5	4
Bor	5	4	0	0	0
Nahanh	7	0	10	6	1
Phadai	1	0	0	0	1
Nakoun	1	0	0	0	0
Wa	2	7	1	12	4
Total	19	13	19	25	10

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

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	Expected wet seasonal yield of 3.7 tons per hectare	71%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing follow up and activity monitoring with a focus on fertilizer application and pest control. Rice is growing well
Project 2: Vegetable planting promotion	Cultivation of 0.1 hectare per household. Income of LAK 2 million per household within 6 months	57 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed distribution of input supplies to PAP. 11 out of 13 PAP constructed their greenhouses and prepared the seed beds to start the cultivation.
Project 3: Cattle Raising Promotion	Expected Increased income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	56 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice for maintenance of the fodder crop gardens, ways to practise cut-and-carry feeding of livestock and cattle feed processing.
Project 4: Fish Culture Promotion	Expected Increased income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	58 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice on feeding of fish fingerlings

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 5: Mushroom Cultivation	Expected Increased income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	34 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAP are preparing their mushroom cultivation house.

14.2 Hom District

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

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

No.	Village Name	Number of Self-Resettler Households in the village
1	Houayxay	80
2	PhouNgou	10
3	Homthat	20
4	Phalavak	28
5	Phoukatha	1
6	Namkhaine	54
Total		193

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

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

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

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	Expected wet seasonal yield of 3.7 tons per hectare	71%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing follow up and activity monitoring with a focus on fertilizer application and pest control. Rice is growing well
Project 2: Vegetable planting promotion	Cultivation of 0.5 hectare per household. Income of LAK 2 million per household within 6 months	57 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed distribution of input supplies to PAP. PAP constructed their green houses and prepared the seed beds to start the cultivation.
Project 3: Cattle Raising Promotion	Expected Increase income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	56 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice for maintenance of the fodder crop gardens, ways to practise cut-and-carry feeding of livestock and cattle feed processing.
Project 4: Fish Culture Promotion	Expected Increase income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	58 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing provision of technical advice on feeding of fish fingerlings
Project 5: Mushroom Cultivation	Expected Increase income LAK 2 million/HH/6 months	34 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAP are preparing their mushroom cultivation house.

Figure 14-1: Application of Lime to Increase pH of the Vegetable Bed prior to Planting Vegetables, Bo Village, September 2018



Figure 14-2: NNP1PC Staff Demonstrating how to Check the Quality of the Water in the Fish Tank and Advise PAP on Changing of Water in the Tank, September 2018



15 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONE 2UR

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

Following the village level consultations explaining the outcome of the evaluation from the 2017 livelihood activities in Q1 2018, households expressed their interest to continue or join the 2018 livelihood activities. Individual household discussions and capacity assessments were completed for 311 PAH, including 164 households who participated in 2017 and 147 who will join in 2018. Following the expression of interest, a check was performed if the households could provide the required inputs for the relevant activity, followed by the procurement and provision of the project inputs. The households who continue from last year will receive training and technical advice, while new participants will receive not only training but also essential inputs for the livelihood activity such as seeds, seedlings, animal varieties, tools and equipment depending on the livelihood activity. The summary of the progress on Livelihood Activities can be found in **Table 15-2**.

Figure 15-1: PAP Harvesting Mushrooms, Pou Village, Zone 2UR (September 2018)



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

Project Name	Number of PAH participating in Livelihood Activity in 2018/ Number of PAH participating in Livelihood Activity in 2017				
	Pou	Hatsam khone	Piengtha	Thaviengxay and Phonhom	Vanghai
Total Number of PAH Eligible for Livelihood Support	79	74	45	35	99
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	13/1	19/0	11/0	14/0	14/0
Project 2: Integrated fruit tree with banana plantation	3/3	1/0	4/0	1/0	0/0
Project 3: Dry season crop promotion	0/26	0/0	13/25	26/0	15/0
Project 4: Cattle farming.	21/6	37/9	3/0	11/0	33/0
Project 5: Integrated Pigs raising with vegetable	16/4	6/6	15/0	4/0	0/0
Project 6: Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production	4/20	9/2	10/9	2/0	0/0
Project 7: Integrated goat raising with cash crop	25/8	13/9	6/5	5/0	0/0
Project 8: Integrated fish farming system	6/4	2/2	2/2	0/0	0/0
Project 9: Vegetable in greenhouse, catfish/frog raising in the tank)	10/2	3/3	1/0	0/0	8/0
Project 10: Fish culture in pond	3/2	9/4	3/0	0/0	1/0
Project 11: Village micro-finance system in 4 villages	151/0	60/0	56/0	0/0	70/0
Project 12: Promotion Weaving	10/9	32/32	12/10	0/0	0/0
Project 13: Promotion on/off-farm income generation activity	1/0	3/0	9/0	0/0	3/0
Project 14: Promotion household nursery establishment	1/0	0/0	1/0	0/0	0/0

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

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 1: Paddy rice promotion	Expected wet season yield of 3.7 tonnes per hectare	24 % / 29 %	58 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring and provision of technical advice to PAP on paddy rice field maintenance, fertilizer application and pest control.
Project 2: Integrated fruit tree with banana plantation	Cultivation of 0.5 hectare per household. Income of LAK 3 million per household within 6 months	20 % / 22 %	64 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring of seedling growth and garden maintenance (weeding and fencing) • Strengthening of the farmer group for fruit tree cultivation • 3 farmers started selling their bananas
Project 3: Dry season crop promotion	Production of 2.5 Tonnes per hectare. Income of LAK 3.5 million per household within 6 months	10 % / 25 %	30 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing preparations for coming dry season activities, with 15 farmers already prepare their land for the coming dry season cultivation
Project 4: Cattle farming.	Increase pasture area to average of 3 hectares per Household and produce sufficient animal feed available for the number of animals	14 % / 24 %	58 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring of 72 farmers in 6 villages and provision of technical advice on the pasture maintenance and animal health care. • Completed planning of farm layout and organization with 60 households in 3 villages.
Project 5: Integrated Pigs raising with vegetable	Production of 30 piglets and 200 kg of vegetable. Income of LAK 4 million per	18 % / 18 %	57 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the production group committee to manage the group work in each village

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
	household within 12 months			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct farmer exchange workshop with pigs raising groups from 4 villages.
Project 6: Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production	Production of 100 chicken and 500 kg of vegetables Income of LAK 2 million within 12 months	23 % / 23 %	49 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the farmer group for poultry raising Completed distribution of 500 head of poultry to the 20 households who have joined the activity in 2018. Ongoing monitoring of the health and growth of the poultry
Project 7: Integrated goat raising with cash crop	Fodder crop area of 3 rai per household providing sufficient fodder for the number of animals. Income of LAK 3 million per household within 6 months	18 % / 27 %	59 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the farmer group for goat raising, including the re-establishment of the group in Pou village
Project 8: Integrated fish farming system	Production of 300 kg of fish, 200 kg of pig and income of LAK 10 million within 6 months	19 % / 17 %	78 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring of integrated farming systems Fish and vegetables are currently being sold by the farmers
Project 9: Vegetable in greenhouse, catfish/frog raising in the tank)	Production of 200 kg of fish, 300 kg of vegetable and Income of LAK 2.5 million within 6 months	33 % / 12 %	70 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring of integrated greenhouse systems Vegetables are currently being sold by the farmers

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 10: Fish culture in pond	Production of 300 kg of fish Income of LAK 4 million within 6 months	20 % / 17 %	58 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the training course on fish raising Completed the strengthening of the farmer group for fish raising
Project 11: Village micro-finance system in 4 villages	70% of the total villagers participate	7 % / 15 %	22 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the consultation meeting with village authority of 2 villages on the establishment of the micro-finance system in Phiengta and Vanghai villages Ongoing preparation for study tour to visit villages with successful micro-finance systems.
Project 12: Promotion Weaving	Production of 6 Pcs of product /hh/ month Income of LAK 2.5 million per year	15 % / 22 %	49 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted the consultation meeting with weaving production groups Ongoing monitoring of 50 members of weaving groups Conduct the consultation meeting with the 3 weaving groups assess their interest to join a weaving exhibition event at Viengxay district, Houaphanh Province during Q4-2018
Project 13: Promotion on/off-farm income generation activity	Income of LAK 2.5 million per household within 6 months	24 % / 24 %	56 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing consultations with PAH to encourage them to expand their mushroom culture activity

Project Name	Expected outcome for Participating Households	Quarterly Progress/ Planned Progress	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
Project 14: Promotion household nursery establishment		26 % / 13 %	54 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and provision of technical advice on how to transplant seedlings into seedling bags.

Figure 15-2: PAH Maintaining their Integrated Fruit Tree Orchard, Pou Village (August 2018)



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

No	Livelihood Activity	Total number of households involve in LRA	Activity owner	Participation into formal training and study tours in %		Share of time involvement for preparation works ¹¹ of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for ongoing activities ¹² of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for harvesting / finishing activities of LRA in %		Share of time involvement for sale of produce of LRA in %	
				Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women
1	Cattle raising activity	105	Husband	20	80	60	40	50	50	70	30	70	30
2	Pig raising activity	41	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	50	50	30	70
3	Integrated poultry raising with vegetable production.	25	Wife	20	80	80	20	20	80	30	70	30	70
4	Fish raising in pond	16	Husband	40	60	70	30	50	50	50	50	40	60
5	Integrated farming systems; fish and pig raising and vegetable production	10	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
6	Weaving	54	Wife	0	100	80	20	0	100	0	100	0	100
7	Vegetable cultivation in greenhouse, cat fish and frog raising	22	Wife	50	50	50	50	40	60	30	70	20	80
8	Integrated fish raising in paddy rice field	0	Husband	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	50	30	70
9	Integrated goat raising with cash crops	49	Husband	70	30	60	40	60	40	80	20		

¹¹ Ploughing of land, planting seeds, construction of animal pens, setting up looms etc.¹² Weeding, watering, feeding, weaving, processing etc.

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

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

16 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING

16.1 Socio Economic Monitoring

The monitoring programme has two main components:

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

16.2 OSEM-4

Data collection of OSEM Round 4 is completed. Data entry is completed. Data analysis for OSEM 4 is ongoing by International Consultant. Initial outcomes of OSEM 4 have been presented to MONRE on 07 September 2018. Data Collection for OSEM 5 is ongoing and is schedule to be completed by end of November.

Table 16-1: Progress of Data Collection for OSEM 4 (30 June 2018)

No	Zone	Number of Villages	Total Number of Households	Target Number of Households	Completion To-date %	Remarks
1	Zone 2UR	3	352	145	100	Sample
2	Zone 3 (Phouhomxay)	1	72	79	100	Census
3	Zone 5	2	126	81	100	Sample
4	Self-Resettlement Households in Thathom District	3	102	52	100	Sample
5	Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District	11	121	61	100	Sample
6	Self-Resettlement Households in Hom District	7	163	78	100	Sample
Total		27	936	496	100	