

Social Monitoring Report

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Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (Lao People's Democratic Republic)

Quarterly Monitoring Report 2016 – Q4

Prepared by Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company Limited for the Asian Development Bank

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**NAM NGIEP1
POWER COMPANY**

Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

**Social Monitoring Report
Fourth Quarter of 2016**

October to December 2016

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

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

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

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

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

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Monitoring Report of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project covers the period from 01 October to 31 December 2016 and deals with the progress of implementation of the Social Measures referred to in Section 1.1 below, including compensation and resettlement.

1.1 Background

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

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

The Social Measures are described in the approved Project Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP), which was 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.

1.1.1 Project Impact Zones

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

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

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

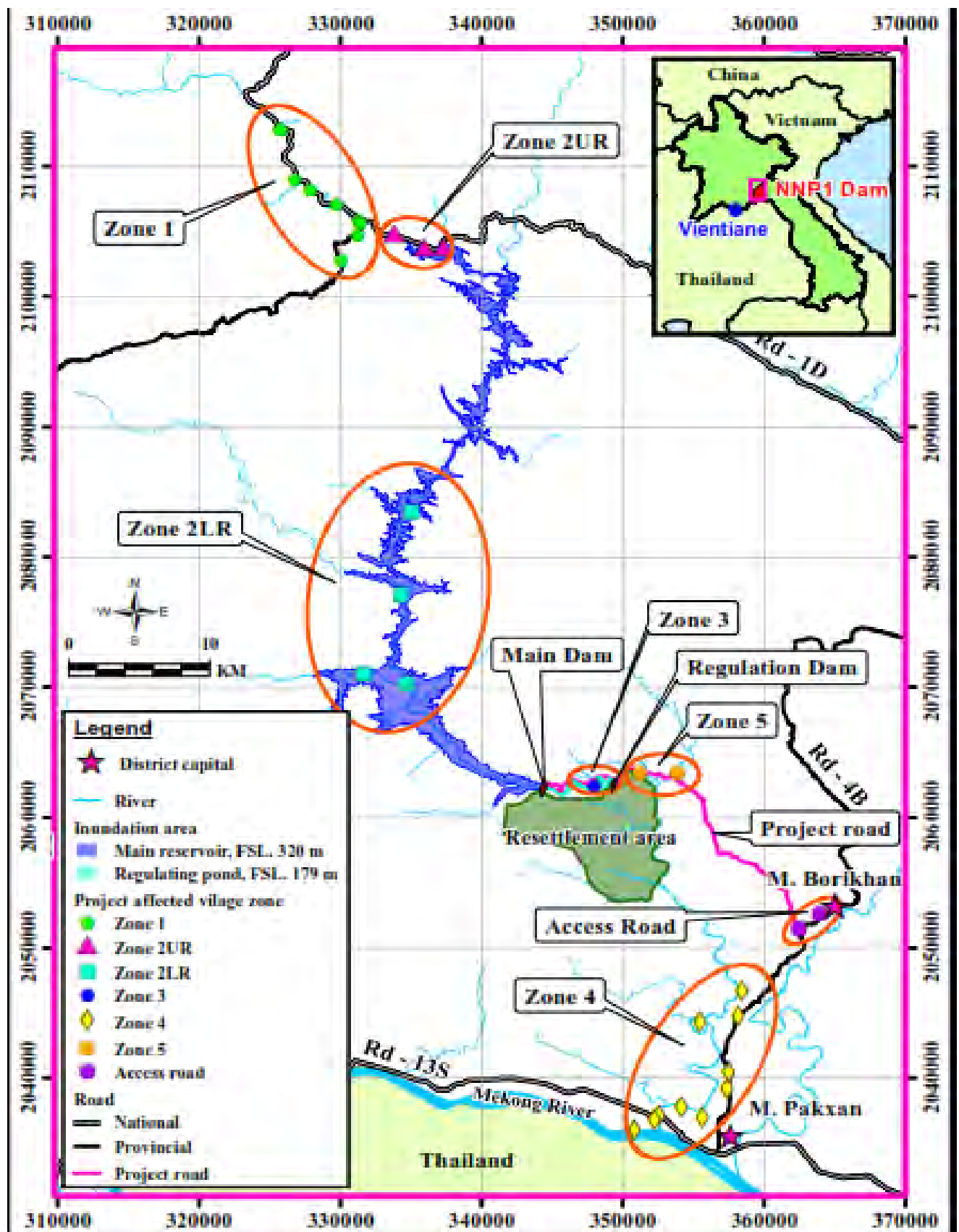
Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak will be completely inundated. All of these villages are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages will be resettled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

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

Zone 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 and Key Issues

Asset Registration and Compensation of Hatsaykham, Zone 3 The final choice survey for Hatsaykham in Zone 3 was completed in March 2016 with 20¹ households opting for resettlement at Houay Soup and the remaining 18 households opting for self-resettlement and cash compensation. The current status of resettlement is that the 20 households have resettled to Houay Soup Resettlement Area (HSRA). Sixteen of the Self-Resettlement households still keep a dwelling at Hatsaykham, while constructing their new house and have not yet fully cleared the village. They were expected to complete the construction of the replacement houses by the end of December 2016 and have been advised to fully clear the village by 25 February 2017.

Asset Compensation for Zone 5 Cash compensation of assets and land in HSRA owned by households in the host village Hat Gniun and Somseun was completed for 92 out of 94 households. Two households retracted their original compensation agreement and refused to accept the compensation value for their land. The two cases are dealt with under the District grievance procedures.

Additional Compensation of Land Assets in excess of the land quota per total labour force availability in the household. In accordance with Addendum No. 792 to the Compensation Policy issued by PRLRC, NNP1PC has undertaken asset confirmation with affected households in Zone 3 and Zone 5 with respect to the land assets in excess of the land quota per total labour force available in the household. A total of 77 households are eligible for compensation (33 in Hat Gniun Village, 9 in Somseun Village and 35 in Hatsaykham cluster) and in the Fourth Quarter of 2016, payments were made to 9 households, which means that 65 out of 77 households have been compensated.

Asset Registration and Compensation in Zone 2LR

The final choice survey has been going on in Zone 2LR since 08 August 2016. Individual household consultations have been conducted with 431 households out of the 481 households in Zone 2LR.

Despite concerted efforts of NNP1PC and GOL including high level officials from central level, the 21 households from Namyouak who refuse to participate in the asset registration, still refuse to cooperate.

Grave compensation for Zone 2LR has been completed, except for the 15 households from Namyouak who refuse compensation, as part of their general refusal to work together with the project. Compensation payments were made to all the other eligible households and updated bank books were returned to each household.

Preparation of self-resettlement plans is a prerequisite to receiving compensation for land and assets. In 2LR, 63 out of 303 households who have expressed intention to self-resettle have completed their self-resettlement plans and the plans have been submitted to PRLRC. 42 out of the 63 submitted self-resettlement plans have been approved by the PRLRC. NNP1PC continues to work closely with self-resettler households to support the preparation of their self-resettlement plans. Also, the PRLRC established a special taskforce for the resettlement preparation and compensation of Zone 2LR PAPs. The special taskforce has members from relevant District departments, DCC, RMU and NNP1PC staff.

¹ Originally 19 households choose resettlement in HSRA and 19 choose self-resettlement, but later on one of the self-resettlement households decided to resettle at HSRA, and this has been approved by the RMU and NNP1PC

Asset Registration and Compensation in Zone 2UR

The final choice survey in Zone 2UR started on 22 September 2016 and is ongoing. Individual household consultations have been conducted with 220 households out of 222 total affected households.

Grave compensation for Zone 2UR has been completed. Compensation payments were made to all eligible households. Bank books were returned to each household with updated status.

Development of Houay Soup Resettlement Area The construction works for the development of Houay Soup Resettlement Area started at the beginning of March 2016 immediately after the relevant land had been compensated.

Significant progress has been made in the 4th Quarter of 2016. All of the infrastructure in the HSRA for the Hatsaykham resettlers has been completed. This includes the construction of 24² houses, construction of pre-primary school and teacher' accommodation, installation of temporary domestic water supply system, installation of 22 kV and 0,4 kV distribution line and construction of a solid waste disposal site. These facilities were required to be completed before relocation of the 24 households from Hatsaykham cluster. In October 2016, the Lenders Technical Adviser (LTA) inspected the housing and infrastructure development and confirmed that the construction work had been done in accordance with the approved Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP). The physical relocation of the 24 households from Hatsaykham took place on 12 November 2016.

Publication of updated Social Documents

Zone specific updates of the REDP have been prepared and made public on the Company and ADB websites. These include the Zone specific REDP for Zone 2UR (REDP-U2UR), the Zone specific REDP for Zone 2LR (REDP-U2LR) and the update of the Social Development Plan (SDP-2016).

2 STATUS OF DIRECTLY IMPACTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PEOPLE

The number of households and people directly impacted by the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project are indicated in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2. The Tables provide the status, as at 31 December 2016, of the number of households and people identified as affected by (i) loss of both residence and productive land, and (ii) loss of productive land only and (iii) households affected by grave inundation.

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PEOPLE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Impact	Zone	Province	District	Village	Affected Households and People	
					HHs	People
A. Direct impacts						
A.1 Relocation						
	Zone 2UR	Xaysomboun	Thathom	Pou	7	48

² One house is still under construction. This is for the household who changed from Self-Resettlement to Resettlement to the HSRA. The household is temporarily living in the teacher accommodation. The school will open in the second semester in 2017 and until such time the teacher accommodation is available. The house construction is scheduled to be completed in January 2017, prior to the opening of the 2nd semester of the school

Impact	Zone	Province	District	Village	Affected Households and People	
					HHs	People
Loss of residences, land, and access to production area (relocation)				Hatsamkhone	1	6
	Zone 2LR	Xaysomboun	Hom	Houaypamom	44	311
				Sopphuane	77	495
				Sopyouak	173	1,101
				Namyouak	187	1,290
Zone 3	Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	Hatsaykham	39	289	
Total relocation					528	3,540
A.2 Other direct impacts						
Loss of land	Zone 2UR	Xaysomboun	Thathom	Pou	80	534
				Piengta	39	205
				Hatsamkhone	75	481
Only impact of loss of road access to agricultural production area	Zone 2UR	Xaysomboun	Thathom	Pou	38	264
				Piengta	6	31
				Hatsamkhone	47	320
	Households currently residing in other communities but with lands impacted	2 villages	5	43		
Loss of land at Houay Soup resettlement site	Zone 5 Host Community	Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	Hat Gniun	54	305
				Thahuea	0	
				Somseun	24	138
				Thasikhai	0	
Additional impacts on communities from LAR Access Roads not counted above based on 2014 data	Access Roads	Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	Sisavath	30	184
				Nonsomboun	63	328
				Hat Gniun	46	230
				Hatsaykham	32	291
				Thahuea	27	162
Loss of land	230 kV Transmission Line	Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	26 villages	406	2,426
			Pakxan			
			Thaphabat			
		Vientiane	Pak Ngum			
		Households currently residing in other communities but with lands impacted	49 villages			
Loss of land by people who own land in the impacted area but are living outside the village where land is impacted	Zone 2UR			11 villages	28	NA
	Zone 2LR			5 villages	6	NA
	Zone 5			Thasikhai	1	4
Total other direct impacts					1,075	6,333
Total Direct (A.1+A.2)					1,603	9,873

TABLE 2-2 SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY GRAVE INUNDATION

A.3 Graves					Affected Households	Affected graves
Graves impacted by inundation	Zone 2UR	Xaysomboun	Thathom	Pou	35	190
				Hatsamkone	4	5
	Zone 2LR	Xaysomboun	Hom	Houaypamom	19	32
				Sopphuane	25	39
				Sopyouak	63	177
				Namyouak	64	114
	Zone 3	Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	Hatsaykham	2	2
Households currently residing in other communities but with graves impacted in the PIZ				57	280	
Total					269	839

3 STATUS SUMMARY OF ASSET REGISTRATION, CHOICE SURVEY AND COMPENSATION

3.1 Summary of Asset Registration and Compensation

During the fourth quarter of 2016, asset registration was completed in all zones except for:

- i. 21 households in Namyouak (Zone 2LR) who refuse to have their assets registered.
- ii. Two properties in Zone 2UR, one asset held as collateral by the village microfinance fund to an outstanding loan, while the asset owner has left the village and the other asset provided by Phou village to the National Front for Reconstruction at village level for use by its members. For both assets, consultation with the village authorities, DCC and RMU will be undertaken in Q1-2017 to clarify ownership of the property.

Asset compensation has been completed in Zone 3 and Zone 5 (except for two households who refused compensation) and it is ongoing in Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR. The status as of 31 December 2016 is summarized in Table 3-1. The status presented in Section 3 and Sections 4.1-4.3 excludes the additional compensation required due to the amendment to the Compensation Policy in Addendum No 792 issued by PRLRC. The amendment disregards upper limits to land holdings based on quota per labour force in the household. The additional compensation is dealt with in Section 4.4.

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

TABLE 3-1 STATUS OF ASSETS REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION

ACTIVITIES	Zone 2UR	Zone 2LR	Zone 3	Zone 5 and Downstream	230 kV Transmission Line
Total Households	222	481	39	94	462
Field Asset Registration	222	437	39	94	462
Asset Registration Confirmed	220	437	39	92	452

ACTIVITIES	Zone 2UR	Zone 2LR	Zone 3	Zone 5 and Downstream	230 kV Transmission Line
Final Choice Survey Confirmed	220	431	38 ³	92	0
Compensation Completed	79	20	39	92	450

The status as of 31 December 2016 of the registration and compensation of graves is summarized in Table 3-2.

TABLE 3-2 STATUS OF GRAVE REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION

Description	Zone 2UR	Zone 2LR	Zone 3	Total
Number of Registered Households	78	196	2	276
Number of Registered Graves	454	416	2	872
Confirmation of households with Grave Register with eligibility for compensation.	71	192	2	265
Grave Compensation/Response Complete	71	177	2	250
Refusal to accept compensation (Namyouak Village)		15		15

3.2 Summary of Choice Surveys

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

In the second quarter 2016, NNP1PC started and completed indicative choice surveys in Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR except for 44 households in Namyouak who refused to join asset registration. In the third quarter of 2016, NNP1PC commenced the final choice survey in Zone 2LR and Zone 2UR and NNP1PC has continued to implement the final choice surveys in the fourth quarter of 2016. As of 31 December 2016, 431 households in Zone 2LR and 220 households in Zone 2UR had participated in the final choice survey.

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

³One household in Hatsaykham is not eligible to be Resettle despite he was former of Hatsaykham resident but he moved out from the village and moved in again after the cut of date.

TABLE 3-3 STATUS OF THE FINAL CHOICE SURVEYS: RESETTLEMENT AT HOUAY SOUP OR SELF-RESETTLEMENT

Description	Zone 2LR Households (Final Choice)	Zone 3 Households (Final Choice)
Houay Soup Resettlers	61	20
Self-Resettlers	303	18
Undecided	67	0
Not yet surveyed	50	0
Total	481	38

Table 3-4 presents the status of the final choice surveys with respect to the choice between land for land and cash for land. This choice is only relevant for Zone 2UR, Zone 5 and Downstream.

TABLE 3-4 STATUS OF CHOICE SURVEYS: LAND FOR LAND OR CASH FOR LAND

Description	Zone 2UR Households (Final Choice)	Zone 5 and Downstream Households (Final Choice)
Land for land	1	0
Cash for land	218	94
Undecided	1	0
Not surveyed	2	0
Total	222	94

4 PROGRESS OF ASSETS REGISTRATION, COMPENSATION AND CHOICE SURVEYS FOR EACH ZONE

4.1 Target Zones for Asset Registration and Compensation

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

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

4.2 Zone 3 Asset Registration and Compensation

A total of 38 households in Zone 3 (Hatsaykham) require resettlement.

The final choice survey was completed in March 2016 with 20 households opting for resettlement at Houay Soup and the remaining 18 households opting for cash compensation and self-resettlement. The self-resettlement plans of all self-resettlement households have been approved by the RMU.

TABLE 4-1 CURRENT STATUS OF CHOICE SURVEY ZONE 3 (HATSAYKHAM)

Status of Choice Survey in ZONE 3	
Houay Soup Resettlers	20
Self-Resettlers	18
Undecided	0
Approved self-resettlement households by the RMU	18
Unapproved self-resettlement household by the RMU	0

As indicated in Table 4-2, all 38 households of Hatsaykham have been fully compensated.

TABLE 4-2 SUMMARY TABLE OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION ZONE 3 (HATSAYKHAM)

Activities	Cumulative Total Households	Completion Date Zone 3	Remarks
Total Households	38		
Field Inventory of Land Assets	38	16 November 2015	Completed
Field Inventory of Structures	38	30 December 2015	Completed
Asset Registration Confirmed	38	16 January 2016	Completed
Choice Survey (Preliminary)	38	21 January 2016	Completed
Final Choice Survey	38	03 March 2016	Completed
Compensation Agreement Signed	38	31 March 2016	Completed
Compensation Completed	38	31 March 2016	Completed
Hand-over of Bank Book Completed	38	31 March 2016	Completed
Outstanding Compensation (Land, Structures etc.)	0	15 May 2016	Completed

Grave compensation is completed. 2 graves registered by 2 households in Zone 3 of Hatsaykham village were compensated in April 2016.

TABLE 4-3 PROGRESS OF GRAVE REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION ZONE 3

ACTIVITIES	Cumulative	Target Date for Completion ZONE 3
Total Households with Graves	2	
Field Inventory of Graves	2	Completed on 11 November 2015
Confirmation of Grave Register	2	Completed on 26 February 2016
Bank account opening	2	Completed in December 2015
Grave compensation agreement	2	06 April 2016
Cash transfer	2	30 April 2016

4.3 Zone 5 Asset Registration and Compensation

A total of 94 households from Hat Gniun, the host village and Somseun in Zone 5 are affected by land acquisition for the Houay Soup Resettlement Area.

The asset registration for land and structures was completed in December 2015 for all 94 households.

The final choice survey (cash for land or land for land) was completed in November 2015 and all 94 households opted for cash compensation. The status of the compensation payment is presented in Table 4-4.

Two (2) households have not accepted the compensation that they previously agreed upon. The land concerned is located on the southern margin of the Houay Soup Resettlement Area and is not critical for the development of Houay Soup for the resettlers from Hatsaykham.

NNP1PC has investigated the cases together with the land owners, and initial findings indicate that the two households have proof of ownership with respect to two parcels of land previously not registered. With respect to other claims, the investigations found no evidence justifying compensation. These findings still need to be confirmed by the RMU of Bolikhamxay and other relevant authorities.

No compensation for graves is required for Zone 5.

TABLE 4-4 SUMMARY TABLE OF ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION ZONE 5 (HOST VILLAGES)

Zone 5 Activities	Cumulative Households (Total households: 94)	Target Completion Date
Asset Registration Confirmed	94	Completed in February 2015
Choice Survey Confirmed	94	Completed in November 2015
Compensation Completed	92	Completed by 15 February 2016
Pending Compensation	2	Expected by 31 January 2017

4.4 Additional Compensation of Land Assets in excess of the land quota per total labour force available in the household

In accordance with Addendum No 792 to the Compensation Policy issued by PRLRC, NNP1PC has started asset confirmation with affected households in Zone 3 and Zone 5 for the land assets in excess of the land quota per total labour force available in the household. A total of 77 households are eligible for compensation (33 in Hat Gniun Village, 9 in Somseun Village and 35 in Hatsaykham cluster) and in the Fourth Quarter of 2016, payments were made to 9 households, which means that 65 out of 77 households have been compensated.

TABLE 4-5 SUMMARY TABLE OF ASSET COMPENSATION OF THE LAND ASSETS OVER LABOUR QUOTA IN ZONES 3 AND 5

Activities	This Quarter	Cumulative Total Households	Target Completion Date Zone 5
Total Eligible Households		77	-
Asset Registration Confirmed		77	Completed February 2015
Compensation Agreement Signed	9	65	15 September 2016
Compensation payment	9	65	30 September 2016
Handing over bank book and Compensation Completed	9	65	30 September 2016
Outstanding Compensation Grievances		12	January 2017

4.5 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation

The progress and status of asset registration and choice surveys is presented in Table 4-6 .

A total of 481 households in Zone 2LR require compensation prior to resettlement and by the end of December 2016 the asset registration has been completed for 460 households (96% of the households).

The remaining 21 households are still refusing to have their assets registered and the asset registration and compensation is therefore behind schedule. The 21 households in Namyouak are not satisfied with the compensation policy and some of the unit rates declared by the PRLRC. Despite concerted efforts from NNP1PC with support from the RMU of Xaysomboun and Hom Districts including several village consultation meetings with the aim to reach a joint agreement with the dissatisfied households, these households have continued to refuse to cooperate.

The final choice survey is currently ongoing. Individual consultations with 431 households is completed.

Compensation for land, crops, and structures started in the 4th quarter of 2016 and is scheduled to be completed in Q1 2017. If by this time the 21 households still refuse to cooperate, then GOL will degazette the land and compensation payments will be made to an escrow account, as outlined in the REDP U2LR,⁴ Figure 17.

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

TABLE 4-6 ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION ZONE 2LR

Zone 2LR Activities	Q4 2016	Cumulative (Total 481 households)	Target Completion Date
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	460	30 November 2016
Field Inventory of Structures	0	460	30 November 2016
Asset Register Confirmation	0	437	30 November 2016
Indicative Choice Survey	0	437	31 August 2016
Final Choice Survey	304	431	30 January 2017

Compensation for land, crops and structures has been paid to a total of 20 households in Zone 2LR. Table 4-7 sets out the proposed timeline for evaluating self-resettlement plans, making compensation agreements with each household, and finalizing compensation.

TABLE 4-7 PLAN FOR COMPENSATION IN ZONE 2LR

Zone 2LR Current Status of Choice Survey	Q4 Households	Cumulative (total Households 481)	Target Start Date	Target Completion Date
Final choice survey	304	431	15 August 2016	28 February 2017
Self-Resettlement Plan Accepted	42	42	01 August 2016	28 February 2017
Compensation Agreement	40	45	01 August 2016	28 February 2017
Households with Valid Bank Accounts (some having been opened ahead as they were needed to be used for grave compensation)	0	445 ⁵	19 April 2016	01 August 2016
Payment completed (and bank book handed over)	20	20	20 October 2016	31 March 2017

Table 4-8 indicates the progress and status of grave compensation for Zone 2LR. A total of 416 graves owned by 196 households have been registered. Out of the total registered households and graves, 192 households with 398 graves are eligible for compensation of which 15 households from the group of 21 households do not accept grave compensation. 4 Households are not eligible for compensation, because their grave site(s) are above full supply level and as such not affected by the inundation. As of 31 December 2016, compensation payment is completed for 177 households.

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

TABLE 4-8 PROGRESS OF GRAVE REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION/ACTION 2LR

Zone 2LR	Q4 2016	Cumulative	
Activities	Total 416 graves registered by 196 households of which 192 households (398 graves) are eligible		Target Date for Completion
Field Inventory of Graves	0	196	Completed in January 2016
Eligible for compensation	0	192	Completed in March 2016
Grave Compensation Agreement	0	177	Completed by 15 May 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	0	177	Completed by 31 May 2016
Cash Transfer	0	177	Completed by 31 August 2016
Compensation payment completed and bank book returned to PAPs	0	177	Completed by 31 August 2016
Refusing compensation (Namyouak Village)	0	15	28 February 2017

4.6 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation

A detailed assessment of the updated pegging of the 320 m a.s.l. and 321 m a.s.l. contour lines with 10 m intervals and updating of the land category, has confirmed that two houses previously considered not to be located within the inundated zone, but eligible for voluntary protective measures will require relocation. NNP1PC has surveyed and completed asset registration for these two households. Thus, a total of 8 households will require relocation in Zone 2UR, and all 8 households will relocate within their village.

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

As of 31 December 2016, confirmation on the registered asset and final choice survey of each household is ongoing, with 220 households already participating. For the final choice survey, PAP 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.

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

The results of the final choice survey for the 220 Project Affected Households is that 218 households request cash compensation, one household request land for land and one household has not yet decided.

The target dates for the completion of each step are set out in Table 4-9 .

TABLE 4-9 ASSET REGISTRATION AND CHOICE SURVEY IN ZONE 2UR

	Q4 2016 Households	Cumulative Households	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Households	(Total households: 222)		
Number of household affected based on detail analysis of information obtained from the updated pegging	12	222	Completed on 30 June 2016
Field Inventory of Land Assets	5	222	Completed on 30 December 2015
Field Inventory Structures	5	222	Completed on 30 December 2015
Asset Register Confirmation	4	220	Completed on 31 May 2016
Final choice survey	146	220	31 December 2016
Signing Compensation agreement	220	220	31 December 2016
Cash Compensation Agreement	219	219	31 December 2016
Compensation Payment (handover of bankbook)	79	79	31 January 2017

TABLE 4-10 PROGRESS OF GRAVE REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION/ACTION ZONE 2UR

Activities	Q4 2016 (Households)	Cumulative (HHs)	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Households with Graves	454 (78 Households with 71 eligible HHs)		
Field Inventory of Graves	0	78	Completed January 2016
Confirmation of Grave Register	0	71	Completed 30 April 2016
Compensation agreement	0	71	Completed 15 May 2016
Households with valid bank accounts	0	71	Completed 31 May 2016
Cash transfer	0	71	Completed 31 May 2016

4.7 230 kV Transmission Line

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

The progress and status of asset registration and compensation payment is shown in Table 4-11.

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

As of 31 December 2016, the compensation has been completed with 450 households. There remain 12 households who disagree with the compensation policy. Most of these 12 households are located in

Pakngeum District, Vientiane Capital and the district has established a special task force to deal with the issues. In addition, there is one landowner who lives in Pakxe, Champassak and it has not yet been possible to set an appointment with this household.

The target date for completion of the compensation for land acquisition and structures is 31 January 2017.

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 4-11 ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION HOUSEHOLDS AND COMPANIES AFFECTED

	Q4 2016 (Households)	Progress To-date (Households)	Target Date for Completion
Total Landholders for Land Compensation	462		
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	462	Completed
Field inventory of Structures	0	462	Completed
Asset Register Confirmation	0	452	30 October 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	0	452	30 October 2016
Compensation Agreement	7	450	31 January 2017
Payment Completed (and Bank Book Hand-over)	7	450	31 January 2017
Outstanding compensation		12	31 January 2017

4.8 Issues, Constraints and Solutions – Asset Registration and Compensation

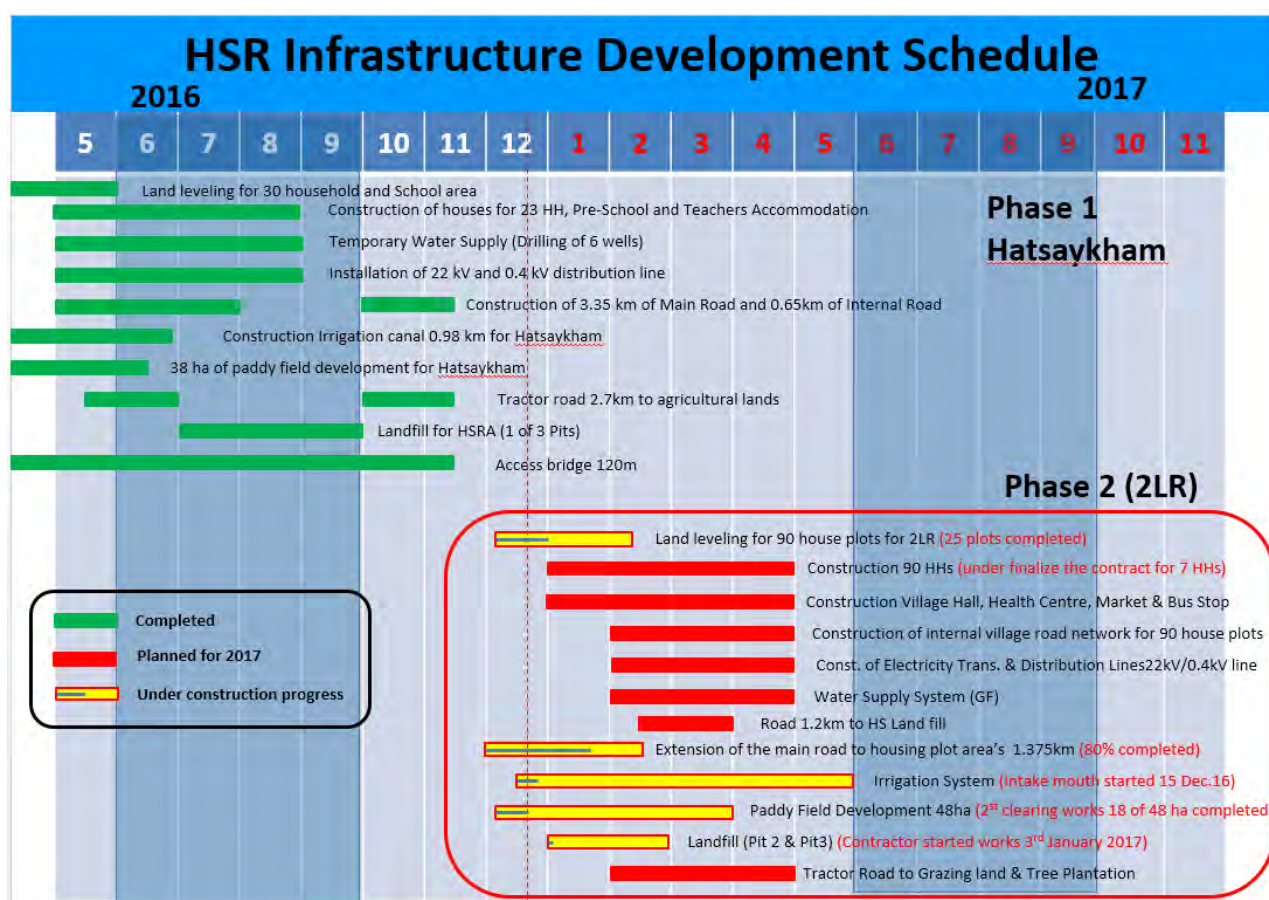
Issues and Constraints	Solutions
<p>21 households (23 less than at the beginning) in Namyouak, Zone 2LR, are not willing to have their assets registered for the following reasons:</p> <p>(1) They are unsatisfied with compensation unit rates;</p> <p>(2) They require compensation to be paid in cash instead of bank transfer, and</p> <p>(3) Request the GOL to issue a certificate as displace person or households of NNP1 project on which they can use to ask for authorization from any village and authority that they want to resettle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public announcements of both PRLRC notice 695 and instruction 694 were organized in all 4 villages in Zone 2LR and Zone 2UR from 24 June to 29 June 2016. The instruction has specified measures on asset registration process “Figure 13 Asset Registration Flow Chart” set up in the main REDP. This includes setting up a deadline to participate in the asset registration, take photographs of existing residential assets, and estimate land holdings based on satellite images. - The 21 households continue to refuse to participate in the asset registration process. NNP1PC has estimated their assets based on satellite imagery. Staff were prevented from taking pictures of assets in the field by the asset owners. - Field visited to Zone 2LR villages by H.E Dr. Chaleune Yiapaoheu, Minister to the Prime Minister’s Office during 25-26 November 2016. H.E Dr. Chaleune is a high-level Hmong assigned by the Prime Minister to follow-up with the Zone 2LR PAPs. He also met and discussed with the 21 households from Namyouak who continue to refuse to join the asset registration process

5 RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The development of infrastructure for the PAP mainly concerns the development of Houay Soup Resettlement Area where construction works has commenced, following compensation payments for land, starting with the public infrastructure and residences for the 20 households of Hatsaykham (Zone 3). Work has also started on improving public infrastructure in Zone 2UR, Zone 4 (Downstream) and Zone 5 (host villages).

The progress of HSRA development is indicated in Figure 5-1.

FIGURE 5-1 HOUAY SOUP RESETTLEMENT AREA – TIME SCHEDULE AND PROGRESS



Note: The green line indicates the progress to date and the white bars and arrows indicate the critical path for first Hatsaykham resettlement. The red and white bars present time schedules for the preparation of infrastructure activities for 2LR.

FIGURE 5-2 HOUAY ARIAL VIEW OF THE HSRA (DECEMBER 2016)



On the top right is the residential area for the Resettlers of Hatsaykham and on the left the land development for the residential area for 2LR Resettlers is ongoing.

5.1 Houay Soup Resettlement Area Infrastructure Phase 1: Hatsaykham

In Quarter 4 2016, NNP1PC accelerated the construction of 12 infrastructure projects to facilitate the resettlement of 23 households from Hatsaykham. The construction was completed in time for the relocation to take place on 12 November 2016 as planned. Thus, during this Quarter, NNP1PC has completed the construction of 23 houses, pre-primary school and teacher’ accommodation, installation of temporally domestic water supply system, installation of 22 kV and 0.4 kV distribution line, and construction of solid waste disposal site in HSRA. These facilities were required to be completed before relocation of the 24 households from Hatsaykham cluster. In October 2016, LTA inspected the housing and infrastructure development and confirmed that the construction work had been done in accordance with the approved REDP. The official opening of the bridge and resettlement community was celebrated on 25 November 2016.

TABLE 5-1 PROGRESS AND TIMETABLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUAY SOUP RESETTLEMENT AREA

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
	Infrastructure activities in HSRA			
1	UXO clearance for cash crop garden, tree plantation, grazing land and new paddy field	Mid-May 2016	Completed	100%

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
2	Enhancement Works on Road Condition at Houay Soup & Jetty	Mid-May 2016	Completed	100%
3	Land Levelling for Hatsaykham re-settlers in Houay Soup	End of May 2016	Completed	100%
4	Paddy field development of 38 ha for re-settlers in Houay Soup of which 11 ha are for Hatsaykham	End of June 2016	Completed	100%
5	Cash crop area (total area of 13 ha) for 23 households from Hatsaykham	31 May 2016	Completed	100%
6	Tree plantation area (total area of 13ha) for 23 households from Hatsaykham	31 May 2016	Completed	100%
7	Land development for grazing land, total 40 ha	31 May 2016	Completed	100%
8	Construction of 6 drilled wells for Hatsaykham	End of May 2016	Completed	100%
9	0.97 km Irrigation canal for Ban Hatsaykham	31 July 2016	Completed	100%
10	Installation of temporary domestic water system for Hatsaykham (The permanent system for entire HSRA will be constructed in 2017).		Completed	100%
11	22 kV and 0.4 kV Distribution Lines for Hatsaykham Re-settlers in Houay Soup	Mid-September 2016	Completed	100%
12	Access Bridge	Mid-October 2016	- Completed	100%
13	Barge Operation	20 September 2016	- Completed operation and demobilized	100%
14	Main Access Road Construction of 3.35 km for Houay Soup Resettlement Area	30 October 2016	- Completed	100%
14	Lot 1 - House construction for 17 houses for 17 households of which 11 are small size and 6 are medium size	End of September 2016	- 23 households completed the construction. - An additional house is under construction.	100% 70%

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
15	Lot 2 - Pre-school (1 unit) and accommodation for the pre-school (1 unit) plus 6 houses including 4 large and 2 small.	End of September 2016	Completed	100%
16	Solid Waste Disposal Site Phase I for Houay Soup Resettlement Area	September 2016	Completed	100%
17	2.7 km of tractor road to agriculture land for Hatsaykham re-settlers	30 October 2016	- Completed	100%
18	Internal road of 0.65 km length for Hatsaykham re-settlers.	30 October 2016	- Completed	100%

FIGURE 5-3 PHOTOS OF BRIDGE OPENING CEREMONY ON 25 NOVEMBER 2016



FIGURE 5-4 FINAL INSPECTION OF MAIN ROAD 16 NOVEMBER 2016



FIGURE 5-5 FINAL INSPECTION OF INTERNAL ROAD 16 NOVEMBER 2016



FIGURE 5-6 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE NUMBER 24 IN THE HSRA FOR HATSAYKHAM AS OF 28 NOVEMBER 2016



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

The Phase 2 construction of infrastructure in HSRA includes development of housing and agricultural lands for re-settlers from Zone 2LR and 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).

The final choice survey is currently ongoing, and the construction works will therefore be done in steps corresponding to the progress of the final choice survey. The first step is designed for development of up to 90 households, step two is for an additional 55 households and step 3 is for another 55 households. As soon as data from the final choice survey arrives, corresponding contracts for housing and infrastructure development will be issued.

The progress and status of the Phase 2 infrastructure activities in HSRA, are summarized in Table 5-2 below.

TABLE 5-2 CONSTRUCTION OF HOUAY SOUP RESETTLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE 2: ZONE 2LR

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
1	Land Levelling for 90 household plots	15 February 2016	Work commenced on 10 December 2016. Land levelling for 20 houses is completed	22%
2	Land Levelling for 55 household plots (Cumulative 145/200)	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 90 households	0%
3	Land Levelling for 55 household plots (Cumulative 200/200)	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 145 households	0%
4	Construction of 7 Houses for Zone 2LR Re-settlers (Small: 5, Medium: 1, Large: 1)	15 April 2016	Contract is being finalized with the successful bidder	0%

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
5	Construction of 83 Houses for Zone 2LR Re-settlers	30 April 2017	Awaiting the outcome of the Final Choice Survey in Zone 2LR	0%
6	Construction of 55 Houses for Zone 2LR Re-settlers	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 90 households	0%
7	Construction of 55 Houses for Zone 2LR Re-settlers	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 145 households	0%
8	Construction of Water Supply - Main pipeline. Construction will be implemented after the Internal road has been constructed	15 May 2017	Awaiting the outcome of the Final Choice Survey in Zone 2LR	0%
9	Construction of the Water Supply Intake and Storage tank	15 May 2017	Awaiting the outcome of the Final Choice Survey in Zone 2LR	0%
10	Construction of Water Supply –household connection pipelines	15 May 2017	Awaiting the outcome of the Final Choice Survey in Zone 2LR	0%
11	Construction of Water Supply –household connection pipelines	15 May 2017	Awaiting the outcome of the Final Choice Survey in Zone 2LR	0%
12	Construction of health centre	10 April 2017	The contract has been signed and the SS-ESMMP is currently under review by the EMO. Construction will start after (i) approval of the SS-ESMMP, and (ii) completion of the land levelling of the required area	0%
13	Construction of village hall and office	10 April 2017	The contract has been signed and the SS-ESMMP is currently under review by the EMO. Construction will start after (i) approval of the SS-ESMMP, and (ii) completion of the land levelling of the required area	0%

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
14	Construction of primary and secondary schools	30 April 2017	DAS ⁶ is under preparing by Infra team.	0%
15	Construction of market and bus stop	30 April 2017	DAS is under preparing by Infra team.	0%
16	Construction of Electricity Transmission & Distribution Lines	30 April 2017	Awaiting the outcome of the Final Choice Survey in Zone 2LR	0%
17	UXO Survey and Clearance - Grazing land - 50 ha (1st of 2 phases)	15 February 2016	Contract is signed, SS-ESMMP under review by EMO.	0%
18	UXO Survey and Clearance - Crop & Tree plantation - 100 ha (1st of 2 phases)	15 February 2016	Contract is signed, SS-ESMMP under review by EMO.	0%
19	UXO Survey and Clearance - Water supply intake and storage area.	15 February 2016	Contract is signed, SS-ESMMP under review by EMO.	0%
20	UXO Survey and Clearance - Irrigation dam, irrigation reservoir and distribution canals	15 February 2016	Contract is signed, SS-ESMMP under review by EMO.	0%
21	UXO Survey and Clearance - 110 house plots	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 90 households	0%
22	UXO Survey and Clearance for Grazing Land 75 ha (2 nd of 2 Phases)	15 February 2016	Contract is signed, SS-ESMMP under review by EMO.	0%
23	UXO Survey and Clearance - Crop & Tree plantation - 126 ha (2nd of 2 phases)	15 February 2016	Contract is signed, SS-ESMMP under review by EMO.	0%

⁶ The DAS (Document Approval Sheet) is an important step in the internal approval process of the company. It is submitted to seek approval of all levels of management on the specific activity and an approved DAS will instruct Procurement to start the public tender process.

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
23	UXO Survey and Clearance - 24 ha of paddy rice fields in the central area	15 February 2016	Contract is signed, SS-ESMMP under review by EMO.	0%
25	UXO Survey and Clearance - additional 23 ha of paddy rice fields in the central area	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 90 households	0%
26	Construction of paddy rice fields - 48 ha in the northern area	31 March 2017	Construction started on 07 December 2016. Land clearing of 18 ha out of the 48 ha is completed. Several villagers blocked the Contractor from working.	5%
27	Construction of paddy rice fields - 24 ha in the central area	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 90 households	0%
28	Construction of paddy rice fields - additional 23 ha in the central area	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 90 households	0%
29	Construction of the irrigation system - intake	30 June 2017	The contractor started the excavation works on 16 December 2016. A hard-rock layer was exposed in one section, delaying progress. To date 20% of the volume of soil is excavated.	15%
30	Construction of the irrigation system - dam	30 June 2017	Contract is being finalized with the successful bidder	0%
31	Construction of the irrigation system – main distribution canal	30 June 2017	The DAS is submitted for approval by NNP1PC management.	0%
32	Biomass clearance of 28ha inside the irrigation reservoir	10 April 2017	The design is finalized, tender documents have been prepared and the DAS is being prepared for submission to Management	0%
33	Construction of the access road to the landfill (total 1.2 km)	28 February 2016	Tender process has started and is ongoing. The technical assessment of the bids is completed and financial price proposals are under review.	0%

No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
34	Extension of the main road to housing plot area's (total 1.5km)	28 February 2017	Construction is on-going. The sub-base course pavement of 1km length is completed. The construction of the box culvert on the Houay Soup Ngai is completed.	80%
35	Construction of tractor road to the grazing land (total 3km)	31 March 2017	The final design is under review and tender documents being prepared	0%
36	Construction of internal village road network for 90 house plots.	10 April 2017	Under design and awaiting completion of the Land levelling prior to implementation.	0%
37	Construction of internal village road network for 55 house plots.	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 90 households	0%
38	Construction of internal village road network for 55 house plots.	TBD*	Currently on hold until the number of Resettlers from 2LR to the HSRA exceeds 145 households	0%
39	Phase 2 of the construction of the Landfill.	28 February 2017	The contractor has mobilized and construction will start on 03 January 2017.	3%
40	Phase 3 of the construction of the Landfill.	31 March 2017	The contractor has mobilized and construction will start on 03 January 2017.	3%
41	Upgrade of the Resource Centre and Pilot Farm	31 March 2017	The design is finalized, tender documents have been prepared and the DAS is being prepared for submission to Management	0%

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

FIGURE 5-7 CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS OF LAND LEVELLING FOR 90 HOUSEHOLD PLOTS IN THE HSRA FOR 2LR AS OF 29 DECEMBER 2016



FIGURE 5-8 MAIN ROAD CONSTRUCTION 1.375 KM AS OF 29 DECEMBER 2016



FIGURE 5-9 PADDY FIELD DEVELOPMENT 48 HA FOR ZONE 2LR AS OF 29 DECEMBER 2016



FIGURE 5-10 INTAKE MOUTH CANAL CONSTRUCTION AS OF 29 DECEMBER 2016



5.3 Zone 2UR Infrastructure Development

The planned infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises:

- Construction of a new suspension bridge across the Nam Ngiep to facilitate access to existing and new agricultural land
- Improvement of water supply systems
- Improvement of community infrastructure such as school buildings, a health centre, and other community buildings.
- Provide technical support for identification and development of new agricultural land as per request of PAP and District Governor.

To date, four infrastructure activities have been completed including:

- Pegging pole/column installation
- Permanent Improvement of Water Supply System
- Improvement of internal roads
- Renovation of the health centre at Ban Piengta

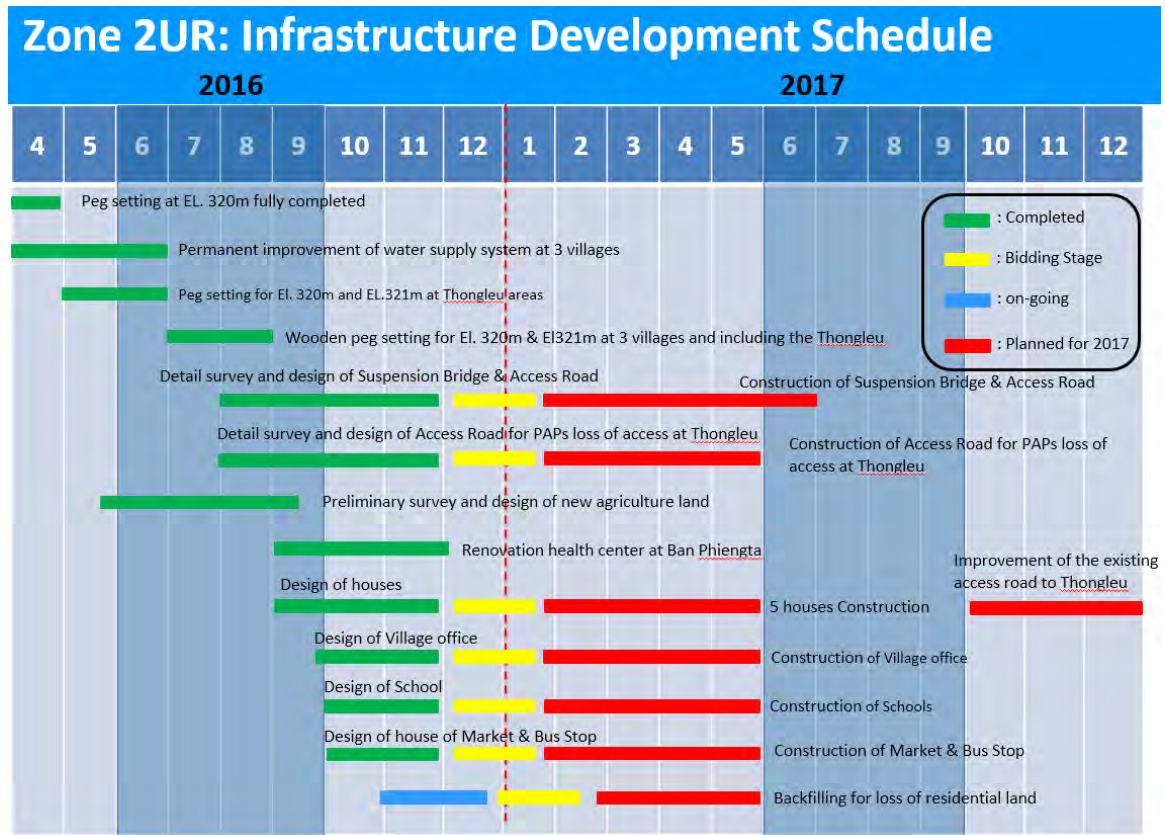
The other activities are under implementation.

All work progress is summarized in the Table 5-3 and in the Gantt chart in Figure 5-11.

TABLE 5-3 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ZONE 2UR

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	% of Entire Work Volume
1	Peg Setting and Installation of Concrete Pole 150 m apart	31 May 2016	Completed	100%
2	Improvement of Internal Road 2UR	31 July 2016	Completed	100%
3	Permanent Improvement of Water Supply System	31 July 2016	Completed	100%
4	Feasibility Study for New Agricultural Land to Support Land Allocation of the District	31 July 2016	Completed	100%
5	Peg Setting (Stage 2) Comprising the Additional Peg Setting at 10m Intervals for El. 321 m in Ban Pou, Ban Hatsamkhone and Ban Ohiengta and El. 320 m and El. 321 m in the Thongleu areas	September 2016	Completed	100%
6	Peg Setting (Stage 3): Comprising Additional Wood Pegging at 10 m Intervals and Survey Contour Line at El. 320 m, El. 321 m at Ban Pou, ban Hatsamkhone and Ban Phiengta and El. 320 m, El. 321 m at the Thongleu areas	September 2016	Completed	100%
7	Survey and Design of Access Road and Suspension Bridge which is Located in Hatsamkhone Zone 2UR	Mid-September 2016	Completed	100%
8	Renovation of Health Centre at Ban Piengta, Zone 2UR	November 2016	Completed	100%

FIGURE 5-11 SCHEDULE AND PROGRESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ZONE 2UR



The green line indicates progress to-date.

FIGURE 5-12 FINAL INSPECTION OF THE HEALTH CENTRE RENOVATION 28 NOVEMBER 2016



5.4 Other Infrastructure Works - Zones 4 and Zone 5

The progress of development of planned infrastructure in Zones 4 and Zone 5 is presented in Table 5-3.

TABLE 5-4 ZONE 5 (HOST VILLAGES) AND ZONE 4 (DOWNSTREAM)

Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Completion of Entire Work Volume
Renovation of two primary school buildings and construction of two bus stops in Hat Gniun and Thahuea	30 June 2016	Completed	100%
Construction of two water supply systems in Hat Gniun and Thahuea Villages	31 May 2016	Completed	100%
Survey and design of water supply systems for 3 downstream villages in Zone 4	October 2016	Completed	100%

5.5 Issues, Constraints and Solutions – Resettlement Infrastructure

Issues and Constraints	Solutions
Zone 2UR: To find replacement agriculture land in case PAP select land for land compensation (equivalent productive potential at a location and distance acceptable to the PAP). Limited available and suitable potential paddy field; available land would require huge investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAP purchase agriculture lands by compensation money - If PAPs choice land for land, NNP1PC will acquire replacement land on the commercial market, applying willing buyer-willing seller principle.

6 GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY RELATION

6.1 Government Relation and RMU Support

In this quarter, the PRLRC issued Addendum No 1271 dated 09 December 2016 to the compensation unit rate number 1003 (See Appendix 1).

In terms of government and community relations the key activities during the Fourth Quarter of 2016 involved:

- assistance to the preparation for the official opening of the bridge across Nam Ngiep to Houay Soup and the ceremony for handover of the 24 houses in the HSRA to Hatsaykham Resettlers on 25 November 2016.
- assistance to the preparation of Land use Certificates for Hatsaykham Resettlers. These were handed over during the ceremony on 25 November 2016.
- Facilitated field visit to Zone 2LR villages by H.E Dr. Chaleune Yiapaoheu, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office during 25-26 November 2016. H.E Dr. Chaleune is a high-level Hmong assigned by the Prime Minister to follow-up with the Zone 2LR PAPs. He also met and discussed with the 21 households from Namyouak who continue to refuse to join the asset registration process
- assistance to the IAP, ADB, and LTA monitoring mission to the project in December 2016;

- Supported PRLRC meeting together with both RMU's and DCC on self-resettlement, organized on 26 December 2016.

6.2 Community Relations

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

Key activities:

- **Zone 3** – Supported celebration of Hmong New Year in December 2016.
- **Zone 2LR** – Supported celebration of Hmong New Year in December 2016 and facilitated the field visit by H.E Dr. Chaleune Yiapaoheu, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office to the 21 households in Namyouak, who refuse to join asset registration.

No formal meetings with the communities were organized by the Community relations team

7 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The status of grievance cases is summarized in Table 7-1. During Quarter 4, 2016, 640 grievance cases were received. NNP1PC together with the RMU and district grievance committees started investigating grievance cases pending up to date. Grievance cases related to the land quota per labour issue, and with the addendum to the compensation policy (Addendum to the Compensation Policy No. 792, PRLRC dated 20 July 2016), these grievances can now be resolved.

On 21 October 2016, a grievance hearing meeting was organized for grievance cases from Hat Gniun village. The outcome of the hearing is that 49% of grievance cases are ruled to be invalid and 51% are valid and therefore eligible to compensate in accordance to the Addendum of Compensation Policy No. 792. Other valid cases included errors in the compensation and additional compensation shall be made accordingly.

TABLE 7-1 NUMBER OF GRIEVANCE CASES RECEIVED AND CLOSED

	Received	Closed
Annual Total 2014	39	13
Q1 2015	3	0
Q2 2015	1	6
Q3 2015	6	10
Q4 2015	7	6
Annual Total 2015	17	22
Q1 2016	267	0
Q2 2016	24	5
Q3 2016	66	9
Q4 2016	640	134
Annual Total 2016	997	148
Grand Total	1053	183

TABLE 7-2 GRIEVANCE CASES BY MAIN CATEGORY RECEIVED AND CLOSED THIS QUARTER (Q4 2016)

Main Categories of Grievance cases		Received in Q4 2016	Closed in Q4 2016
1	Asset not registered in whole or in part	7	1
2	Error in the registration of asset	83	6
3	An inaccuracy was made in the calculation the compensation	536	69
4	An inaccuracy was made in the amount transferred	0	
5	Actual impact exceeds the predicted (compensated) impact	10	12
6	There is an issue on the resettlement infrastructure provided	0	
7	Others	4	46
Total		640	134

Of the 640 grievance cases received in Q4 2016, 311 cases originated from Nam Youak village.

In order to minimize potential errors in the compensation calculation, an additional check was performed on Form G, the compensation agreement, before the consultation with the PAP.

8 RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION

The main activities on resettlement preparation involved activities to: (i) ready the PAPs in Hatsaykham for relocation, and (ii) provide information to the PAPs of Zone 2LR on the two options for resettlement. They have a choice between resettlement to the HSRA and self-resettlement.

8.1 Zone 3

The resettlement preparation activities for Zone 3 in Quarter 4, 2016 included:

- Resettlement of Hatsaykham resettlers to the HSRA on 12 November 2016, following a religious ceremony conducted for this occasion.
- Last distribution of emergency rice to PAP in Hatsaykham (monthly distribution of 5,553 kg rice to 38 households, 305 persons) for November 2016.
- Started distributing the monthly transitional support rice to PAP in HSRA, 2,901kg rice to 24 household, 165 persons. This is in-kind rice support provision number 1 out of 60
- Started the provision of transition food, and transitional cash support to the 24 households who have resettled in HSRA
- Continued to follow-up on the preparation by self-resettlers to move out of Hatsaykham
- On 08 December 2016, the RMU conducted a meeting with 7 squatter households in Hatsaykham, informing them that they are allowed to stay in Ban Nakoun, Bolikhan District. Assistance will be provided by the project for them to visit the area.

FIGURE 8-1 DISTRIBUTION OF RICE AND TRANSITIONAL FOOD IN HATSAYKHAM (DECEMBER 2016)



FIGURE 8-2 ONGOING CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR HOUSE BY A SELF-RESETTLERS FAMILY MOVING TO NONSOMBOUN VILLAGE (DECEMBER 2016)



FIGURE 8-3 ONGOING CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR HOUSE BY A SELF-RESETTLERS FAMILY MOVING TO NONSOMBOUN VILLAGE (DECEMBER 2016)



8.2 Zone 2LR – Self Resettlement

In Quarter 4, 2016 the resettlement preparation for self-resettlers of Zone 2LR included:

- Establishment of a special taskforce for the resettlement preparation and compensation of Zone 2LR PAPs. The special taskforce has members from relevant District departments, DCC, RMU and NNP1PC staff.
- Individual household consultation and support to the preparation of Self Resettlement Plans.

TABLE 8-1 SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS ON SELF-RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND APPROVAL DECEMBER 2016

No.	Village	No. of Households Choosing Self-Resettlement	No. of Households Involved in Preparation of documentation of SRP	No. of SRP Submitted to the Review Committee	No. of SRP Submitted to the RMU	No. of SRP Submitted to the PRLRC	No. of SRP Approved by the PRLRC
1	Houaypamom	33	33	13	13	13	13
2	Sopphuane	63	3		-	-	-
3	Sopyouak	123	69	43	29	29	29
4	Namyouak	84	1	-	-	-	-
	Total	303	106	63	42	42	42

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

Households choosing to resettle to the HSRA, will have their specific entitlements explained and are required to make further choices concerning for example the location of their toilet (4 different options). Therefore, each household is consulted individually, their specific entitlements in HSRA are explained and their choices recorded through a Memorandum of Understanding. The progress of this consultation is presented in Table 8-1.

TABLE 8-2 SUMMARY PROGRESS ON CONSULTATION WITH 2LR RESETTLERS MOVING TO HSRA AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 2016

No.	Villages	Number of households choosing to resettle to the HSRA	Number of HSRA-Resettlers that Participated in the Consultation on their HSRA Entitlement	Number of HSRA-Resettlers that Signed the Memorandum of Understanding on their Entitlement
1	Houaypamom	11	11	10
2	Sopphuane	12	12	12
3	Sopyouak	33	33	26
4	Namyouak	5	5	5
	Total:	61	61	53

8.4 Issues, Constraints and Solutions – Community Relations

Issues and Constraints	Solutions
Preparation of Self-Resettlement-Plans and collection of required documentation and approvals is time consuming	Project and DCC staff provide support to each individual household who is preparing their Self-Resettlement Plan.

9 LABOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Due to the large numbers of labourers, 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 (presented above), 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 Provincial Department of Labour and Social Welfare to facilitate the presence of a department officer full-time in the Site Office in Hat Gniun Village. In addition, the Company also supports the Trade Union to have a staff stationed there full-time. The Site Office is combined with the Police Station in Hat Gniun. The support of the Company includes office equipment, motorbikes and operational costs.

This December 2016, the total number of workers is 3,338 persons (208 females). The number of Lao workers working for the Company has increased from 1,011 in September 2016 to 1,328 workers (including 126 workers from the host villages) in December 2016. The composition of the labour force is presented in Table 9-1, Table 9-2 and Figure 9-1. The number of Lao workers working for the company increased from 36% to 40%.

Monthly joined inspections of several (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.

TABLE 9-1 WORKER CATEGORY (DECEMBER 2016)

Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Foreigner Worker	1,943	67	2,010	60%
Lao Worker (Total)	1,187	141	1,328	40%
Worker from Host Villages	89	37	126	4%
Hmong Worker from Host Villages	1	3	4	0%
Grand Total	3,130	208	3,338	-

FIGURE 9-1 NUMBER OF WORKERS PER MONTH DURING 2016 (DECEMBER 2016)

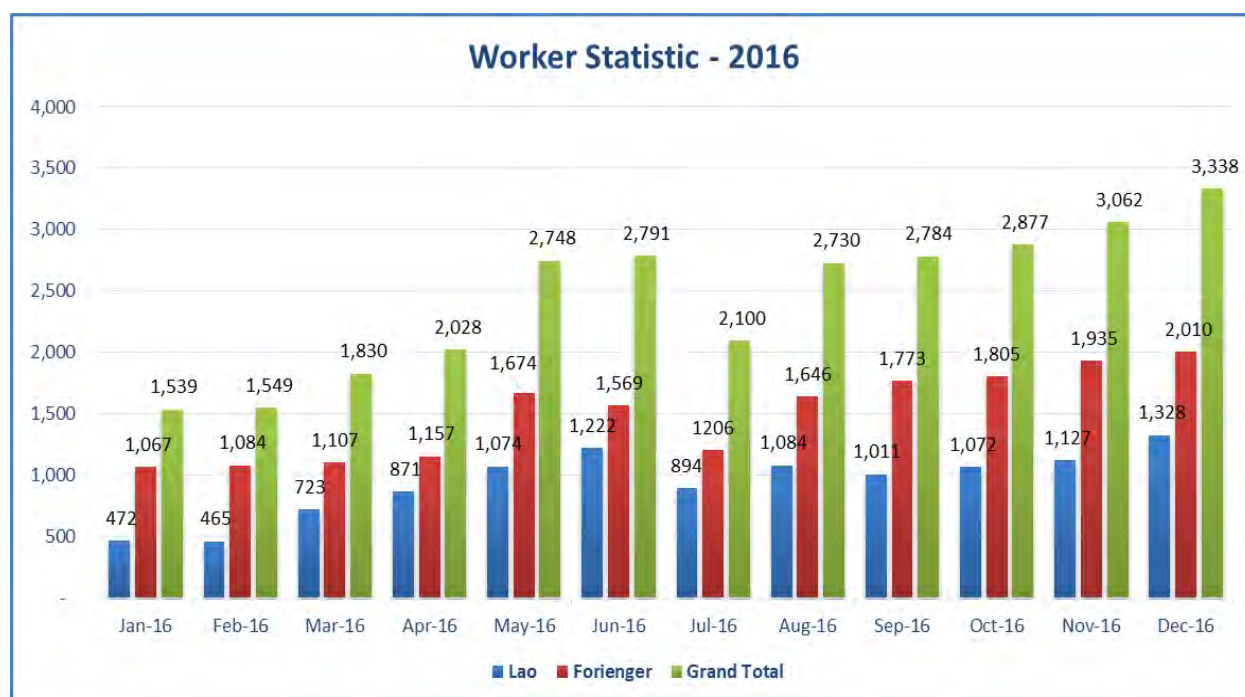


TABLE 9-2 EMPLOYMENT ON SITE BY NATIONALITY AND OWNER / CONTRACTOR / SUBCONTRACTOR AS OF DECEMBER 2016

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao's Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane	0	1	35	36	6	42	86
0.2	Pakxan	1	27	97	125	7	132	95
0.3	Site	11	15	43	69	27	96	72
	Total NNP1PC	12	43	175	230	40	270	85
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
TLW 0.5	EGAT	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Total Owner	12	43	175	230	46	276	83
Principal Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1. CW	Obayashi Corporation	1	25	12	38	116	154	25
1.1	PKCC	15	44	48	107	3	110	97
1.2	Sino Hydro/TCM	7	78	65	150	122	272	55
1.3	Song Da 5	69	236	52	357	1,561	1,918	19
1.4	TCM Eng.	1	3	2	6	5	11	55
1.5	V & K	4	11	41	56	31	87	64
1.6	GFE	4	5	5	14	6	20	70
1.7	Kenber	0	4	33	37	20	57	65
1.8	Soukvilay Trading	0	6	0	6	0	6	100
1.8	LSS	0	1	7	8	-	8	100
2. EMW	H-M Hydro	6	0	7	13	4	17	76
2.1	Lilama10	0	2	0	2	41	43	5
2.2	HPC	0	0	2	2	3	5	40
2.3	PANO	0	4	0	4	0	4	100
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
2.5	MHT	0	4	0	4	0	4	100%
2.6	Thai Nippon	0	0	10	10	1	11	91
2.7	Kone Crane	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
3. HMW	IHI IIS	0	1	5	6	6	12	50

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao's Workers	Total Foreign Workers	Grand Total	Percent of Lao Workers
3.1	276 MC	0	0	0	0	26	26	0
3.2	LSS	0	0	4	4	0	4	100
4. TLW	Loxley-Sri	0	5	6	11	3	14	79
4.1	RCR	0	16	74	90	3	93	97
Total Principal Contractors		107	445	373	925	1,955	2,880	32
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area								
5. Bridge	SECC	0	2	16	18	0	18	100
6. Main Road	VRC	0	2	28	30	0	30	100
7. Irrigat'n	BKXP. Irrigation	0	2	0	2	0	2	100
8. Houses	Nalux CC	0	0	5	5	0	5	100
9. Paddy field	PK	0	0	15	15	0	15	100
10. Intake mouth	KCP	0	3	9	12	8	20	60
	Total HSRA	0	9	73	82	8	90	91
Contractors for Other Zones								
Contractors - Zone 2UR								
11. Water	Soudavanh CC	0	3	3	6	0	6	100
Total Contractors in Zones		0	3	3	6	0	6	100
Contractors - Biomass Clearance								
12.	LUNC	2	11	26	39	0	39	100
	Total Biomass Contractor	2	11	26	39	0	39	100
Other contractor								
13. Lab. construction	VCC	0	0	7	7	0	7	100
14. Catering	Sodexo	5	0	4	9	1	10	90
	Total All	126	511	691	1,328	2,010	3,338	40
	Total (%)	4%	15%	21%	40%	60%	100%	40

TABLE 9-3 Female employment in Camp by Nationality and location (December 2016)

Item Number	Employer	Host Villages	Workers of Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Workers from other Provinces	Total Lao's Female Workers	Total Foreign Female Workers	Grand Total Female Workers	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0. OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane	0	0	16	16	0	16	38
0.2	Pakxan	0	10	22	32	2	34	26
0.3	Site	9	3	3	15	0	15	16
	Total NNP1PC	9	13	41	63	2	65	24
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	Thai-Nippon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TLW 0.5	EGAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Owner	9	13	41	63	2	65	24
Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1.	Obayashi	1	9	3	13	7	7	5
1.1	PKCC	10	3	3	16	0	0	0
1.2	Sino Hydro/TCM	4	5	0	9	15	16	6
1.3	Song Da 5	5	0	1	6	38	39	2
1.4	TCM	0	2	0	2	1	1	9
1.5	V & K	0	1	3	4	1	1	1
1.6	GFE	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
1.7	Kenber	0	0	6	6	3	3	5
1.8	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	H-M Hydro	1	0	0	1	0	1	6
2.1	LILAMA10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	HPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3	PANO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.4	MHPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.5	MHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6	Thai Nippon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.7	Kone Crane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.	IHI IIS	0	1	1	2	0	2	17
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2	LSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.	Loxley-Sri	0	0	1	1	0	1	7
4.1	RCR	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
5.	SECC	0	0	3	3	0	3	17
6.	VRC	0	0	3	3	0	3	10
7.	BKXP. Irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Nalux CC.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	PK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	KCP	1		0	1	0	1	5
11.	Soudavanh CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	VCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	LUNC	0	0	2	2	0	2	3
14.	Sodexo	5	0	0	5	0	5	50
	Total All	37	35	69	141	67	208	
	Total (%)	18%	17%	33%	68%	32%	6%	6

TABLE 9-4 Safety officers and medical staff for each camp (December, 2016)

Contractors	No. Workers	No. Safety Officers	No. Medical Staff	No. First Aiders
Owner incl. OE	276	2	1	12
Obayashi	154	5	1	15
PKCC	110	0	0	3
Sino Hydro/TCM	272	6	0	7
Song Da 5	1,918	13	2	35
TCM	11	0	0	1
V & K	87	0	0	3
GFE	20	0	0	2
Kenber	57	1	0	4
Soukvilay Trading	6	0	0	0
LSS	8	-	-	-
HM	17	1	0	1
Lilama10	43	1	0	1
HPC	5	0	0	0
PANO	4	1	0	1
MHPS	3	0	0	0
MHT	4	0	0	0
Thai Nippon	11	1	0	1
Kone Crane	1	0	0	0
IHI	12	2	0	0
276 MC-JSC	26	2	0	0
LSS	4	-	-	-
Loxley-SRI	14	1	0	0
RCR	93	1	0	0
Other				

Contractors	No. Workers	No. Safety Officers	No. Medical Staff	No. First Aiders
SECC	18	0	0	0
VRC	30	0	0	0
BKXP. Irrigation	2	0	0	0
Nalux CC.	5	0	0	0
PK	15	0	0	0
KCP	20	0	0	0
VCC	7	0	0	0
Soudavanh CC.	6	0	0	0
LUNC	69	3	2	0
Sodexo	10	0	0	0
Total	3,338	40	6	86

TABLE 9-5 LOCAL WORKERS HIRED BY NNP1PC CONTRACTORS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER 2016

Week Ending	Total Workers	No. of Female Workers	No. Workers from Host Villages	No. of Workers in Zone 2 LR	No. of Workers in Zone 2 UR	Other Workers categories
Date						
16 December 2016	4	1	4	0	0	0
23 December 2016	0	0	0	0	0	95
27 October 2016	5	0	0	0	0	0

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

TABLE 9-6 INFORMATION ON LABOUR RELATED ITEMS FOR Q4, 2016

Date	October	November	December
Injuries	1	1	1
Workers transfer to hospital	0	1	0
Number of labourers of 18 years or below	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding child labour (younger than 14 years old)	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding forced labour	0	0	0
Number of labour union representatives	5	4	3
Workers represented through labour union representatives	64	62	62

The Labour Management Programme together with the GOL of the Provincial Labour and Social Welfare and Trade Union are working with the contractors and sub-contractors to ensure that they comply with the Lao Labour Law in particular the election of the Labour Representatives in each company. In December 2016, one subcontractor and two contractors have elected Worker Representatives.

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

LABOUR INSPECTION IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2016

The Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Department and the Trade Union have conducted regular inspections of labour camps at the NNP1 project site to monitor both employer and employee working conditions and compliance with the relevant Lao laws and project regulations, including the code of conduct. The inspections undertaken during Q4 2016, identified the following key areas of concern which must be resolved: internal regulations shall be translated into the Lao language, annual medical check-up of workers are required, worker's representatives need to be elected and endorsed by the GOL, first aid kits need to be sufficiently available at the project sites.

10 CAMP FOLLOWERS

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

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

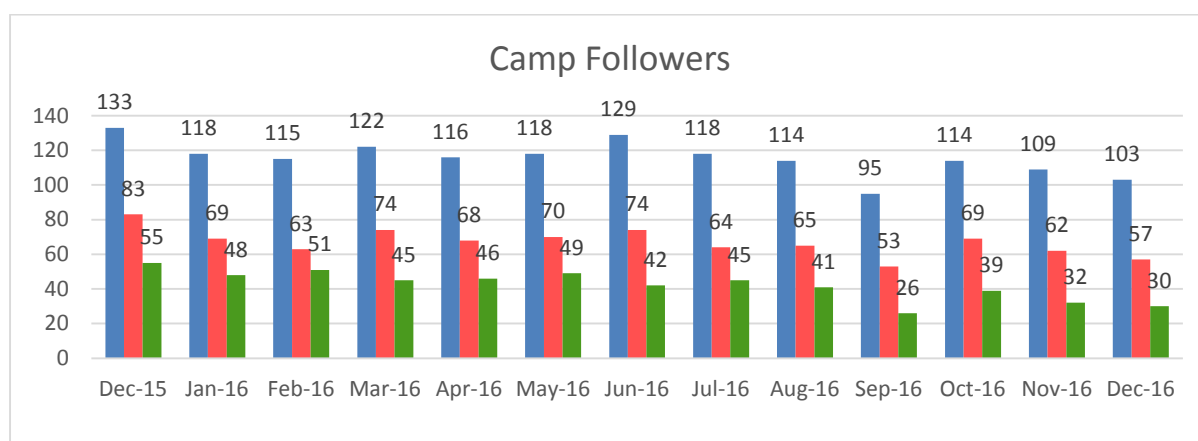
- Provide support to GOL including police to ensure public safety;
- Conduct a Community Awareness Programme on village security, drug control, Sexually Transmitted Diseases;
- Enforce compliance of Workers Code of Conduct
- Zoning of Camp Follower businesses

TABLE 10-1 ACHIEVEMENTS IN QUARTER 4, 2016

Activity	Achievements	Number of Participants/ Female	Target schedule
Supported Bolikhan District Police Office to operate a police post in Hat Gniun Village	Continued to support the operation of the police post including transportation cost to ensure that the police can patrol the 3 villages, the HSRA and construction area regularly.	6/2 GOL staff	Monthly basis
Conducted Sexual Transmittal Disease (STD) awareness campaign	Conducted Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) awareness campaign in 8 beer shops at Hat Gniun and Bolikhan. Following the training leaflets and condoms were distributed to the trainees.	cumulative number of 147 women	Weekly basis
Inspection of camp followers restaurants on food safety	Bolikhan District Health Office conducted food inspection in 7 restaurant/noodle' shops operating in the NNP1 Commercial Zone. One shop is ranked as good and the rest are in average. No single restaurants could meet all the criteria as stated in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for food preparation. The District Health representatives provided advice on how to improve the situation and will continue to monitor the situation		As required to achieve improvement

Activity	Achievements	Number of Participants/ Female	Target schedule
Conducted Road Safety Awareness Campaign	Road Safety Awareness training was conducted in the HSRA, Thahuea, Hat Gniun, Nonsomboun, Bolikhan and the Sommongkhoun high schools. were attended the workshop.	325 participants with 128 females	Twice annually
Conducted Drug Awareness Campaign	As part of the Provincial Drug Control Programme drug screening tests were carried out in Zone 5. The urine of 114 people was tested. Of these, 61 people (11 females) had traces of drugs (amphetamine) in their urine. An educational programme on the dangers of drug use was provided to these people and afterwards all 61 committed to stop using drugs. If during a follow up investigation these people are found to continue to use drugs, the police will follow criminal procedures against them.	114/11	As required to achieve improvement

FIGURE 10-1 NUMBER OF CAMP FOLLOWERS PER MONTH (DECEMBER 2016)



Notes:

- Blue bar represents total number of camp followers
- Red bar represents number of female camp followers
- Green bar represents number of foreign camp followers

TABLE 10-2 SOCIAL ISSUES REPORTED BY POLICE IN QUARTER 4, 2016

Social Issue	October	November	December	Total
Traffic Accident	0	1	1	2
Theft	1	0	1	2
Gambling	1	0	0	1
Illegal logging	0	0	0	0
Arrest of drug user (Amphetamine)	0	0	1	1
Illegal marriage	0	0	1	1
Total:	2	1	4	7

11 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) committing to work in public service (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. In addition, a Non-Formal Education Programme to eradicate illiteracy and a Traffic Safety Programme have been also been implemented and made good progress. Detailed activities are summarised in Table 11-1.

TABLE 11-1 EDUCATION PROMOTION PROGRAMME

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievement to-date	Percentage of female students	Remark
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"> - During Q4 2016, 30 new scholarship were awarded for the 2016 - 2017 academic year. 18 of the 30 students are Hmong and 14 of the 30 students are female. - Until December, 2016, a total of 81 scholarships have been awarded to students from the 2 provinces. Of these, 50 have gone to Hmong students and 27 to female students. 2 students graduated in 2016. One student terminated the scholarship due to non-compliance with the scholarship rules. To date 78 students (25 female) continue their education with the support of the NNP1PC's scholarship programme. 	<p>45% are female students</p> <p>33% are female students</p>	Ongoing
2	Vocational training Program	To increase opportunity and	Vocational training scholarship on motorcycle repair is provided to 8 PAPs. Training is conducted at the Bolikhamxay Provincial Technical		5 month training

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievement to-date	Percentage of female students	Remark
		income generation for PAPs.	School, starting on 01 September 2016 and completion will be 31 January 2017. After graduation from this vocational training course, each PAP is planning to open their own repair shop in their hometown. Three participants are from Hat Gniun village, three from Thahuea village and two from Pou village.		
3	Non-formal Education	146 female illiterates out of 204 are targeted	Non-Formal Education in 6 villages continued following the temporary suspension during the cultivation season. A total of 15 students from 2 villages (Namyuak and Sopphuane) are involved in the literacy class. Classes will be completed in Q1 2017, prior to resettlement.	15 (100%) are female students	Ongoing
4	Safety in Traffic for primary school students living nearby the construction site	A school bus service in 2 villages need to extent contract to support school children and their safety in traffic	No accidents have been reported since started the program. NNP1 is extending student bus contract to provide services to students of Thahuea and Hatsaykham including students of self-resettlement households;	52% are female students	Ongoing

TABLE 11-2 SCHOLARSHIP AWARD PROGRAMME

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

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

TABLE 11-3 VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOLARSHIP AWARD PROGRAM

Vocational training Scholarship award sequence number	Training period	Total number of scholarships awarded	Training topic	Female Students	Current status
Group 1	1 st Sep 2016-31 st Jan 2017	8	Motorcycle repairing	0	On practical stage
Total		8		0	

12 HEALTH

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

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

During this quarter, the project organized and provided relevant technical, financial, material and logistical support to facilitate a wide range of health activities, including PAPs accessing health services through the health outreach program from the Houay Khoun health centre, children's vaccination, participating in the CLTS program and logistic and financial support for vulnerable households: refer the patient to the nearby hospital by the NN1PC car and follow up the case by our staff. Participation into the health program during this quarter is listed in Table 12-1

TABLE 12-1 PARTICIPATION INTO THE HEALTH PROGRAMS

Month	Activity	Total participant in the public health programme supported by Project	Number of female participated in the public health program supported by the Project
October	All Community Led Total Sanitation activities	118	51
	Health education against common diseases	54	29
	Growth monitoring of children under 5	330	165
	School Led Total Sanitation	365	188
November	All Community Led Total Sanitation activities	0	0

Month	Activity	Total participant in the public health programme supported by Project	Number of female participated in the public health program supported by the Project
(no CLTS/Nutrition activities)	Health education against common diseases	187	103
	Growth monitoring of children under 5	0	0
	Cooking Class Demonstration	0	0
	School Led Total Sanitation	0	0
December	All Community Led Total Sanitation activities	201	110
	Health education against common diseases	197	125
	Growth monitoring of children under 5	163	122
	Cooking Class Demonstration	121	89
	School Led Total Sanitation	111	52

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

To prepare for the HSRA health programme, NNP1PC provided technical inputs to the architectural design of the Houay Soup Health Centre. The design has been made in consultation with the Provincial Health Office. Meanwhile, essential drugs and medical equipment are also listed for procurement. While waiting for the Health Centre to be constructed and become functional, the Huykhoun Health Centre provides routine services in the 3 villages as Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thahuea. Outreach service consists of routine maternity and child health services, health education and medical checks. NNP1PC has monitored key diseases that may be caused by the construction activities. To-date, no relevant diseases were recorded.

Key achievement for Resettlement of Hatsaykham included - as required by the Concession Agreement - completion of health checks of PAPs in Hatsaykham before resettlement. Due to the date of resettlement to HSRA has been changed, NNP1PC conducted another round in September 2016 to ensure that the pre-resettlement health check is in line with the obligations in the Concession Agreement. 46% of Hatsaykham residents attended the health check and no significant communicable disease was identified.

In December 2016, the health team supported the Bolikhan District Health Office to control an outbreak of myxovirus mumps (Parotitis) in Thahuea. A total of 20 patients were affected and all of them have recovered.

12.2 Community health in other Project Affected Zones

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

- The Houaykhoun Health Centre which covers Zone 3 and Zone 5
- The Piengta Health Centre which covers Zone 2UR
- The Sopyouak Health Centre which covers Zone 2LR

The health data for the period from July to November 2016 is presented in Table 12-2 to Table 12-4.

TABLE 12-2 REPORTED CASES OF 10 SELECTED DISEASES FROM THE HOUAYKHOUN HEALTH CENTRE WHICH COVERS AMONGST OTHER VILLAGES, ZONE 3 AND ZONE 5 (SOURCE DHIS2 NOVEMBER 2016)

No	Name of disease	2016				
		July	August	September	October	November
1	Diarrhoea with blood	6	3	1	0	2
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	13	8	3	8	10
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0
6	Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0
7	Skin diseases	6	1	1	4	0
8	Common cold	1	6	43	21	26
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	2	1	1	2	4
10	Nervous system non-psychic	5	33	63	30	30
Total		33	52	112	65	72

TABLE 12-3 REPORTED CASES OF 10 SELECTED DISEASES FROM THE PIENGTA HEALTH CENTRE WHICH COVERS AMONGST OTHER VILLAGES, ZONE 2UR (SOURCE DHIS2 NOVEMBER 2016)

No	Name of disease	2016				
		July	August	September	October	November
1	Diarrhoea with blood	0	1	3	7	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	6	0	4	16	18
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	4
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0
6	Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0
7	Skin diseases	4	5	3	16	3
8	Common cold	3	18	19	81	40
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	0	6	18	17	43
10	Nervous system non-psych/ back pain	20	70	43	117	4
Total		33	100	90	254	112

TABLE 12-4 REPORTED CASES OF 10 SELECTED DISEASES FROM THE SOPYOUAK HEALTH CENTRE WHICH COVERS AMONGST OTHER VILLAGES, ZONE 2LR (SOURCE DHIS2 NOVEMBER 2016)

No	Name of disease	2016				
		July	August	September	October	November
1	Diarrhoea with blood	9	32	37	25	9
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	1	5	17	15	8
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0
6	Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0
7	Skin disorders	0	4	0	0	0
8	Common cold	5	3	22	30	16
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	0	24	8	45	33
10	Nervous system non-psych	0	15	2	6	9
Total		15	83	86	121	75

12.3 Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Management Programme

District health staff from both Bolikhan and Thathom Districts, supported by staff from Rural Development Agency (RDA) conducted the post triggering (Community Mobilisation) evaluation in the Zone 3, Zone 5 and Zone 2UR to promote the access and use latrines of latrines. In parallel, nutrition activity such as Nutrition Education, Nutrition Counselling, Cooking Demonstration and Growth Monitoring were provided in the same areas. The evaluation indicated that latrine use is gradually improving in 4 villages (2 villages in Bolikhan and 2 villages in Thathom). The district health authorities of both districts is preparing to announce these 4 villages as “open defecation free villages” which marks a clear milestone for the village sanitation development in the project area.

12.4 Capacity building for GOL Health staff

Key achievements in this quarter include:

- Following last quarter performance assessment, a training programme for 17 health volunteers from 6 villages in Bolikhan and Thathom districts was implemented. The content of the training focused on primary health care and village related relevant subjects, according to the local situation. This training follows the Ministry of Health policies to ensure that village health volunteers are enabled to provide basic services at their own village.

13 GENDER AND ETHNIC MINORITIES

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.

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

Gender and Ethnic program 2016 consists of:

1. Village Level Workshops on Gender Roles for PAP in Zone 3, Zone 5, Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR
2. Gender Baseline Survey Zone 2UR, Zone 2LR, Zone 3 and Zone 5
3. Internal Company Training Program
4. Ensure gender disaggregated in company data and the gender responsive in all company matters.
5. Specific activities to promote community cultures.

Achievement in this quarter are listed below.

13.1 Promote gender equality

13.1.1 Institutional Level

No specific action where scheduled for this quarter.

13.1.2 Zone 3 and Zone 5

Following the Gender Awareness Training for 98 PAP (66 females) from Zone 3 in August 2016, a post training evaluation was conducted. The District Lao Women Union (LWU), together with the village authorities and the NNP1PC Gender Officer followed up on the implementation of the recommendation made in August 2016, with special attention to key issues, including no family violence, no criminal issues and family respect. In Thahuea, all families meet the LWU criteria and they issued Certificates of Recognition to each family to acknowledge their active participation in the Gender Equality Programme. In Hat Gniun 95% of the families meet the criteria set by the LWU. Key issues encountered by the families are related to drug abuse, misbehaviour and disputes.

The pre-resettlement baseline survey was conducted for those households in Hatsaykham who resettled to the HSRA

13.1.3 Zone 2LR

Preparations were made to conduct the post training evaluation. This follow-up is scheduled to be implemented in Q1 2017

13.1.4 Zone 2UR

No specific action where scheduled for this quarter.

13.2 Promote ethnicity program

Zone 3

TABLE 13-1 STATUS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE/PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Cultural Heritage/Preservation Activities	Status
Write Hatsaykham culture book	The activity is nearly completed. Currently, the book was sent to the Author to incorporate requested modifications.
Cultural Video Production	The Draft Film was completed and reviewed by NNP1PC Management. The consultant is re-editing it to incorporate requested modifications.

Cultural Heritage/Preservation Activities	Status
Collection of Cultural Artefacts for use in the cultural display in the HSRA.	No specific action where scheduled for this quarter.

14 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS PROGRAMME

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

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

TABLE 14-1 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS AS PER SEPTEMBER 2016

Zone	Zone 3	Zone 5	Zone 2LR	Zone 2UR	Total
Female household head	1	1	7	3	12
Household head > 60 years	0	0	6	3	9
Household head < 16 years	0	0	0	0	0
Household head is disabled	0	0	4	2	6
Household with physical disabled person	1	2	13	7	23
Head of household is mentally disabled person	0	0	5	0	5
Household with mentally disabled person	1	2	10	5	18
Single member household	1	0	1	0	2
Households living below the poverty line	3	0	13	6	22
Landless households with no alternative income	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	5	59	26	97

Key achievements this quarter included:

Consultation with vulnerable households started in order to identify their capacity and specific interests in participation into livelihood activities. These activities aim to increase their income and independence. Overtime, they should be able to move out of the list of vulnerable households.

FIGURE 14-1 CONSULTATION WITH PAPS FROM VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS TO IDENTIFY LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES WHICH MATCH THEIR INTEREST AND CAPACITY.



15 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

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 no significant aspect of their lives and livelihoods worse off than they would have been without the Project.

During 2016 NNP1PC works and a range of livelihood activities tailor made to the situation of each project zone:

- Zone 3 (Hatsaykham) implemented 7 livelihood projects
- Houay Soup Resettlement Area preparation of agricultural land for Resettlers
- Zone 5 (Host Villages) implemented 5 projects
- Zone 2LR – implemented 1 project (Animal health care activity)

15.1 Livelihood Restoration in Zones 3, Zone 5 and Zone 2LR

The overall progress of the livelihood programmes in Zones 3, Zone 5 and Zone 2LR is summarized Table 13-1.

TABLE 15-1 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONE 2LR, ZONE 3 AND ZONE 5

Project	Planned for Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Actual Implementation for Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Overall Progress by Activity Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Key Achievement in Q4 2016
Livelihood Activities for Zone 3				
Project 1: Soil Improvement: produce 100 tons of compost for improving Hatsaykham paddy fields of 10.5 ha. and rice planting	5%	7%	96 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed the rice harvest. Total production on the 10.5 ha was 18 tonnes. Rice yields range from a minimum of 1.15 tonnes per ha to the maximum of 3.0 tonnes per ha. ▪ Some PAPs cultivated rice on additional areas outside the 10.5 ha, where no compost was applied. Here, the production was 0.7 tonnes per ha. ▪ Preparations have started for producing soil improvement materials for the new paddy fields being developed for 2LR Resettlers
Project 2: Cash crop promotion in Zones 3 & 5 (New cash crop land of Hatsaykham of 20 ha for 23 households): banana & sweet corn	5%	17%	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow up on the installation of fencing for cash crop plantation land by the Resettlers. A total of 19 households participated in the fence preparation ▪ Continued providing technical support and advice to farmers on weed control
Project 3: Promotion of fruit tree plantation in new cash crop land in HSRA for Hatsaykham	15%	9%	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued providing technical support and advice to farmers on weed control, including the use of rice straw as a ground cover to keep soil moisture and reduce the growth of weeds.
Project 4: 40 ha grazing land development in HSRA for Hatsaykham	9%	26%	96%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project purchased a total of 1,258 kg of grass seeds from 11 households who collected these seeds from the grazing land area. The seeds will be used to expand the grazing land area

Project	Planned for Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Actual Implementation for Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Overall Progress by Activity Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Key Achievement in Q4 2016
				<p>for the arrival of the 2LR resettlers in 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 households moved their pigs to the HSRA.
Cross-cutting livelihood activities for Zone 3 and Zone 5 and Zone 2LR				
Project 5: Promotion of crop production in Zone 5	0	10%	85%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to promote and regularly follow up with households involved in the programs. During this dry season, 47 farmers from Zone 3 and Zone 5 continue to implement the activity using their own money to buy the required inputs. A total area of 18,360 m² is cultivated, with amongst others long beans, coriander, onion and mint.
Project 6: Animal health care activity (Zones 3-5 & Zone 2LR)	10%	16%	96%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start of dry season animal vaccination. Establishment and follow up on the operation of the village animal drug fund at Thahuea village. The committee operating the fund was satisfied with the progress and reported a total income from the vaccination service of 711,000 Lak. An inventory of animals in Zone 2LR was made, to hold data for preparation of resettlement of the 4 villages of 2LR.
Project 7: Promote (1) various type of fish culturing in cages at Zone 5 and (2) fish culturing with integrated farming Zone 3-5	5%	21 %	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most participating members are selling fish to markets (Owner Base Camp) and contractors of the NNP1 Project and local people. Now, fish from the supported farmers are well known by the local market. Fish prices at farm gate: tilapia 20,000 LAK/kg, cat fish 18,000 LAK/kg Natural fish released in the fish conservation area of the Namxao River in Thahuea are growing well, plenty of nature fish can be observed at the fish conservation zone.

Project	Planned for Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Actual Implementation for Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Overall Progress by Activity Q4 as a % of Entire Process	Key Achievement in Q4 2016
Project 8: Promote off farm activities - Bamboo handicraft and weaving (Zone 3-5)	0%	27%	96%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The activity includes: (1) bamboo handicraft with 12 participating households, (2) weaving with 4 households, (3) Charcoal production with 1 household and (4) bamboo processing with 10 households. ▪ Ongoing technical advice and follow-up is provided to the groups on the production process and marketing of the produce.
Project 9: Promote NTFP/forest management activity (Zone 5)	15%	8%	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued providing technical support and advice to farmers on weeding and cleaning of the rattan plantations in Thahuea and Hat Gniun.
Project 10: Setting up financial monitoring books (Zone 3-5)	15%	6%	95%	The activity is implemented by 80 households in Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thahuea. Regular technical advice and follow up is provided.
Feasibility study for tourism development	5%	5%	30%	Ongoing preparation for the implementation of the feasibility study scheduled to be implemented during Q1 - 2017
Support Self-Resettlers with the preparation of Livelihood Plans as part of the Self-Resettlement Plan	15%	10%	40%	Supported households in 2LR who during the final choice survey indicated that they want to self-resettle with the preparation of their own livelihood plan, which is part of their Self-Resettlement Plan.

FIGURE 15-1 PADDY RICE CULTIVATION AND HARVEST IN THE HSRA (OCTOBER 2016)



FIGURE 15-2 BANANA TREE PLANTATION IN THE HSRA (OCTOBER 2016)



FIGURE 15-3 PREPARATION OF BIO-CHAR FROM RISK HUSK FOR USE AS SOIL IMPROVEMENT MATERIALS FOR PADDY RICE FIELDS BEING DEVELOPED FOR 2LR RESETTLERS (DECEMBER 2016)



15.2 Livelihood Restoration in Zone 2UR

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

(1) Paddy rice production for increasing rice yield through better production techniques, (2) promotion of cash cropping, (3) cattle fattening activity, (4) pig raising activity, (5) poultry, (6) fish raising, (7) integrated farming systems (vegetable and pig raising) and (8) weaving activity. Since November 2016, the following activities have been added: (9) integrated farming systems (vegetable in greenhouse and fish raising), (10) Water melon cultivation, (11) garlic cultivation and (12) sweet corn cultivation. A total of 71 pilot households have joined the livelihood activities and received technical and material support from NNP1PC. The status of these livelihood activities in 2UR are summarized in the table below.

TABLE 15-2 PROGRESS ON LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN 2UR

Project	Planned for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Overall Progress for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Key achievement in Q4 of 2016
Paddy rice production: Support for increasing rice	22%	30%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and providing technical support on rice management, including but

Project	Planned for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Overall Progress for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Key achievement in Q4 of 2016
yield through production techniques and improving seed variety. 10 households from 3 villages join the activity				<p>not limited to weeding, fertilizer application and pest control to farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All 10 households harvested their rice. <p>Yields are 3.6 ton per hectare, an increase of 0.6 ton compared to local rice varieties who have an average yield of 3.0 ton/ha).</p>
Cattle fattening. 6 households participate in the activity. Expect to increase income by LAK 2 million within 4 months	32%	33%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued monitoring and providing technical advices to the farmers; ▪ Organized on the job training on cattle fattening techniques and feed preparation; ▪ Provide market information to farmer for selling the cattle
Pig raising. 6 households from Hatsamkhone participate in the activity. Expect to increase income of LAK 1.5 million/5 months	26%	26%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided on the job training on pig raising techniques and management including vaccination and feed processing
Poultry raising 6 households from Piengta participate in this activity. Expectation – LAK 1,5 million of income within 4 months	22%	23%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organized on the job training on chicken raising techniques, management including vaccination and feed processing from local resources. ▪ Provide market information to the activity participants
Fish culture in pond	30%	30%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue follow-up on the growth of the fish and

Project	Planned for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Overall Progress for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Key achievement in Q4 of 2016
3 households participate in this activity.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing technical support to participating households ▪ Provided market information to the active participants
Integrated farming system: fish + pig raising and vegetable production. 6 households participate in this activity	23%	23%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued monitoring and providing technical advices to activity participants ▪ Provided market information
Weaving. 15 households participate in this activity.	30%	30%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued monitoring and providing advices to activity participants; ▪ Supported in maintaining family accounting book; ▪ Supported collecting group products ▪ Provided market information to group participants
Cash crop/Vegetable production: participants – 2 households, expected income – LAK 1.8 million /season	25%	20%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted an economic and commercial assessment with the participants ▪ Produced activity report ▪ Planning for the next season
Integrated farming systems (vegetable in greenhouse and cat fish raising): 3 households participate in this activity. Expected income - 1 million LAK/household/season	40%	40%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed selection of pilot households. ▪ Completed training of activity participants and soil preparation ▪ Completed construction of the Greenhouse ▪ Continued monitoring and providing advices to

Project	Planned for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Overall Progress for Q4 2016 (Percentage of Entire Process)	Key achievement in Q4 of 2016
				activity participants focussing on the planting and watering.
Water melon cultivation. 1 households participate in this activity. Expected income - 3 million LAK/household/season	45%	45%	45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed selection of pilot household. ▪ Completed training on soil preparation for active participants ▪ Continued monitoring and providing advice on planting to active participants
Garlic cultivation. 4 households participate in this activity. Expected income - 2 million LAK/household/season	40%	40%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed selection of pilot households. ▪ Completed training on soil preparation for active participants ▪ Continue monitoring and providing advice to active participants focussing on planting.
Sweet corn cultivation. 5 households participate in this activity. Expected income - 2 million LAK/household/season	35%	35%	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed selection of pilot household. ▪ Completed training on soil preparation for active participants ▪ Continued monitoring and providing advice to active participants focussing on planting.

FIGURE 15-4 VACCINATION OF CHICKEN BY VILLAGE VETERINARY VOLUNTEER (NOVEMBER 2016)



FIGURE 15-5 CUT AND CARRY METHODOLOGY IMPLEMENTED TO FATTEN CATTLE PRIOR TO SALE (NOVEMBER 2016)



15.3 Issues, Constraints and Solutions – Livelihood Restoration

Issue and Constraint	Solution
Market issue for agriculture and off-farm products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Careful study on previous experience and make sure that markets are available before promoting activity to PAP. - Enhance connection and linkage with market outside Thathom District
Smallholder and domestic production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote processing, commodity production or commercialization in all potential areas
High dependency of PAPs to NNP1 project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote high participation of PAP into each activity and set up as pre-condition for selecting participants

16 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING

16.1 Socio Economic Monitoring

The monitoring programme has two main components:

- i. Ongoing Socio Economic Monitoring Programme 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 (>1400 households) undertaken every two years by external contractors to evaluate household incomes and well-being in accordance with CA requirements. The second survey is due to be undertaken in late 2016.

16.2 OSEM

- OSEM-3 data collection is completed in all Zones with a total of 480 households interviewed.
- Ongoing data analysis and reporting of OSEM-2 data, combined with the OSEM-1 statistics, by the International Consultant

16.3 Biennial Socio Economic Survey 2016

- Survey questionnaire and training manuals have been updated taking in the lessons learned from the recently implemented Socio Economic Baseline Survey for the Biodiversity Offset Area Communities (see 16.5).
- Ongoing tendering process to contract a Consulting firm for data collection.

16.4 Business Income Survey

- The social monitoring worked together with the project land team and livelihood team to implement the data collection of business income survey with household who operate a business. Data collection is completed for 55 shops and 41 rice mills, located in Zone 2LR, Zone 2UR and Zone 3. The survey will lead to gain better insight in the type and operation of shops in the project area and how rice mills are used in family livelihoods.

Issue

- Business owners do not keep records of the buying price and sales price, which can vary by the amount of discount an individual buyer can negotiate, making the estimation of profits complicated.

16.5 Biennial Socio Economic Survey Biodiversity Offset Area

The monitoring team worked together with the Biodiversity Offset Area Team from EMO to conduct a baseline survey on the socioeconomic status of the 6 communities located just outside the proposed Biodiversity Offset Area. Participating households were randomly selected. Out of a total of 338 households, 236 households were interviewed.

The monitoring data will be analysed and report as part of the Biodiversity Offset Management Plan.

16.6 Fish Catch Monitoring

The Fish Catch Monitoring Programme has migrated to the Environmental Management Office. For reported information, please see the Quarterly Progress Report of the EMO.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1. PRLRC Addendum No 1271, dated 9th December 2016, to the compensation unit rate number 1003.

Appendix 2. Advertisement for the data collection of the socio economic survey

Appendix 1. PRLRC Addendum No 1271, dated 9th December 2016, to the compensation unit rate number 1003.

[National emblem]

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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Xaysomboun Province

No 1271/ຈຂ.ຊບ.

Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee

Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project

Xaysomboun, December 9, 2016

Decision of

The Governor of Xaysomboun Province

President of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project on the improvement of policy and compensation unit value (Addendum)

- Pursuant to the Law on Local Administration (revision) No 68/NA, December 14, 2015 Part III, Chapter IV, Article 20 on the role, rights and duties of provincial governors and the governor of Vientiane.
- Pursuant to Prime Minister's Decree No 192/PM, dated July 7, 2005 on compensation and resettlement of people affected by development projects.
- Pursuant to Prime Minister's Decree No 135/PM, dated May 25, 2009.
- Pursuant to Prime Minister's decision No 24/PM, dated March 17, 2014 on establishment of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project.
- According to the Meeting of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project in Bolikhamxay Province on September 28, 2016.

To continue to compensate and relocate people affected by the Nam Ngiep I hydropower Project and ensure successful compensation and construction and other activities of the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project, in line with the Lao PDR government direction on the project development and the stipulation in the Concession Agreement so that project implementers have legal instruments for their implementation and can smoothly carry out activities. This will ensure the success of the project, and resettlement and restoration of livelihood of people affected by it, in a timely and effective manner.

The governor of Xaysomboun Province, President of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project, has issued several decisions to be used as guidance for implementation of the activities of the project. These include:

- Decision No 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated August 21, 2015 on the application of compensation unit value
- Decision No 1170/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated September 29, 2015 on the policy on the resettlement, principles on compensation and livelihood restoration of people affected by the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project
- Addendum No 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated July 20, 2016 on additional compensation unit value and other instructions on implementation

The result of the actual implementation of such legal instruments has suggested that they are acceptable to the majority of affected people and their implementation is relatively good. However, some weak points have been identified, as some items remain incomplete or are not covered in previous legal instruments and need to be resolved to ensure better implementation.

The Governor of Xaysomboun Province has issued this addendum as follows:

Article 1. Objective

This addendum determines additional compensation unit value and amends some policy stated in the previous decisions especially decision No 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated August 21, 2015, No 170/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated September 29, 2016, and decision No 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated July 20, 2016. These additions and amendments are to be used as a reference for calculation of compensation for properties affected in the project area, to protect the rights and interests of the affected people and the project developer, and to ensure the timely success of the project development.

Article 2. Scope of Application

This addendum on compensation unit value has determined the specific scope of application which covers villages in five districts affected by the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project namely:

- Hom District (Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Namyouak and Nong villages) and
- Thathom District (Pou, Hatsamkhone and Piengta villages) in Xaysomboun Province
- Bolikhan District (Hatsaykham area of Hat Gniun Village; Thahuea, Somseun, and Nam Pa villages)
- Paksan District (Kouayoudom and Hangsingsavang villages)

- Thaphabath District (Veunthat, Pakthway, Nongkeun, Yoyhai, Namlo, Sisomxay, Phonsavanh, Nakham, Thabok, Palay, Samakhixay, Phabathphonsan, Nakhae, Laokha, Xaysavang, and Naxay villages) in Bolikhamxay
- And other affected villages through the approval of the Provincial Resettlement committee

Article 3. Determination of compensation unit for the loss of business opportunities during resettlement

The compensation unit complies with the Concession Agreement (appendix c) and social and environmental obligations (appendix 7) on compensation for the loss of business opportunities during resettlement, which establish cash compensation for missing business income equal to three months of net profits (in case of permanent closure). In case of temporary closure, compensation will be equal to the net profit of business closure period.

Definition of business: Business refers to activities which result in commercial production and services involving trading, selling and distributing goods to meet the demand in society and bringing benefits and profits for organizations or entrepreneurs of the activities of the business.

Business composition indicators: Each business shall have obvious physical composition otherwise it will not be considered and classified as a business. Indicator include: 1) permanent business place as well as tools, including shop, houses or other structures as a place of business operation; 2) service staff; 3) value of tangible goods (goods can be evaluated as a value).

Compensation conditions: A business eligible for compensation shall meet the following requirements: 1) the business must comply with composition indicators stated above; 2) the business owner shall have operated his business for at least six months before the compensation or data collection with the project; 3) the business owner loses business opportunities or his business is affected during the resettlement. The compensation rate shall be in line with the extent and size of the business which has been stated in the standards of each business composition through the following evaluation techniques:

1. Business size classification

Each business has been classified into one of four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. Each size shall meet the requirements of the five business compositions stated in the indicators. Each composition will have weight divided into four levels and the total of the weight in each composition will determine the size of the business.

2. Business composition benchmark

The determination of business composition involves five aspects. Each aspect determines categories, amounts or numbers as stated in the table below. This is for the convenience of classification of business sizes.

Level	Shop size (m ²)	Value of inventory in the shop	Tax payment (kip/y)	Net income (kip/month)	No of regular workers
Small	1-9	1-5,000,000	1-150,000	900,000	1 worker - family member
Medium	10-16	5,000,001-15,000,000	150,001-250,000	900,001-2,100,000	1 worker - family member
Large	16-25	15,000,001-45,000,000	250,001-450,000	2,100,001-3,600,000	2 workers - family members
Extra large	26 or greater	45,000,000 plus	450,000 plus	3,600,001 – 9,000,000	More than 2 workers including hired workers

Note: the aforementioned composition doesn't include business license as the businesses are located in rural areas.

3. Weight distribution according to the business composition

The distribution of the business composition is numerically based. The weight is divided according to business composition. The weight is categorised into four (4) levels (small, medium, large and extra large). Each level is 25 % different from the one before as follows:

Business composition	Total weights (100%)	Weight distribution based on size			
		Small	Medium	large	Extremely large
Labour	15	3.75	5	11.25	15
Shop size	15	3.75	5	11.25	15
Tax payment/year	15	3.75	5	11.25	15
Value of inventory	45	11.25	22.5	33.75	45
Monthly net profit	10	2.5	5	7.5	10

4. Business size determination

It is necessary to ensure compensation is based properly on missed opportunities. The business composition and weight distribution tables shown above are a fundamental reference for determining four business sizes. Each size shall be given scores according to the following benchmark:

- Small size total score is 1-39
- Medium size total score is 40-60
- Large size total score is 61-80
- Extra large total score is 81-100

Example: Shop size valuation or determination. A retail shop is sized six square metres and has one seller and a goods inventory of 6,000,000 kip. Its net income is 800,000 kip /month. Its owner pays a tax of 80,000 kip /year. What size will the shop be classified into?

Evaluation can be made by comparing all data with benchmarks in the aforementioned table as follows:

- One worker equals to small size, corresponding to 3.75
- Shop size of 6 square m corresponds to small size, equalling 3.75
- Tax payment of 80,000 kip/year correspond small size, equalling 3.75
- Inventory of the shop is valued at 6,000,000 corresponding to medium size, equalling 22.5
- Net profit of 800,000 kip/month corresponds to small size, equalling 3.75

The total score of the five compositions is 37.5 as a result it is classified into small size category (score is less than 39)

5. Compensation unit value based on business size, determined based on 4 levels as follows:

- Small size compensated as 900,000 kip/month
- Medium size compensated as 2,100,000 kip/month
- Large size compensated as 3,600,000 kip/month
- Extra large size compensated as 9,000,000 kip/month

Compensation period is three months (permanent shop closure).

Article 4. House to house compensation policy (amendment to decision No 1170, dated September 29, 2015)

This complies with the fundamental rights stated in the concessional agreement. The project is required to provide housing in the resettlement area of the project according to the population in the family. The three house sizes are as follows:

- Family membership of 3-5 people must be provided with a 50 square meters house (including kitchen)
- Family membership of 6-8 people must be provided with a 75 square meters house (including kitchen)
- Family membership of more than 9 people must be provided a 100 square meters house (including kitchen) or two (2) houses or expanded according to the population size (7.5 square meters/person).

If a former house is larger than the house provided by the project, for instance: the family membership is 3 people and, according to the policy, they are supposed to have a 50 square meters house. However, in reality, their former house is sized 70 square meters (their former house is greater than the house provided by the project). The affected family has two choices:

1. Choose among models provided by the project
2. Choose another house with the same size as their former house.

Should they choose the house with the same size as their former house, then material of the former house must be permanent materials and comply with the following specifications:

- Roofing: roofed with corrugated roofing sheet or tiles or wooden boards
- Floor: wooden boards or concrete
- Wall: wooden boards or blocks or bricks
- Pillars: sawn timber or non-sawn hardwood (*Red Sandalwood, Hopea, Afzelia*)

Article 5. Pineapple (amendment to decision No 1170, dated September 29, 2015)

This concerns compensation of pineapple trees in decision No 1003, Article 8, Row 8 on the value of pineapple saplings, pineapple tree that are yet to bear fruit, and fruit-bearing pineapples. The pineapple trees that are yet to bear fruit were ambiguously explained. The original text states that the pineapple tree that is yet to bear fruit (younger than two years old) shall be called pineapple unready to bear fruit (younger than two years old). Unit value shall be kept in three levels:

- Pineapple saplings (grown for less than six months) is 700 kip/sapling
- Pineapple tree unready to bear fruit (younger than two years or grown for 7 months to two years) is 3,000 kip/bush
- Fruit bearing pineapple tree is 10,000 kip/bush. Fruit bearing pineapple tree refers to pineapple tree that has been bearing fruit or sign of fruit bearing during data collection, before the commencement date of the project or by September 3, 2015 (in Hom and Thathom districts only).

Article 6. Persea Kurzii (amendment to decision No 1170, dated September 29, 2015 and No 792, dated September 20, 2016)

Previously, the unit value of *Persea Kurzii* was discussed at a meeting. The meeting resulted in an agreement to make an amendment as stated in the minutes made on September 22, 2016, stating that *Persea Kurzii* older than six years must be 100,000 kip/tree.

Article 7. Rolling gate (steel gate)

Some affected houses in four villages in Hom district have steel rolling gates installed at the front areas of the houses. No unit value of them was stated in either decision No 1003 or decision No 792. Therefore they are stated in this addendum. The compensation of the rolling gates shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Rolling gate definition

A rolling gate is a steel gate installed at houses, mostly at shops or wide-gate houses to ensure convenient access and access control.

2. Indicators

A rolling gate is a steel rolling gate which may come in different brands. Its size must be specified (width and length) and installed to any sides of the house or other housing facilities, such as a shop.

3. Compensation condition

A rolling gate eligible for compensation must be a steel rolling gate installed at any points of a house. Its compensation is square meter based. The compensation area is determined by the height of the gate multiplied by the length of the gate. Those rolling gates that have been recently procured, and yet to be installed, shall not be compensated.

4. Compensation unit value

The calculation of compensation unit value is based on two fundamental factors: material cost and labour cost. These two unit costs are represented in quotations by local installers and are used for determining compensation unit value by adding material cost to home transport costs (Hom district), and installation labour (installation labour charged by installer), which is calculated based on square metres as follows:

- Material cost: 225,000/square meter
- Labour 50,000 kip/square meter

Article 8. Animal barn land

Animal barn land was stated in previous legal instruments. Compensation unit value was not stated in previous decisions No 1003 and No 792. Therefore they are stated in this addendum. Animal barn land eligible for compensation shall comply with the following requirements.

1. Animal barn land meaning

Animal barn land is land intended to be used for building an animal barn, especially for cows, buffaloes, goats, pigs and other livestock. Animal barn land may be located along the edge of the home area or in another area that is not classified as farmland or home land.

2. Indicators

Animal barn land shall have size and area obviously specified. The animal barn shall be obviously in existence excluding areas outside the barn area.

3. Compensation condition

Animal barn land eligible for compensation shall be those registered in the property list with the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project. The land must be developed before the announcement date of project commencement.

4. Compensation unit value

Animal barn land compensation unit value is determined as 5,000 kip/square meter.

Article 9. Galangal

Some people proposed that in the compensation made according to decision No 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ galangal be included in a short-lived crops' group which take a short time to bear fruit. They are expected to not be affected by water impounding or the project. People will be sent a three-month prior notice so that they can harvest, sell or remove their crop to other farmlands. Therefore requirements about galangal remain unchanged in the former decision and there will be no compensations for this crop.

Article 10 Woven bamboo fences

Woven bamboo fences were not stated in previous legal instruments. No compensation unit values have been stated in either decision No 1003 or No 792. Therefore they are stated in this addendum.

1. Indicators

Bamboo woven fence is a fence formed by putting pieces of woven bamboo sheets or piece of bamboo inserted in a fence as a complete set. They may be woven into various patterns.

2. Compensation conditions

Bamboo woven fence must have a height of at least 1.6 m. the bamboo sheet is in a woven pattern with small gap of not more than 2 cm (width). Only bamboo sheets will be considered as bamboo fence.

3. Compensation unit value

Compensation unit value is 6,000 kip/m (horizontally)

Article 11. Implementation

Two provincial secretariats (Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay provinces) shall implement this decision along with the decision of the Governor of Xaysomboun Province and President of the

Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee of the Nam Ngiep I Hydropower Project No 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated August 21, 2015 and addendum No 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated July 20, 2016, and communicate them to relevant sectors so that they can use them as reference for proper and transparent compensation.

Any properties eligible for compensation for which the compensation unit value is not stated in this decision and current decision No 1003 and revision No 792 shall be the responsibility of the two provincial secretariats, who will work with relevant district and village authorities and Nam Ngiep I Power Company to consider their value according to the local values and a report sent for approval as necessary.

Article 12. Validity

This addendum shall be used side by side with decision No 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated August 21, 2015, addendum No 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated July 20, 2016 and decision No 1170/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated September 29, 2015, and takes effect on the day of signature.

For articles and sentences or terms in decision No 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated August 21, 2015, addendum No 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated July 20, 2016 and decision No 1170/ຈຂ.ຊບ, dated September 29, 2015 that have been amended in this addendum, this decision must be used as reference for their implementation.

Governor of Xaysomboun Province

(President of Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration of the Nam Ngiep I

Hydropower Project)

[Seal and signature]



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ຂອງ ລາວ ມົນຕີ ໂຄງປະລານພັດທະນາ

ສັນຕິພາບ ແລະ ສະຫງວນ ໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ສາທາລະນະລັດ ຂອງ ລາວ

ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ
ຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນແລະຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດ
ການເປັນຢູ່ປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1

ເລກທີ 1011 / ກມ.ຊຍ
ໄຊສົມບູນ, ວັນທີ 11 / 05 / 2017

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ
ຜູ້ຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1, ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຢັ້ງຢືນນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ
ລາຄາເງິນໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ (ສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມ)

- ສິ່ງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ (ສະບັບປັບປຸງ) ສະບັບເລກທີ 68/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນ14 ທັນວາ 2015 ພາກທີ III ໝວດ IV, ມາດຕາ 20 ວ່າດ້ວຍພາລະບົດບາດ, ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ, ເຈົ້າຄອງ ນະ ຄອນຫຼວງ.
- ສິ່ງຕາມ ດຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 192/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 07 ກໍລະກົດ 2005 ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ແລະ ການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການພັດທະນາ,
- ສິ່ງຕາມ ດຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 135/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 25 ພຶດສະພາ 2009.
- ສິ່ງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 24/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ17ມີນາ2014 ວ່າດ້ວຍການ ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະ ນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກ ໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1.
- ສິ່ງໃສ່ ກອງປະຊຸມຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການ ເຂື່ອນ ໄຟຟ້າ ນ້ຳງຽບ1 ທີ່ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 28 ກັນຍາ 2016.

ເພື່ອສືບຕໍ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຊົດເຊີຍ ກໍ່ຕິວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກ ໂຄງການ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ໃນທົ່ວຂົງເຂດຜົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການ, ຮັບປະກັນຜົນສຳເລັດຂອງວຽກງານຊົດເຊີຍ ກໍ່ຕິ ວຽກງານກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ວຽກງານອື່ນໆຂອງໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ໄປຕາມທິດທາງແຜນການພັດທະນາໂຄງການຂອງ ລັດຖະບານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ໂດຍສອດຄ່ອງຕາມຂໍ້ກຳນົດຂອງເອກະສານສັນຍາສຳປະທານ ເພື່ອຕອບສະໜອງໃຫ້ຜູ້ ປະຕິບັດໂຄງການມີນິຕິກຳ ທີ່ເປັນ ບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໄດ້ຢ່າງ ສະດວກ ທັງຮັບປະກັນຜົນ ສຳເລັດຂອງໂຄງ ການຕາມກຳນົດເວລາ, ສຳເລັດຢ່າງມີປະສິດທິພາບ ແລະ ປະສິດທິຜົນ ເວົ້າລວມ, ເວົ້າສະເພາະ ແມ່ນວຽກງານຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໃຫ້ບັນລຸຕາມ ແຜນການ.

ໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມາເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1, ໄດ້ເວລາຕໍ່ຕົກລົງສະບັບເລກທີ 1011 ກມ.ຊຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຢັ້ງຢືນນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ລາຄາເງິນໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ

ໂຄງການ ໂຄງການ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ຊຍ ລົງວັນທີ 21/8/2015 ວ່າດ້ວຍການນຳໃຊ້ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເລກທີ 1170/ຈຂ.ຊຍ ລົງວັນທີ 29 ກັນຍາ 2015 ວ່າດ້ວຍ ນະໂຍບາຍການປົກປ້ອງຈັດສັນ, ຫຼັກການຊົດເຊີຍຜົນເສຍຫາຍ ແລະ ພົນຟູຊົດການເປັນຜູ້ໃຫ້ກັບປະຊາຊົນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມ ເລກທີ 792/ຈຂ. ຊຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 20 ກໍລະກົດ 2016 ວ່າດ້ວຍລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍເພີ່ມເຕີມ, ນອກນັ້ນຍັງມີບັນດາຄຳແນະນຳອື່ນໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ, ຜ່ານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ ຈາກບັນດານິຕິກຳດັ່ງກ່າວນັ້ນ ເຫັນວ່າເປັນທີ່ຍອມຮັບໄດ້ຈາກຜູ້ຖືກຜົນກະທົບເປັນສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໄດ້ເປັນຢ່າງດີ, ແຕ່ໃນຂະນະດຽວກັນກໍບໍ່ສາມາດປັດສະຈາກຂໍ້ຂາດຕົກບົກຜ່ອງ ກໍຄືຍັງມີບາງລາຍການທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນດ້ວຍ ຫຼື ບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ກຳນົດໃນນິຕິກຳໃນໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ ຊຶ່ງມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການແກ້ໄຂ ຫຼື ເພີ່ມຕື່ມໃສ່ ແລະ ບາງອັນທີ່ພົບຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກໍຕ້ອງໄດ້ພິຈາລະນາແກ້ໄຂ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ແກ່ແຜ່ນຜາໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງດີຢ່າງຂຶ້ນຕື່ມ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເພີ່ມເຕີມ ດັ່ງນີ້:

ມາດຕາ 1. ຈຸດປະສົງ.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເພີ່ມເຕີມສະບັບນີ້ ແມ່ນການກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍເພີ່ມເຕີມ ແລະ ຕັດແກ້ບາງນະໂຍບາຍທີ່ກຳໄວ້ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບຜ່ານມາ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນໃນຂໍ້ຕົກ ລົງເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ຊຍ ລົງວັນທີ 21/8/2015, ເລກທີ 1170/ຈຂ.ຊຍ ລົງວັນທີ 29 ກັນຍາ 2016, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເລກທີ 792/ຈຂ.ຊຍ ລົງວັນທີ 20 ກໍລະກົດ 2016. ການເພີ່ມເຕີມ ແລະ ຕັດແກ້ເຫຼົ່ານີ້ແມ່ນເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍຊັບສິນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບໃນເຂດໂຄງການ, ພ້ອມທັງເປັນການປົກປ້ອງສິດຜົນປະໂຫຍດຂອງປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ຜູ້ອື່ນທີ່ຜ່ານໂຄງການ, ທັງຮັບປະກັນຜົນສຳເລັດ ຂອງການພັດທະນາໂຄງການຕາມກຳນົດເວລາ.

ມາດຕາ 2. ຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍເພີ່ມເຕີມສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ກຳນົດຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ສະເພາະຊຶ່ງກວມເອົາບັນດາບ້ານໃນ 5 ຕົວເມືອງ ທີ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ຄື: ເມືອງຮີ່ມ (ບ້ານຫວ້ຍປາມ້ອມ, ບ້ານສົບພອນ, ບ້ານນ້ຳປວກ ແລະ ບ້ານໜອງ); ເມືອງທ່າໂທມ (ບ້ານຜູ້, ບ້ານຫາດສາມດອນ ແລະ ບ້ານພຽງຕາ) ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ. ເມືອງບໍລິຄັນ (ດົມຫາດຊາຍຄຳ-ບ້ານຫາດຍືນ, ບ້ານທ່າເຮືອ, ບ້ານຊົມຊື່ມ ແລະ ບ້ານນ້ຳປາ), ເມືອງບາຊົນ (ບ້ານກ້ວຍອຸດົມ ແລະ ບ້ານຫາງຊິງສະຫວ່າງ); ເມືອງທ່າພະມາດ (ບ້ານເວີນທາດ, ບ້ານປາກຫວາຍ, ບ້ານໜອງເກີນ, ບ້ານຍອຍໄຮ, ບ້ານນ້ຳໄລ້ ບ້ານສີສົມໄຊ, ບ້ານໂພນລະຫວັນ, ບ້ານນາຄຳ, ບ້ານທ່າປີກ, ບ້ານປ່າໄລ້, ບ້ານລາມັກຄີໄຊ, ບ້ານພະບາດໂພນສັນ ບ້ານນາແຄນ, ບ້ານເລົ່າຄາ, ບ້ານໄຊສະຫວ່າງ ແລະ ບ້ານນາໄຊ), ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ແລະ ບ້ານອື່ນໆທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ໂດຍຜ່ານການຮັບຮອງຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ.

ມາດຕາ 3. ກຳນົດອັດຕາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍຄ່າເສຍໂອກາດທາງດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດໃນໄລຍະການຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນ.

ເພື່ອປະຕິຕາມສັນຍາສຳປະທານເອກະສານຊ້ອນທ້າຍ ຊີ (C), ພັນທະສັນຍາດ້ານລັງຄົມ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເອກະສານຄັດຕິດ 7, ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການຊົດເຊີຍຄ່າເສຍໂອກາດໃນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ໃນໄລຍະເວລາຍົກຍ້າຍຈັດສັນຖິ່ນຖານ, ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ລະບຸວ່າ ການຊົດເຊີຍເປັນເງິນສົດ ສຳລັບການສູນເສຍລາຍຮັບທາງທຸລະກິດ ທຽບເທົ່າຜົນກຳໄລສຸດທ້າຍຂອງສາມເດືອນ ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ຕ້ອງປິດຖາວອນ. ໃນກໍລະນີປິດຊົ່ວຕາວ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍທຽບເທົ່າກັບຜົນກຳໄລສຸດທ້າຍ ຂອງໄລຍະເວລາທີ່ປິດທຸລະກິດ .

ຄວາມໝາຍຂອງຫຼວງກີດ. ຫຼວງກີດໝາຍເຖິງ ກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ເກີດການຜະລິດສິນຄ້າ ແລະ ການບໍລິການ ທີ່ມີການຊື້ຂາຍ, ແລກປ່ຽນ, ຈຳໜ່າຍ ແລະ ກະຈາຍສິນຄ້າ ເພື່ອຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການ

ຂອງລັງຄໍ້າ ແລະ ໄດ້ບໍລິໂພກໄຫມ ແລະ ຜົນກໍາໄລໄທ້ກັບອົງກອນ ຫຼື ຜູ້ປະກອບການໃນການດໍາເນີນ
ກິດຈະການ ຫຼື ຫຼຸດລົງມື້ນຶກ.

ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ ອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ. ທຸລະກິດຕ້ອງມີອົງປະກອບທາງການບະພາບທີ່ຊັດເຈນ ຈຶ່ງສາມາດ
ກໍານົດ ແລະ ຈັດເປັນທຸລະກິດ ເປັນຕົ້ນ, 1) ມີສະຖານທີ່ປະກອບທຸລະກິດແບບຖາວອນ ລວມທັງອຸປະກອນ
ເຄື່ອງມື ເຊັ່ນ: ຮ່າງ, ເຮືອນ ຫຼື ໂຄງສ້າງອື່ນໆເປັນບ່ອນປະກອບການ; 2) ກົມບໍລິການ; 3) ມູນຄ່າສິນຄ້າທີ່
ມີຕົວຕົນ (ສິນຄ້າສາມາດເປັນມູນຄ່າໄດ້).

ເງື່ອນໄຂຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ. ທຸລະກິດທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບສິດການຊົດເຊີຍຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງຕາມເງື່ອນໄຂດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້, 1)
ທຸລະກິດຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງກັບອົງປະກອບຕົວຊີ້ວັດທີ່ລະບຸໄວ້ຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ; 2) ເຈົ້າຂອງທຸລະກິດຕ້ອງມີການດໍາ
ເນີນການຢ່າງນ້ອຍ 6 ເດືອນ ກ່ອນມີຊົດເຊີຍ ຫຼື ໄດ້ຮັບການເກັບກໍາຂໍ້ມູນກັບໂຄງການ; 3) ເຈົ້າຂອງທຸລະກິດ
ແມ່ນເປັນຜູ້ທີ່ເສຍໂອກາດ ຫຼື ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ການດໍາເນີນທຸລະກິດໃນໄລຍະເວລາການຢຶກຢ້າຍຈັດສັນ
ແທ້ຈິງ. ອັດຕາການຊົດເຊີຍຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງກັບລະດັບ ແລະ ຂະໜາດຂອງທຸລະກິດ, ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້ຕາມຂໍ້ກໍາ
ນົດແຕ່ລະອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ ດ້ວຍວິທີການປະເມີນດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້.

1. **ການຈັດຂະໜາດຂອງທຸລະກິດ.**
ທຸລະກິດຈັດເປັນ 4 ຂະໜາດ ຄື: ຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ, ຂະໜາດກາງ, ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ ແລະ ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່
ຫຼາຍ. ຊຶ່ງແຕ່ລະຂະໜາດຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງຕາມຕາມໃນ 5 ອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດທີ່ກ່າວໃນຕົວຊີ້
ວັດ, ໃນແຕ່ລະອົງປະກອບຈະແບ່ງນໍ້າໜັກເປັນ 4 ລະດັບ, ຫຼັງຈາກນັ້ນຜົນລວມຂອງນໍ້າໜັກຈາກແຕ່
ລະອົງປະກອບ ຈະເປັນຕົວກໍານົດຂະໜາດຂອງທຸລະກິດ.
2. **ເກນອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ.**
ການກໍານົດອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດປະກອບມີ 5 ຢ່າງ, ດັ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ກ່າວໃນຕົວຊີ້ວັດຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ຊຶ່ງໃນ
ແຕ່ລະຢ່າງ ແມ່ນໄດ້ກໍານົດ ປະເພດ, ຈໍານວນ ຫຼື ຕົວເລກ, ດັ່ງລະບຸໄວ້ໃນຕາຕະລາງລຸ່ມນີ້. ທັງນີ້ກໍ
ເພື່ອຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຈັດລໍາດັບຂອງຂະໜາດທຸລະກິດ.

ຈັດລໍາດັບ	ຂະໜາດຮ່າງ (m ²)	ມູນຄ່າສິນຄ້າປຸງຮ່າງ (FV)	ເສຍພາສີ(ກີບ/ປີ)	ລາຍໄດ້ສຸດທິ (ກີບ/ເດືອນ)	ອັດຕາເສຍກີບເຮັດລາງປະຈຳ
ນ້ອຍ	1-9	1 ເຖິງ 5,000,000	1-150,000	900,000	1 ຄົນ, ລະມາຊົກຄົວເຮືອນ
ກາງ	10-16	5,000,001 ເຖິງ 15,000,000	150,001 ເຖິງ 250,000	900,001 ເຖິງ 2,100,000	1 ຄົນ, ລະມາຊົກຄົວເຮືອນ
ໃຫຍ່	16-25	15,000,001 ເຖິງ 45,000,000	250,001 ເຖິງ 450,000	2,100,001 ເຖິງ3,600,000	2 ກົນ, ລະມາຊົກຄົວເຮືອນ
ໃຫຍ່ຫຼາຍ	26 ຫຼື ໃຫຍ່ ກວ່າ	ຫຼາຍກວ່າ 45,000,000	ຫຼາຍກວ່າ 450,000	3,600,001 ເຖິງ9,000,000	ຫຼາຍກວ່າ2ຄົນ, ລະມາຊົກຄົວ ຄົນນອກມາຊົນ

ໝາຍເຫດ: ໃບອົງປະກອບຂ້າງເທິງນີ້ ບໍ່ໄດ້ລວມເອົາໃບອະນຸຍາດດໍາເນີນທຸລະກິດ ເນື່ອງຈາກມີເປົ້າໝາຍຕ່າງກັນ.

3. **ການແຈກຢາຍນໍ້າໜັກຕາມອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ.**
ການແບ່ງແຈກຢາຍນໍ້າໜັກຂອງອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ ແມ່ນກໍານົດຕົວເລກໂດຍແບ່ງນໍ້າໜັກຕາມ
ອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ, ໂດຍແຈກຢາຍນໍ້າໜັກອອກເປັນສີ(4)ລະດັບ(ນ້ອຍ,ກາງ,ໃຫຍ່ ແລະ
ໃຫຍ່ຫຼາຍ), ແຕ່ລະລະດັບຫາງກັນ 25% ດັ່ງຕາຕະລາງລຸ່ມນີ້.

ອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ	ນ້ຳໜັກລວມ (100%)	ແບ່ງນ້ຳໜັກໄປຕາມຂະໜາດ			
		ນ້ອຍ	ກາງ	ໃຫຍ່	ໃຫຍ່ຫຼາຍ
ແຮງງານ	15	3,75	5	11,25	15
ຂະໜາດຮ້ານ	15	3,75	5	11,25	15
ຈ່າຍພາສີ/ປີ	15	3,75	5	11,25	15
ດິນທຶນທີ່ມີຢູ່ຮ້ານ	45	11,25	22,5	33,75	45
ກຳໄລສູດທີ່ຕໍ່ເດືອນ	10	2,5	5	7,5	10

4. ການກຳນົດຂະໜາດຂອງທຸລະກິດ.

ການຊົດເຊີຍແມ່ນມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມຕາມຂະໜາດການເສຍໂອກາດທາງທຸລະກິດ ຈາກອົງປະກອບຂອງທຸລະກິດ ແລະ ຕາຕະລາງການແຈກຢາຍນ້ຳໜັກຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ແມ່ນເປັນບ່ອນອີງພື້ນຖານໃນການກຳນົດຂະໜາດຂອງທຸລະກິດ ເປັນ 4 ຂະໜາດ, ຊຶ່ງແຕ່ລະຂະໜາດແມ່ນຕ້ອງໄດ້ຄະແນນຕາມແກນ ຫຼືບັນທັດຖານດັ່ງນີ້.

- ຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ ຄະແນນລວມ ຢູ່ໃນລະດັບ 1-39
- ຂະໜາດກາງ ຄະແນນລວມ ຢູ່ໃນລະດັບ 40-60
- ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ ຄະແນນລວມ ຢູ່ໃນລະດັບ 61-80
- ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ຫຼາຍ ຄະແນນລວມ ຢູ່ໃນລະດັບ 81-100

ຕົວຢ່າງ: ວິທີການປະເມີນ ຫຼື ກຳນົດຂະໜາດຂອງຮ້ານ. ຮ້ານຂາຍເຄື່ອງປ່ອຍແຫ່ງນຶ່ງ ມີຂະໜາດ 6 ຕາແມັດ, ມີຄົນຂາຍເຄື່ອງປະຈຳ 1ຄົນ, ມີເຄື່ອງຂາຍຢູ່ຮ້ານລວມມູນຄ່າ 6,000,000 ກີບ, ດັດໄລ່ລາຍໄດ້ສູດທີ່ຕໍ່ເດືອນ 800,000 ກີບ/ເດືອນ, ໃນນັ້ນຜູ້ກ່ຽວໄດ້ຈ່າຍພາສີ 80,000 ກີບ/ປີ, ປາກຮູ້ວ່າຮ້ານຂອງຜູ້ກ່ຽວຈະຈັດໃນຂະໜາດໃດ?

ວິທີການປະເມີນ ແມ່ນລວມເອົາຂໍ້ມູນທີ່ມີ ໄປທຽບໃສ່ແກນຕາຕະລາງຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ເຊັ່ນວ່າ:

- ແຮງງານ 1 ຄົນ, ຈັດໃນຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ, ທຽບເທົ່າ 3.75
 - ຂະໜາດຮ້ານ 6 ມ2, ຈັດໃນຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ, ທຽບເທົ່າ 3.75
 - ຈ່າຍພາສີ 80,000ກີບ/ປີ, ຈັດໃນຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ, ທຽບເທົ່າ 3.75
 - ດິນທຶນເຄື່ອງຢູ່ຮ້ານ ມີມູນຄ່າ 6,000,000 ກີບ, ຈັດໃນຂະໜາດກາງ, ທຽບເທົ່າ 22.5
 - ໄດ້ກຳໄລສູດທີ່ 800,000 ກີບ/ເດືອນ, ຈັດໃນຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ, ທຽບເທົ່າ 3.75
- ລວມຄະແນນຈາກ5ອົງປະກອບໄດ້ 37.5 ຈັດເປັນຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ(ຄະແນນນ້ອຍກວ່າ 39)

5. ລາຄາທີ່ໄວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍຕາມຂະໜາດຂອງທຸລະກິດ, ກຳນົດ 4 ລະດັບດັ່ງນີ້.

- ຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ ຊົດເຊີຍໃນອັດຕາ 900,000 ກີບ/ເດືອນ
 - ຂະໜາດກາງ ຊົດເຊີຍໃນອັດຕາ 2,100,000 ກີບ/ເດືອນ
 - ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ ຊົດເຊີຍໃນອັດຕາ 3,600,000 ກີບ/ເດືອນ
 - ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ຫຼາຍ ຊົດເຊີຍໃນອັດຕາ 9,000,000 ກີບ/ເດືອນ
- (ໄລຍະເວລາການຊົດເຊີຍແມ່ນກຳນົດ 3 ເດືອນ (ຖືວ່າປິດຮ້ານແບບຖາວອນ).

ມາດຕາ 4. ນະໂຍບາຍເຮືອນແທນເຮືອນ (ແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຖືກລົງ ເລກທີ 1170, ລົງວັນທີ 29 ກັນຍາ 2015).

ປະຕິບັດຕາມສິດທິພື້ນຖານທີ່ລະບຸໃນສັນຍາສຳປະທານຊຶ່ງໂຄງການຕ້ອງໄດ້ຈັດສັນເຮືອນຢູ່ໃນເຂດຈັດ ສັນຂອງໂຄງການອີງຕາມຈຳນວນບະຊາກອນໃນຕົວເຮືອນ ແລະ ຂະໜາດພື້ນທີ່ຂອງເຮືອນໃນສາມຂະໜາດດັ່ງນີ້.

- ຈຳນວນສະມາຊິກ 1-5 ຄົນ ແມ່ນຈັດເສັ້ນເຮືອນຂະໜາດ 50 ກາຕມັກ (ລວມເຮືອນດ້ວຍ)

- ຈຳນວນສະມາຊິກ 6-8 ຄົນ ແມ່ນຈັດສັນເຮືອນຂະໜາດ 75 ຕາແມັດ (ລວມເຂື່ອນໃນ)
- ຈຳນວນສະມາຊິກພູມສາດ 9 ຄົນຂຶ້ນໄປ ແມ່ນຈັດສັນເຮືອນ ຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ 100 ຕາແມັດ (ລວມທັງເຮືອນຄົວ) ຫຼື ເລືອກເຮືອນເປັນສອງ (2) ຫຼັງ ຫຼື ຂໍ້ຕົວເມຂະໜາດຕາມຈຳນວນຄົນ (7.5 ຕາແມັດ/ຄົນ).

ໃນກໍລະນີເຮືອນເກົ່າມີຂະໜາດໃຫຍ່ກວ່າຂະໜາດເຮືອນທີ່ໂຄງການຈັດສັນເຊັ່ນວ່າ: ຈຳນວນຄົນໃນຄົວເຮືອນມີ 3 ຄົນ, ຊຶ່ງກຳໜົດຕາມນະໂຍບາຍແລ້ວແມ່ນໄດ້ເຮືອນຈັດສັນຂະໜາດ 50 ຕາແມັດ, ແຕ່ເຮືອນເກົ່າມີຂະໜາດ 70 ຕາແມັດ (ເຮືອນເກົ່າໃຫຍ່ກວ່າເຮືອນຈັດສັນ) ຜູ້ຖືກຜົນກະທົບມີສິດເລືອກໄດ້ສອງທາງ ຄື: ຈະເລືອກເອົາຕາມແບບເຮືອນຈັດສັນຂອງໂຄງການ ຫຼື ຈະເລືອກຕາມຂະໜາດເຮືອນເດີມຂອງຕົນ, ແຕ່ຖ້າເລືອກເອົາຕາມຂະໜາດເຮືອນເກົ່າ ວັດສະດຸເຮືອນເກົ່າແມ່ນເປັນລັດສະດຸຖາວອນ ແລະ ສອດຄ່ອງຕາມຂໍ້ກຳນົດດັ່ງນີ້.

- ຫຼັງຄາ: ມຸງສິງກະສີ ຫຼື ມຸງກະເບື້ອງ ຫຼື ມຸງໄມ້ເປັນ
- ພື້ນ: ປູດ້ວຍເປັນ ຫຼື ແຜນເບຕິງ
- ຝາ: ແອັມດ້ວຍເປັນ ຫຼື ດິນບອກ ຫຼື ດິນຈີ
- ເສົາ: ໄມ້ສຳເລັດຮູບ ຫຼື ໄມ້ກົມເນື້ອແຂງ(ໄມ້ດູ່, ໄມ້ແຄນ, ໄມ້ແຕ້)

ມາດຕາ 5. ໝາກນົດ (ແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 1170, ລົງວັນທີ 29 ກັນຍາ 2015).

ຕາມລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍ ຕົ້ນໝາກນົດຢູ່ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 1003, ໃນມາດຕາ 8 ໃນຕາຕະລາງລຳດັບທີ 8 ກ່ຽວກັບລາຄາຕົ້ນໝາກນົດຍັງເປັນເບ້ຍ, ຕົ້ນໝາກນົດຍັງບໍ່ທັນໃຫ້ຜົນ ແລະ ຕົ້ນໝາກນົດທີ່ໃຫ້ຜົນແລ້ວ, ໂດຍສະເພາະຕົ້ນໝາກນົດຍັງບໍ່ທັນໃຫ້ຜົນ ຂຽນຂໍ້ຄວາມບໍ່ຊັດເຈນ ຊຶ່ງໃນນັ້ນກ່າວວ່າ ໝາກນົດຍັງບໍ່ໃຫ້ຜົນ (ອາຍຸເກີນ 2 ປີ) ໃຫ້ປ່ຽນເປັນ ໝາກນົດບໍ່ທັນໃຫ້ຜົນ (ອາຍຸບໍ່ເກີນ 2 ປີ), ຈຳລັບລາຄາຕົວໜ່ວຍແມ່ນອີກສາເໝືອນເດີມ ໃນສາມລາຄາ.

- ໝາກນົດຍັງເປັນເບ້ຍ(ປູກໄດ້ອາຍຸ 6 ເດືອນລົງມາ) ລາຄາ 700 ກີບ/ເບ້ຍ
- ໝາກນົດຍັງບໍ່ທັນໃຫ້ຜົນ(ອາຍຸບໍ່ເກີນ 2 ປີ ຫຼື ປູກໄດ້ 7 ເດືອນ - 2 ປີ) ລາຄາ 3,000 ກີບ/ສູມ
- ໝາກນົດໃຫ້ຜົນແລ້ວ ລາຄາ 10,000 ກີບ/ສູມ, ໝາກນົດທີ່ໃຫ້ຜົນແລ້ວ ໝາຍເຖິງໝາກນົດທີ່ທັນຜົນ ຫຼື ມີຮ່ອງຮອຍການໃຫ້ຜົນໃນຊ່ອງເກີນເກີນຂໍ້ມູນ ໂດຍກຳນົດກ່ອນມີຂໍ້ມູນຕົ້ນໂຄງການ ຫຼື ກ່ອນວັນທີ 3 ກັນຍາ 2015 (ຈຳລັບເຂດເມືອງອື່ນ ແລະ ທ່າໂທ່ມ).

ມາດຕາ 6. ຢາງບົງ (ແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 1170, ລົງວັນທີ 29 ກັນຍາ 2015 ແລະ ເລກທີ 792, 20 ກັນຍາ 2016).

ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຜ່ານມາຄາລາຕົວໜ່ວຍແມ່ນໄດ້ມີການປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືກ່ຽວກັບຢາງບົງທີ່ປະຊຸມແມ່ນເຫັນໃບປຸງຕາມທີ່ຕົກລົງກັນໃນປົດບັນທຶກຄັ້ງທີ 22 ກັນຍາ 2016 ທົກເປີຂຶ້ນໄປແມ່ນລາຄາ 100,000 ກີບ/ຕົ້ນ,

ມາດຕາ 7. ປະຕູມ້ວນ(ປະຕູເຫຼັກ).

ມີເຮືອນຖືກຜົນກະທົບຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງຢູ່ 4 ບ້ານ ເມືອງອື່ນ ມີປະຕູມ້ວນເຫຼັກ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ຕິດຕັ້ງໃສ່ຜ່າເຮືອນ ຊຶ່ງບົງບໍ່ທັນມີລາຄາຕົວໜ່ວຍໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຜ່ານມາຂອງສະບັບເລກທີ 1003 ແລະ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 792 ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເພີ່ມຕຳແໜ່ນເຂົ້າໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມນີ້. ລາຄາການຊົດເຊີຍປະຕູມ້ວນຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງກັບເງື່ອນໄຂດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້.

- 1. ຄວາມໝາຍຂອງປະຕູມ້ວນ.**
ປະຕູມ້ວນແມ່ນເປັນປະຕູເຫຼັກ ຕິດຕັ້ງແລ້ວຢູ່ຕາມເຮືອນ ສ່ວນຫຼາຍແມ່ນຕິດຕັ້ງຢູ່ຮ່າງຂາຍເຕືອນ ຫຼື ເຮືອນມີລັກສະນະປະຕູກ້ວາງ ເພື່ອຄວາມສະດວກໃນການເຂົ້າອອກ.
- 2. ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ**
ປະຕູມ້ວນ ແມ່ນເປັນປະຕູມ້ວນເຫຼັກ ຊຶ່ງອາດມີຫຼາຍໜ້າທີ່, ຕ້ອງສາມາດລະບຸຂະໜາດໄດ້ (ຄວາມກວ້າງ ກວາງ) ຂະນະ ຕິດຕັ້ງໃສ່ຕາມໃບດ້ານເທິງຂອງເຮືອນ ຫຼື ທິດຕາໃສ່ອື່ນ ເຊັ່ນ ຮ່າງຂາຍເຕືອນເປັນຕົ້ນ.

3. ເງື່ອນໄຂຊົດເຊີຍ.

ປະຕູມ້ວນເຫຼົ່າທີ່ໄດ້ລິດຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍແມ່ນເປັນປະຕູມ້ວນເຫຼົ່າທີ່ມີການຕິດຕັ້ງແລ້ວຢູ່ຈຸດໃດຈຸດໜຶ່ງຂອງເຮືອນ. ຊຶ່ງຄິດໄລ່ຊົດເຊີຍເປັນຕາແມັດ, ຕົວຕິດແທກຊົດເຊີຍແມ່ນກຳນົດເອົາຕາມຄວາມກ້ວາງ, ບາວຂອງປະຕູ. ສຳລັບປະຕູມ້ວນທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີການຕິດຕັ້ງ (ຊື່ມາໄວ້ເຮືອນແຕ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນຕິດຕັ້ງ) ບໍ່ໄດ້ລິດຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ.

4. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ

ການຄິດໄລ່ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ ແມ່ນອີງໃສ່ສອງປັດໃຈພື້ນຖານ ຄື: ລາຄາວັດສະດຸ ແລະ ລາຄາແຮງງານ. ຊຶ່ງລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍທັງສອງຢ່າງນີ້ແມ່ນໄດ້ເອົາຂໍ້ມູນຈາກທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເພື່ອກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ ໂດຍກຳນົດເອົາລາຄາວັດສະດຸບວກກັບຄ່າຂົນສົ່ງໄປຮອດບ້ານແລ້ວຕາມລາຄາທ້ອງຖິ່ນ(ເມືອງຮົ່ມ), ແລະ ຄ່າແຮງງານຕິດຕັ້ງ (ຄ່າແຮງງານຕິດຕັ້ງຂອງຮ້ານ) ຊຶ່ງຄິດໄລ່ສະເລ່ຍເປັນຕາແມັດ ຫຼື ເປັນແມັດກາເຣັດຕັ້ງນີ້.

- ລາຄາວັດສະດຸ ລາຄາ 225,000 ກີບ/ມ2
- ຄ່າແຮງງານ 50,000 ກີບ/ມ2

ມາດຕາ 8. ດິນຄອກສັດ

ດິນຄອກສັດ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນນິຕິກຳສະບັບກ່ອນໆ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຜ່ານມາຂອງສະບັບເລກທີ 1003 ແລະ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 792 ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເພີ່ມຕື່ມເຂົ້າໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມນີ້. ດິນຄອກສັດທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍ ຕ້ອງສອດຄ່ອງກັບຂໍ້ກຳນົດດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້.

1. ຄວາມໝາຍດິນຄອກສັດ.

ດິນຄອກສັດ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມປະສົງນຳໃຊ້ເປັນດິນບອກເຮັດຄອກສັດ ເຊັ່ນ: ຄອກງວ, ຄວາມ, ແບ້, ໝູ ແລະສັດອື່ນໆ ດິນຄອກສັດອາດຈະຕັ້ງຕາມປູ່ແຄມບ້ານ ຫຼື ບໍລິເວນອື່ນ ທີ່ບ່ອນໃນຂອບເຂດທີ່ດິນທີ່ຈັດປະເພດໄດ້ຄິດຄວນ, ດິນເຮືອນ.

2. ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ:

ດິນຄອກສັດ ຕ້ອງສາມາດລະບຸຂະໜາດ, ບໍລິເວນຢ່າງຊັດເຈນ ຕ້ອງມີຄອກສັດໃຫ້ເຫັນຢ່າງປະຈັກຕາ ໂດຍບໍ່ລວມເອົາບໍລິເວນອື່ນນອກພື້ນທີ່ຂອງຄອກສັດ.

3. ເງື່ອນໄຂຊົດເຊີຍ.

ດິນຄອກສັດທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຊົດເຊີຍຕ້ອງໄດ້ຂຶ້ນບັນຊີຊັບສິນກັບໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານຳໆຽບ1, ດິນດັ່ງກ່າວຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບການພິດທະນາກ່ອນມີປະກາດເລີ່ມຕົ້ນໂຄງການ.

4. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ.

ດິນຄອກສັດ ກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ 5,000 ກີບ/ຕາແມັດ.

ມາດຕາ 9. ດິນຂ່າ.

ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຜ່ານມາປະຊາຊົນຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງໄດ້ສະເໜີໃຫ້ມີການຊົດເຊີຍ, ຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ. ດິນຂ່າໄດ້ຈັດເຂົ້າໃນປະເພດພືດລົ້ມລູກ ຊຶ່ງຖືວ່າອາຍຸການໃຫ້ຜົນໄລຍະສັ້ນ ແລະ ຈັດໃນຕະກຸນພືດລົ້ມລູກ, ຊຶ່ງຄາດວ່າຈະບໍ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກການເກັບກັກນ້ຳ ຫຼືບໍ່ຖືກກະທົບຈາກໂຄງການ ໂດຍຈະແຈ້ງໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນເກັບກູ້ກ່ອນລ່ວງໜ້າ ຢ່າງນ້ອຍ3ເດືອນ, ເພື່ອໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງເກັບກູ້ ຫຼື ຂາຍ ຫຼື ຍ້າຍປູກໄດ້, ດັ່ງນັ້ນດິນຂ່າຍັງຮັກສາໄວ້ຕາມເງື່ອນໄຂຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມ ໂດຍບໍ່ມີການຊົດເຊີຍ.

ມາດຕາ 10 ຂີ້ວກະແຕະ.

ຂີ້ວກະແຕະຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນນິຕິກຳສະບັບກ່ອນໆ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊົດເຊີຍ ໂດຍສະເພາະໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເລກທີ 1003 ແລະ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 792 ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ເພີ່ມຕື່ມເຂົ້າໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມນີ້.

1. ຕົວຊີ້ວັດ:

ຮົ່ວກະແຕະ ແມ່ນຮົ່ວທີ່ເອົາກະແຕະສານດ້ວຍໄມ້ໄຜ່, ໄມ້ປ່ອງ ຫ່ງຊ້ອນໃສ່ຮົ່ວໃຫ້ມີລັກສະນະອ້ອມ ຈອດ ຊຶ່ງອາດຈະເປັນກະແຕະລາຍຮັດ, ສອງ ຫຼື ຫາງຕັ້ງ.

2. ເງື່ອນໄຂຊັດເຊີຍ.

ຮົ່ວກະແຕະຕ້ອງມີຄວາມສູງ ຢ່າງນ້ອຍ 1,6 ແມັດຂຶ້ນໄປ, ລັກສະນະຂອງກະແຕະສານຕິດກັນ ຫຼື ກວາມ ຫ່າງບໍ່ເກີນ 2 ຊັງຕີແມັດ(ທາງຂວາງ), ຈະນັບສະເພາະປ່ອນທີ່ເປັນກະແຕະເທົ່ານັ້ນເປັນຮົ່ວກະແຕະ..

3. ລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊັດເຊີຍ.

ລາຄາຊັດເຊີຍ ກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍຊັດເຊີຍ 6,000 ກີບ/ແມັດຍາວ.

ມາດຕາ 11. ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ມອບໃຫ້ກອງເລຂາທິງສອງແຂວງ (ແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ແລະ ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ) ນຳໄປຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຄຽງຄູ່ກັບ ຂໍ້ ຕົກລົງຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການປົກຄ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູຊີວິດ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການ ໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1 ສະບັບເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 21/8/2015 ແລະ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມ 792/ຈຂ. ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 20 ກໍລະກົດ 2016 ແລະ ເຜີຍແຜ່ໃຫ້ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຮັບຮູ້ຢ່າງເລິກເຊິ່ງເພື່ອເປັນ ພື້ນຖານໃນການປະຕິບັດການຊັດເຊີຍຢ່າງຖືກຕ້ອງ ແລະ ໂປ່ງໃສ.

ຖ້າມີຊັບສິນລາຍການໃດ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນສິດໄດ້ຮັບການຊັດເຊີຍ ແຕ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ສະບັບນີ້ ແລະ ເອກະສານຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບປະຈຸບັນເລກທີ 1003 ແລະ ສະບັບປັບປຸງເລກທີ 792, ແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ກອງ ເລຂາທິງສອງແຂວງສົມທົບກັບອຳນາດການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນເມືອງ, ຂັ້ນບ້ານ ແລະ ບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ1 ຈຶ່ງພ້ອມພາກັນ ຄົ້ນຄວາມໂດຍອີງລາຄາທ້ອງຖິ່ນເປັນພື້ນຖານໃນການຄົ້ນຄວາ ແລະ ລາຍງານເພື່ອຮັບຮອງເພີ່ມຕື່ມຕາມຄວາມຈຳເປັນ.

ມາດຕາ 12. ຜົນສັກສິດ.

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເພີ່ມເຕີມສະບັບນີ້ໃຊ້ຄຽງຄູ່ກັບ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 21/8/2015, ຂໍ້ ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມເລກທີ 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 20 ກໍລະກົດ 2016, ແລະ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 1170/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 29 ກັນຍາ 2015, ແລະ ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ສຳລັບບາງມາດຕາ, ບາງປະໂຫຍກຄຳສັບ ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເລກທີ 1003/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 21/8/2015 ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເພີ່ມເຕີມເລກທີ 792/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 20 ກໍລະກົດ 2016, ແລະ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ເລກທີ 1170/ຈຂ.ຊບ ລົງວັນທີ 29 ກັນຍາ 2015, ທີ່ມີການປັບປຸງໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເພີ່ມເຕີມສະບັບນີ້ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ຖືເອົາໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ເປັນ ບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໄຊສົມບູນ

(ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການປົກຄ້າຍຈັດສັນ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູ ຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໂຄງການໄຟຟ້ານ້ຳງຽບ 1)



Appendix 2 Advertisement for the data collection of the socio economic survey.



NAM NGIEP 1 POWER COMPANY

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

**“FY Socio Economic Survey Data Collection and Entry”
Contract ID: NNP1PC-CF-ESD-SMO-2016-04**

Nam Ngiep 1 is a hydropower project under construction in the central provinces of the Lao PDR. The Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC), co-owned by Kansai Electric Power of Japan, EGAT International of Thailand, and the Lao Holding State Enterprise, is building a 290-MW power plant to provide clean renewable electricity and contribute to poverty reduction in Laos. NNP1PC hereby invites qualified candidate to indicate their interest in the following assignment:

GENERAL INFORMATION
The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project, Ltd (the “Client”) are constructing a Hydro-power development located on the Nam Ngiep River in Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay Province of Lao PDR, downstream of Nam Ngiep 2 Hydropower Project. The Project is located 41 km north of Paksani, the capital of Bolikhamxay Province, which is located 145 km north-east of the national capital, Vientiane.

Construction activities for the project commenced in August 2014. The NNP1 reservoir is planned to be filled during the rainy season of 2018. Electricity will be generated from Commercial Operation Date (COD) in January 2019 onwards during a concession period of 27 years.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
To measure trends and changes in the socio-economic status of project affected communities in the Project Area so that NNP1 and Gol can
1. determine whether Project Affected Households (PAHs) have their livelihood and living standards restored and enhanced as specified in the Concession Agreement;
2. Understand the social and economic context within which impacts, compensation and income restoration occurs.

OBJECTIVES
1. measure the socio-economic status of a maximum of 1430 households in the zones affected by operation of the NNP1 project and in particular measure:
a. household income;
b. household expenditure and consumption;
c. Other relevant indicators of household living standards including health, education, dwelling characteristic, household assets and structure, water and sanitation, and access to services and facilities; and
2. To repeat the baseline socio-economic survey at times required by the CA so as to measure socio-economic changes in the project affected areas, whether positive or negative, and especially those that could be attributed to the operation of the NNP1 Project;

TOTAL SAMPLE FRAME
The Social Impact Assessment and the Concession Agreement identified the physical area surrounding the project that was significantly affected by the project. The Project Impact Areas was divided into 5 Impact Zones on the basis of geographic location and the nature and significance of the impacts.

- **Zone 1** consisting of households in the catchment above the NNP1 reservoir and downstream of the NNP2 dam. Impacts are expected to be minor but monitoring will be undertaken to confirm this assumption and to identify any unforeseen impacts. A Corrective Action Plan will be developed in the case of significant impacts to livelihoods or significant unanticipated impacts.
- **Zone 2** consisting of household located within the proposed reservoir or owning land inundated or otherwise affected by the proposed reservoir. This zone was further subdivided into:
 - **Zone 2UR** consisting of households located in the vicinity of the upper reservoir which will be economically impacted by the loss of land, including 6 households that will be relocated within the existing villages,
 - **Zone 2LR** consisting of households in lower reservoir area that must be relocated to new resettlement villages downstream of the dam,
- **Zone 3** consisting of the village of Hatsaykham located within the proposed construction area. This village will have relocated to the nearby Resettlement Area of Houysouy by the time of the 2016 survey.
- **Zone 4** consisting of households downstream of the dam and affected by the environmental impacts of the project on the Nam Ngiep downstream of the dam. Impacts are expected to be minor but monitoring will be undertaken to confirm this assumption and to identify any unforeseen impacts. A Corrective Action Plan will be developed in the case of significant impacts to livelihoods or significant unanticipated impacts.
- **Zone 5** consisting of 2 villages immediately downstream of dam construction site which will act as hosts for the resettlement village and 28 households from the village of Somsouen who had land acquired for the creation of new village

Expressions of Interest must be received at the address below by email or hard copy no later than Friday, October 7th, 2016 **before 17:00pm, local time**. Technical explanation meeting will be conducted on Thursday, September 29th, 2016 at Nam Ngiep 1 Vientiane Office from 2:00pm.

Interested Consultants/candidates may request and obtain further information and detailed term of reference by email at the address below during office hours;

Mr. Xaythinanh Philamakhot, Manager, Procurement and Contract Department, Administration Division, Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project, House No. 236, Unit 16, Ban Phonesinuan, Sisattanak Dist. Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR, Tel.: + 856-21-265185, Fax: +856-21 265186, M.: +856-20-22303344, 20-56795671, Email: xaythinanh.p@namngiep1.com, http://namngiep1.com/