

Social Monitoring Report

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5 December 2016

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

Quarterly Monitoring Report 2016 – Q2

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

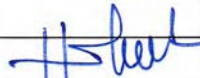


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Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Social Monitoring Report
Second Quarter of 2016

April to June 2016

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DISCLAIMER

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

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

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

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

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

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Monitoring Report of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project covers the period from 01 April to 30 June 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, 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 belong to Thathom District, Xaysomboun Province.

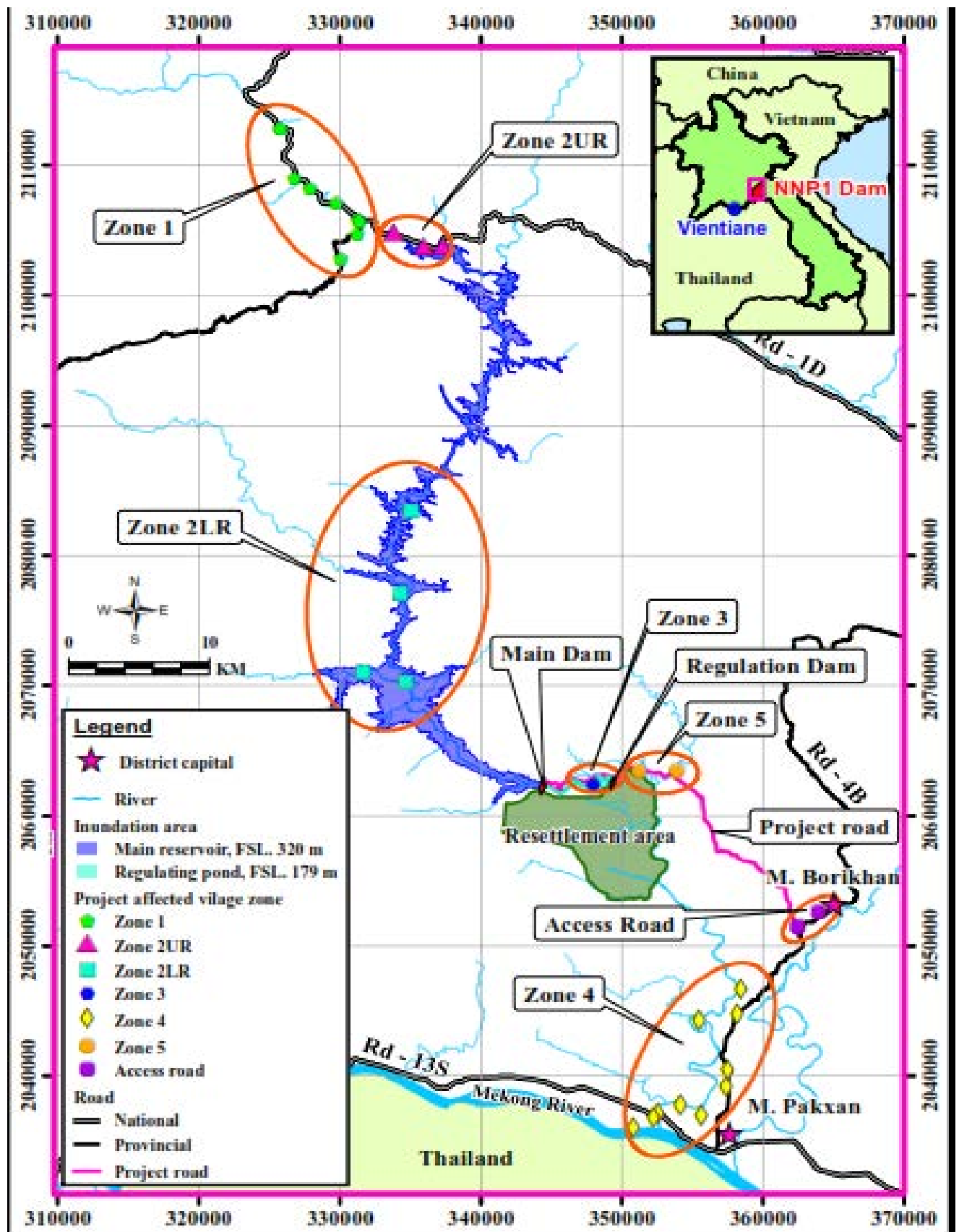
Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Soppuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak will be completely inundated. All are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages will be resettled and compensated for 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: 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 April 2016 with 19 households opting for resettlement at Houay Soup and the remaining 19 households opting for cash compensation and self-resettlement. All 38 households have been fully compensated. This includes compensation for two graves in Hatsaykham.

Asset Compensation for Zone 5 Cash compensation of assets and land in Houay Soup Resettlement Area (HSRA) owned by households in the host village Hat Gniun and Somseun was completed for 91 out of 94 households- three households have refused to accept the compensation value for their land, which they previously agreed upon and signed off on in the compensation agreement.

Asset Registration and Compensation in Zone 2LR Assets registration, asset confirmation and indicative choice survey are 91% complete in the villages of Zone 2LR. There remains 44 households in Namyouak who refuse to participate in asset registration.

Results of the indicative choice survey show that 4% of the households wish to resettle at Houay Soup while 61% of the households indicated that they would prefer self-resettlement and the remaining 35% are undecided as to their choice of resettlement.

In Zone 2LR, a total of 416 graves registered by 196 households require compensation. Out of these, 179 households with 398 graves are eligible for compensation. Of the eligible households, 2 households from the group of 44 households in Namyouak do not accept grave compensation. As of 30 June, 2016, compensation payment is completed for 113 households while compensation payment to 64 households is currently ongoing.

To complete the asset registration process, several steps were taken by the PRLRC in close coordination with the RMU and DCC. These included:

- (1) PRLRC issued notice No 695 dated 17 June 2016 clarifying the cut-off date
- (2) PRLRC issued Instruction No 694 dated 17 June 2016 requesting to accelerate asset registration for the remaining households and finish the process by 10 July 2016.
- (3) Public announcements of both PRLRC notice 695 and instruction 694 were organized in all 4 villages in 2LR and 2UR from 24 June to 29 June 2016.

Following the public announcement of the PRLRC notice and Instruction by the RMU, 7 out of the 44 households in Namyouak changed their position and requested to participate in the asset registration process and asset registration has commenced for these 7 households. The remaining 37 households continue to refuse to partake in the asset registration process.

Asset Registration and Compensation in Zone 2UR In Zone 2UR, asset registration confirmation and indicative choice survey began on 15 March 2016 at the same time as in Zone 2LR, and as of 30 June 2016 all 233 registered households except 5 households who so far have denied to sign off on the asset confirmation, have confirmed the registered assets and participated in the indicative choice survey. For the indicative choice survey, the PAPs can choose between land for land compensation based and cash compensation.

Results of the indicative choice survey covering 228 Project Affected Households show that 100% of the total households wish to receive cash compensation.

Grave compensation for Zone 2UR is 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.

In Quarter 2, 2016 (from April to June 2016), NNP1PC has accelerated the construction of 12 infrastructure projects to facilitate the resettlement of 23 households from Hatsaykham, which is scheduled to take place

in November 2016. Significant progress has been made, in spite of difficult working conditions due to the early onset of the rainy season. As of 30 June 2016, several construction activities have been completed. These include enhancement of existing road, drilling of water wells, levelling of housing land, development of paddy fields and land for cash crops and tree plantation. A 30 tons barge is in place and serving transport of people and materials to and from Houay Soup. The construction of the 3.5 km main road and the access bridge crossing the Nam Ngiep River, installation of 22kV and 0.4 kV electricity distribution lines have made good progress and are on schedule.

Some delays have occurred, particularly with the house construction due to difficulties in access to the construction site.

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 Table provide the status, as at 30 June 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						
Loss of residences, land, and access to production area (relocation)	Zone 2UR	Xaysomboun	Thathom	Pou	6	42
				Hatsamkhone	0	0
	Zone 2LR	Xaysomboun	Hom	Houaypamom	44	311
				Sopphuane	77	495
				Sopyouak	173	1,101
	Zone 3	Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	Hatsaykham	187	1,290
Total relocation					526	3,528
A.2 Other direct impacts						
Loss of land	Zone 2UR	Xaysomboun	Thathom	Pou	72	452
				Piengta	38	199
				Hatsamkone	67	429
Only impact of loss of road access to agricultural production area	Zone 2UR	Xaysomboun	Thathom	Pou	3	20
				Piengta	1	7
				Hatsamkone	12	65
		Households currently residing in other communities but with lands impacted	3 villages	3	NA	
Loss of land at Houay Soup resettlement site	Zone 5 Host Community	Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	Hat Gniun	54	305
				Thahuea	0	

Impact	Zone	Province	District	Village	Affected Households and People	
					HHs	People
				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				
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					980	5,623
Total Direct (A.1+A.2)					1,506	9,151

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						839

3 STATUS SUMMARY OF ASSET REGISTRATION, CHOICE SURVEY AND COMPENSATION

3.1 Summary of Asset Registration and Compensation

During the second quarter of 2016, asset registration has been completed in all zones except for 44 households in Namyouak (Zone 2LR) who refuse to have their asset be registered. Asset compensation has been completed in Zone 3 and Zone 5 while it is ongoing in zone 2UR and 2LR. The status as of 30 June 2016 is summarized in Table 3-1. 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	233	481	39	94	462
Field Asset Registration	233	437	39	94	462
Asset Registration Confirmed	228	437	39	91	442
Choice Survey Confirmed	228	437	38 ¹	0	0
Compensation Completed	0	0	39	91	440

The status as of 30 June 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
Number of Households with Grave Registration Confirmed	78	196	2	276
Grave Compensation/Response Complete	78	113	2	193

¹One household in Hatsaykham is not eligible to be PAP despite he was former of Hatsaykham resident but he moved out from the village and moved in again after cut of date.

3.2 Summary of Choice Surveys

In collaboration with the respective Resettlement Management Units (RMU) and district authorities, the Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC) has conducted final choice surveys in several the project Zones. The final choice surveys for Zone 5 and Zone 4 (Downstream) 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 has started and completed indicative choice surveys in Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR villages except for the 44 households in Namyouak who refuse to join asset registration. NNP1PC plans to complete the final choice surveys in Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR during the third and fourth quarters of 2016.

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.

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

Description	Zone 2LR Households (Indicative Choice)	Zone 3 Households (Final Choice)
Houay Soup Resettlers	15	19
Self-Resettlers	268	19
Undecided	154	0
Not surveyed	44	0
Total	481	38

The indicative choice survey for Zone 2UR was started in May 2016 and finished in June 2016.

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(Indicative Choice)	Zone 5 and Downstream Households(Final Choice)
Land for land	0	0
Cash for land	228	94
Undecided	0	0
Not surveyed	5	0
Total	233	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 Zone3 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 19 households opting for resettlement at Houay Soup and the remaining 19 households are 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	19
Self-Resettlers	19
Undecided	0
Approved self-resettlement households by the RMU	19
Unapproved self-resettlement household by the RMU	0

As indicated in Table 4-2, all 38 households of Hatsaykham have been fully compensated. The compensation amount of all households has been transferred to their bank accounts and head of household and spouse of each household have signed the Compensation Agreements to certify receipt of payment for all the lost assets.

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

ACTIVITIES	CUMULATIVE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	COMPLETION DATE FOR ZONE 3
Total Households	38	
Field Inventory of Land Assets	38	16 November 2015
Field Inventory of Structures	38	30 December 2015
Asset Register Confirmation	38	16 January 2016
Asset Registration Confirmed	38	16 January 2016
Indicative Choice Survey	38	21 January 2016
Final Choice Survey	38	3 March 2016
Compensation Completed	38	31 May 2016

ACTIVITIES	CUMULATIVE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	COMPLETION DATE FOR ZONE 3
Total Households	38	
Handing-over of Bank Book Completed	24	31 May 2016
Compensation Agreement Signed	24	31 May 2016
Outstanding Compensation (Land, structures, crops, graves etc.)	0	

Grave compensation is completed. 2 graves registered by 2 households in Zone 3 of Hatsaikham village have been compensation 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.

Three (3)² households have not accepted the compensation that previously agreed. 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.

²The correct number of households from Zone 5 who do not accept compensation payment is three and not two households as it was reported in the Quarter II of 2016.

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	91	Completed by 15 February 2016
Pending Compensation	3	Expected by 30 August 2016

4.4 Zone 2LR Asset Registration and Compensation

The progress and status of asset registration and choice surveys is presented in Table 4-5.

A total of 481 households in Zone 2LR require compensation prior to resettlement and by the end of June 2016 the asset registration has been completed for 437 households (91% of the households). The remaining are 44 households that refuse to have their assets registered. It is recognized that the asset registration and compensation is somewhat behind schedule. The main reason is because of the 44 households in Namyouak that are not willing to have their assets registered as they are not satisfied with the compensation policy and some of the unit rates. 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. Therefore, more efforts are paid by the GOL and NNP1-PC. These include:

1. NNP1-PC has hired a well-known and respected Hmong National Leader to support in solving the issue of the 44 households and other related issues of the project.
2. PRLRC issued notice No 695 dated 17 June 2016 clarifying the cut-off date
3. PRLRC issued Instruction No 694 dated 17 June 2016 requesting to accelerate asset registration for the remaining households and finish the process by 10 July 2016.
4. Public announcements of both PRLRC notice 695 and instruction 694 were organized in all 4 villages in 2LR and 2UR from 24 June to 29 June 2016.

Following the public announcement of the PRLRC notice and Instruction by the RMU, 7 out of the 44 households in Namyouak changed their position and requested to participate in the asset registration process. At the moment, asset registration is being conducted for these 7 households. The remaining 37 households continue to refuse to take part in the asset registration process.

The asset confirmation and indicative choice survey in 2LR villages which were commenced March 15, 2016, are completed except for the 44 households.

For the indicative choice survey, the households in Zone 2LR may choose between resettlement at the Houay Soup Resettlement Area or self-resettlement. Following the asset confirmation, each household was consulted individually on their indicative choice between resettlement to the HSRA or self-resettlement. Results of the indicative choice survey show that 4% of the households currently wish to resettle at Houay Soup while 61% of the households indicated that they would prefer self-resettlement and the remaining 35% are undecided as to their choice of resettlement.

The final choice survey including the 44 households is scheduled to be completed by the end of September 2016.

Final compensation for land, crops, and structures is expected to be executed in the 3rd quarter of 2016.

TABLE 4-5 ASSET REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION ZONE 2LR

Zone 2LR Activities	Q2 2016	Cumulative (Total 481 households)	Target Completion Date
Field Inventory of Land Assets	15	437	10 July 2016
Field Inventory of Structures	15	437	10 July 2016
Asset Register Confirmation	394	437	31 July 2016
Indicative Choice Survey	437	437	31 May 2016
Final Choice Survey	0	0	30 September 2016

No compensation for land, crops and structures has yet been paid in Zone 2LR. Table 4-6 sets out the proposed timeline for evaluating self-resettlement plans, making compensation agreements with each household, and finalizing compensation.

TABLE 4-6 PLAN FOR COMPENSATION IN ZONE 2LR

Zone 2LR Current Status of Choice Survey	Target Start Date	Target Completion Date
Self-Resettlement Plan Accepted	01 August 2016	31 December 2016
Compensation Agreement	01 August 2016	31 December 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts (some having been opened ahead as they were needed to be used for grave compensation)	19 April 2016	1 st August 2016
Payment completed (and bank book handed over)	01 August 2016	31 December 2016

Table 4-7 indicates the progress and status of grave compensation for 2LR. A total of 416 graves owned by 196 households require compensation. Out of the total registered households and graves, 179 households with 398 graves are eligible for compensation of which 2 households from the group of 44 households do not accept grave compensation. As of 30 June 2016, compensation payment is completed for 113 households while compensation payment to 64 households is currently ongoing.

TABLE 4-7 PROGRESS OF GRAVE REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION/ACTION 2LR

Zone 2LR Activities	Q2 2016 (Total 416 graves registered by 196 households)	Cumulative	Target Date for Completion
Field Inventory of Graves	196	196	January 2016
Confirmation of Grave Register	28	196	March 2016
Grave Compensation Agreement	194	194	15 May 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	177	177	31 May 2016

Zone 2LR	Q2 2016	Cumulative	Target Date for Completion
Activities	(Total 416 graves registered by 196 households)		
Cash Transfer	113	113	31 May 2016
Compensation payment completed and bank book returned to PAPs	113	113	30 June 2016
Refusing compensation (Namyouak Village)	2	2	
Compensation payment ongoing	64	64	31 July 2016

4.5 Zone 2UR Asset Registration and Compensation

There are 211 households have land and other assets in Zone 2UR that require compensation for land acquisition, and 6 households³ out of these households are impacted on their dwelling. They will relocate within the village territory. No households in this Zone are required to resettle to new communities.

As of 30 June 2016, confirmation on the registered asset and indicative choice survey of each household is completed except 5 households who denied to sign for confirmation of their asset as they are not satisfied with their land in Ban Kao⁴. For the indicative choice survey, PAP are offered to opt between land for land replacement based on willing to buy and willing to sell by PAP and seller and cash compensation.

Results of the indicative choice survey conducted in all 228 Project Affected Households show that 100% of the total households wish to receive cash for land compensation.

The target dates for the completion of each step are set out in Table 4-8.

³ Based on updated pegging, there are only 6 households from Ban Pou that will be affected by inundation of the reservoir.

⁴ Ban Kao is an abandoned village on the right side of the Nam Ngiep River. Currently the territory belongs administratively to Hatsamkhone Village;

TABLE 4-8 ASSET REGISTRATION AND CHOICE SURVEY IN ZONE 2UR

	Q2 2016 Households	Cumulative Households	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Households	(Total households: 236)		
Number of household affected based on detail analysis of information obtained from the updated pegging	211	211	Completed on 30 June 2016
Field Inventory of Land Assets	0	233	Completed on 30 December 2015
Field Inventory Structures	0	233	Completed on 30 December 2015
Asset Register Confirmation	182	228	Completed on 31 May 2016
Indicative choice Survey	228	228	Completed on 31 May 2016
Final choice survey	0	0	31 December 2016

TABLE 4-9 TIMETABLE FOR COMPENSATION OF LAND RESOURCES AND STRUCTURES IN ZONE 2UR

Total Households	Target Date to Commence	Target Date for Completion ZONE 2UR
Self-Resettlement Plan	01 August 2016	31 December 2016
Compensation Agreement	01 August 2016	31 December 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	19 April 2016	Completed on 31 August 2016
Payment Completed (and Bank Book handed over)	01 August 2016	31 December 2016

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

Activities	Q2 2016 (Households)	Cumulative (HHs)	Target Date for Completion Zone 2UR
Total Households with Graves	454 (78 HHs)		
Field Inventory of Graves	78	78	Completed January 2016
Confirmation of Grave Register	49	78	Completed 30 April 2016
Compensation agreement	49	78	Completed 15 May 2016
Households with valid bank accounts	51	78	Completed 31 May 2016
Cash transfer	78	78	Completed 31 May 2016

4.6 230 kV Transmission Line

The construction of the 230 kV Transmission Line along a land corridor requires the acquisition of small portions of land from individual land-owners, compensation for any 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).

The target date for completion of the compensation for land acquisition and structures is 30 August 2016.

Two households will be compensated for relocation of dwellings within their existing property.

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

	Q2 2016 (Households)	Progress To-date (Households)	Target Date for Completion
Total Landholders for Land Compensation	465		
Field Inventory of Land Assets	-	462	Completed
Field inventory of Structures	-	462	Completed
Asset Register Confirmation	2	452	31 August 2016
Households with Valid Bank Accounts	11	452	31 August 2016
Compensation Agreement	21	441	31 August 2016
Payment Completed (and Bank Book Hand-over)	10	441	31 August 2016

4.7 Issues, Constraints and Solutions – Asset Registration and Compensation

Issues and Constraints	Solutions
<p>37 households (8 less than at the beginning of Q2 2016) 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 displaced person or households of NNP1 project on which they can use to ask for authorization from any village</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To-date, several meetings with the 37 households have been held in collaboration with the RMU of Xaysomboun, DCC of Hom District and PRLRC to explain and clarify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The project policy and procedures on self-resettlement; ii. the compensation policy and entitlements stated in the REDP and derived from the Lender facility agreement and CA obligations, and iii. The obligation under the CA to use bank transfer for compensation payments. - High-level officials from Vientiane BCEL Bank visited each 2LR village to clarify the banking system and the bank's commitment to service the PAP and ensure that they can withdraw their deposits as they wish. NNP1PC has also agreed to provide full support to the PAP to facilitate access to their accounts to withdraw money. - NNP1PC has hired well-known and respected Hmong National Leader to help in solving the issue;

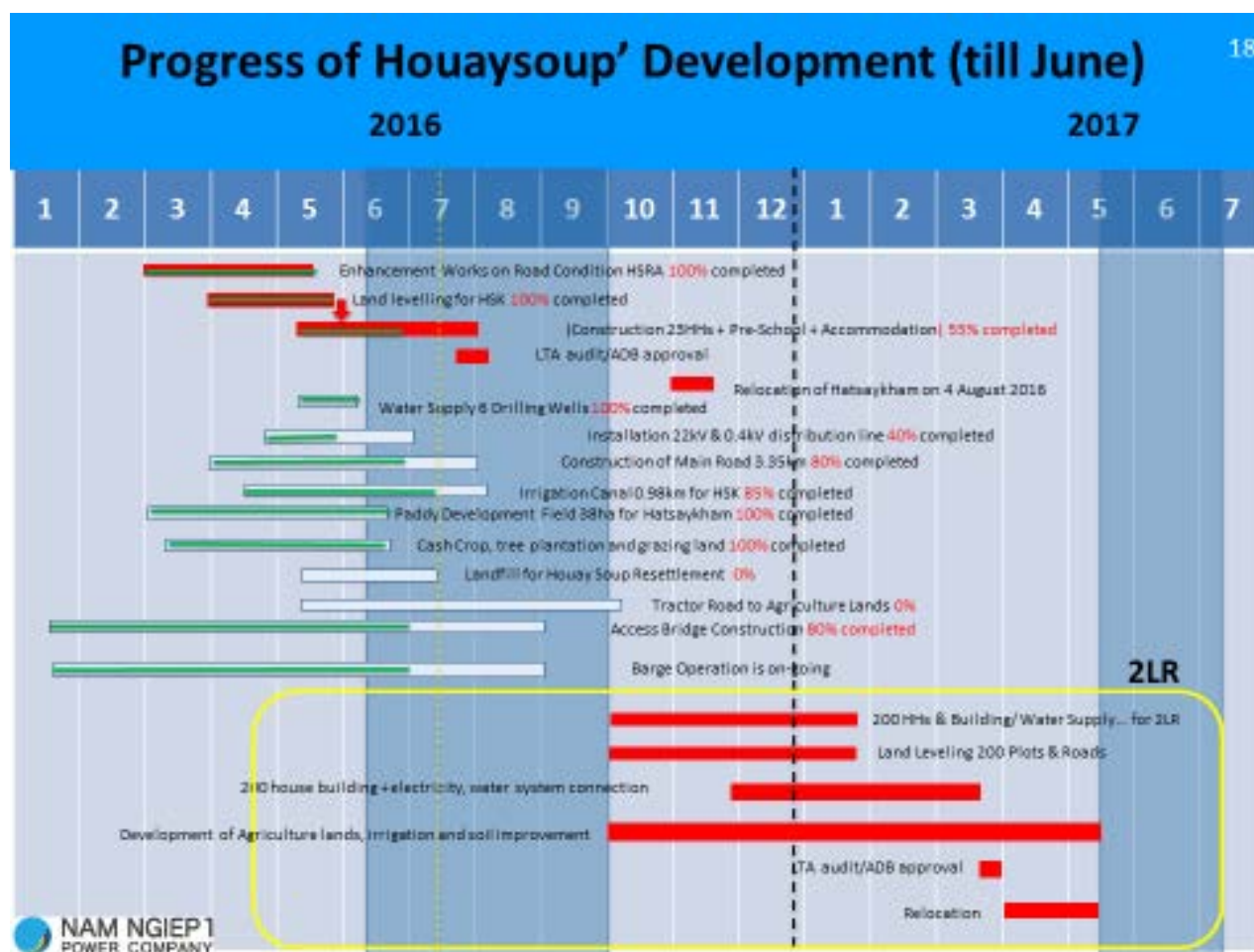
<p>and authority that they want to resettle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRLRC issued notice No 695 dated 17 June 2016 clarifying the cut-off date - PRLRC issued Instruction No 694 dated 17 June 2016 requesting to accelerate asset registration for the remaining households and finish the process by 10 July 2016. - Public announcements of both PRLRC notice 695 and instruction 694 were organized in all 4 villages in 2LR and 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. - NNP1PC will continue to meet with the 37 households to find appropriate solutions, and - NNP1PC will continue to work with PRLRC to agree on how to solve the problems.
<p>The prolonged asset registration process will delay the delivery to ADB of the updated REDP for Zone 2LR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put 37 households into a separate group for asset registration and compensation as recommended by PRLRC. - Implement PRLRC notice No 695 and instruction no 694 in close collaboration with village authority, the RMU and advice of PRLRC; - Gather information of their asset as much as possible

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 19 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 2.

FIGURE 2 HOUAY SOUP RESETTLEMENT AREA – TIME SCHEDULE AND PROGRESS



The greenline indicates progress to date and the red bars and arrows indicate the critical path for first Hatsaykham resettlement

5.1 Houay Soup Resettlement

In Quarter 2016 2 , NNP1PC has accelerated the construction of 12 infrastructure projects to facilitate the resettlement of 23 households from Hatsaykham which is scheduled to take place in November 2016. Significant progress has been made, in spite of the difficult working conditions due to the early onset of the rainy season. As of 30 June 2016, several construction activities have been completed. These include enhancement of existing road, the levelling of housing land, the development of paddy field, cash crop, tree plantation area and well drilling. 30 tons barge is in place and operational and be ready to support Houay Soup development. The construction of the 3.5 km main road and the access bridge crossing the Nam Ngiep River, installation of 22kV and 0.4 kV electricity distribution lines are made good progress and are on schedule.

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

Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Entire Work Volume Completed
Access Bridge	Mid-August 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launched Girders for span-1 completed while the span-2 is on-going - Installation of slope protection at the left bank is completed 80% 	80%
Enhancement works on Road Condition at Houay Soup & Jetty	Mid-May 2016	Completed on 19 March 2016	100%
Barge Operation	Operation is scheduled until the bridge is operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 35-ton capacity barge is operational to support crossing Nam Ngiep River and constitution works at Houay Soup Resettlement Site. However, maintenance of the jetty is required to repair damage from flooding and to maintain barge operation. - Small boat is in place and operational for crossing the Nam Ngiep River at landing site of Hatsaykham hamlet 	
Main Road Construction of 3.35 km for Houay Soup Resettlement Area	End of July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction has made significant progress at 80% compared to 60% in the last month. Specific progress includes: - 100% completion of installation of pipe culverts - 70% completion of box culvert installation - 50% completion of sub-base course pavement 	80%
22 kV and 0.4 kV Distribution Lines for Hatsaykham Re-settlers in Houay Soup	End of June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed installation of concrete poles at the residential area of Hatsaykham village. Installation of poles for transmission line on the left bank of the Nam Ngiep River is on-going. 	40%
Land Levelling for Hatsaykham' re-settlers in Houay Soup	End of May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed 	100%
Lot 1 - House construction for 17 houses for 17 households of which 11 are small size and 6 are medium size)	31 July 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For 17 of 17 houses the plastering works are completed. - For 16 of 17 toilets have walls under construction. 	58%

Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Entire Work Volume Completed
		- 2 of 17 houses roof trusses are fixed.	
Lot 2 - Pre-school – 1 unit; Accommodation for the pre-school - 1 unit and 6 houses including 4 large and 2 small houses	31 July 2016	- 1 of 6 houses have plastering completed while for 5 houses the walls are under construction. - 3 of 6 construction of toilets walls are completed while those for 3 toilets are ongoing. - For the pre-school and teacher accommodation the construction of cement-block walls and roofs beams are completed.	47%
UXO clearance for cash crop garden, tree plantation, grazing land and new paddy field (VO No.3)	Mid-May 2016	- UXO clearance is completed for all construction site of 160 ha; - Variation Order No.3 is made for tractor road to agriculture land is fully completed;	100%
Construction of 6 drilled wells for Hatsaykham	End of May 2016	- Construction of 6 drilled wells is fully completed - Installation of water system for domestic use is under preparation and will be commenced after completing house construction;	100%
1 km Irrigation canal for Ban Hatsaykham Village	31 July 2016	- Embankment works and installation of pipe culvert completed. - Brick lined canal wall construction is completed for a total of 475 m out of the 975 m long canal,	50%
Houay Soup Landfill Phase 1	-	- Bidding is completed.	
Paddy field development of 38 ha for Resettlers in Houay Soup of which 13.2 ha are for Hatsaykham	End of June 2016	- Completed	100%
Cash crop area (total area of 13 ha) for 23 households from Hatsaykham	31 May 2016	- Completed - The area has been allocated to individual re-settler household and cultivated	100%
Tree plantation area (total area of 13ha) for	31 May 2016	- Completed	100%

Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	% of Entire Work Volume Completed
23 households from Hatsaykham		- The area has been allocated to individual re-settler household and is being cultivated	
Land development for grazing land, total 40 ha	31 May 2016	- Fully completed	100%
Solid Waste Disposal Site for Houay Soup Resettlement Area	September 2016	- Contract awarded and construction to be commenced on 11 July 2016	
Construction of water supply systems for 3 downstream villages in Zone 4	October 2016	- Under bidding process for survey and design	
2.7 km of tractor road to agriculture land for Hatsaykham Resettlers	September 2016	- Under bidding process	
Internal road of 0.65 km length for Hatsaykham Resettlers.	31 July 2016	- Embankment – 100% - Pipe installation – 100% - Levelling and compacting ongoing	50%
Renovation of primary school buildings (2) and construction of bus stops (2) in Hat Gniun and Thahuea	30 June 2016	Completed	100%
Construction of two water supply systems in Hat Gniun and Thahuea	31 May 2016	Completed	100%

FIGURE 3 PHOTOS OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION IN HOUAY SOUP AND ITS PROGRESS





FIGURE 4 PROGRESS OF PADDY FIELD DEVELOPMENT FOR HSRA



FIGURE 5 PHOTOS SHOWING PROGRESS ON IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION IN HOUAY SOUP RESETTLEMENT AREA

5.2 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, two infrastructure activities have been completed. These include:

- Pegging pole/column installation, and
- Construction of internal road

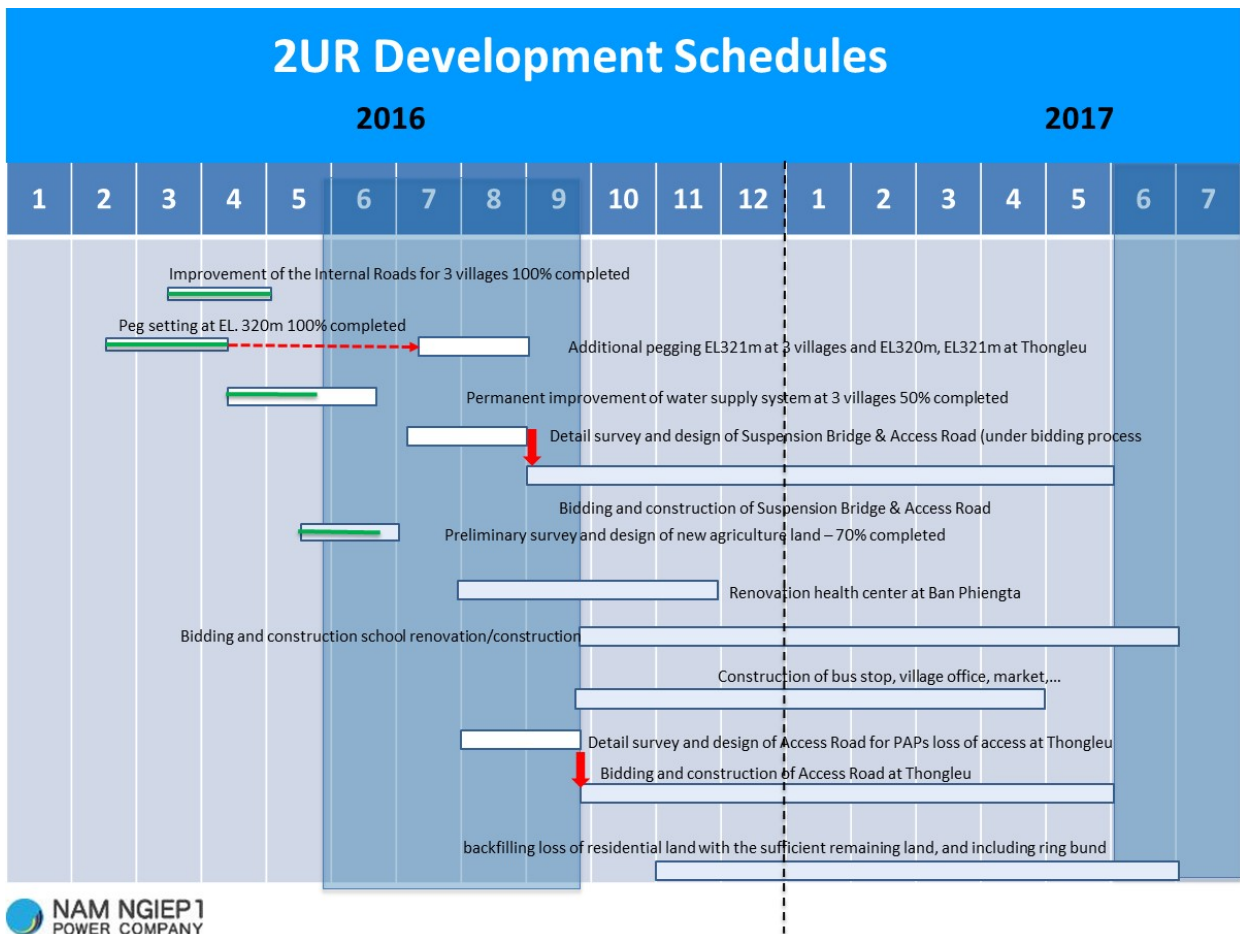
The other activities are under implementation.

All work progress is summarized in the table 5.2 and in the Gantt chart in Figure 6.

TABLE 5-1 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ZONE 2UR

Activity	Date of Completion	Work Status	% of Entire Work Volume
Peg setting	End of April 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully completed. - Additional work for pegging is typically required for Thongleur to accommodate with geographical conditions of the area 	100%
Improvement of internal road 2UR	End of April 2016	Completed	100%
Permanent improvement of water supply system	Mid-June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed drilling two boreholes in Piengta - Send water sample for testing and laboratory analysis - Improved ment of water system in other two villages are ongoing 	50%
Survey and design of access road and suspension bridge for Zone 2UR villages which are located in Hatsamkhone	31 May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under bidding process 	
Feasibility study for new agricultural land to support land allocation of the District	End of June 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The survey is ongoing in Thongler – potential agricultural area 	70%
Renovation of school, village hall	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will be done after REDP updated 	
Renovation of health centre at Ban Piengta, Zone 2UR	August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under rebidding process 	

FIGURE 6 SCHEDULE AND PROGRESS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ZONE 2UR



The green line indicates progress to-date.

FIGURE 7: INTERNAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN BAN POU



5.3 Other Works - Zones 4 and 5

The progress of development of planned infrastructure in Zones 4 and 5 is presented in Table 5-2.

TABLE 5-2 ZONE 5 (HOST VILLAGES) AND ZONE 4 (DOWNSTREAM)

Activity	Progress	Completion Target Date
Renovation of school and new bus stop at Zone 5 (Hat Gniun and Thaheua)	Completed for both activities school renovation and bus stop	Completed on 31 May 2016

5.4 Issues, Constraints and Solutions – Resettlement Infrastructure

Issue and Constraint	Solution
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"> - Cash compensation to PAP that are impacted only by land - PAP purchase agriculture lands by compensation money - NNP1PC provides technical support to conduct feasibility study to provide information support as per request by PAP and GOL; - District may provide additional land following district plan
Make final definition/category for 5 households who relocated and dismantled houses before cut-off date in Hatsamkhone of Zone 2UR	Compensation will be provided based on visual evidence (structure, land and other). No structure of the 5 households are found below 320 masl. 4 out of 5 households are still owners of the housing lands while 1 housing plot is sold to a villager in Hatsamkhone who at the moment is registered as the land owner. The current registered land owners will be compensated for the affected land.

6 GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY RELATION AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Government Relation and RMU Support

The new Governor of Xaysomboun Province appointed in the previous quarter 1 is the new head of the PRLRC. After his appointment, the new chairman of PRLRC has issued and approved important documents and taken other important initiatives such as: (1) meeting with the group of 44 households in Namyouak, (2) issuing PRLRC' notice number 695 on new cut of dates and instruction number 694 to accelerate asset registration and compensation process.

Key activities:

- Facilitated two meetings with the 44 households that refuse to cooperate with the assets registration. The meetings were organized by the RMU of Xaysomboun in Namyouak village on 6 and 24 April 2016. The meeting on 6 April was chaired by the village headman and the meeting on 24 April was chaired by and the Vice Governor of Xaysomboun, Mr. Lorpaoxoing. Both meetings failed to resolve the issue.

- Worked with the RMU Xaysomboun, DCC of Hom District to complete grave compensation, including notification to grave owners, negotiating with the grave owners and assistance with opening bank accounts.
- Coordinated with the Hom District military commanders to visit NNP1's construction site on 21 April 2016;
- Collaborated with the RMU of Xaisomboun Province on the finalization of guideline of grave exhumation which had been drafted by NNP1PC. These guidelines provide guidance to those households on how to safely exhume a grave, using appropriate personal protective equipment, to minimise the risk of infections. Those Households who indicated that they would exhume a grave can request from the Project the prescribed PPE, in addition to the cash payment already made. The PPE contains "surgical" materials such as a clean head cover, mouth mask, rubber gloves, plastic apron, shoe covers and plastic bags;
- Coordinated with the RMUs of Xaisomboun and Bolikhamxai Province to review the compensation policy on "traditional rights and land categories eligible for compensation. A meeting will be held on 5 May 2016 at the office of Bolikhamxai RMU.
- Organized a meeting on the unit rates for three pending items with participation of concerned ministries and the RMUs of Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay. The meeting was held in NNP1PC's Vientiane Office on 6 May 2016.
- Supported and facilitated meetings with the RMUs of Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun to discuss issues related to agriculture land over quota eligible for compensation, and PAP' grievance related to such land. The meeting was held on 05 May 2016 in the meeting room of Bolikhamxay Province with participants from relevant offices of the Government at provincial level. The meeting proposed that the Project and PRLRC consider compensation for all land used within 3 years before cut-off date by amending the land quota per labour in the PRLRC Compensation Policy No. 1003.
- Supported and facilitated a meeting on certain compensation unit rates with participants from relevant Ministries, Provincial representatives and the RMU. The meeting was held on 06 May 2016 at NNP1 office in Vientiane and proposed that PRLRC issue unit rates of the three items (Inca peanuts, Mark boul tree (Lao) which is comparable to rattan and Mark Tao (Lao) comparable to a palm tree) with reference to technical prices issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the two agriculture items and Ministry of Transport and Public Works for irrigation canal.
- Supported the quarterly meeting of District Coordination Committee (DCC) in Hom District with Xaysomboun RMU, Village Development Committees from four villages and NNP1 on 12 May 2016. The meeting made a review of the progress of works in the last three months (January-March 2016) and made planning for the next three months (April-June 2016);
- Liaised with IAP and LTA mission during their visit in the period 16-21 May 2016. The GOL coordination team had provided support in implementing agenda and coordinating with relevant agencies and parties for meetings and monitoring project implementation. The mission had successfully implemented the scheduled activities during their mission.
- Supported meetings and discussions in 4 villages with particular regard to the 44 households who are not willing to join asset registration. The meeting was organized jointly by the GOL of Saysomboun and NNP1 from 19 to 21 May 2016. The 44 households promised to respond to the GOL within 5 days after the meeting.
- Supported the RMU of Bolikhamxay to organize a meeting between PRLRC, NNP1 and PAPs in Hatsaykham which was held on 30 May 2016. The meeting encouraged PAPs to support and cooperate with NNP1 project for development

- Provided support to the RMU of Xaysomboun Province in disseminating the PRLRC *Additional Notice Number 695* dated 17 June 2016, confirming the Cut-off Date of NNP1 Project and the *Instruction of the PRLRCs chairman number 694* dated 17 June 2016 requesting to accelerate asset registration of people affected by the NNP1 Project. Dissemination of both documents was undertaken in all 4 villages in zones of 2LR and 3 communities in 2UR between 24 and 29 June 2016;
- Provided support to the chairman of PRLRC and management of Environmental and Social Department/NNP1 PC for the visit to Zone 2LR PAP;
- Organized Tree Planting Ceremony in HSRA on 21 June. This event symbolizes the beginning of the new lives of Re-settlers from Hatsaykham Hamlet who will resettle at Houay Soup Resettlement Area. The successful tree planting ceremony was attended by more than one hundred participants from provincial and district authorities, affected communities and staff of NNP1PC.
- Provided support to the RMU of both Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun to obtain information to be used for the compensation unit rate of the remaining three items. Information was requested from the Department of Forestry (DOF) and the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI);
- Provided support to the RMU of Xaysomboun and the District Coordination Committee of Thathom district to organize a district consultation meeting regarding issues related to the update of the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan. The meeting was conducted on 09 June 2016 in Thathom District hall meeting room.;
- Provided support to NNP1PC Project Lands Team and the District Coordination Committee of PakNgum District, Vientiane Capital, to solve issue related to eighteen 230 kV affected households who do not accept and are dissatisfied with the asset compensation policy.

6.2 Community Relations

The plan and target 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** – Facilitated and supported village meetings on resettlement works in Hatsaykham. Supported and encouraged PAPs to join the tree planting ceremony in Houay Soup Resettlement Area which was organized jointly by NNP1PC, and the RMU of both Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay Provinces. Disseminated information related to safety issues and ways to prevent accident on road and construction sites. Facilitated households who will resettle to HSRA to complete the allocation of agriculture lands to each household based on their entitlement, including paddy field, cash crop and tree plantation;
- **Zone 2LR** – Continued to encourage and provide relevant information to the 44 households in Namyouak who refuse to join asset registration. Supported PAPs to provide necessary information and material to complete opening bank accounts and obtaining payment for grave compensation.

TABLE 6.2 NUMBER OF VILLAGE MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE IN QUARTER 2, 2016

	CUMULATIVE TOTAL AT END OF JUNE 2016		
	No. of Meetings	No. of Participants	No. of Women
Zone 2LR			
Sopyouak	1	69	37
Namyouak	4	160	61
Soppuane	3	32	5

Houaypamom	2	9	
Zone 3			
Hatsaykham	3	88	50
Zone 5			
Hat Gniun	1	9	0
Thahuea	1	14	1
A total	15	381	154

6.3 Resettlement Preparation

The main activities on resettlement preparation involved preparation for the PAPs in Hatsaykham to be ready for relocation. This included the continued distribution of rice to support PAPs in Hatsaykham. Those households who opted for self-resettlement and the squatter households have started relocating out of Hatsaykham.

6.3.1 Zone 3

The resettlement preparation activities for Zone 3 in Quarter 2, 2016 included:

- Meeting with RMU of Bolikhamxay and Bolikhan District Coordination Committee concerning preparation for relocating Hatsaykham' PAPs. For the relocation, the district authority had issued instruction indicating relocation schedules for the 10 squatter households and also for self-resettlement households of Hatsaykham.
- Meeting and planning with individual household from the two groups of PAP: 19 Hatsaykham PAP self-resettlement and 10 squatters to disseminate district instructions and notice for relocating;
- Completed budget planning for dismantling planning with 19 self-resettlement households and also for 10 households of squatters.
- 2 out of 8 households who set up date of relocating, have relocated to Nonesomboun village. House dismantling and transportation together with transitional allowances were paid to them.
- 6 self-resettlement households requested to be allowed to resettle at the HSRA and 5 households have not yet agreed on a date for moving to their new village.
- 10 squatter households:
 - 2 households had already moved out from Hatsaykham to settle in Phakbouak and Nonsomboun of Bolikhan District. The households have been officially registered to be village member in the new villages on 16 and 17 June 2016
 - 5 households will move out by 31 July 2016, and
 - 3 households gave no answer yet
- Provided emergency rice support for Quarter II (April, May and June). 16, 008 Kg of emergency rice distributed to 305 people from 38 households in Hatsaykham village as they loosed opportunity for rice cultivation in the last year.
- Arranged site visit to Houay Soup for the households of Hatsaykham that have decided to move to Houay Soup - to identify their respective house plots and paddy rice fields.
- Completed allocation and dividing residential land to 23 households who opted resettlement at Houay Soup. The division was made with participatory approach based on entitlement eligible for each household. Now, all 23 households have selected their plots for house construction and further for land titling;

- The 19 households decided to make relocating on 04 August based on Hmong culture and calendar;

6.3.2 Zone 2LR

The resettlement preparation activities for Zone 2LR in Quarter 2, 2016 included:

- Conducted consultations on house design in the four villages of Zone 2LR. Three villages: Houaypamom, Soppouane and Namyouark agreed to have house of a similar design as the design agreed with Hatsaykham, but with the toilet inside the house. Sopyouark villagers have not decided on house design yet, they wait for compensation. In case they decide to move to HSRA they prefer to have the same house design as the other villages - with some modifications.
- Liaison with IAP and LTA mission in making appointments with four village authorities from Zone 2LR to attend meeting with IAP/LTA/ADB mission in Hom District.
- Facilitated the GOL and former Vice President⁵ of the Lao Front for National Construction to have meeting with PAPs in villages of 2LR. All PAPs were invited to the meetings. The meetings were organized to encourage people participation with NNP1 project. Particular attention was paid to the 44 households who refuse to join asset registration.
- Update household list of PAPs in Zone 2LR villages. The update was made in consultations with village authorities and households in each village to find out a change within a household in the village due to the new cut of dates and timing. The list of households of PAPs in Zone 2LR is finalized and entered into the database.
- Assisted with the preparation of the entitlement list for each individual household in Zone 2LR;

6.4 Grievance Management

The status of grievances is summarized in Table 6-1 below. During Quarter 2, 2016, 16 grievances were received from 3 project villages while 6 grievances are solved and closed at village level. NNP1PC together with the RMU and district grievance committee started investigating aiming at resolving all 139 grievance cases pending up to date. Most of grievances are related to the land quota per labour issue specified in the compensation policy and the adjustment to the compensation policy has required time. The Addendum to the Compensation Policy No. 792 dated 20 July 2016 was issued by PRLRC and grievances are reviewed based on the revised policy. Outstanding compensation payments will be made soon. This will solve most of the grievances from Zone 3 and Zone 5.

TABLE 6-1 THE GRIEVANCE STATUS BY EACH MONTH FROM MAR 2014 – FEB 2016

Number of Grievances Received and Closed		
Period	Received	Closed
Q1 2015	4	3

⁵Mr. Thong Yer Thor, former Vice Chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction, highly respected by most clans of Hmong ethnic group.

Number of Grievances Received and Closed		
Period	Received	Closed
Q2 2015	2	2
Q3 2015	3	1
Q4 2015	15	3
Sub-Total	24	9
Q1 2016	104	0
Q2 2016	16	6
Sub-total	120	6
Grant Total	144⁶	15

6.5 Issues, Constraints and Solutions – Community Relations

Issues and Constraints	Solutions
Villagers complained about delay in compensation payments for ancestral graves	Compensation payment for graves in all zones were paid
Delay in asset registration may affect asset compensation and resettlement preparation	PRLRC has issued instruction No 694 date 17 June 2016 to implement processes of the flowchart as specified in the REDP to complete compensation.

7 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;

⁶Number of grievance in the table no 6.1 is counted from 2015 to date.

- 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.

The Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company provides ongoing support to the Provincial Department of Labour and Social Welfare to facilitate the presence of one full-time staff member to be stationed full-time in the Site Office in Hat Gniun Village. In addition to the representative of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare, one staff member of the Trade Union is also supported to be stationed there full-time. The Site Office is combined with the Police Station in Hat Gniun. Office equipment, motorbikes and operational cost is supported on a monthly basis.

As of June 2016, the number of Lao workers working for the company increased from 38% to 44%. 11 contractors including PKCC, SECC, and LUNC for development of Houay Soup Resettlement Area and another 8 contractors employ only Lao workers. The number of Lao women employed compared to foreign women also increased from 51% to 73% in the last month of this quarter. The composition of the labour force is tabulated in table 7.1

TABLE 7-1 EMPLOYMENT ON SITE BY NATIONALITY AND OWNER / CONTRACTOR / SUBCONTRACTOR AS OF JUNE 2016

Items No.	Employer	Host Villagers	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Other Provinces	Total Lao	Total Foreign Workers	Total All	Lao
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0	OWNER							
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane Office	0	0	36	36	6	42	86
0.2	Paksan Office	3	24	98	125	8	133	94
0.3	Site Office	8	18	39	65	25	90	72
	Total NNP1PC	11	42	173	226	39	265	85
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	<i>Thai-Nippon Systems Eng.</i>	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
TLW 0.5	<i>EGAT</i>	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Total Owner	11	42	173	226	45	271	85
Principal Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								

Items No.	Employer	Host Villagers	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Other Provinces	Total Lao	Total Foreign Workers	Total All	Lao
1 CW	Obayashi Corporation	1	30	23	54	106	160	34
1.1	<i>PKCC</i>	21	55	59	135	3	138	98
1.2	<i>Right Tunnelling</i>	3	17	34	54	33	87	62
1.3	<i>Sino Hydro</i>	7	20	51	78	97	175	45
1.4	<i>Song Da 5</i>	47	99	34	180	1,153	1,333	14
1.5	<i>TCM Eng.</i>	3	14	1	18	9	27	67
1.6	<i>V & K Concrete</i>	2	5	38	45	30	75	60
2 EMW	H-M Hydro	0	10	8	18	6	24	75
<i>RPH 2.1</i>	<i>Zefu</i>	0	8	0	4	16	20	20
<i>MPH 2.2</i>	<i>Lilama10</i>	0	3	0	3	5	8	38
3 HMW	IHI IIS	0	1	9	10	8	18	56
3.1	<i>276 MC</i>	0	0	0	0	16	16	0
4 TLW	Loxley-Sri Consortium	0	5	7	12	4	16	75
4.1	<i>RCR</i>	0	25	93	118	3	121	98
	Total Principal Contractors	84	292	357	729	1,489	2,218	33
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area								
5 Bridge	State Ent. of Com. Constr.	0	3	53	56	0	56	100
6 Barge	Soksay Chaluernsap	0	0	5	5	0	5	100
8 Main Road	Vorarath RBB (VRC)	0	0	33	33	0	33	100
9 Paddy	PCE SDCRB Phat. Survey	0	17	2	19	0	19	100
10 Irrigat'n	VSP CC	0	0	35	35	0	35	100

Items No.	Employer	Host Villagers	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Other Provinces	Total Lao	Total Foreign Workers	Total All	Lao
11 Grazing	Lao Uneod Cooper	5	1	14	20	0	20	100
12 22kV	SES Electrical Installation	0	0	6	6	0	6	100
13 Houses	Nalux CC	0	0	20	20	0	20	100
14 Houses	Viengoudom-xub CC	0	0	29	29	35	64	45
15 Land Fill	Phoukham Chanvong CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total HSRA	5	21	197	223	35	258	86
Contractors for Other Zones								
Contractors - Zone 5								
Contractors - Zone 2UR								
16 Water	Soudavanh CC	5	0	6	11	0	11	100
	Total Contractors in Zones	5	0	6	11	0	11	100
Contractors - Biomass Clearance								
17 UXO	Lao Uneod Cooper (2LR)	0	3	30	33	0	33	100
	Total Biomass Contractor	0	3	30	33	0	33	100
	TOTAL ALL	105	358	763	1,222	1,569	2,791	
	TOTAL (%)	4	13	27	78	56	100	44

TABLE 7.2 FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN CAMP BY NATIONALITY AND LOCATION

Item No.	Employer	Host Villagers	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Other Provinces	Total Lao Women	Total Foreign Women	Total All Women	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 OWNER								
	NNP1PC							
0.1	Vientiane Office	0	0	15	15	0	15	36
0.2	Pakxan Office	0	10	25	35	3	38	29
0.3	Site Office	5	7	3	15	0	15	17
	Total NNP1PC	5	17	43	65	3	68	26
	Owner's Engineer							
HMW 0.4	<i>Thai-Nippon Systems Eng.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TLW 0.5	<i>EGAT</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Owner	5	17	43	65	3	68	26
Contractors and Subcontractors – Main / Re-regulating Dams and Powerhouses								
1	Obayashi	1	9	3	13	7	20	13
1.1	<i>PKCC</i>	11	4	6	21	0	21	15
1.2	<i>Right Tunneling Co., Ltd.</i>	1	4	5	10	3	13	15
1.3	<i>Sino Hydro</i>	4	0	0	4	11	15	9
1.4	<i>Song Da 5</i>	5	0	1	6	31	37	3
1.6	<i>TCM Engineering Co., Ltd.</i>	0	3	0	3	1	4	15
1.7	<i>V & K Concrete Sole Co., Ltd.</i>	0	1	3	4	1	5	7
2	H-M Hydro	0	4	0	4	0	4	17

Item No.	Employer	Host Villagers	Local Provinces (BKX/XSB)	Other Provinces	Total Lao Women	Total Foreign Women	Total All Women	
2.1	Lilama 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2	Zhefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	IHI IIS	0	0	2	2	0	2	11
3.1	276 MC-JSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Loxley-Sri	0	0	2	2	0	2	13
	RCR	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass								
5	SECC	0	0	3	3	0	3	5
6	Lao Uneod Cooper (HSRA)		1	2	3	0	3	9
7	Lao Uneod Cooper (2LR)	0	1	2	3	0	3	15
8	VSP Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Phatthiya Survey,	0	6	0	6	0	6	32
10	SCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	VRC	0		1	1	0	1	3
12	SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Viengoudo-mxap Construct'n	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Nalux Contraction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Phoukham chanvong CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Soudavanh CC	0	0	1	1	0	1	9
	TOTAL ALL	27	50	74	151	57	207	
	TOTAL (%)	13	24	36	73	28		7

TABLE 7.3 SAFETY OFFICERS AND MEDICAL STAFF FOR EACH CAMP

Contractor	Workers	Safety Officers	Medical Staff	First Aiders
Owner incl. OE		1	1	6
Obayashi	160	2	1	11
<i>PKCC</i>	138	1	0	1
<i>Right Tunnelling</i>	87	1	0	1
<i>Sino Hydro</i>	175	5	0	5
<i>Song Da 5</i>	1,333	9	2	1
<i>TCM Engineering</i>	27	1	0	1
<i>V & K</i>	75	1	0	1
HM	24	1	0	0
LILAMA10	20	1	0	0
ZHEFU	8	1	0	1
IHI	18	1	0	1
276 MC-JSC	16	1	0	1
Loxley-SRI	16	1	0	1
RCR	121	1	0	0
Contractors - Houay Soup Resettlement Area / Zones / Biomass				
Lao Uneod Cooper., Ltd (2LR)	33	1	0	1
Lao Uneco Cooper., Ltd (HSRA)	20	1	2	0
SECC	56	1	0	1
SCS (Soksay Chaluernsap)	5	1	0	0
VRC(Vorarath Road, Bridge and Building Construction Co., Ltd)	33	0	0	0
PCE (Phatthiya Survey)	19	0	0	0
VSP Construction	35	1	0	0
SES Electrical Installation Co.,Ltd	6	0	0	0
Nalux Construction Company	20	1	0	0

Contractor	Workers	Safety Officers	Medical Staff	First Aiders
Viengoudomxap Construction Company	64	0	0	0
Phoukham chanvong CC	0	0	0	0
Soudavanh CC	11	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,791	34	8	33

TABLE 7-4 LOCAL WORKERS HIRED BY CONTRACTORS IN THE SECOND QUARTER 2016

Week Ending	Daily Hire	Total Women	Local People	Zone 2LR	Other Workers
Date	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
08-April-16	33	22	33	Not available	0
15-April-16	0	0	0	Not available	0
22-April-16	8	4	0	Not available	0
29-April-16	0	0	0	Not available	0
08-April-16	33	22	33	Not available	0
05 May 2016	10	9	10	Not available	24
12 May 2016	40	9	10	30	14
19 May 2016	72	10	10	59	20
26 May 2016	33	0	0	33	20
05 May 2016	10	9	10	0	24
02 June 2016	33	0	0	33	0
09 June 2016	0	0	0	0	8
15 June 2016	0	0	0	0	0
24 June 2016	58	0	0	58	0
30 June 2016	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 7.5 LABOUR COMPLIANCE FOR Q2, 2016

Date	QII 2016
Injuries	2
Workers taken to hospital	2
Number of labourers 18 years or below	4
Number of non-compliances regarding child labour (younger than 14 years old)	0
Number of non-compliances regarding forced labour	0
Workers represented through labour union representatives	9
Number of labour union representatives	158

8 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 employment and 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, works camps and truck stop areas. The establishment of a largely mainly male workforce leads to increased risks of the spread of communicable diseases, human trafficking, and social disruption.

The objective of 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 public authorities (such as police) to ensure public safety;
- Conduct a Community Awareness Programme on village security, drug control, Sexual Transmission Disease;
- Enforce compliance of Workers Code of Conduct
- Zoning of Camp Follower businesses

TABLE 8.1 ACHIEVEMENTS IN QUARTER II 2016

Activity	Achievements	Number of Participants/ Female	Target schedule
Supported Bolikhan District Police Office to establish a police post in Hat Gniun Village	- Continued support the functional of police post such as operating and transportation cost on a monthly basis to ensure that they patrol the 3 villages regularly.	6/2 GOL staff	Monthly basis

Implemented a Drug Control Law campaign	- Together with the Bolikhamxay Provincial Drugs Control and Supervision Department, the team conducted a campaign for shop owners in Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Hatsaykham. 309 people participated, among them 102 are female. 8 posters on drugs abuse were distributed.	309/102	Quarterly basis
	- Continued Sexual Transmittal Disease (STD) Awareness Campaign in NNP1 construction Camp (Song Da5 Camp 1, Song Da 5 Camp 2, Obayashi, OBC, H-M and IHI). 827 people participated with included 43 females. Following information dissemination 1,152 condoms and 50 leaflets of STDs were distributed	827/43	
Conducted Sexual Transmittal Disease (STD) awareness campaign with blood test (HIV) in one shop at Had Gniun	- Conducted Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) awareness campaign in 12 beer shops at Hat Gniun and Bolikhan. A total of 35 people participated (28 girls and 7 shop' owner). In addition to the campaign 408 condoms and 122 leaflets on STDs were distributed.	35/28	Quarterly basis
	- To reach the Free Drug Village, urine samples from a total of 203 people were tested by the district police office for amphetamines. From the 203 people tested, 28 people were found positive. The authorities have explained the harmful side effects of drug addiction and families will be in charge to educate their members.	203	Quarterly basis

TABLE 8.2 SOCIAL ISSUES REPORTED BY POLICE IN QUARTER II 2016

Social Issue	Apr	May	June	Total
Traffic Accident	1	3	0	4
Drugs User arrested	0	1	0	1
Fighting	1	0	0	1
Commit adultery	0	0	1	1
Total:	2	4	1	7

9 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Development Plan focuses on several of the key common *issues* for the communities in the project area such as: Education, Health, Gender, Ethnicity and Vulnerable Households.

9.1 Education Promotion

The Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan states that the Company will establish a scholarship programme where 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 eligible for a scholarship awarded 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 Safety Traffic Programme have been also making good progress. Detailed activities are summarised in Table 9-1.

TABLE 9-1 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.	To-date 50 scholarships have been provided in 2 provinces. 62% are for Hmong students. 2 students had graduated this year and other 48 students will send their final score/GPA to NNP1PC Education team by September. One student from Ban Piengta studies Agriculture at Bolikhamxay Provincial Agriculture College was suspended her scholarship due to her own reason and violation college' regulation.	24% are female students	Ongoing
2	Vocational training Program	To increase opportunity and income generation for PAPs in the resettlers.	Organized consultations with PAPs on vocational training. 12 peoples from 2UR and Zones 3 and 5 are interested to join the training programme on motorcycle repair		4 month training
3	Non-formal Education	146 female illiterates out of 204 are targeted	64 learners attended non-formal classes from Mar-May 2016. The students temporarily stopped attending the course and will start again when the cultivation season is over-by means of September 2016.	76% are female students	Temporarily stopped
4	Safety in Traffic for primary school students	A school bus service in 2 villages need to extent contract to support school	No accidents have been reported since started the program.	52% are female students	The program will start by 01 Septem

Item No.	Activities	Project Target	Achievement to-date	Percentage of female students	Remark
	living nearby the construction site	children and their safety in traffic			ber 2016

9.2 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 which is linked to nutrition;

TABLE 9-2 PROGRESS AND RESULTS OF HEALTH MONITORING

Months / Indicators	Checking with GOL sentinel information system of patients possibly induced by Project activities	Number of PAP engaging in the public health programme supported by Project	Number of PAP supported by the Project ¹
April, 2016		630	313
May, 2016		60	24
June, 2016		60	28

¹Support by the project has a wide range of 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.

9.2.1 Health programme for resettled and host communities (zone 3 and 5)

To prepare for the HSRA health programme, the team 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 further 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 that are provided consist of routine maternity and child health services, health education and medical checks. In the interim, the health team have monitored key diseases that may be caused by the construction activities. To-date, no relevant diseases were recorded.

Key achievement for Resettlement of Hatsaykham

- As required by the CA, before resettlement takes place, the team completed health checks in Hatsaykham, therefore due to the date of resettlement to HSRA has been changed, the team will conduct another round in September 2016 to ensure that the pre-resettlement health check is in line with the concession agreement required.

- In quarter 2, together with the Rural Development Agency and district health authorities have conducted water and sanitation (WASH) program in Zone 2UR, Zone 3 and Zone 5 using Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach – CLTS is an approach designed to achieve sustained behavioural change in rural areas by using a triggering process leading to spontaneous and long term abandonment of open defecation and improved hygienic practices. The results of the field work in the above villages demonstrate that the majority of households have improved their latrines construction and use along with nutritional programme.
- The team request staff to be posted at HSRA once the construction will be completed.

9.2.2 Community health in other Project Affected Zones

TABLE 9-3 CHECKING ON GOL SENTINEL SYSTEM ON PATIENTS POSSIBLY INDUCED BY PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Health Center	Number of outpatient department cases (time/person)	Number of Referred cases (person)	Number of beneficiaries under outreach services (time/person)	Cases potentially induced by project
Phiengta	247	0	MCH services: 82	0
Huykhoun	0	7	MCH services: 77 people	0
Sopyouak	122	1	2589 people	0

9.2.3 Capacity building for GOL staff

Key achievements in this quarter include:

- Trainings to the District Health and District Hospital Staff and Village Health Volunteers to build their capacity to deliver qualified services to the villagers. The content of the training focused on the task of the Village Health Volunteers and basic services deliveries such as maternal and child health, nutrition, water and sanitation and referral system. A total of 8 Village Health Volunteer were trained
- Preparation a technical instruction on diseases prevention and how to live in a safe and healthy environment in HSRA. This technical instruction is aimed at providing information to the Resettlers and can function as a reference / training material to the health staff in the health centre.
- Discussion and planning with district Health Office on staff to be posted at the HSRA health centre, the team is in the process to explore with the Xaysomboun provincial health office if any staff are interested to work in HSRA.
- Training Village Health Volunteers in 2 LR to build their capacity to deliver qualified services to the villagers.

The list of training subjects and number of participants are indicated in the Table below.

TABLE 9-4 TRAINING PROGRAMME TO IMPROVE SKILLS (3 DISTRICTS AND BOLIKHAMXAY PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL)

Subjects	Total Participants	Female Participants
Training of village health volunteers of Zone 2LR	8	2
Total	8	2

9.3 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 Company's key commitments in terms of gender issues are described in the Gender Action Plan of the Social Development Plan and in the 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, 5, 2UR and 2LR
2. Gender Baseline Survey Zone 2UR, 2LR, 3 and 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 the quarter, (Q2) 2016:

9.4 Promote gender equality

Institutional Level

Company staffs have been trained on gender responsive planning by the Lao Women Union from the Central Level. The staffs have a better understanding on gender value in project activities and resettlement.

Zone 3 and Zone 5

- Village Sub-Commission for the Advancement of Lao Women under Hatsaykham, Had Gniun and Thahuea were re-organized and to build capacity on gender monitoring and work in the community; 20 people including 6 females were awarded by the District Head of the Sub-Commission for the Advancement of Lao Women of Bolikhan for their active participation.

Zone 2LR

- The team conducted gender monitoring of the first group of PAPs in 4 villages after being trained in the first round village-level workshop on gender roles. The visit involved the District Lao Women's Union in 4 Villages. Key results have shown that many households and spouses are more involved into the implementation of gender plan in particular those from Sopyouak (24 households) and Namyouak (18 households).

9.5 Promote ethnicity program

Zone 3

Cultural Heritage/Preservation Activities	Status
Write Hatsaykham culture book	60% of completion.
Cultural Video Production	20% of progressing to be complete.
Cultural Awareness training at least once per zone	Not approved the activity plan by Social Manager

Bolikhambxay Provincial Information, Culture and Tourism Department with the assistance of the NN1PC is in the process to recruit the video production technician to produce a video of Hatsaykham village prior the resettlement. Progress reaches 20 percent and expect the work will start in mid-August and will finish in late September, 2016.

Zone 2UR and Zone 2LR

NNP1PC has assisted the district health office of Hom to prepare a medical guideline for the villagers who intend to physically move the graves. The paper has been endorsed and is ready to be used for exhumation of graves.

10 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. Currently there are a total of 299 individuals have been identified as vulnerable, with the households living below the poverty line (43% of vulnerable households) forming the largest component of these households, followed by households with a disabled person (16% of vulnerable households) and households with old heads of household (15%). Single female headed households make up only 7% of all vulnerable households.

TABLE 10-1 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS MARCH 2016

Zone	Zone 3	Zone 5	Zone 2LR	Zone 2UR	Total
Female household head	1	0	7	10	18
Household head > 60 years	0	0	6	9	15
Household head < 16 years	0	0	0	0	0
Household head is disabled	0	0	4	3	7
Household with physical disabled person	1	0	13	8	22
Head of household is mentally disabled person	0	0	5	0	5
Household with mentally disabled person	1	2	10	3	16
Single member household	1	1	1	1	4
Households living below the poverty line	3	2	13	5	23
Landless households with no alternative income	0	1	0	0	1
Total	7	6	59	39	111

Key achievements included:

- Support to 5 disabled patients from Zone 2LR for treatment and prosthetic at Centre Medical Rehabilitation (CMR) Vientiane Capital and 1 patient suffering from Systemic Lupus Erythemetic (SLE) had accompanied a patient (SLE) to recheck at Mahosot Hospital and renew her medication
- Completed a confirmation of 5 vulnerable households to be resettled in HSRA. Among 5 households, 4 households have already decided to settle in HSRA with 31 members and 1 household will be under voluntary resettlement. This confirmation has been verified by village headman, household concerned, District Labour and Social Welfare Office of Bolikhambxay and Bolikhambxay RMU.

- Completed and approved by department concerned that 3 households are no longer eligible to vulnerable household program as their incomes haven been increased. Minutes are in the process for RMU signatures.
- Assisted a vulnerable member to obtain wheelchair from Cope with 6 members in Zone 2LR and 1 member in Hatsaykham.

11 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 the first quarter of 2016, NNP1PC achieved progress on the following livelihood activities:

- Zone 3 (Hatsaykham) implemented 7 livelihood projects
- Zone 5 (Host Villages) implemented 5 projects
- Zone 2LR – implemented 1 project (Animal health care activity)

11.1 Livelihood Restoration in Zones 3, 5 and 2LR

The overall progress of the livelihood programmes in Zones 3, 5 and 2LR is summarized in Table 11-1.

TABLE 11-1 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN ZONES 2LR, 3 AND 5.

Project	Planned for the Month (%) of Entire Process	Actual Implementation for the Month	Overall Progress by Activity	Key Achievement in the Month
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%	44%	72 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil improvement for paddy field by applying compost and lime is completed for all 23 plots and households. A total 90.2 tonnes of compost and 27 tonnes of lime were used to improve soil of paddy field. ▪ 830 kg of rice seed were distributed to 22 households (1 household has converted paddy field into fish pond and did not require rice seed) with seed type and quantity as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kor-khor-15: 100kg; b. TDK-11: 250kg; c. TDK-1-Sub-1: 80kg; d. Xebangfai-2:400kg; ▪ 20 households completed planting rice using direct planting techniques/system while 3 households are preparing planting rice with wet planting techniques/ system. ▪ 8 households out of 23 households planted paddy rice on paddy field other than their

Project	Planned for the Month (%) of Entire Process	Actual Implementation for the Month	Overall Progress by Activity	Key Achievement in the Month
				<p>own land with total 7.1 ha using local rice varieties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paddy system: 3 households completed preparing rice seedling in Houay Soup Demonstration /Resource Centre transplanting a total 67 kg of rice varieties. The rice varieties include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. TDK- 11: 24 kg (sowed rice seeds on 31 May 2016 and on 01 July 2016 will be ready for transplanting) b. TDK Sub1: total 43 kg (sowed rice seeds on 10 June 2016 and will be ready for transplanting on 05 July 2016)
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%	10%	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 21/23 households completed crop planting. The households planted cash crop (rice), fruit tree, sweet corn and some with pineapple and other local crops. ▪ Crop varieties were distributed ▪ 2 households are not able to cultivate their land due to their own reasons. Their trees received from the project have been provided to other households;
Project 3: Promotion of fruit tree plantation in new cash crop land in HSRA for Hatsaykham	15%	27%	77%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13 out of 23 households who will resettle at Houay Soup completed planting fruit trees on their allocated land. Of these 13 households, 2 households integrated their fruit trees with pineapple (3,200 seedlings). 655 seedlings of fruit trees were distributed in June 2016 make a total of 1,110 seedlings of fruit trees distributed so far. Distributed species include lychee, longan, citrus, mango and others species were planted. ▪ 5 out of the remaining 10 households continue establishing fruit tree plantation; ▪ 4 households decided not to establish fruit tree plantation this year. ▪ 12/23 households completed growing fruit tree in new housing lands in HSRA expecting to grass residence land and give fruit in the future. Other households are continuing but not completed yet;
Project 4:	9%	29%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grazing land establishment is completed on 30 ha out of 40 ha. The area was planted

Project	Planned for the Month (%) of Entire Process	Actual Implementation for the Month	Overall Progress by Activity	Key Achievement in the Month
40 ha grazing land development in HSRA for Hatsaykham				<p>with improved varieties of grass seeds including Napier; Panicum maximum; stylo; ruzi and Paspalum atratum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The grasses are establishing well, reaching heights of 25 – 50 cm. ▪ Construction of fence is ongoing.
Cross cutting livelihood activities for Zone 3 and Zones 5 and 2LR				
Project 5: Promotion of crop production in Zone 5	0	0	100%	No action taken for this activity as it was completed and completed in May 2016. The activity will restart again in the next dry season in November 2016;
Project 6: Animal health care activity (Zones 3-5 & Zone 2LR)	10%	25%	55%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity planned in this month is to set up animal drug fund in each village s but the activity was not implemented due to villagers are not available for the activity, they are busy with cultivating activities;
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%	20 %	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted regular monitoring according to the schedule; ▪ Providing fish feeds to project members ▪ Supported to other farmers to scale up activity and expanse to interested households
Project 8: Promote off farm activities - Bamboo handicraft and weaving (Zone 3-5)	0%	10%	50%	No activity under this project is planned for this month. The project will continue in August 2016
Project 9: Promote NTFP/forest management activity (Zone 5)	15%	7%	63%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support given to 6 households from Somseun and Thaheua Villages to establish integrated gardening systems by planting rattan with fruit trees and other crops; ▪ Completed distributing fruit tree and NTFP seedlings to interested households in Zone 5. This included the following: ▪ 528 seedlings of fruit tree (88 seedlings/ household)

Project	Planned for the Month (%) of Entire Process	Actual Implementation for the Month	Overall Progress by Activity	Key Achievement in the Month
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,440 seedlings of rattan (240 seedlings / household) ▪ 8 seedlings of dragon fruit (Hat Gniun) ▪ 8,000 seedlings of Pineapple (1,000 + seedlings / household)
Project 10: Setting up financial monitoring books (Zone 3-5)	15%	20%	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor log books of 80 households in Hatsaykham, Hat Gniun and Thahuea for recording daily household income and expenditures; ▪ Completed data entry into data base system ▪ Summary expenditures of 3 livelihood activities of 2016 into family book account.

11.2 Livelihood Restoration in Zone 2UR

11.2.1 Plan and target of the programme

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. A total of 61 pilot households have joined the livelihood activities and received technical and material support from NNP1-PC. The status of these livelihood activities in 2UR are summarized in the table below.

TABLE 11-2 PROGRESS ON LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN 2UR

Project	Planned for the Month (Percentage of Entire Process)	Actual Implementation for the month	Overall Progress by activity	Key achievement in the month
Paddy rice production: Support for increasing rice yield through production techniques and improving seed variety. 10 households from 3 villages join the activity	5%	10%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 farmers completed ploughing for first round ▪ 1 farmer completed ploughing for second round and transplanted the rice seedlings.

Promotion of Cash crop			100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities was completed in May 2016 and participating farmers had sold all products (sweetcorn and water melon)
Cattle fattening. 6 households participate in the activity. Expect to increase income by LAK 2 million within 4 months	13%	5%	45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided technical and material support to build cattle pen On the job training on livestock management and feeding using concentrated feeds Identified potential market: price, traders and contract;
Pig raising. 6 households from Hatsamkhone participate in the activity. Expect to increase income of LAK 1.5 million/5 months	10%	3%	43%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided construction material for the pig pen 5 households completed construction of the pig pen
Poultry raising 6 households from Piengta participate in this activity. Expectation – LAK 1,5 million of income within 4 months	8%	2%	42%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted village consultation and planning; Monitor on readiness of project participants to implement the project
Fish culture in pond 3 households participate in this activity.	20%	25%	55%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish pond preparation (dry out water, applied lime and fencing); Continued providing fingerlings to participating households who have not received in May 2016; Continue follow-up on the growth of the fish and providing technical support to participating households
Integrated farming system: fish + pig raising and vegetable production. 6 households participate in this activity	15%	12%	47%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed providing project material including piglets, fingerlings, vegetable varieties, predator protection nets; Monitored and provided technical advices to

				participants
Weaving. 15 households participate in this activity.	3%	17%	64%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support participants to identify new markets for their products ▪ Gather participants' production and packaging: (Lao skirt...) ▪ Implement family accounting system with each participant

11.3 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 market 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

12 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MONITORING

12.1 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.

12.2 OSEM

- Completed OSEM-2 data collection and prepared the household sample for OSEM-3, which is scheduled to be implemented quarter 3 2016.
- Ongoing data analysis of OSEM-2 data, combined with the OSEM-1 statistics Planning for next quarter
- Data collection for OSEM-3

12.2.1 Biennial Socio Economic Survey 2016

- Updated the household list for Zone 1, Zone 2UR and Zone 4.
- Updated the BSES-2 survey questionnaire form Planning for next quarter

- Advanced preparations for BSES-2, to be conducted in Q4 2016, including initiation of the tender process for the data collection consultant.

12.2.2 Business Income Survey

- Completed business income survey in Hatsaykham for better understanding of the socio economic aspects involved in small business in this community.
- Preparation for expanding the business income survey in Zone 2UR and Zone 2 LR.

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.

12.3 Fish Catch Monitoring

The Concession Agreement requires the Company to establish fish catch baselines and to “Measures to mitigate impacts on livelihoods of upstream and downstream communities due to loss of fisheries and biodiversity with respect to both the construction phase and the operational phase of the Project;”

In order to meet these obligations, a clear baseline is required, to establish the fish catch prior to operation of the dam and compare this to the fish catch during operation.

Achievements so far

- Fish catch monitoring programme is established and data collection is on-going
- Household catch assessment survey was conducted with a target of 121 households in April and June.
- Daily catch logbook verification survey was conducted with a target of 144 households in May.

Activity of this quarter

- Collected daily catch logbook survey on 17,593 forms. Data from this ongoing continues monthly survey is analysed on an annual basis. A summary of the results of the first year of data collection will be reported in Q3 of 2016.
- Conducted household catch assessment survey on 242 forms. Data from this ongoing continues survey is analysed on an annual basis. A summary of the of the first year of data collection will be reported in Q3 of 2016
- Conducted daily catch logbook verification survey on 144 forms. Data from this ongoing continues survey is analysed on an annual basis. A summary of the of the first year of data collection will be reported in Q3 of 2016
- QC for data collected of three surveys. Most data was acceptable, with several clarification requested.
- Conducted gillnet sampling survey with the EMO and Fish-Bio on 23-31 May 2016 Data from this survey is reported by the EMO
- Conducted fish spawning site survey in Nam Ngiep basin on 13-24 June 2016. Data from this survey is analysed together with other fisheries data for the annual fisheries assessment. The results of the first year of fisheries data collection will be reported in Q3 of 2016
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Next quarterly activities include:

- Monitor and data collection for daily catch logbook survey
- Conduct household catch assessment survey for round #9 (August 2016)

- Conduct daily catch verification survey for round # 3 (July 2016) and #4 (September 2016)
- Continue QC Fish catch monitoring form filling and collection
- Participate in EMO/Fish-Bio gillnet survey for round #4 (August 2016)
- Conduct village community interview (September 2016)

Appendix

Appendix 1. PRLRC issued notice No 694 dated 17 June 2016

Appendix 2. PRLRC issued notice No 695 dated 17 June 2016