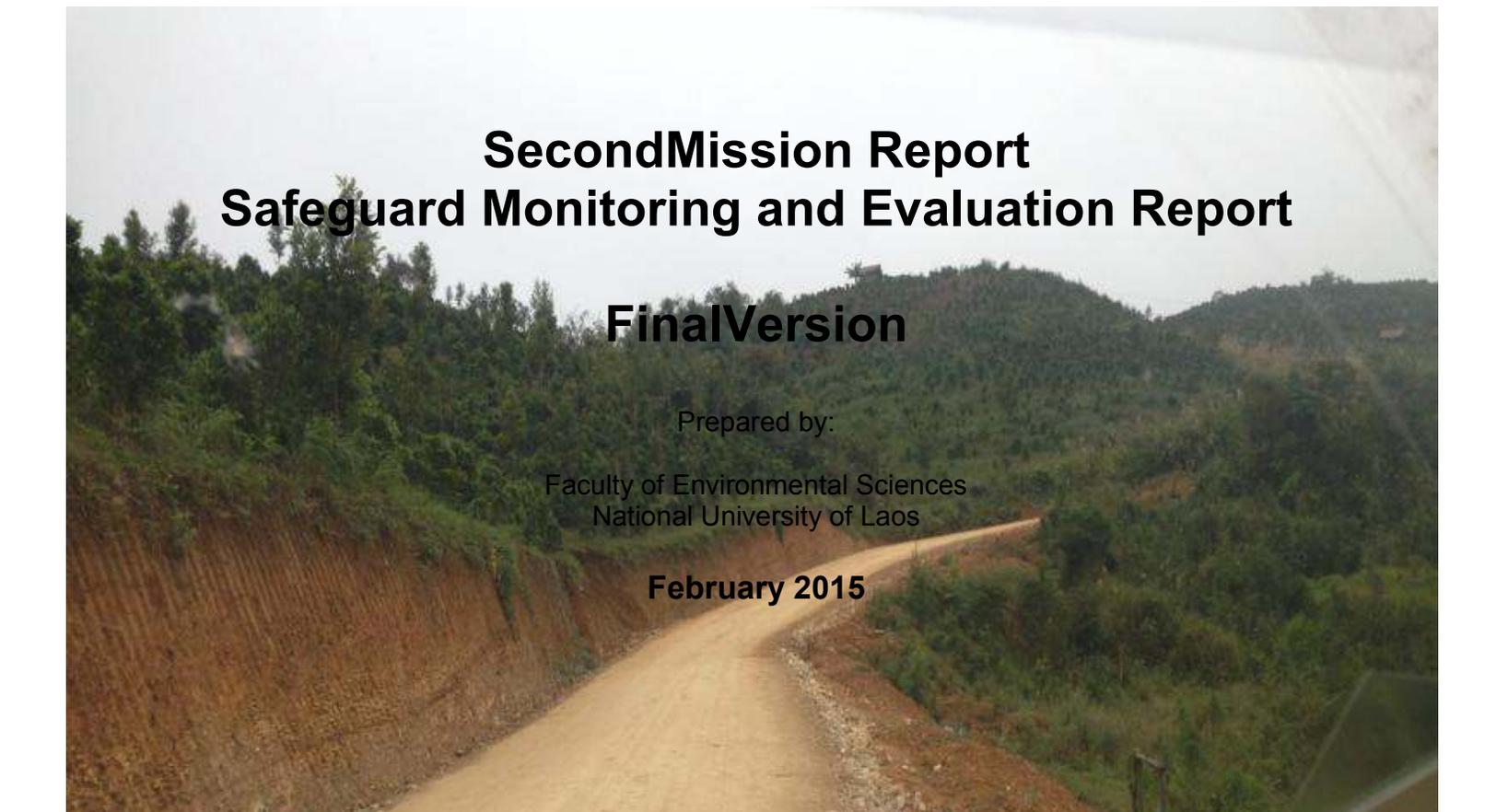




**NORTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PROJECT**

**SAFEGUARD MONITORING
OF PACKAGE 7-2 FOR**

YEAR 2014



**Second Mission Report
Safeguard Monitoring and Evaluation Report**

Final Version

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forest Office
DBST	Double Bitumen Surface Treatment
CEF	Compensation Entitlement Form
CC	Construction Contractor
DAFOs	District Agriculture and Forestry Offices
DCO	District Coordination Office
DD	Detail Design
DLMA	District and Management Authority
DMF	Design and Monitoring Framework
DONRE	District Office of Natural Resources and Environment
EA	Executing Agency
EGDPs	Ethnic Group Development Plans
EMO	Environmental Management Office
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FS	Feasibility Study
GAPs	Gender Action Plans
GICs	Grant Implementation Consultants
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IPPs	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LARC	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation
LFNC	Lao Front for National Construction
LPDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LWU	Lao PDR Women Union
MC	Main Canal
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NPMO	National Project Management Office
NRIDSP	Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project
NSC	National Steering Committee
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forest Office
PAM	Administration Manual
PONRE	Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment
PMU	Project Management Unit
PONRE	Provincial office for Natural Resources and Environment
PPO	Provincial Project Office
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAPs	Resettlement Action Plans
RP	Resettlement Plans
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TOT	Training of the Trainer
WU	Women Union
WUGs	Water User Groups

Executive Summary

A. Background

The Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIDSP) has been implemented in four (4) provinces of Bokeo, LuangNamtha, Phongsaly and Oudomxai since its practical commencement with the fielding of Grant Implementation Consultants(GICs) in August 2012. The Project aims at enhancing rural inhabitants' access to, and participation in the market economy to improve food security and livelihoods.

The NRIDSP has four main outputs: (1) production and productivity enhancing rural infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated; (2) productivity and beneficial impact enhancing initiatives adopted; (3) capacities of national, provincial and district agencies strengthened to enable a sector development approach; and (4) efficient and effective delivery of Subprojects and Project management. There are 9 Subprojects of year 1, in 9 districts of three provinces of Bokeo, LuangNamtha and Phongsaly.

With full implementation of environmental and social safeguard adoption (IEE, EGDPs, RAPs GAPs) of the project, the consultants of the consulting company have to supervise the monitoring and procedure of implementing mitigation measures of the Contractor during the construction stage and submit the environmental and social report to PMU and ADB. As per requirement of the project document, Independent Safeguard monitoring team is needed to monitor and evaluate the implementation and progress of the environmental and social safeguard policy.

The fieldmonitoring was scheduled for 3 field missions for 9 Subprojects of Package 7-1 in year 1 (2013) and these missions were conducted by the independent safeguard monitoring team from the Faculty of Environmental Sciences; National University of Laos.

The safeguard monitoring for Package 7-2 of year 2 (2014) has been designed for 2 missions for 18 Subprojects; these include 9 Subprojects of year 1. This report is the output of the second field monitoring which was undertaken during 6-21 June 2014.

The main purpose of second safeguard monitoring mission of year 2 is to monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation progress of the EMP, EGPs, GAPs, and RAPs; in 18 Subprojects where the construction works have been started and completed as well as regular water quality monitoring for Subprojects.

The methodologies applied for the monitoring and evaluation consist of screening of environmental and social reports of GIC; particularly for the year 2 Subprojects, site monitoring (random interviewing the AHs using checklists, observation, water sampling and analysis), discussing with GIC team, consulting with relevant stakeholders e.g. PPOs, DCO and village levels, meetings with senior officers of PONRE and the Contractors' site engineers. During the monitoring, the representatives from PONRE and DONRE where Subproject based, actively participated. At the end of the mission in each province, the feedback to the PPO manager was given to brief the monitoring outcomes for him to take remedial actions for improvement of environmental and social management implementation in each Subproject.

B. Organizational Structure for the Environmental and Social Safeguard

As mentioned in the first monitoring report of year 1 that the organizational structure for each Subproject was established at provincial, district and village levels to work on environmental and social issues related to the Subproject activities. A project Environmental Management Offices (EMO) or its equivalent within the PPO with the assistance of the DCO have been established in coordination with line offices; in particular with environmental sector. This is to ensure long-term institutional capacity building.

It was confirmed during the first site visit of year 2 that there was no change on organizational structures of the WUG. During the second mission, the improvement has been made for the WUGs regarding the gender issues with more percentage of the women in the WUG of year 1 Subprojects in Luang Namtha province. This is good progress of more female members in the WUG organization.

C. Results of Environmental Safeguard Monitoring

The construction works of Subprojects have been progressively implemented with different progress in Subprojects. 9 Subprojects were completed, 8 Subprojects are being constructed and other 1 Subproject (Nam Ngaen) has not been started. With different status of the construction works, the environmental and social concerns associated with those Subprojects can be summarized as followings:

Requirements of environmental permits/clearance: IEE reports for all Subprojects of year 1 and 2 were accepted and the certificates for those IEEs of Subprojects for year 1 and 2 have been approved by the provincial Departments of Natural Resources and Environment of provinces.

Public participation: All relevant stakeholders have been constantly encouraged through activities of the Subprojects of year 2. This includes the involvement of the public during the IEE studies, consultations, group discussions and field works. The Project encourages and prioritizes the engagement of the ethnic minority people, women and other vulnerable people in the project implementation as much as possible. With participation of DONRE and PONRE to the monitoring activities raised in year 1, more active engagement was observed during the monitoring of year 2 missions. Both missions of year 2 were joint by the representatives from PONREs and DONREs; including some female participants.

Implementation of EMP and compliance: In general, there was no environmental concerns for the completed Subprojects. It was found that the good practice on EMP implementation was undertaken in Subprojects where construction works are being undertaken. The second mission of year 2 was undertaken in December (dry season) and there were no serious issues observed and the construction works of most Subprojects had not been yet restarted after temporary stop for wet season. With the remaining scope of works, it would be no major anticipated environmental concerns for 9 Subprojects being constructed. The main concerned issue is erosion and sediment transport during the construction, but it is expected the construction of 9 Subproject would be completed before next wet season and the potential impact would be minimal.

Water quality monitoring: As usual, the water sampling was conducted in 16 Subprojects (no sampling for Mongchao-Komaen and Komaen-Phongsak). Two samples for each Subproject in the locations where the baseline samples were collected in the previous missions. As indicated in the EMP, field parameters were tested on sites including PH, Temperature, TDS, DO and EC

and other parameters, but the TSS, BOD, COD and Faecal Coliform were analyzed in Vientiane Lab. The water quality testing results show that the most of parameters of samples collected at up and down streams of Subproject areas are not exceeded the National Environmental Standard. Even though the BOD of some samples e.g. Houy Xo downstream, up-downstream of Nam Tin and Houay Sat are quite above the standard (1.5mg/l) but not significant; the max value is 2.58 at HouaySat upstream. Details of the water quality testing methodologies and results are presented in the section 4.7 and the analysis results are in the Annex 1.

Similar to the first mission of year 2, the agrochemical parameters were analyzed for the downstream of the Nam Ma-Oune Subproject to monitor the potential load and contamination due to pesticide use in banana plantation and other agriculture production. The required parameters are: i) Pesticides Organochlorine (Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Lindane, Total DDT) ii) 2,4-D iii) ATRAZINE (Laddock), iv) Chlordane v) Pesticides Phosphate group vi) Pesticides Pyrethroid group vii) Pesticides Carbamate group. The result shows detection of substance load in the samples are within the standard. All detected values are <0.01 ppm. Analysis report sheet for agrochemical parameters in Annex 1.

Apart from the water quality study method for the agro-chemical parameters, it would be more supportive and possible to analyse the soil samples to detect the level of the pollutant for soil quality in few Subproject areas where the banana plantations are existed e.g. Nam Ma Oune, Nam bak and Nam Phouk.

Aquatic Resources Study: No aquatic information study was undertaken during the second mission of year 2 as such information was studied during the first mission of year 2 as per comment given by the ADB mission in October 2013. The species of the aquatic animals in each Subproject were identified in the First Safeguard Monitoring Report of year 2 (Annex 5 of the report). The potential impact on aquatic resources from the improvement of the existing infrastructures on aquatic animal migration is not significant.

It is recommended that the aquatic and terrestrial consumption of the local people in the project areas should be studied to review the importance of the aquatic resource to the livelihood of the villagers in the Subproject areas.

Agro-chemical use Concerns: Trainings on safe agro-chemical use have been conducted for the beneficiary communities in all Subprojects of year 1 and 2. However, such training did not cover the private business of banana plantations in Subprojects, the use of pesticide are still widely used in the plantations.

With this concern, the central government office (Prime Minister's Office) issued the notification to northern provinces including Phongsaly, LuangNamtha and Bokeo. Moreover; the Provincial governor of LuangNamtha also issued the similar notification regarding the banana plantation in lowland area (rice paddy area). This is to minimize the impact of water use by the banana plantation and also reduce the risk of the water and soil pollution from the agro-chemical use in banana plantations.

With the notifications, the PPO and DCO shall in coordination with PAFO and DAFO follow such notification strictly. It is also recommended that the consultation with the owners of the banana plantations for control of agro-chemical use and training to the workers involved in the banana plantations on proper use is needed to minimize the potential risk impact to their health.

D. Results of Social Safeguard Monitoring

Land acquisition, resettlement and compensation:As presented in previous monitoring reports that all the LARC for the Subprojects of year 1 and 2 had been properly implemented. Continuously, such implementation was carried out for Subprojects of year 2 as well. It has been confirmed that all the affected lands were less than 5% of their total productive lands, the owners of which are willing to donate for the Project.

However, it was mentioned in the first mission of year 2 that there were 2 Subprojects discussed about land acquisition issue. During the mission 2 of year 2 the consultation with affected households of two cases was undertaken at Mongchao village in Phongsaly and Hatdonkeo village in Bokeo province. This is to get comments from the affected households concerning the solution.

It was confirmed by GIC, PPO, DCO and village authority that the case of Houay Sat Subproject was solved. However, the case of land loss of tea plantation at Mongchao village is still being preceded by the PPO and DCO. No minute of the meeting was noted for the discussion with 2 affected households at Mongchao village as no additional information different from the notes given in the first mission of year 2. It was confirmed by PPO and DCO that the solution for issue will be made soon. However, it is recommended that such issue shall be remediated as soon as possible to minimize such impact to the livelihood and income of 2 affected households.

Ethnic group development plan (EGDP):Minority people in Subprojects have been supported to engage in different activities of the Project. These include training on the role of the ethnic groups and supporting the livelihood improvement of ethnic group of people through the project implementation. The project's beneficiaries (priority for ethnic group representatives and gender balance) have been demonstrated by the DCOs and PPOs through the pilot "System of Rice Intensification (SRI)", crops cultivation and poultry raising for both year 1 and 2 Subprojects.

The progress of the EGDP implementation remains good; the ethnic groups are strongly supported through the participation in the consultation workshops and community development programs. This includes chicken raising and System of Rice Intensification "SRI" to improve their livelihood and employment opportunity. It was confirmed that the proper technical requirements for SRI system and chicken raising. The employment of the minority people is low due to the alternative employments with better income and their existing way of livelihood unfamiliar with the hard-working job.

It is recommended that the traditional way of living of the minority people shall be considered for the Subprojects of year 3 so that planning and implementation of some project activities can enhance more participation of minority people.

Next safeguard monitoring should carry out the evaluation of the benefits that minority group of people got from the project implementation with the ways that can identify the change of their livelihood before and after project implementation.

Gender Action Plans (GAPs):The roles of women in the project activities have been promoted and remain active in Subprojects of year 1 and 2. This includes consultation processes, membership to the WUG, trainings, study tours and chicken raising. The implementation of the gender action plan seems to be less for the Subprojects of year 1 where the system being operational as most of the activities had been implemented. However, the project remains the aims to achieve the targets of followings:

- At least 60% of participants of women included in training on marketing and financial / budget management
- 30% representation of women in WUG Executive Committee
- Equal pay for women and men for work of equal type.

As per aims set above and the comment from ADB mission, the PPOs and DCOs have planned to engage more female members to the WUG to achieve the target. In Luang Namtha, the organizational structures of WUG in Subprojects of year 1 have been updated by increasing female members to the organization of more than 35% (see Annex 7).

Similar action to the minority groups; the next safeguard monitoring should carry out the evaluation of the benefits that women group as well as the vulnerable people e.g. women-headed households got from the project implementation with the statistical methods to evaluate the change.

E. Community Development and Capacity Building

Several community development activities have been practiced to promote and support the livelihood of the communities in the beneficiary villages in Subprojects of year 1 and 2. The activities practiced are agricultural enhancement and demonstrations. Trainings on chemical use, Gender issues and HIV as well as marketing and revolving funding have been conducted. The trainings are to aim for long term community development and increase their capacity of different knowledge.

It was found that the sustainable community development in villages are different due to several factors e.g. the traditional way of life of different group of ethnic people in Subprojects, natural resources condition and marketing for agricultural products.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

The Northern Rural Infrastructure Development Sector Project (NRIDSP) has been implemented in four (4) provinces of Bokeo, LuangNamtha, Phongsaly and Oudomxai since its practical commencement with the fielding of GICs in August 2012. The Project aims at enhancing rural inhabitants' access to and participation in the market economy to improve food security and livelihoods. In order to realize the aims above, the Project is addressing the two fundamental constraints of low agricultural productivity and limited market access through investments in i) rural infrastructure for irrigation and rural access roads, and ii) initiatives to achieve greater commercialization in agriculture by exploiting opportunities in the Lao PDR and neighbouring countries. Investments in rural infrastructure for irrigation and rural access roads include rehabilitating existing irrigation facilities and where appropriate, developing new ones, as well as rehabilitating and upgrading rural access roads from district centre and "kumban" (village cluster) centre to villages.

The NRIDSP has four main outputs: (1) production and productivity enhancing rural infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated; (2) productivity and beneficial impact enhancing initiatives adopted; (3) capacities of national, provincial and district agencies strengthened to enable a sector development approach; and (4) efficient and effective delivery of Subprojects and Project management. there are 9 Subprojects of year 1, in 9 districts of three provinces of Bokeo, LuangNamtha and Phongsaly.

Under the investment plans of the Project, about 27 Subprojects of rehabilitation of existing irrigation facilities and rural access road will be implemented, which will supply sufficient irrigation water for agricultural area with a target of 2,900 hectares, and improve market accessibility with a target of 176 km of access road.

In addition to the internal monitoring, the Project Administration Manual (PAM) dated October 2010 requires independent monitoring on safeguards to ensure that all recommendations and mitigation measures under the i) Environment Management Plans (EMPs), ii) Ethnic Group Development Plans (EGDPs or IPPs in PAM), iii) Gender Action Plans (GAPs), and iv) Resettlement Plans (RPs), of each Subproject are being implemented in accordance with the plans. This report summarizes the findings of the second field monitoring of the independent monitoring team on the safeguard for Package 7-2.

The field monitoring was scheduled for 3 field missions for 9 Subprojects of Package 7-1 in year 1 (2013) and these missions were conducted by the independent safeguard monitoring team from the Faculty of Environmental Sciences, National University of Laos. The safeguard monitoring for Package 7-2 in year 2 (2014) has been designed for 2 missions for 18 Subprojects; these include 9 Subprojects of year 1. This report is the output of the second field monitoring which was undertaken during 6-21 December 2014.

The main purpose of the second safeguard monitoring mission of year 2 is to monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation progress of the EMP, EGPs, GAPs, and RAPs; in 18 Subprojects where the construction works have been started and completed. The monitoring covered all Subprojects; including the ones being operated.

The methodologies applied for the monitoring and evaluation consist of screening of environmental and social reports of GIC; particularly for the year 2 Subprojects, site monitoring (random interviewing the AHs using checklists, observation, water sampling and analysis). Discussion with GIC team and consultations with relevant stakeholders e.g. PPOs, DCO and village levels, meetings with senior officers of PONRE and the Contractors' site engineers are also made. During the monitoring, the representatives from PONRE and DONRE where Subproject based actively participated. At the end of the mission in each province; the feedback to the PPO manager was given to brief the monitoring outcomes for him to take remedial actions for improvement of environmental and social management implementation in each Subproject.

1.2 Purpose of Monitoring Mission and Report

The purposes of this report are to:

- Meet with the requirement of full implementation of environmental and social safeguard adoption (IEE, EGDPs, RAPs GAPs) for the project as per TOR for Package 7-2 of year 2;
- Assess the attainment and sustainability as defined in the EGDPs, GAPs, EMPs and RPs. Particularly, on environmental issues, the SMEs will provide recommendations for any organizational or methodological improvements with an aim to ensuring the sustainability of the government's internal capacity of environmental monitoring.
- Review the actions taken place by the PPOs, DCOs and the Contractors based on the recommendations given during the first monitoring mission by the safeguard monitoring team;
- Reflect the facts on the progress of the implementation of the environmental and social management plans in 18 Subprojects during the second monitoring mission; and
- Provide the recommendations to the PPOs, DCOs and the Contractors to maintain a good practice on environmental and social management plan.

1.3 Methodologies and Strategies

The approaches applied for the second field monitoring of year 2 are mainly based on methodologies used in previous missions; which include:

- Review of environmental and social reports for Subprojects of year 1 and 2 provided by GIC. This includes the results of environmental mitigation measures performed, land acquisition and compensation measures, gender action plan implemented, ethnic minority groups and vulnerable people supported and finding out compliance with the EMP, GAPs, EGDPs and RAPs based on the checklists prepared for the previous field monitoring.
- Discussions with GIC team: regular coordination for clarification and advice on the progress of project activities, documents and administration.
- Preparation of monitoring and assessment plan as well as the draft contents of the Safeguards monitoring report. This is to respond to the scope of works outlined in the terms of reference including the detailed field survey plan for the mission.
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders e.g. PPOs, DCO and village authorities by interviewing and consulting with relevant officers at different levels. This includes affected

persons (APs), minority and female groups to hear and understand the facts from them through verbal approach and monitoring sheets.

- Site visit on the construction sites and use of environmental and social monitoring checklists to record the issues observed. The details of the checklists were presented in First Safeguard Monitoring Report of year 1. Water sampling with positioned locations (see section 4.7) and observation as well as interaction with site engineer of the construction Contractors. All visualized items were recorded and photographed to proof the situation of sites. All site visits were attended by the representatives from PPO, DCO, PONRE and DONRE
- Review and assessment of implementation progress of instructions given in the previous missions.
- Separate discussions with the representative of PONRE and DONRE were undertaken during the mission to discuss on the capacity, independent monitoring of PONRE and DONRE, long-term strategic plan of PONREs and DONREs.

1.4 Scope of Study

The main task of Safeguards Monitoring is to assess the progress of environmental and social management and compliance with the EMPs, EGDPs, GAPs, and RPs, identifying constraints and developing remedial actions to effectively address.

The scope of works for Package 7-2 is summarized below:

- 1) To review the feasibility study reports of 18 Subprojects of Year 1 and Year 2:

The feasibility reports include the Annexes of i) Social Impact Assessment, ii) Initial Environmental Examination, and iii) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.

- 2) To review the safeguard monitoring reports 2013 covered 9 Subprojects of Year 1: The safeguard monitoring for 2013 as Package 7-1 was carried out by Faculty of Environmental Sciences, National University of Laos.

- 3) To review the participation and disclosure:

The SME will assess the adequacy of: i) process such as participation, consultation, grievance resolution, ii) integration of gender vulnerable groups and ethnic minority into planning and implementation of activities; and iii) mitigation of environmental impacts with respect to the EGDPs, GAPs, EMPs and RPs.

- 4) To develop a monitoring and assessment plan:

The SME will develop a monitoring and assessment plan responding to the scope of works outlined in these terms of reference including the detailed field survey plan..

- 5) To conduct field monitoring survey:

The SME will conduct field monitoring survey according to the monitoring plan by interviewing the concerned households as well as the project staff of PPOs and DCOs visiting 18 subproject sites.

- 6) To conduct water quality monitoring:

Refer to the water quality monitoring for 2013 conducted in Package 7-1 by Faculty of Environmental Sciences, National University of Laos, the SME will conduct the water quality monitoring for 2014 excluding i) two (2) road construction sites in Phongsaly district, and ii) two (2) irrigation completed sites of Nam Haad Right Bank Irrigation, and Nam Dai (V) and (VI) irrigation subprojects. In addition, the following water quality analysis (parameters) (one sample per field monitoring survey, 2 times in total) should be added for the monitoring of Nam Ma Oune subproject in Long district, Luangnamtha province.

Additional Water Quality Parameters for Nam Ma Oune Subproject:

- i) Pesticides Organochlorine (Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Lindane, Total DDT)
- ii) 2,4-D
- iii) ATRAZINE (Laddock)
- iv) Chlordane
- v) Pesticides Phosphate group
- vi) Pesticides Pyrethroid group
- vii) Pesticides Carbamate group

Output Monitoring:

To assess the attainment and sustainability as defined in the EGDPs, GAPs, EMPs and RPs. Particularly, on environmental issues, the SMEs will provide recommendations for any organizational or methodological improvements with an aim to ensuring the sustainability of the government's internal capacity of environmental monitoring.

2 Project Description

There are totally eighteen (18) Subprojects to be monitored for Package7-2, nine (9) Subprojects of Year 1 and nine (9) Subprojects of Year 2 in nine (9) districts of the three (3) provinces of Bokeo, Luang Namtha and Phongsaly. All the feasibility reports including i) the EMPs, ii) the EGDs (or IPPs), iii) the GAPs, and iv) the RPs of the eighteen (18) Subprojects above have been completed. The status of the implementation of each Subproject as of the end of November 2014 is summarized Table2-1.

Table2-1 Subprojects' progress of construction works

No.	Province	District	Subproject Name	Year	Status for Implementation (as of the end of November 2014)	
					Bidding	Construction
1	Bokeo	Houayxai	Nam Tin Irrigation	1	-	100%
2			Nam Pouk Irrigation	2	-	100%
3		Paktha	Houay Xo Irrigation	1	-	80%
4			Houay Sat Irrigation	2	-	50.04%
5		PhaOudom	Nam Haad Right Bank Irrigation	1	-	100%
6			Nam Haad Left Bank Irrigation	2	-	100% for Nam Haad and 62.9% for Nam Kar
7	LuangNamtha	Long	Nam Ma Oune Irrigation	1	-	100%
8			Nam Bak Irrigation	2	-	15%
9		Namtha	Hong Kong Irrigation	1	-	100%
10			Nam Gngang Irrigation	2	-	0%
11		Sing	Nam Dai (V) and (VII) 1Irrigation	1	-	100%
12			Nam Gna (VI) and HouayLuang Irrigation	2	-	8.36%
13	Phongsaly	Boun Tai	Nam Lan Irrigation	1	-	100%
14			Nam Ngene (Nawai) Irrigation	2	-	66.68%
15		NhotOu	Nam Ou Irrigation	1	-	100%
16			Nam Thae Irrigation	2	-	60%
17		Phongsaly	Mongchao-Koamen Irrigation	1	-	100%
18			Koamen-Phonsae Irrigation	2	-	70%

Sourced: PPOs and DCOs

2.1 Nam Tin Irrigation Subproject

Nam Tin Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Houayxai, Bokeo Province. The scheme is approximately 15km East of Bokeo Provincial Center as the crow flies and

approximately 34km by road. Nam Tin is an existing reservoir scheme with a total of 8.29x10⁶ m³ of active storage capacity that was commissioned in May 2001. The scheme comprises of a 15m-high earth dam, 560m in length and 6m-wide crest. The existing system has two intake gates to control intake flow of water to Right Main Canal (RMC) and to Left Main Canal (LMC), respectively. The original design of the system has a total of 760ha of the command area, among which 450 ha is covered by RMC with a total length of 7.4km, and 310 ha is covered by LMC with a total length of 5.0km. The right bank command area (450ha) is further divided into 15 secondary blocks by 15 secondary canals with a total length of 6.6km. The left bank command area (310 ha) is further divided into 8 secondary blocks by 8 secondary canals. The Subproject covers seven villages of HouayxaiNoi, Xaichalern, Fai, Nam Pouk, Phonxay, Phonsavang, and Phouvane Tai with total of 1,558 households and a population of 9,084

2.2 Nam Phouk Irrigation Subproject

Nam Pouk Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Houayxai, Bokeo Province. The proposed Subproject is approximately 15 km east of Bokeo Provincial Center, and can be reached by traveling a distance of approximately 34 km by road. The Subproject will benefit two (2) villages: i) Ban Xaychaleun; and ii) Ban Nam Pouk. The two villages are inhabited by 751 households with a population of 4,580. The scheme is currently benefiting 250 households of the two villages but there are also a few beneficiaries in the villages of HouayxaiNoi and Donsavanh.

The Nam Pouk is a small stream with low discharge during the dry season. There is an existing weir along the Nam Pouk stream, constructed in 1992 with EU funding. The existing headwork is a buttress type concrete weir (W=13.76 m, H = 2.3 m). The head of the WUG reported that the present irrigated area during the wet season is 166.35 ha and very minimal area (4 to 5 ha) during the dry season. Existing main canals totals 1,600m, with 4,010m of secondary canals.

There is an existing WUG, an organization that currently implements few activities. The WUG needs re-organizing and strengthening.

2.3 Houayxo Irrigation Subproject

Houay Xo Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Paktha, Bokeo Province. It is on the western bank of the Mekong and is only accessible by boat crossing. Direct land access is available only through the Thai border, which is about 37km from the Subproject area. From Paktha District Center, access is through a 35 km boat ride followed by a 10km -drive along an all-weather dirt road. There are seven (7) existing wooden/stone weirs presently used along the Houay Xo river covering a total of 92 ha in three (3) villages of Ban Dong, Ban Pangsa and Ban Pakxo. Among seven (7) weirs, three (3) weirs cover 34 ha in Ban Dong, two (2) weirs cover 25 ha in Ban Pangsa, and two (2) weirs cover 33 ha in Ban Pakxo in the wet season respectively. The Subproject covers three villages of Ban Dong, Ban Pangsa and Ban Pakxo with total of 258 households and a population of 1,182.

2.4 Houay Sat Irrigation Subproject

The Subproject is located in the District of Paktha, Bokeo Province. The Subproject will benefit Haad Don Keo village with 152 HHs. It is located on the western bank of the Mekong River. From Paktha District Center, it can be reached through a 27.5 km land drive or 35 to 40 minutes

speed boat ride along the Mekong River. Houay Sat is the stream that provides the main water source for the irrigation. The Sat discharges into the Mekong.

Houay Sat has 6 existing weirs/regulating structures across it: 1) Pakhouaykhan; 2) Fai Houanar; 3) Fai Phouvat; 4) Pakhouayngat; 5) Napoung; and 6) Hangnar. The weirs/regulating structures are owned and managed by villagers of Haad Don Keo. The structure at Phouvat is a concrete weir constructed in 2009 by the government with contribution in labor from the villagers. All the other 5 structures are indigenous wooden cross regulating structures constructed and maintained by the water users. Existing main canals are unlined earth canals totaling 4.29 km.

The village of Haad Don Keo is located on the banks of the Mekong. There is an existing track from the village to Phouvat weir totaling 5 km. The existing irrigation system irrigates some 59 ha in the wet season and 20 ha in the dry with a rainfed area of 27 ha.

2.5 Nam Haad Right Bank irrigation Subproject

The Subproject is located in Phaoudom district; Bokeo province. The Subproject involves the replacement of a temporary wooden structure (weir) with a concrete reservoir wall of approximately 5m high to retain wet season flows within a small reservoir. This water will be used for downstream irrigation of an existing 90 ha irrigated area and for the development of an additional 60 ha of land suitable for paddy development (already cleared and under seasonal production) on the right bank of the Nam Haad River.

The Subproject will involve the relocation and construction of the main delivery canal and associated water management structures together with the construction of secondary canals in the incremental areas. The Subproject beneficiaries reside in the four villages of Phonexay, PhaOudom, Thinkeao, and Phiengkham with approximately 1.5 km separating the most westerly village Phonexay from the most easterly, Phiengkham. The Subproject will impact a total of 617 households and 3,303 persons in four villages.

2.6 Nam Haad Left Bank irrigation Subproject

Nam Haad Left Bank Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of PhaOudom, Bokeo Province. The scheme is located east of Bokeo Provincial Center, at a distance of approximately 84km by road. Most of the villagers originated from Bokeo with a few migrants from nearby provinces.

Nam Haad Left Bank existing irrigation system was constructed with funding from the Government in 1995/96. It is approximately 1.5 km from the Nam Haad Right Bank Subproject from Year 1 of the NRI Project. The Nam Haad Left Bank is divided into two groups: i) Nam Haad Left Irrigation (PungXieng Group) of about 25ha; and ii) PungHin Group with water supply from Nam Kha Irrigation System covering a total area of about 423 ha.

The Subproject beneficiaries reside in eleven (11) villages of PhaOudom District, Bokeo Province: i) PhaOudom; ii) Thinkeao; iii) Phonxay; iv) Ponglard; v) Sibounheuang; vi) Phiengkham; vii) Xaysavang; viii) Namkha; ix) Somsavang; x) Xayoudom; and xi) Donsavanh. The Subproject beneficiaries is composed of 1,389 households and a population of 7,849. The existing irrigation system irrigates some 450 ha in the wet season and 100 ha in the dry.

2.7 Nam Ma Oune Irrigation Subproject

This Subproject is located in the District of Long, Luang Namtha Province. The scheme is approximately 42km as the crow flies at an approximate bearing of 285 degrees to the northwest of Luang Namtha Provincial capital. By road the scheme is 77km from the provincial

capital and 24km from the district capital of Long. Nam Ma Oune is an existing weir irrigation system with an existing reinforced concrete weir of 24m crest length and 2.3m in height which was commissioned in 2003. It is located on the Ma Oune River at the confluence with Ma Yen River. Existing main canal length is 2, 000 m. Existing command area is 105 ha in the wet season. The dimension of the existing earth main canal is 0.70 m of the bottom width, 1.30 m of the top width and 1.2 m of the height. The main canal appears to be in good condition. According the beneficiary farmers, maintenance of the canals is carried out twice per year through cleaning and clearance of vegetation. The Subproject covers the village of Ban Thad with 67 households and a population of 315 people.

2.8 Nam Bak Irrigation Subproject

The Nambak Irrigation Subproject is located in Long District, LuangNamtha Province. The scheme is approximately 24 km from Long District and about 76 km from LuangNamtha Provincial Capital by road.

The Subproject benefits the 4 villages of Phayaluang, KhokHin, Nambak, Phokham and Silimoun. The villages have a total of 411 households and population of 2,102.

The Nam Bak Scheme is a sort of integrated scheme with six weirs diverting water from the NamBakNoi, Nam BakNyai and Nam Ma Rivers. The weirs support the irrigation water supply for a compact/homogenous command area of 217 hectares. The scheme diverts water from three rivers, NamBakNoi, Nam BakNyai and Nam Ma through a series of six weirs (referred to as Weirs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6), two of which are concrete (weirs 2 & 3) and the other 4 are indigenous weirs made of bamboo, wood and stones. Concrete weirs were constructed for Weirs 1, 2 and 3 by funds from the EU and ACF (NGO) in 2005 with labor and local materials participation from the villages. Weir 1, however, is not operational as the elevation of the location is lower than the desired elevation of the main canal for Weir 1. Weirs 1, 2, 3, and 5 gets water from the NambakNyai, Weir 4 from the NambakNoi and Weir 6 (actually an intake) from the Nam Ma River. The existing scheme irrigates a wet season command area of 217 ha.

An informal WUG is established but such needs strengthening and registration as WUA. The WUG does not collect any irrigation fee. The WUG collects cash contribution from irrigated HHs whenever funds are needed for the repair of the scheme, labor is contributed free by irrigated farmers. Maintenance is done through labor contribution from irrigated households usually at the start of the season.

The cropping system is rice during the wet season and rice/other crops during the dry season. Most of the lands are planted to pumpkin during a visit conducted in 15 January 2013. Farmers claim that there are no idle lands even during the dry season. Other crops reported to be planted during the dry season are tobacco, water melon, beans, chili and cucumber.

2.9 Hong Kong Irrigation Subproject

Hong Kong Subproject is located in the District of LuangNamtha, LuangNamtha Province. The scheme is approximately 4km at an approximate heading of 314 degrees northwest of LuangNamtha Provincial capital by road (Figure 2-1). Hong Kong is an existing scheme that diverts water from the Nam GnaeneRiver to Hong Kong channel with four existing weirs on Hong Kong channel; The Subproject covers three villages of B. Nam Gneane, B. Khone, and B.Luang with total of 936 households and a population of 5,196. Hong Kong is an irrigation canal covering a total of 155 ha.

2.10 Nam Gngang Irrigation Subproject

The Nam Gngang Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Namtha, LuangNamtha Province. The scheme is about 4 km at Northwest of LuangNamtha Provincial Capital by road. The Subproject covers the (8) villages of Nam Ngaen, Khone, Luang , HuaKua, Thong Ome, ViengNeua, Vieng Tai and Nam Chang with about 1,900 HHs and a population of 10,189.

Nam Gngang is an existing scheme that diverts water from the Nam Gngang River with supplemental water coming from a Diversion Canal at the left side of the upstream Nam Ngaen Weir. It has a wet season command area about 350 ha and about 450 beneficiary HHs.

The Nam Gngang Weir is a buttress type concrete weir with a crest length of 45m and 2m in height. The weir basin is seriously silted, limiting the flow of water to the intake at the left side of the weir. The main canal is also silted with eroded sides and irregular in shape and depth. There are no water control and regulation structures at the intake and along the main canal. During dry season when water is scarce, the weir is provided with supplemental water from the Nam Ngaen River through a Diversion Canal fed by the left side intake of the Nam Ngaen Weir.

The cropping system is mainly rice-rice with some of areas planted with corn, watermelon and pumpkin during the dry season.

There is an existing informal WUG but such is weak and inactive. ISF collection was done in 2007/2008 at 50,000 kips/ha/year collected during the wet season for the O&M of the system but such was discontinued after farmers begun complaining of insufficient irrigation

2.11 Nam Dai Irrigation Subproject

This Subproject is Located in Sing district, LuangNamtha province. It is comprised of three discrete investments that involve two irrigation rehabilitations and the upgrading of one rural access road. The two irrigation schemes - Nam Dai V and VI are existing schemes that currently provide wet season irrigation (finishing water) to 128 ha. With the rehabilitation, an additional 29 ha can be irrigated. The investment involves the replacement of two existing temporary weirs with permanent concrete structures together with associated delivery canals. In addition, the Subproject will rehabilitate 2.8 km of gravel-surfaced access road to facilitate delivery of production inputs. This Subproject will benefit to 3 villages as: NamkeoLuang, Siri Huang and Yang Phieng with total 311 households and population of 1,496 people.

2.12 Nam GnaVI-HouayLuang Irrigation Subproject

The Nam Gna VI - HouayLuang Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Sing, LuangNamtha Province. The scheme is approximately 4 km from Sing district center and 64 Km from LuangNamtha provincial center and 12 Km to Lao-China border Checkpoint.

The Subproject covers the seven (7) villages of Chome, HouayLuang, Xiengmoun, Namai, Huakhua, Xieng-Inn and Xieng-Yeun. There are 750 HHs and about 846 families in the 7 villages. Total population is 3,892 people comprising of 1,934 females and 1,958 male. The HHs living in the villages are composed of different Ethno-Linguistic Groupings: 1) Lao-Tai Ethno-Linguistic Group - 380 Households; 2) Mone-Khmer 83 HHs; 3) Hmong-lu Mien 2 HHs; and 4) Tibeto-Chinese 260 HHs.

The existing Nam Gna 6 Irrigation Scheme consists of a concrete weir with a 12m crest length. The weir basin is seriously silted limiting the flow of water to the intake at the left side of the weir. The main canal is silted, eroded and irregular in shape and depth, and there are no water control and regulation structures. This scheme has a command area of about 224 hectares.

Nam Yaluang is an earth dam of 8m height and an 18m spillway. The reported design storage capacity is about 220,000 m³, but the reservoir is presently seriously silted and may not have the same capacity. There is no data given on the dead storage of the Dam. Nam Yaluang is reported to have a command area of 182 hectares.

The Nam Gna 6 and HouayLuang Schemes are reported to have been constructed by the Lao Government in 2003 with community participation of labor and local materials. The construction of the Yaluang Scheme amounted to approximately 2.7 billion Kips.

There are existing WUGs but these are not very active and are poorly performing the O&M of the schemes. These are being supervised by DAFO Staff with the support of Village Authorities.

2.13 Nam Lan Irrigation Subproject

This Subproject is located in the district of Bountai, Phongsaly Province. The scheme is approximately 37km as the crow flies at an approximate bearing of 199 degrees to the south - west of Phongsaly's current provincial capital. By road the scheme is 92km from the provincial capital and 4.5km from the district capital of Bountai. It is 48 km away from the China border. The existing Nam Lan scheme is a weir irrigation system with a total command area of 34 ha covered by a main canal of 2,750 m long. The concrete weir is 1.8m in height, with a crest length of 43m. The weir was first commissioned in 2008. The district authorities together with the Nawai villagers propose to extend the canal about 1 km crossing the village road to the existing paddy area of another 48 ha. Thus, Nam Lan irrigation system will have a total command area of 82 ha, some main canal sections have already been excavated by the farmers. The water source is Nam Lan river and the existing weir can be reached by a 2.0 km walk along the main canal from the village road of Ban Nawai. The Subproject covers only one village of B. Nawai with 165 households and a population of 822.

2.14 Nam Gneue Irrigation Subproject

Nam Ngaene Irrigation Subproject is located in the District of Bountai, Phongsaly Province. The scheme is approximately 37km as the crow flies at an approximate bearing of 199 degrees, south-west of Phongsaly's Provincial Capital. By road the scheme is 92 km from the provincial capital and 4.5km from the district capital of Bountai. It is 48 km away from the China border.

The proposed Subproject will benefit the 4 villages of Bountai, Nonbounkang, Phothong and Nawai. (Ban Nawai is a beneficiary of Nam Lan Irrigation System – Year 1 NRI Subproject).

The existing Nam Ngaene scheme consists of a concrete weir and two (2) main canals: 1) 3.62 km Right Main Canal (RMC); and 2) 2.25 Left Main canal (LMC). The concrete weir was constructed out of Lao government (GOL) funds in 2008, although the canal system is reported to have been in use for several decades with indigenous/temporary weirs (before the construction of the concrete weir by the government). The present irrigation service area of the system is reported at 117 ha, benefiting about 213 HHs.

Informal WUGs exist but no collection of fees and hence no funding for O&M. Repairs are made through use of members labor and water distribution decided through the village authorities.

2.15 Nam Ou Irrigation Subproject

This Subproject is an existing weir type scheme with an existing reinforced concrete weir with 48 m crest length and 3m in height. It was commissioned in 2000 and is currently in good condition. The system has one intake gate at the left bank followed by Main Canal (MC) with 1,715 m long, is then further divided in to two (2) main canals, Right Main Canal (RMC) with 2,603 m long and Left Main Canal (LMC) with 3,622 m long. The total command area is 440 ha

consisting of 117 ha of the right bank command area and 263 ha of the left bank command area. The Subproject covers six villages of B. Loum, B. Kad, B. Tai, B. Theung, B. Phouxang and B. Somxay in Nhot-Ou district in Phongsaly province, with a total of 844 households and a population of 4,314 people.

2.16 Nam Thae Irrigation Subproject

The Nam Thae irrigation Subproject is located in the NhotOu District (Figure 2), at a distance of about 21 Km north east of the District, and 177 km from Phongsaly Provincial Capital through an all-weather laterite and asphalt road passable by all types of vehicles.

The Subproject will benefit 5 villages in the area namely: 1) Ban Don Ngeng; 2) Ban Sen Inmay; 3) Ban Navone; 4) Ban Nong Ngai; and 5) Ban Bortai. The five (5) villages comprise of 416 Households, 545 families and a population of 2,211.

The Nam Thae irrigation Subproject is a scheme with an existing reinforced concrete weir 40m in length and 3m in height funded by the government. Existing main canal length is approximately 6,400m. Presently, the storage basin of the weir is filled with sand, the sluice gate is broken and cannot be operated, portions of the main canal are seriously silted and with leakages, and damaged turnouts. Some households resort to shifting cultivation upstream of the catchment area due to the insufficient irrigation water from the Nam Thae Irrigation System. There is no formal Water Users' Association (WUA) and no suiTable WUA Roles, Rules and Regulations. Irrigation System operation and maintenance (O&M) is not properly done and no water fee collection to support funding needs for O&M.

2.17 Mong Chao-Koman Road Subproject

This Subproject is located in Phongsaly district. The aim of the Subproject is to rehabilitate approximately 13.5 km long road; which comprises of a combination of gravel and sealed surfaces. The gravel-surfaced road (7.8 km in length) will be 4.5 m in width (including two, 0.5 m shoulders) with surface and longitudinal drainage structures as required. The sealed surface (5.7 km in length) will be undertaken where the alignment passes through villages and in sections with steeper gradients as well as in areas with identified problems. It will have a 3.5 m wide double bitumen surface treatment (DBST) to minimize the maintenance requirements and maintain functionality of the alignment given the more extreme climatic conditions experienced in the north. The road continues on to Phongsaken route through Phagnasy. This latter section is not part of the Subproject. The project will serve with improved road for 8 villages with 488 households and 2,174 residents. Six of these villages are located alongside the road with the remaining two, Namleng and Kodaeng, relying on access tracks to the road of approximately 3 km distance.

2.18 Kormaen-Phongsak Road Subproject

The proposed Subproject, Kormaen-Phongsak Road, is a continuation of the Year 1 Mongchao-Kormaen Road Rehabilitation Subproject. The start of the proposed Subproject road is located at Kormaen Village, which is some 14km by road from Phongsaly District/Provincial Capital, where the first section of the year 1 Subproject road ends. The Kormaen-PhongsakSubproject road continues for a further 10.3km and terminates at Phongsak village school which lies in a northeasterly direction from the starting point.

The road services two villages of Phayasy (Km 4+900) and Phongsak (Km 9+700) of 133 households, 148 families and population of 645.

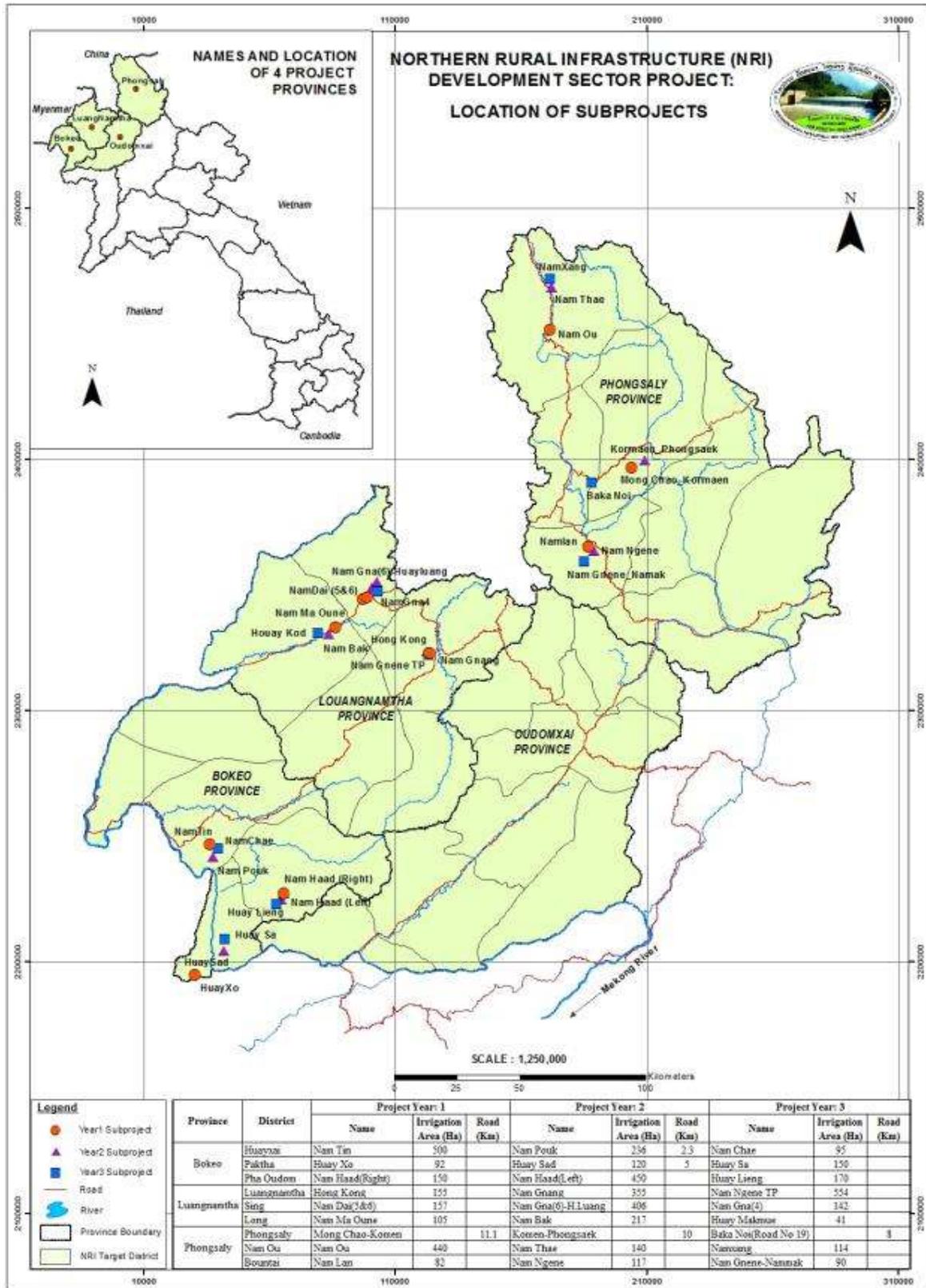


Figure 2-1 Map of the project location and Subproject sites of year 1 and 2

3 Project Organization, Environmental and Social Safeguard and Responsibilities

3.1 Institutional Arrangement of Project

To ensure inter-agency cooperation at the national level, a National Steering Committee (NSC) has been established. The NSC will meet annually or as required to review overall implementation progress, approve annual work-plans and budgets, and provide overall policy guidance. The National Project Management Office (NPMO) provides secretariat services to NSC. Provincial Steering Committees (PSCs) have been established to ensure inter-agency coordination at provincial level. The PSCs are chaired by provincial vice governors with equivalent representation to that for the NSC, including governors from the participating districts. The PSCs meet bi-annually or as required to review implementation progress and to ensure adequate levels of coordination between key agencies for project coordination. Subproject Investment Reports (SIRs) shall be approved by PSCs after obtaining the necessary concurrence of ADB for social and environmental safeguards. The PPO will provide secretariat services to PSCs.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) is the executing agency (EA) for the Project with the responsibility for overall project coordination and management transferred to its Department of Planning and Cooperation (DOPC) who has established the NPMO for day-to-day coordination and management of the Project. The implementing agencies at the provincial level are the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Offices (PAFOs). Provincial Project Offices (PPOs) have been established in each PAFO to be responsible for financial management at provincial level, and coordination and management of implementation of Subprojects. To assist the implementation of the Project at the district level, District Coordination Offices (DCOs) have been established within District Agriculture and Forestry Offices (DAFOs) to mainly coordinate and supervise Subproject activities.

3.2 Organizational Structure for the Environmental and Social Safeguard

Besides the Steering Committees at provincial and district levels established in 2010, the Committees with different roles for grievance have been formed at levels (provincial, district and village/community) during 2011-2012 for all Subprojects. The key roles of the committees are to coordinate and mitigate the negative impacts on environment, land acquisition and compensation, socio-economic, culture and livelihood of the communities; which would be caused by Subproject activities. This is to ensure the compliance with ADB policy and relevant Lao PDR's regulations regarding the environmental and social safeguards.

The structure of the committees is varied in terms of number and representative sectors in each province (see Table 3-1). However, members of committee are representatives from line departments and district offices responsible for environmental and social aspects e.g. department/ office of natural resources and environment at province, Lao Women Union (LWU), Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) and district cabinet offices and others. A project Environmental Management Office (EMO) or its equivalent within the PPO with the assistance of the DCO have been established in coordination with line offices; in particular with environmental sector. This is to ensure long-term institutional capacity building. It is recommended that the staff of the EMO be drawn from the permanent full-time staff of the executing agency.

Similarly, the committees and DCO at district level have also been established; particularly the grievance committee that has the roles to coordinate with provincial committee advise the village committees and supervise the implementation of safeguard plans and support community development activities.

At village/community level, the grievance committees have been set up by district governor to ensure that all the concerned matters regarding the complaint on land acquisition and resettlement, engagement of the ethnic minority groups are basically resolved at village level.

Meanwhile, the formation of Water User Groups (WUGs) has been set up in each Subproject to maintain operational mechanism. The mechanism will be managed by the beneficiaries and funded by beneficiaries' contribution through water user fees in consistent with Lao PDR Irrigation Management and Transfer Strategies recently developed. This is to maintain the sustainable use of the provided structures in the sustainable way. The committee at the village/community level comprises of the representatives from village office, village security, village defence, Lao Youth, LWU and LFNC.

It was confirmed during the monitoring survey by the PPOs and DCOs that few individual members of PPOs and DCOs have been seconded or promoted and replaced by others due to administration reform of the local government. However, the sectors involved in the PPO and DCO remain the same, and the same members from sectors appointed for Subprojects of year 1 will be continuing for the year 2 (see The Table 3-1).

Table3-1 Representatives of the grievance and resettlement committee at provincial and district levels

Sector	Hongkong		Nam Maoune		Nam Dai		Nam Ou		Mongchao-Koman		Nam-Lan		Nam-Haad Right Bank		Nam-Tin		Houay- Xo		Nam Gngang		Nam Bak		Nam Gna-HouayLuang		Nam Thae		Kormaeen-Phongsaeak		Nam Gnaene		Nam Haad Left Bank		Nam Phouk		Nam Sat			
	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P	D		
Provincia l cabinet	√		√		√		√		√		√	√						√		√		√		√		√	√											
District authority		√		√		√		√		√			√		√		√		√		√		√					√		√						√		
Village cluster								√				√												√														
MAF	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
MPWT										√			√															√										
MPI		√		√				√		√		√		√				√		√		√		√		√		√		√								
MF	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
MJ													√		√		√												√		√						√	
MIC													√																									√
MONRE	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
LWU	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
LFNC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Note: P= Members of Grievance and Resettlement committee from relevant sectors at provincial level

D= Members of Grievance and Resettlement committee from relevant sectors at district level

3.3 Role and Responsibility of Environmental and Social Management Team

The established PPO and DCO as well as EMO play important roles for environmental and social management and monitoring for the executive agency to ensure that environmental and social impacts are well and appropriately prevented and mitigated in conformity with the approved EMP, GAPs, EGDPs and RAPs to ensure that good engineering practices are exercised for the protection of the environment and social aspects. Main responsibilities of EMO established within the PPO are to ensure the mitigation measure and monitoring programs are carried out regularly, to identify problems and develop plans for corrective actions. Routine reporting will be maintained by the DCO and PPO for the NPMO, MAF and ADB as part of its routine reporting responsibilities in compliance with the ADB requirements.

A safeguard officer of the EMO established within the PPO shall be responsible for safeguard monitoring (including grievance mechanisms) to ensure that the following required policies, procedures and plans are addressed:

- Resettlement including land acquisition and compensation,
- EMP and environmental monitoring implementation, supervise the Contractor to implement the EMP Compliance with the Contractual Specifications
- The implementation of Indigenous peoples specific actions and the achievement of their expected outcomes during Subproject preparation, implementation and operation, and
- The closer follow up of gender action plan.

As member to Steering Committee, PPO and DCO of the Subprojects, the PONREs and DONREs have been actively encouraged to involve in the safeguard monitoring and evaluation. They have also been involved in the independent monitoring team and their own monitoring missions in Subprojects with support from the PPO and DCO in quarterly or bi-annual basis. Such implementation is also part of the roles and mandates of PONRE and DONRE. The encouragement of NRI Project for the PONRE and DONRE has strengthened the capacity of MONRE through different ways; this includes engagement of PONRE and DONRE staff during the Safeguard Monitoring missions of year 1 and 2.

4 Results of Environmental Safeguard Monitoring

4.1 Environmental Permits/Clearance and Progress of Environmental Safeguard

It is obligatory requirement that all development projects in Lao PDR are subject to environmental assessment and management planning according to the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment, April 2010. The Decree describes investment projects into two categories; Category 1 - for small scale projects that require an IEE, and Category 2 - for large scale investments requiring an environmental impact assessment (EIA). For irrigation projects, those with a command area of between 100 - 2,000 ha come under Category 1, while those with a command area greater than 2,000 ha come under Category 2. The corresponding category in the ADB's classification system is B, which requires an IEE. The assessment for these development projects shall be approved with the certificate from MONRE or PONRE prior implementation of such development.

As for the NRI Subprojects, all Subprojects are mainly improvements of the existing infrastructures only. The IEEs for the Subprojects revealed that potential negative impacts can be mitigated by adhering to the EMP prepared for the Subproject. No further assessment is therefore required (sourced from Feasibility Studies for Subprojects, Sept 2012 for Subprojects of year 1 and March 2013 for Subprojects of year 2).

With above-mentioned requirements, the IEE reports including EMP for Subprojects were drafted in 2012 (year 1 Subprojects) and March 2013 (Subprojects of year 2) and submitted to PONRE for review and consideration in order to issue the IEE certificates for the Subprojects.

The IEEs of 18 Subprojects were officially approved by the PONREs in each province during late 2013 and early 2014. The IEE certificates for 9 Subprojects of year 2 are presented in the Annex 1 of first safeguard monitoring report. For the IEE of 9 Subprojects of year 1 were included in the Third Safeguard Monitoring report of year 1.

Second mission was undertaken between 6-21 December 2014. The Mission was mainly focused on the Subprojects being actively constructed, but the water quality sampling and site visit were taken place in all Subprojects. For the ongoing constructing Subprojects, the comprehensive monitoring and site inspections was undertaken for all relevant aspects, this include, water quality, waste management, hazardous waste management, erosion and sediment control and dust & noise. The details of monitoring outcomes for the environmental compliance and status of each Subproject during the site visit can be summarized in the section 4.6.

4.2 Progress of Civil Works

The progress of the construction was reported by PPOs, DCOs and Contractors in Subprojects during the field mission in December. It was observed that the construction works in Subprojects have been progressively implemented even though they had been temporarily stopped during the wet season. Particularly 8 Subprojects of year 1 and one Subproject of year 2 were 100% completed (see the Table 2-1). The progresses of other Subprojects are varied. The work progress of the Subprojects can be summarized in the Table 2-1.

4.3 Institutional Arrangement for Environmental Management and Monitoring

As mentioned in previous reports that the committees at provincial, district and village levels have been set up for all Subprojects of year 1 and 2 within the PPOs and DCOs for grievance and environmental monitoring issues. The committee members are representatives from line

departments and offices (detailed in the section 3.2) within their province and district, this includes the representative from PONRE and DONRE. The purposes of the establishment of the committees are to ensure that the environmental and social impacts are appropriately managed and mitigated in compliance with the ADB Safeguard Policy and relevant regulations of Lao PDR.

More involvement of PONRE and DONRE to the environmental and social management has been actively supported since 2nd safeguard monitoring of year 1. The representatives from these offices have participated in activities. It was obviously seen more engagement of PONREs and DONREs during the monitoring missions; including the first and second missions of Package 7-2.

Besides joining with the Independent Safeguard Monitoring, it was confirmed by the PONRE of Luang Namtha province that PONRE and DONRE have carried out their own monitoring on Subprojects in quarterly basis with support from PPO for the budget since 3rd monitoring of year 3. However, similar activity has not yet implemented in other 2 provinces and during this mission the PONREs and DONREs were consulted for possibility to carry out such monitoring.

4.4 Environmental Compliance Status

The main environmental impacts were foreseen at stages of all Subprojects implementation, particularly during the construction period and the mitigation measures were proposed in the IEE and EMP for the Subprojects. The main environmental concerns for Subprojects are:

- Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition,
- Hazardous/chemical waste and material,
- Disturbance of water flows,
- Potential dust and noise nuisance.
- Use of private land for storage and work depots,
- Waste management,
- Insufficient use and distribution of irrigation water during the cultivation period,
- Water quality
- Aquatic and terrestrial biology

If no construction has not been implemented, there will be only impacts from human activities caused by local communities e.g. chemical use for agriculture, land use change due to increase agriculture land and urbanization, improper sanitation systems and etc.

During the Mission, 9 Subprojects were completed, 8 Subprojects were being on the progress of construction works, and 1 Subproject (Nam Ghang Subproject) has not yet been started.

The details of implementation for environmental and social management and outstanding issues observed and seen during the third mission in 6 Subprojects are presented as follow:

1). Nam Tin Irrigation Subproject:

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	
No erosion and sediment control concern	No action or mitigation required

Disturbance on Water Flow	
No change on flow regime for the stream and water use at downstream comparing to the pre-construction stage	No action or mitigation required.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No concern on dust and noise issues	No action or mitigation required.
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No more construction works on site (construction was completed).	No action or mitigation required.
Waste Management	
No more construction work	No action or mitigation required
Construction Camp	
No more construction work	No action or mitigation required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No more construction activities.	No action or mitigation required
Water Quality	
Water sampling at upstream and downstream of this Subproject was conducted at the same location where previously collected.	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued.
Traffic and Safety	
No more construction and transportation activities on site. Therefore no concern on this issue.	No action or mitigation required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
Information of the terrestrial and aquatic biology was presented in the first safeguard monitoring report of year 2 It was found that there is aqua-culture activity and restaurant within the Nam Tin reservoir. This would give both positive and negative impact	- Discuss with the owner of the restaurant and aqua-culture farm regarding the proper fishing and conservation as well as water quality consideration. - It is recommended that the general study on consumption of terrestrial and aquatic resources of communities shall be made in next mission.
Environmental Monitoring	
Up to now, the PONRE and DONRE have engaged only in the Independent Safeguard Monitoring, but not their old	Besides the involvement in the safeguard monitoring, the PPO and DCO shall regularly monitor ;

independent monitoring.	including environmental issue
Community perception	
No compliant raised by villagers	.

2). Nam Pouk Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
<i>Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition</i>	
No erosion and sediment concerns occurred as the construction and rehabilitation works were completed	No action/mitigation required.
Disturbance on Water Flow	
Construction work was completed and it is now operated, the water is drained into the canal	It is recommended that the minimum flow should be released to the downstream
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No more construction activities on site	No action required
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No more construction activities.	No actions or mitigation required
<i>Waste Management:</i>	
No more construction on site	No actions or mitigation required
Construction Camp	
No more construction activities.	No actions or mitigation required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No more construction activities	No actions or mitigation required
Water Quality	
Water sampling and field testing was undertaken. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that water sampling both upstream and downstream should be continued.
Traffic and Safety	
No more construction activities on site	No action required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
The information of aquatic resources was represented in the first safeguard monitoring report -Annex 5	It is recommended that the general study on consumption of terrestrial and aquatic resources of communities shall be made in next mission.

Environmental Monitoring	
Up to now, the PONRE and DONRE has engaged only the safeguard monitoring missions. No their own independent monitoring.	Besides the involvement in the safeguard monitoring, the PPO and DCO shall regularly monitor ; including environmental issue
Community perception	
No complaints on Subproject received by village authorities and DCO.	No action required

3) Houay Xo Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	
Earth works for canal alignment was completed, only the weir improvement work being carried out. No erosion and sediment transport observed as the field mission was undertaken during dry season.	No action required
Disturbance on Water Flow	
Construction of weir structures for Houay Xo 2 and 3 were completed and the systems are operated, but Houay Xo 3 is still being constructed and the water was diverted through the diversion pathway next to the weir structure.	It is recommended that during the operation the minimum flow should be released to the downstream during the high demand for irrigation to maintain the water required for aquatic resources.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
Only Houay Xo 3 that would create noise nuisance to the community of Ban Dong, therefore, there should be potential noise impact due to operation of the machine and trucks, but only short term and small construction work. No concern on dust as the road pas the residential area is paved with asphalt and only few trucks a week for delivery of construction materials.	It is recommended that the construction work with potential noise should be schedule to day time only.
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No new quarry site observed and the old quarry site was rehabilitated	No action required
Waste Management	
No more construction camp on site and no domestic waste observed on site, but some construction waste was observed around the weir of Houay Xo 3.	Recommendation was given to the site engineer andDCO to

	
Photo of the wood waste from the construction work	
Construction Camp	
No construction camp observed on site	No action required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No hazardous material/waste observed on site. all hazardous materials for trucks and machine are delivered from the station nearby in Ban Dong.	It is recommended that all the hazardous material/waste shall be kept properly and in the safe manner.
Water Quality	
<p>No report on water quality issue and no potential source of pollution caused by construction activities.</p> <p>The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7</p>	PPO and DCO in coordination with PONRE, DONRE and village authorities should raise awareness on safe and minimal agro-chemical use and proper handling, enhancing the bio-fertilizer use.
Traffic and Safety	
Not many truck used on site for this Subproject as the scope of work is very small.	No action required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
No additional study on aquatic and terrestrial study, as the terrestrial and aquatic resource information was presented in the first safeguard monitoring report -Annex5	It is recommended that the general study on consumption of terrestrial and aquatic resources of communities shall be made in next mission.
Environmental Monitoring	
Up to now, the PONRE and DONRE has engaged the safeguard monitoring missions, but not their old independent monitoring.	It is recommended that besides involvement in the Independent Safeguard Monitoring, the PONRE and DONRE should plan and implement his own monitoring in quarterly or bi-quarterly basis.
Community perception	

consultation with the beneficiary villagers and village authorities, it was requested to complete the construction of Houay Xo 3 in very soon so that the villagers can practice the dry season cropping as the construction work has been delayed	PPO and DCO should monitor and advise construction company to complete the work as soon as possible
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4). Houay Sat Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition:	
No soil erosion and sediment transport observed on site as it was dry season. On the other hand, the construction of Houay Sat weir and canal works were completed and the canal and weir of NaPoung have not yet started	No action required
Disturbance on Water Flow	
No disturbance on water flow caused by construction activities during the field visit, the water still flows along its natural way and partially drained into the canal.	No actions or mitigations required
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No potential dust and noise concerns as construction location is very far from residential area.	No action and mitigation measures required.
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
Construction materials; including aggregate for concrete work was supplied by the local supplier sourced from Mekong river bank.	No action and mitigation measures required
Waste Management	
No domestic waste observed on site as no temporary camp was installed and previous temporary accommodation was removed.	No action required
Construction Camp	
At the moment there is no construction camp provided on site. However, the agricultural huts of the villagers will be used temporarily.	PPO and DCO should make sure that upon the completion of the construction work, the rehabilitation and cleaning of those huts shall be made.
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No chemical material and waste was observed on site. However when the construction work is restarted, the use	The PPO and DCO has to make sure that proper handling and

of hazardous material will be required.	delivery of such hazardous material is regularly practiced
Water Quality	
It was observed that no any construction activities taken place on site and no potential impact of construction affecting on water quality of Houay Sat. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued.
Traffic and Safety	
Potential road accident or safety risk is minimal as the construction activities of the Subproject are distant from the residential area. However, the access road to the construction site is also used by the farmers to their paddy fields	It is recommended that the advice of safe driving should be given to the drivers of the Contractor.
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology:	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report- Annex 5	It is recommended that the general study on consumption of terrestrial and aquatic resources of communities shall be made in next mission.
Environmental Monitoring	
Up to now, the PONRE and DONRE has engaged only the safeguard monitoring missions. No their own independent monitoring.	It is recommended that besides the involvement in the safeguard monitoring the PONRE and DONRE should plan and implement quarterly or bi-quarterly basis.
Community perception	
No complaints on Subproject received by village authorities and DCO.	the PPO and DCO has to check the water sharing and use by different groups of people and making sure that the villagers can get sufficient water for irrigated areas.

5). Nam Haad Right Bank Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition:	
No more construction work and the system have been operated. No erosion issue caused by construction activities	No action or mitigation required

Disturbance on Water Flow	
No construction activities would cause the blockages of stream flow was observed during the site visit. The water is drained into the irrigation canal	No action required
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
Nor more construction activities on site for this Subproject	No action required
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No construction of Subproject	No action and mitigation required
Waste Management:	
No construction and domestic wastes were observed	No action required
Construction Camp	
No construction camp on site	No action required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No construction activities on site	No action required
Water Quality	
No construction activities that would affect the quality of the water in Nam Haad and details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued.
Traffic and Safety	
No construction and transportation activities	No action required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology:	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report- Annex 5	PPO and DCO should continue to coordinate with DAFO, DONRE and village authority for the proper fish conservation zoning and effective regulation enforcement is required.
Environmental Monitoring	
DONRE and PONRE regularly involve the independent safeguard monitoring of the team.	Besides the involvement in the safeguard monitoring, the PPO and DCO shall regularly monitor; including environmental issue
Community perception	
Community remain strong support for the Subproject and no concern on water distribution or sharing	PPO and DCO shall make sure that the water use fee properly collected and managed in order to maintenance of the improve

	infrastructure in the future.
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6). Nam Haad Left Bank Irrigation Subproject.

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition:	
No severe concern for erosion for Nam Haad left bank comparing to the one observed during the first visit of year 2, most part of the sides of the canal is now covered with plant. However, the slope at a section nearby the weir is very steep which is prone to erosion	It is recommended that PPO and DCO shall regularly monitor the area to minimize the impact which would occurred to the canal structure
	
Photo of the potential areasubjectto erosion recovered with vegetation.	
Disturbance on Water Flow	
No any construction activities on main structure of weir and canal for this Subproject that would cause impact on flow of Nam Haad as the construction was completed, only the Nam Kar irrigation improvement (part of the Nam Haad Left Ban Subproject) is being constructed, but it is expected to be completed before next wet season.	PPO and DCO should advise contractor to minimize the potential erosion for Nam Kar.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No potential dust and noise concerns as construction location is far from residential area and very few transportation for construction action activities.	No action required
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
Construction materials; including aggregate for concrete work was supplied by the local supplier.	No action and mitigation required
Waste Management	
The temporary construction camp will be provided during the improvement of Nam Kar, but it will be very simple and small and only approximately 8-10 people will base at the	PPO and DCO in coordination with DONRE to make sure that the construction site and

camp. The waste to be generated would be minimal.	temporary camp shall be clean with proper waste management
Construction Camp	
So far the proposed temporary camp had not been built during the site visit,	PPO and DCO shall in coordination with Contractor to make sure that the proposed temporary camp is equipped with necessary facilities e.g. toilet, waste management, housekeeping and rehabilitation upon the completion of work
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No storage and handling of hazardous material and waste onsite observed. the chemical material will be regularly delivered from the station supplying by local supplier	The PPO and DCO has to make sure that proper handling and delivery of such hazardous material is practiced
Water Quality	
No any evidence of the potential source of pollution or impact on water quality that would cause by the construction activities of Subproject. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued.
Traffic and Safety	
No potential road accident or safety risk is observed and reported from the construction activities of the Subproject.	No action and mitigation required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
The same to the Nam Haad Right Bank	The same to Nam Haad Right Bank
Environmental Monitoring	
The same to the Nam Haad Right Bank	The same to Nam Haad Right Bank
Community perception	
The same to the Nam Haad Right Bank	The same to Nam Haad Right Bank

7). Nam Ma Oune Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	
No more construction activities on site as the construction work has been completed. No concern on erosion and	No action required

sediment transport	
Disturbance on Water Flow	
Besides the flow disturbed by weir and water is regularly discharge to downstream, no additional disturbance on water flow of Nam Ma-Oune by Subproject activities	It is recommended that the flow at downstream shall be well maintained
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
Nor more construction activities on site for this Subproject	No action required
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No more activities on borrow pit/quarry and the rehabilitation was undertaken	No action and mitigation required
Waste Management	
No construction activities, all the waste	No action and mitigation required
Construction Camp	
All the rental houses was returned to the owner	No action and mitigation measures required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
Construction work was completed and no more use of hazardous material	No action and mitigation measures required
Water Quality	
<p>Apart from the basic parameters for water quality, agro-chemical parameters were analyzed for downstream of Nam Ma-Oune.</p> <p>The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7</p>	<p>It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued.</p> <p>PPO and DCO in coordination with PONRE, DONRE to review the use of the pesticides and potential impact in the longer term</p>
Traffic and Safety	
No construction and transportation activities	No action and mitigation measures required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology:	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report- Annex 5	The study of terrestrial and aquatic resources consumption of the communities shall be carried out in next mission
Environmental Monitoring	

Besides engagement during the safeguard monitoring, the PONRE and DONRE has carried out independent environmental and social monitoring for this Subproject with support from PPO quarterly plan.	It is recommended that the independent monitoring of PONRE and DONRE should be continued with participation of DCO and DAFO.
Community perception	
No comments from beneficiary community. No concern of water use from the improve structure.	PPO and DCO shall make sure that the water use fee properly collected and managed in order to maintenance of the improve infrastructure in the future.

8). Nam Bak Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
<i>Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition</i>	
Sediment transport was observed in the stream as the earth work for nearby the weir structure was being prepared. This caused the higher turbidity to the stream. However, the condition will be recovered soon as the improvement of the structure will take only short time during dry season	It is recommended that monitoring of PPO and DCO should be carried out to make sure that the erosion and sediment transport is minimize and less impact on water quality
Disturbance on Water Flow	
Temporary disturbance on flow of Nam Bak will be temporarily occurred during the improvement of the structure.	It is recommended that PPO and DCO should advise the Contractor to minimize the time of the flow disturbance.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
The evidence of dust and noise was observed in the residential area where the truck of the Subproject passes through the Ban Nam Bak.	PPO and DCO; particularly site engineer shall advise the Contractor to minimize the dust and noise impact caused by the construction activities of the Subproject.
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No active borrow pits/quarry; all the material for the construction are supplied by the local supplier	No action or mitigation required
Waste Management	
No domestic and construction waste observed on site and at the accommodation.	The PPO and DCO should continue to advise the Contractor to maintain good housekeeping

	both on site and accommodation
Construction Camp	
3 Houses of the villagers of Ban have been hired for accommodation of the contractor's employees.	PPO and DCO should advise the Contractor to rehabilitate and cleaning the accommodation before returning the houses to the owners upon the completion of the construction works.
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No hazardous material/waste observed on site.	No action or mitigation required
Water Quality	
The Water samples both upstream and downstream of the Subproject were collected. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued for basic parameters.
Traffic and Safety	
Some trucks and light vehicles used for the Subprojects would cause some potential risk for the community of Ban Nam Bak village	PPO and DCO; particularly site engineer shall advise the Contractor to minimize the dust and noise impact caused by the construction activities of the Subproject..
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report- Annex 5	The study of terrestrial and aquatic resources consumption of the communities shall be carried out in next mission
Environmental Monitoring	
Besides joining the monitoring with safeguard monitoring team, PONRE and DONRE have carried out the monitoring in coordination with PPO and DCO.	Independent monitoring of PONRE and DONRE should be continued and feedback to PPO and DCO.
Community perception	
Very good feedback was received from the village authorities and villagers during the consultation.	No action required

9). Hong Kong Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	

Construction was completed and it is now on operation	No action required
Disturbance on Water Flow	
No concern on water disturbance by the improved structures.	No action or mitigation required.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
As the construction activities was completed. No any concerns regarding dust and noise issues	No action or mitigation required.
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No borrow pits/quarry	No action or mitigation required
Waste Management	
No domestic and construction waste observed on sites as the rehabilitation of sites was undertaken and no longer workers and camp on site.	No action or mitigation required
Construction Camp	
No temporary camp facilities existed on site.	No action or mitigation required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No hazardous material/waste observed on site.	No action or mitigation required
Water Quality	
The Water samples both upstream and downstream of the Subproject were collected. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued for basic parameters.
Traffic and Safety	
No more construction and transportation activities on site. Therefore no concern on this issue.	No action or mitigation required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report- Annex 5	- Raising awareness of minimizing harmful fishing activities within the communities.
Environmental Monitoring	
Besides joining the monitoring with safeguard monitoring team, PONRE and DONRE carried out the monitoring in coordination with PPO and DCO.	Independent monitoring of PONRE and DONRE should be continued and feedback to PPO and DCO.
Community perception	

Good feedback was received from the village authorities and villagers during the consultation.	No action required
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10). Nam Gngang Irrigation Subproject

No site mobilization and construction works have been started. However, the water samplings at upstream and downstream were undertaken.

11). Nam Dai Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
<i>Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition:</i>	
No concern on erosion and sediment transport from the construction activities as the construction work was completed	No action required
Disturbance on Water Flow	
Even though the construction was completed, but the villagers still concern about the water flow in Nam Dai during dry season the water is pumped to the banana plantation at upstream of the Nam Dai 6 weir by diverting the water from the tributaries of Nam Dai e.g. Houay Nam Hou and HouayLek into the storage ponds which use for banana plantation. This would cause the negative impact to the water use of local people at downstream particularly during dry season and early wet season when the villagers prepare the seeding.	The PPO and DCO should review on the irrigation water use and consult with the owners of banana plantation and other relevant government sectors to make sure that the proposed command area can get sufficient water for agricultural production.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No construction activities, Subproject is now on operation	No action required
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No more activities on borrow pit/quarry and the rehabilitation was undertaken	No action and mitigation measures required
<i>Waste Management:</i>	
Construction work was completed	No action
Construction Camp	
No construction camp on site	No action and mitigation required
<i>- Hazardous/Chemical Waste:</i>	
No hazardous/chemical materials or waste was stored on	No action and mitigation required

site	
- Water Quality:	
As the Subproject is operated and no more construction activity, therefore variance of water quality at upstream and downstream can be caused only by the activities in the local area; mainly agriculture and banana plantation The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	No action required
Traffic and Safety:	
No construction and transportation activities	No action and mitigation measures required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology:	
- The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report- Annex 5 - The fish conservation zone is designated with regulations, but no effective enforcement exercised	- PPO and DCO should coordinate with DAFO, DONRE and village authority for the proper fish conservation zoning and effective regulation enforcement is required. - Additional trainings on safe and minimal chemical use for agriculture shall be promoted and enhanced.
Environmental Monitoring	
The independent safeguard monitoring and monitoring of PPO and DCO has been undertaken regularly	It is recommended that the PPO and DCO shall continue time-to-time monitoring of PONRE; covering the environmental and social aspects.
Community perception	
It was confirmed that the villagers are happy with improved structure. However, the villagers concern about the water use as the water is diverted to the banana plantation and the agro-chemical use in banana plantation nearby the command areas of the Subproject.	The PPO and DCO has to review the water sharing and use by different group of people and make sure that the villagers can get sufficient water for cultivation

12). Nam Gna 6-Houay Luang

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	
The monitoring was undertaken during dry season. The potential erosion and sediment transport mainly coming from diversion work and improvement of weir structure. No erosion or sediment transport from canal alignment work.	Rehabilitation along the canal sides where necessary upon the completion of earth works is required to avoid the impact to the paddy field of the villagers.

	
Photos of earthwork at Nam Ya 6	
Disturbance on Water Flow	
<p>Most of the work for this Subproject is improving the canals and intake gate. There is no work which would cause potential impact on water flow for HouayLuang. However, improvement of Nam Gna 6 would impact on flow of Nam Gna in the short term during the improvement of the weir structure.</p> <p>During the site visit, no overflow from HouayLuang reservoir due to less water inside the reservoir</p>	<p>It is recommended that the disturbance of the water flow shall be minimized</p>
	
Photos of the Houay Luang reservoir and improvement of the weir structure	
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dust issue is common in the area where the Subproject area; particularly Nam Gna6 due to public transportation along the dirt road - No major noise issue from the construction activities, even though some heavy trucks pass through the community area. 	<p>It is recommended that the PPO and DCO shall regularly check the Operation of heavy machineries at night time to minimize the noise and dust suppression concern.</p>
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
<p>No borrow pit and quarry on site. Aggregates for construction were supplied by the local supplier.</p>	<p>No actions or mitigation required</p>
Waste Management	
<p>No waste observed on construction site and</p>	<p>It is recommended that the PPO and DCO in coordination with</p>

accommodation	PONRE or DONRE has to check and monitor the general housekeeping and waste management on site.
Construction Camp	
. Temporary accommodation camps are built nearby the Nam Gna (Ya)6 weir structures	Regular housekeeping and rehabilitation of the site upon the completion of the construction works are required
	
Photos of temporary camp at Nam Gna 6	
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No storage of hazardous material was found on site and no spillage and leakage. The hazardous material is regularly delivered to the site from the local gas station	PPO and DCO should always advise the Contractor to carry out safe and proper handling of the hazardous material/waste
Water Quality and Water Resources	
As the Subproject is operated and no more construction activity, therefore variance of water quality at upstream and downstream can be caused only by the activities in the local area; mainly agriculture and banana plantation The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued for basic parameters.
Traffic and Safety:	
Traffic safety for Subproject needs to be taken into account particularly Nam Gna (Yar) 6 location which is located quite close to the residential area.	It is recommended that the Contractor should be advised on traffic safety particularly for the drivers.
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
- The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report- Annex 5 - The fish conservation zone is designated with regulations, but no effective enforcement exercised	- Minimum flow should be released during both wet and dry season to maintain the water level for aquatic resources and habitat during the operation.

Environmental Monitoring	
Besides joining the monitoring with Independent Safeguard Monitoring, PONRE and DONRE has not carried out their own monitoring.	It is recommended that the PONRE and DONRE in coordination with PPO and DCOs should carry out the quarterly or bi-quarterly monitoring.
Community perception	
No complaints on Subproject received by village authorities and DCO Villagers are very supportive for the project	It is recommended that during the operation of the Subproject.

13). Nam Lan Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	
No erosion and sediment transport concern from the construction activities as the construction work was completed	It is recommended that the watershed management at upstream of weir shall be enhanced by PAFO and PONRE authorities though the existing watershed management plan.
Disturbance on Water Flow	
No construction activities	No action or mitigation required.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
As the construction activities was completed. No any concerns regarding dust and noise issues	No action or mitigation required.
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No construction activities	No action or mitigation required
Waste Management	
No more construction activities	No action or mitigation required
Construction Camp	
No construction camp on site	No action or mitigation required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No hazardous material/waste observed on site.	No action or mitigation required
Water Quality	

Even though the construction of Subproject was completed, the water sampling at upstream and downstream of this Subproject was conducted at the same location where previously collected. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued for basic parameters.
Traffic and Safety	
No more construction and transportation activities on site. Therefore no concern on this issue.	No action or mitigation required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report-Annex 5	Raising awareness of minimizing harmful fishing activities within the communities and tougher enforcement of regulation.
Environmental Monitoring	
Besides the regular independent safeguard monitoring, DONRE has conducted time-to-time monitoring.	It is recommended that DONRE should continue the environmental and social monitoring regularly.
Community perception	
Very good feedback was received from the village authorities and villagers during the consultation. No water use conflict happened	No action or mitigation required

14). Nam Ngaene Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
<i>Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition</i>	
No erosion issue was observed as the mission was undertaken during the dry season and the construction work has not restarted after temporary stop during the wet season	It is recommended that the PPO and DCO should advise the Contractor to minimize the potential erosion and sediment transport due to construction activities.
Disturbance on Water Flow	
The improvement for the main weir structure is only change of intake gates only and already completed. the disturbance of flow of Nam Ngaene is only from the weir structure	It is recommended that during the operation the minimum flow should be released to the downstream during the high demand for irrigation to maintain the water required for aquatic resources.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No dust or noise concerns for this Subproject as the construction	No actions or mitigation required

after wet season has not yet started.	
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
The construction material e.g. aggregate and sand was sourced from Nawai and Bountai villages (no borrow pit/quarry). Therefore, no borrow pit/quarry for this Subproject.	No actions or mitigation required
Waste Management:	
No waste management concern on site as the construction work has not yet started after temporary stop during wet season	It is recommended that the PPO and DCO in coordination with PONRE or DONRE have to check and monitor the general housekeeping and waste management on site when the construction work is started again.
Construction Camp	
The temporary camp has been proposed nearby the residential area which would cause potential impact to the community	It is recommended that PPO and DCO in coordination with DONRE and PONRE to check the alternative or new place to minimize the potential social impact that would occurred from the construction camp.
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No hazardous material observed on site	It is recommended that the proper handling of chemical material on site should be advised to the site engineer when the construction work is started again.
Water Quality and water resources	
Even though the construction of Subproject was completed, the water sampling at upstream and downstream of this Subproject was conducted at the same location where previously collected. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued for basic parameters.
Traffic and Safety:	
No traffic concern because the construction work for the Subproject has not been started after the temporary stop during the wet season.	It is recommended that the Contractor should be advised on traffic safety particularly for the drivers.
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	

The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report-Annex 5	Minimum flow should be released during both wet and dry season to maintain the water level for aquatic resources and habitat during the operation.
Environmental Monitoring	
Besides the regular independent safeguard monitoring, DONRE has conducted time-to-time monitoring.	It is recommended that DONRE should continue the environmental and social monitoring regularly.
Community perception	
Positive feedback was received from the village authorities and villagers of Nawai.	It is recommended that during the operation of the Subproject, the PPO and DCO has to check the water sharing and use by different groups of people and making sure that the villagers can get sufficient water for irrigated areas.

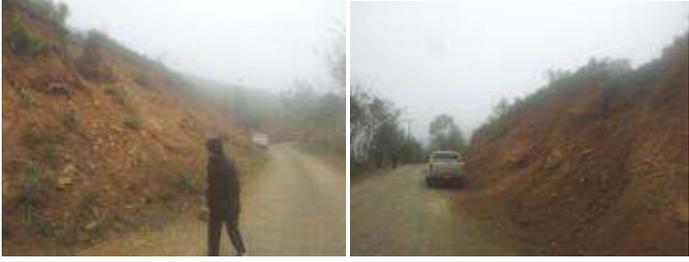
15). Nam Ou Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	
No erosion or sediment load caused by the Subproject activities. The high sediment load in the river is caused by the activities of the crushing plant and Nam Ou 8 Hydropower Project at upstream of the weir structure.	PONRE and DONRE should regularly monitor of those activities to minimize the potential impact on water quality
Disturbance on Water Flow	
No construction activities, the flow disturbance is only caused by the weir structure.	No action or mitigation required.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No more construction activities. No any concerns regarding dust and noise issues	No action or mitigation required.
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No construction activities	No action or mitigation required
Waste Management	
No domestic and construction waste observed-no construction activities.	No action or mitigation required

Construction Camp	
No construction camp	No action or mitigation required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No hazardous material/waste observed on site-no construction activities.	No action or mitigation required
Water Quality	
Water sampling at upstream and downstream of this Subproject was conducted at the same locations where previously collected. The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued for basic parameters.
Traffic and Safety	
No more construction and transportation activities on site	No action or mitigation required
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report-Annex 5	Minimum flow should be released during the dry season if water available to maintain the water level for aquatic resources during the operation.
Environmental Monitoring	
Up to now, the PONRE and DONRE has engaged only in the Independent Safeguard Monitoring.	It is recommended that the PPO and DCO in coordination with PONRE or DONRE has to check and monitor the general environmental and social aspects in time to time
Community perception	
Good feedback was received from the village authorities and villagers even though some issues on water use management and water feed collection	Additional training for WUG is needed to improve understanding on effective water use management and fee collection

16). Mongchao-Koman Road Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition:	
Apart from existing landslide at Mongchao village, no further or new erosion or landslide areas were observed on site. The issue has not been yet solved	The recommendation was given during the first safeguard monitoring report of year 2

		
Photo of the landslide and consultation with the AHs at Mongchao village		
Disturbance on Water Flow		
No disturbance on flow of river/stream, the culvert along the road were installed	No action required	
Dust and Noise Nuisance		
Construction work was completed, only the public transportation that would cause the dust and noise nuisance	No action and mitigation measures required	
Borrow Pits/Quarry		
Construction work was completed-no more activities on borrow pit/quarry	No action and mitigation required	
Waste Management:		
Construction work was completed	No action and mitigation required	
Construction Camp		
No construction activities-no construction camp on site	No action and mitigation required	
Hazardous/Chemical Waste:		
No concern on this issues	No action and mitigation required	
Water Quality:		
No water sampling and analysis for this Subproject as recommended in the reports of Package 7-1 year 1	No action and mitigation required	
Traffic and Safety:		
No construction and transportation activities of Subproject	No action and mitigation required	
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology:		
As no construction activities for this Subproject, No issues raised and reported on terrestrial biological impacts.	No action and mitigation required	
Environmental Monitoring		
Even though the construction work was completed, The	It is recommended that the independent monitoring of PONRE	

monitoring is still undertaken by PPO and DCO with involvement of PONRE and DONRE particularly for the case of landslide on tea plantation at Mongchao village. Additionally; the safeguard monitoring also has been carried out in each mission with the involvement of PONRE and DONRE.	and DONRE should be continued with participation of PPO and DCO
Community perception	
Besides the issue of landslide of tea plantation of 2 HHs, no other comments or complaints associated with Subproject	It is recommended that the public hearing of concerning issue should be regularly practiced.

17). Komaen-Phongsak Road

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition:	
No sever erosion and landslide observed during the site visit. Less potential impact on tea plantation and the construction work will be completed before next wet season.	It is recommended that the PPO and DCO shall coordinate with PONRE and DONRE to monitor the condition of erosion/landslide that would occurred during the wet season; particularly for the very steep slope.
Disturbance on Water Flow	
The culverts have been installed where necessary as per design	The PPO and DCO has to check whether all culverts are effectively installed and operated and additional culverts are needed
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
Most of the earth work has been completed. No significant dust and noise concern reported and all the construction activities undertaken only during the day time.	It is recommended that the PPO and DCO shall advise the site engineer and Contractor to minimize the operation of the heavy machine and trucks that would cause the noise and dust to the communities along the road
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
No borrow pit or quarry to be operated in the Subproject area; aggregate will be brought from outside.	No action and mitigation measures required
Waste Management	

The waste management at construction site and accommodation camp is properly managed.	It is recommended that the PPO, DCO and PONRE and DONRE should schedule to have joint environmental monitoring for the Subproject. Otherwise, the site engineer of PPO should be advised to control the environmental issues particularly at the camp.
Construction Camp	
The temporary camp has been provided on site nearby the Phongsak village and the camp is provided with facilities (e.g. toilets, kitchen, accommodation, and office and storage area).	It is recommended that the PPO, DCO and PONRE and DONRE should schedule to have joint environmental monitoring for the Subproject. Otherwise, the site engineer of PPO should be advised to control the environmental issues.
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No spillage/leakage of chemical and hazardous material/waste observed on site even though some material stored at the camp. The advice was given to the PPO, PONRE and DONRE and site engineer regarding the proper handling of such material.	It is recommended that the PPO, DCO and PONRE and DONRE should schedule to check for proper and safe hazardous material/waste storage and handling.
Water Quality	
No water sampling and analysis for this Subproject.	No action required
Traffic and Safety	
The working hour for the construction activity is set during the day time. No report on accidents since start of Subproject and no complaints from the communities on the road safety. However, during the site visit 2 dump truck was on operation run though the communal area	It is recommended that the PPO site engineer should advise the contractor for safe driving and speed reduction during driving in the communal areas to minimize the risk for community safety.
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
No issues raised and reported on terrestrial biological impact.	No action and mitigation required
Environmental Monitoring	
Besides the independent safeguard monitoring, no additional monitoring of the PONRE and DONRE. The environmental and social issues are covered by the PPO	It is recommended that the independent monitoring of PONRE and DONRE should be planned and implemented with

site engineer.	coordination of PPO and DCO
Community perception	
No complaints received from villages within the Subproject. Communities have given good feedback for the improvement of the road; particularly Phongsak village.	It is recommended that the public hearing of comments should be regularly practiced.

18). Nam Thae Irrigation Subproject

Disturbance of water flows	Proposed mitigation and required action
Soil erosion, silt and sediment deposition	
No erosion and sediment load caused by Subproject activities as the construction work has not been restarted after the temporary stop during the wet season	When the construction work (canal lining work) is restarted again, the control erosion and sediment transport shall be considered
Disturbance on Water Flow	
No other construction activities that would cause the flow; excepting the improved weir structure.	It is recommended that during the operation the minimum flow should be released during dry season.
Dust and Noise Nuisance	
No construction activities during the site visit and the site is quite far from communal area.	No action or mitigation required
Borrow Pits/Quarry	
It was confirmed by the Contractor and PPO that the construction material for Nam Thae is sourced from Ou Tai (township of NhotOu district) only. Therefore, no potential impact would caused by borrow pit/quarry.	No actions or mitigation required
Waste Management	
No construction waste and general waste were observed- no construction activities taken place on site	It is recommended that when the construction work is started again the PPO and DCO in coordination with PONRE or DONRE to monitor the general housekeeping and waste management on site when the construction work is started again.

Construction Camp	
Agricultural huts of the villagers were used as the temporary accommodation during the construction.	It is recommended that PPO and DCO have to check whether no damage or destruction of the villagers' agricultural huts which used as temporary accommodation and rehabilitation is required
Hazardous/Chemical Waste	
No hazardous material/waste storage and spillage/leakage were observed on site.	It is recommended that the proper handling of chemical material on site should be advised to the site engineer when the construction work restarted.
Water Quality	
During the site visit, no construction activities were undertaken in the Subproject. therefore the quality of the water in Nam Thae will be influenced from other activities The details of the water quality analysis result is described in the section 4.7	It is recommended that the collection of upstream and downstream water sampling should be continued for basic parameters.
Traffic and Safety:	
No construction activities-no traffic and safety concern due to the location of the Subproject. No potential accident would happen.	It is recommended that the Contractor should be advised on traffic safety particularly for the drivers.
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biology	
The information of terrestrial and aquatic resources for this Subproject was included in the first safeguard monitoring report-Annex 5	Minimum flow should be released during both wet and dry season to maintain the water level for aquatic resources and habitat during the operation.
Environmental Monitoring	
Up to now, the PONRE and DONRE has engaged only the safeguard monitoring missions.	It is recommended that besides the involvement in the Independent Safeguard Monitoring, the PONRE and DONRE should plan and implement quarterly or bi-quarterly basis.
Community perception	
No environmental and social impacts raised by community.	It is recommended that during the operation of the Subproject, the PPO and DCO has to check the

	water sharing and use by different groups of people.
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4.5 Water Quality Monitoring

The baseline data for water quality was referred to results of the analysis of samples taken during the first mission in 8 Subprojects (excluding Mongchao-Kormaen) of year 1. Meanwhile the baseline data for water quality of 8 Subprojects of year 2 were collected during the Mission (7-22 June 2014), the samples were collected both upstream and downstream of Subprojects. The samples of Subprojects for year 1 were collected at the same locations where samples were collected during the previous missions.

The coordinate points of each sampling site are indicated in the Table 4-2 and photos of water sampling are shown in Figure 4-1. The analyzed parameters in this Mission are the same to those conducted in the year 1 missions based on the parameters proposed in the IEE reports of Subprojects.

As per recommended in the TOR, the mission of year 2 includes the analysis of the agro-chemical parameters for Nam Ma Oune Subproject, the sample was collected at downstream where the pollutant would flow into Nam Ma Oune from the banana plantation and other agriculture activities within the watershed.

The methods and process used for the sampling and analysis is the same used for the previous missions. The parameters include BOD, COD, TSS, PH, temperature, DO and Faecal Coliform, which were proposed in the IEE report. The analysis of water samples for all parameters was conducted in the Lab. The results of water quality are shown in the Annex 1.

These results of the samples collected for the Subprojects of year 1 will be compared to the baseline data and national standard. For the results of the samples for Subprojects of year 2 will be baseline data and comparing to the national standards.



water sampling and testing at downstream of HouayLuangSubproject	water sampling and testing at downstream of Nam Ma-OuneSubproject	water sampling at upstream of the HongkongSubproject
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Figure 4-1 Photos of water samplings in Subprojects

Table4-1Water sampling locations

No	Location of water sampling	Coordinate and Projection		
		Easting	Northing	Projection
1	NH1 (Nam Haad)-Up	693351	2223088	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
2	NH2 (Nam Haad)-Down	689598	2222683	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
3	MO1 (Nam Ma Oun)-up	709924	2329292	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
4	MO2-down	708194	2328302	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
5	D1 (Na Dai)-up	719544	2340920	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
6	D2-down	721617	2343597	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
7	NO1 (Nam Ou)-up	790312	2451006	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
8	NO2 (Nam Ou)-Down	787268	2446466	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
9	NL1 (Nam Lan)-up	807251	2364602	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
10	NL2 (Nam Lan)-up	809263	2365188	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
11	NT1 (Nam Tin)-up	663063	2241552	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
12	NT2-Down	662300	2235289	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
13	HX1 (Houay Xo)-up	659223	2189266	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
14	HX2 (Houay Xo)-down	664805	2191449	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
15	HK1 (Hong Kong)-up	746494	2321167	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
16	HK2 (Hong Kong)-down	749830	2317655	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
17	NY1 (Nam Gngang)-up	747341	2320662	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
18	NY2 (Nam Gngang)-down	749630	2317655	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
19	NGH1(Nam Gna6-HouayLuang)-up	724834	2348503	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
20	Nam Gna6 (up)	723763	2348075	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
21	NGH2(Nam Gna6-HouayLuang)-down	723512	2349421	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
22	NB1 (Nam Bak)-up	707441	2326753	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
23	NB2 (Nam Bak)-down	705100	2327200	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
24	NS1 (Nam Sat)-up	670332	2199399	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
25	NS2(Nam Sat)-down	667766	2199456	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
26	NP1 (Nam Pouk)-up	664805	2236348	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
27	NP2(Nam Pouk)-down	662300	2235289	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
28	NGN1 (Nam Gnaene)-up	811908	2363616	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
29	NGN2 (Nam Gnaene)-down	808447	2368019	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
30	NTH1 (Nam Thae)-up	795432	2467742	WGS 84; Zone 47 N
31	NTH2 (Nam Thae)-down	789426	2466442	WGS 84; Zone 47 N

As mentioned above that the mission was undertaken during the early dry season, with the nature of the quality of natural streams in dry season, some parameters of few samples are quite higher than the standard. The results of the water quality analysis are shown in the Tables of Annex 1. The results show that, no significant values that exceed the guideline of the surface water quality standard of Laos (National Environmental standard; No 2734; dated 7 Dec 2009). Variation of the value of the parameters in Subprojects would be influenced by the farming and

construction activities. The results show that all the parameters of each sample are mostly within the standard, but parameters of few samples indicate the higher than standard but not significant. With the scope and type of the Subprojects, the construction activities would slightly affect the level of physical parameters e.g. turbidity, TSS and TDS for the Subprojects being constructed or rehabilitated, but there would be very less influence on other parameters. The water quality in the streams will be not affected in the Subprojects which are operational. The results also show no much different between samples collected at upstream and downstream of construction sites.

Interpretation of water quality analysis results are summarized in the Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Interpretation of water analysis results

Analysis of water quality results	
PH	The PH values were measured in the field with PH meters. All water samples from Subproject have values within the range of the standard of Lao PDR (5-9), no sources of pollution at upstream of Subprojects that would influence on PH value.
DO	The results of DO measured in the field of Subprojects are varied between 5.3 to 8.8 mg/l, the lowest value is 5.3 mg/l for upstream of Nam Tin (reservoir) and highest value is Nam Yarm downstream with the value of 8 mg/l; comparing to national standard (6mg/l). It is realistic that the streams/rivers with more turbulence will give higher value of DO, but not exceeding 8 mg/l.
BOD	There are some samples collected from Nam Tin, Houay Sat and Houay Xo (downstream that show the higher value of BOD; comparing to the national standard of 1.5mg/l), but no significant change between upstream and downstream.
COD	All samples have the values below 5 mg/l; which is national standard for water quality. It is quite low value comparing to the values got during wet season in July 2014.
TSS	Values of the TSS of samples are considered low comparing to the values collected during wet season in the first safeguard monitoring. The highest value is found for Nam Ou downstream with 59.8 mg/l, which caused by the crushing plant at upstream. However, no national standard is mentioned for TSS value.
Faecal coliform	Most of the faecal coliform values are more than 23MPN/100ml (the experimental equipment in the lab cannot detect the value of Faecal Coliform above 23 MPN/100ml) with the standard (<1000 MPN/100ml), the variance of this parameters in the Subproject areas mainly would be influenced by agricultural activities as construction activities were undertaken only in few Subprojects.

It seems the water quality in all Subproject areas are realistic with the natural water quality with the variance to season in the regions. There were no construction activities in Subprojects that would create the significant negative impacts on streams and aquatic resources. The main impact caused by the construction works mostly associates with level of turbidity and coliform.

Concerning the agro-chemical level in Nam Ma Oune, The required parameters are: i) Pesticides Organochlorine (Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Lindane, Total DDT) ii) 2,4-D iii) ATRAZINE (Laddock) iv) Chlordane v) Pesticides Phosphate group vi) Pesticides

Pyrethroid group vii) Pesticides Carbamate group. The result shows that detection of substance loads in the samples are within the standard. All detected values are <0.01 ppm. Analysis report sheet for agrochemical parameters is presented in Annex 1.

4.6 Complaints Concerning Environmental Issues

Consultations and discussions with the beneficiary communities in Subprojects were conducted to get the feedback from them concerning the environmental safeguard; that would be caused by Subproject activities. No environmental concerns were raised by the communities particularly to the water-related issues.

4.7 Environmental Enhancement Works

Several activities have been undertaken to support the capacity building to the PONREs and DONREs for environmental management and implementation; particularly through the engagement in the Subproject activities e.g. involvement of the PONREs and DONREs staffs in IEE process, Consultations, safeguard monitoring missions. Some good examples have been demonstrated/practiced by the PONRE and DONREs in Luang Namtha Province where the Subprojects have been regularly monitored by PONRE and DONREs in close cooperation with PPO and DCO. Similar practice should be introduced and supported in other provinces and districts.

The meetings with the senior management of PPOs were made to discuss on possibility to support the monitoring of PONREs and DONREs in regular basis besides joining with Independent Safeguard Monitoring Missions. This will be good opportunities for the PONREs and DONREs for capacity building and more effective environmental management for Subproject activities and other development projects in the region in the longer term.

5 Results of Social Safeguard Monitoring

5.1 Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation (LARC)

5.1.1 Summary of LARC for the project

The Subprojects have different levels of land requirements and acquisition for their facilities (e.g. weirs, canals, tracks along the canal, road). Also the percentage of loss and impact to the households or landowners are different. The summary of the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation which were studied by GIC are summarized in the Table 5-1 both for Subprojects of year 1 and 2.

The land acquisition and compensation methodologies applied are the same for all Subprojects. The land owners whose land have been required by the infrastructure developments are satisfied with the solution through the proper procedures and solutions in accordance with the ADB policy and relevant laws of Lao PDR on resettlement and compensation as mentioned in the previous Mission Reports. All the AHs are willing to contribute the affected lands to the Subproject activities as the affected lands cover less than 5% of their total productive lands. Therefore they prefer to contribute this small partial of lands for the project activities to get the better and improved infrastructure for their better agricultural productions as common benefits for communities.

Among the 18 Subprojects, Houay Sat at Paktha district, Bokeo province is one of the case discussed in the first safeguard report of year 2 where one of affected HHs would lose more than 5% (based on preliminary design). found that if the productive lands outside of the project area are included/counted as his total productive lands, the percentage of his affected land would be reduced from 13% to 2.2%. With this regard, the consultation meetings had been carried out between PPO-DCO and the village authority with the affected person. The concern is now settled.

Table5-1: Information on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and compensation

Types of asset	Description of loss	Rounded amounts (kip)	No. HHs	Comments	
Nam Tin irrigation Subproject					Year 1
Loss of land	None	None	None	No land acquisition, resettlement, compensation requirement. Related planning can be regarded as completed at feasibility stage.	
Loss of crops	None	None	None		
Loss of trees	None	None	None		
Loss of common property resource	None	None	None		
Relocation of housing and resettlement	None	None	None		
Income restoration and rehabilitation	None	None	None		
Houay Xo irrigation Subproject					
Loss of land (1.4% of APs total area cultivated)	913 m ²	19,076,000	4	The compensation cash-for-kind has formally calculated and included in the resettlement budget, but alternative option of donated land-for-irrigation could also be rediscussed at detailed resettlement planning.	
Loss of crops	None	7,000,000	None	None	
Loss of trees	4h	None	None		
Loss of common property resource	None	None	None		
Relocation of housing and resettlement	None	None	None		
Income restoration and rehabilitation	None	None	None		
Nam Haad irrigation Subproject					
Loss of land	(28614 m ²)	143,514,000	58	This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed in voluntary donation of their affected land to	

				the Subproject .
Loss of House and structures	None	No cost	None	
Loss of crops	None	None	None	Compensation would not require if construction work started after harvesting period
Loss of tree	605 trees	118,990,000	30 out of 58 HHs	This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed in voluntary donation of their affected trees to the Subproject.
Loss of common property resources	None	No cost	None	
Income restoration	None	None	None	
Name MaOun Irrigation Subproject				
Loss of land	None	None	None	No land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation requirement Related planning can be regarded as completed at feasibility study
Loss of houses and other infrastructures	None	None	None	
Loss of crops and trees	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	
Economic resettlement /vulnerable people	None	None	None	
Income restoration	None	None	None	
Hongkong irrigation Subproject				
Loss of land	None	None	None	No land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation requirement Related planning can be regarded as completed at feasibility study
Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None	
Loss of crops and trees	None	None	None	

Loss of common property resources	None	None	None		
Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	None	None	None		
Nam Dai irrigation Subproject					
Loss of land (About 1.1% of APs total of productive land) during the construction period	9192m ²	131.638.000	46	This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed on voluntary donation of their affected land to the Subproject	
Loss of House and structures	None	None	None		
Loss of crops	None	None	None		
Loss of tree	326 trees	87.350.000	13 out of 46 HHs	This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed on voluntary donation of their affected trees to the Subproject	
Loss of common property resources	None	None			
Case of economic resettlement and vulnerable people	None	None			
Nam Lan irrigation Subproject					
Loss of land	None	None	None	No land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation requirement Related planning can be regarded as completed at feasibility study	
Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None		

Loss of crops and trees	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	
Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	None	None	None	
Nam Ou irrigation Subproject				
Loss of land	None	None	None	No land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation requirement Related planning can be regarded as completed at feasibility study
Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None	
Loss of crops and trees	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	
Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	None	None	None	
Mongchao-Koman road rehabilitation Subproject				
Loss of land	None	None	None	No cost or compensation/ Resettlement
Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None	
Loss of crops and trees	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	

Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	None	None	None		
Income restoration	None	None	None		
Special assistance	None	None	None		
Types of asset	Description of loss	Rounded amounts (kip)	No. HHs	Comments	
Kormoen-Phongsaek Road Subproject					Year 2
Loss of land	None	None	None	No land acquisition, resettlement, compensation requirement. Related planning can be regarded as completed at feasibility stage.	
Loss of crops	None	None	None		
Loss of trees	None	None	None		
Loss of common property resource	None	None	None		
Relocation of housing and resettlement	None	None	None		
Income restoration and rehabilitation	None	None	None		
Nam Thae Irrigation Subproject					
Loss of land (0.32% of APs' total area cultivated)	1545 m ²	40,300,000	10	The compensation cash-for-kind has formally calculated and included in the resettlement budget, but alternative option of donated land-for-irrigation could also be rediscussed at detailed resettlement planning.	
Loss of crops	None	None	None	None	
Loss of trees (83trees)		unknown	1		
Loss of common property resource	None	None	None		
Relocation of housing and	None	None	None		

resettlement				
Income restoration and rehabilitation	None	None	None	
Nam Gneue irrigation Subproject				
Loss of land	17798 m ²	227,300,000	43	The loss of 2.0% of their total productive land This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed in voluntary donation of their affected land to the Subproject.
Loss of House and structures	None	No cost	None	
Loss of crops	917 trees	Included in land loss	30 out of 43 HHs	This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed in voluntary donation of their affected trees to the Subproject.
Loss of tree				
Loss of common property resources	None	No cost	None	
Income restoration	None	None	None	
Name Gnang Irrigation Subproject				
Loss of agricultural land	2287 m ²	unknown	10	The copensation budget has been planned with a total of 47.7 millions mainly based on values of affected assets and some allowances; equivalent to average of 2.74 millions for each AH
Loss of residential land	559 m ²	unknown	6	
Loss of houses	None	None	None	
Secondary structure	3(1 toilet, 1 pig hut and 1 well)	unknown	2 compounds	
Loss of crops and trees	37	unknown	7	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	

Economic resettlement /vulnerable people(0.5% of land their total land)	Unknown	unknown	3	
Income restoration	None	None	None	
Nam Gna6-Houay Luang Irrigation Subproject				
Loss of agricultural land	5590 m ²	133.2 million	13	3.2% of their total productive land
Loss of crops and trees	325		10	12.1% of their total trees
Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	Minor loss of agricultural land		4	
Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	
Nam Bak Irrigation Subproject				
Loss of land (About 1.4% of APs total of productive land)	7894 m ²	136.000.000	30	This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed on voluntary donation of their affected land to the Subproject
Loss of residential land	215		5	
Loss of secondary structures (toilet)	1		1	Under construction

Loss of tree	87 trees		6	This amount is not necessary as all APs agreed on voluntary donation of their affected trees to the Subproject
Case of economic resettlement and vulnerable people	Unknown		6	Would loss their minor portion of their productive land
Loss of House and structures	None	None	None	
Loss of crops	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None		
Nam Phouk Irrigation Subproject				
Loss of land	None	None	None	No land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation requirement Related planning can be regarded as completed at feasibility study
Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None	
Loss of crops and trees	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	
Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	None	None	None	
Nam Haad Left Bank Irrigation Subproject				
Loss of agricultural land (1.4% of their total land)	208	2.3 million	2	Compensation & Entitlement Forms to voluntarily donate their affected land and/or trees as their contribution to the Subproject

Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None	
Loss of crops and trees	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	
Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	None	None	None	
Nam Sat Irrigation Subproject				
Loss of agricultural land	3189	Unknown	8	3.3% of their total productive land for 7 HHs, but 13% of his total productive land for 1 HH.
Loss of trees	91		3	About 30% of their total trees
Loss of houses and other structures	None	None	None	
Loss of common property resources	None	None	None	
Economic resettlement/vulnerable people	None	None	None	
Income restoration	None	None	None	
Special assistance	None	None	None	

5.1.2. Progress of Implementation of Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

To cope with concerns on land acquisition, loss of assets and compensation, the grievance committees working on LARC issues have been established at provincial, district and village levels since the beginning of the Subprojects. Their responsibilities also include holding consultations and meetings to conduct technical surveys at different levels and working closely with the asset owners.

To elaborate on the APs voluntary donations their assets as described in the LAC reports, the independent safeguard monitoring team had meetings with PPOs, DCOs, village committees and interviewing some APs on this regard (registration lists, meeting notes and photos are attached in the Annex3). It was confirmed that no complaints on LARC received, as all activities related to LARC were solved earlier stage of Subproject implementation on sites.

However, as mentioned in the first safeguard monitoring report of year 2 that 2 HHs in Mongchao village got affected on the tea plantations due to the landslide along the road side. and the consultations and meetings have been made since first safeguard monitoring mission, but so far no final solution has been made to the AHs. It was confirmed by the PPO and DCO that the grievance is ongoing process.

1). Subprojects under Operation Phase.

- *Loss of land and trees:* The loss of land is minor. All the APs in the Subprojects where the land acquisition and loss of trees were taken place optimistically voluntarily donate because they considered the loss of land and trees as small with about less than 5% in average of APs' productive lands. They are happy to voluntarily donate the land or trees as they need to have improved infrastructures and gaining more productions.

- *Donation:* All the APs reportedly voluntarily agreed to donate their minor part of affected lands and trees to the Subprojects and no requirements of cash compensation which was proved by the compensation and entitlement forms signed by affected household and PPO in all Subprojects of year 1 & 2. During the Monitoring Mission, the discussions with PPOs, DCOs and village authorities in all Subprojects were conducted and it was confirmed that the implementation of the LARC was carried out. It was confirmed that they are satisfied with process and their contribution and they are happy to donate their assets voluntarily.

- *Structures:* However, it was reported in the feasibility study that there would be impact on secondary structures in Nam Bak (1 toilet). The potential impacts were mitigated through the consultation and coordinate closely with the AHs and the owner voluntarily contributed such loss.

2). Subprojects under the Pre-construction Phase.

Only Nam Gnan Subproject in Luang Namtha district has not been started for the construction work. It was reported that there would be impact to secondary infrastructure (1 pig hut, 1 toilet and 1 well), but no potential impact on land more than 5%. With this regards, the mitigation measures for the impact on these potential secondary structures will be solved through the proper grievance procedure of PPO, DCO and village authority in coordination with the AHs.

5.1.2. Complaints and Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the monitoring mission, discussion and consultation on complaints and grievance redress was undertaken with villagers, village authorities, DCOs and PPOs in Subprojects. This is to hear the comments and feedbacks from the communities on the implementation of the Subprojects associated with LARC, EGD, GAP, water utilization and community development programs.

It was reported that no complaints have been received since start of the Subprojects activities; excepting for Mongchao-Komaen Subproject which previously discussed in the first safeguard monitoring report, the solution has been on process. Additionally during the second monitoring mission, It was reported by the village authority of Ban Komaen that the landslide on the road side was occurred at the end section of road of Mongchao-Komaen Subproject. The details of both cases are as follow.

1). Landslide to the tea plantation at Mongchao Village: It was already discussed in the first safeguard monitoring report there are 2 AHs at Mongchao village got affected from Mongchao-Kormaen Road Subproject due to the landslide to the tea plantation. With this regards, Consultations and meetings have been undertaken to find the proper solution between the PPO, DCO, village authority and AHs. However, during the second monitoring mission the team had consultation with the PPO, DCO, village authority and AHs again to review the progress of the grievance and solution. It was confirmed that no much progress has been made, the AHs have not received the final answer of the solution even though the PPO and DCO has continually made strong effort and confirmed that this concern will be settled in sooner time. The feedback meeting with the PPO manager was undertaken and it was confirmed that this issues will be finalize soon

2). Landslide to the housing land at Komaen (Loungjing)village: Due to instability of the cut slope, the area of housing area of Mr. Maokeo (deputy village chief) was affected as part of the land was moved down. It is quite high risk for the structure and potentially the landslide would be extended. This would be not possible to continue to live in this sensitive area due safety reason in the long term. With this regard, the PPO, DCO and village authority has immediately responded to the concern by investigating the site and assess the condition. The AH was proposed and given the new resettlement area within the residential area nearby to place the house and the meeting minute was officially noted (see the details in the meeting minute in Annex 4). The team consulted with the AH with the participation of PPO and DCO representatives, it was confirmed by the AH that he is satisfied and happy with the remedial measures and solution undertaken by the project. However, the AH has raised concern to move to the new allocated land due to unclear land authorization and ownership as the new land is located close to the tea processing factory even though the government of Phongsaly district approved this land to Mr. Mao Keo. It would be more official if the land title/certificate was given to AH. The feedback meeting with the PPO manager was undertaken and it was confirmed that this issues will be finalize soon

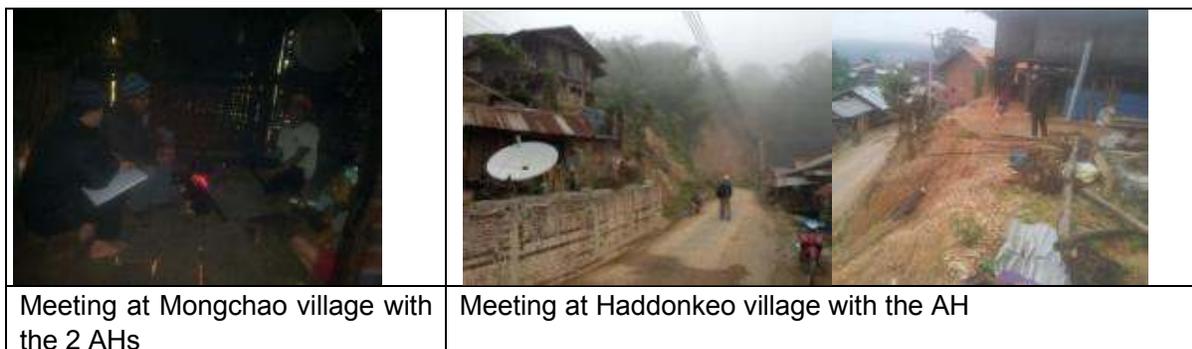


Figure 5-1 Photos of consultation with AHs in Subprojects

5.2 Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDPs) and Gender Action Plans (GAPs)

5.2.1. EGDPs

A. Overview of the Subproject's EGDPs

As mentioned in the previous safeguard monitoring reports that the communities in the Subproject areas compose of different groups of minorities (proportion/percentages and number of households) as summarized in the Table 5-2 below. It was proposed in the FS draft about issues on impact of Subprojects' activities on indigenous people and development plan for them. This is the requirement and policy of Lao government on minority groups of people and the Safeguard of ADB on Indigenous People (IP).

On the other hand, the social impact assessment (SIA) report for the Ethnic group also mentioned that the ethnic groups in the Subprojects have been strongly encouraged to involve in the process of the assessment and implementation. IP has been supported and participating in the process of the consultations, including group discussions and project implementation activities e.g. community development programs and membership of WUGs.

Table 5-2 Composition of ethnicity in Subprojects

No.	Province	District	Subproject Name	Ethnic minority
1	Bokeo	Houayxai	Nam Tin Irrigation	236 HHs (Mon-Khmer), 501 HHs (Hmong-lu Mien) and 1 HH (Chino-Tibet) out of total 1588 HHs
2			Nam Pouk	The 338 HHs in XayChalern are all of the Hmong-lu Mien Ethno-Linguistic Group, while the 413 HHs in Nam Pouk are all of the Lao-Tai Ethno-Linguistic Group
3		Paktha	Houay Xo Irrigation	100% of Lao-Tai (Pangsa and Dong villages) and Mixed with Mong-Lu Mien (Xo village)
4			Houay Sat Irrigation	The 152 HHs in Ban Hat Don Keo are all of the Lao-Tai Ethno-Linguistic Group
5		PhaOudom	Nam Haad Right Bank Irrigation	63% Mon-Khmer (31% are poor), Others are Lao-Tai
6			Nam Haad Left Bank Irrigation	Lao-Tai (46%), Mone-Khmer (43%) and Hmong-lu Mien (11%)
7	Luang Namtha	Long	Nam Ma Oune Irrigation	Only two HHs of minority groups, 1- Mon-Khmer and 1- Chino-Tibet; these 2 HHs middle income with sufficient rice, Others are Lao-Tai
8			Nam Bak Irrigation	dominant Lao-Tai Ethno-Linguistic Group 53%, Mone-Khmer 25% and Tibeto-Chinese 22%.
9		Namtha	Hong Kong Irrigation	Hmong-lu mien- 4% and Mon-Khmer- 2%, others are Lao-Tai
10			Nam Gnang Irrigation	86% of the dominant Lao-Tai Ethno-Linguistic Group. The other 14% are Mone-Khmer (8%), Hmong-lu Mien (4%), and 1% Tibeto-Chinese
11		Sing	Nam Dai (V) and (VI) Irrigation	No ethnic minority in 3 villages (No EGDP required)
12			Nam Gna6-Houay Luang	52% Lao-Tai; 11% Mone-Khmer; 36% Tibeto-Chinese; and less than 1% of the Hmong-lu Mien Group in Xieng-Yeun
13	Phong-Saly	Boun Tai	Nam Lan Irrigation	Only one Mon-Khmer household and being a member of WUG, others are

		Lao-Tai	
14		Nam Gnaene Irrigation	Leu under the dominant Lao-Tai Ethno-Linguistic Group, Khmu of the Mone-Khmer Linguistic Group, Hmong of the Hmong – lu Mien Group, and Phounoi of the Tibeto-Chinese Group
15	NhotOu	Nam Ou Irrigation	4 HHs (Mon-Khmer) and 215 (Chino-Tibet others are Lao-Tai
16		Nam Thae	85% Lao-Tai; and 2) 15% Tibeto-Chinese Ethno-Linguistic Groups
17	Phongsaly	Ban Mong Chao – Kormaen Road	7 villages are Phounoi and 1 village Akha (sub-group of Chino-Tibet)
18		Kormaen-Phongsak Road	100% of the Phounoi Ethnicity classified as Tibeto-Chinese Ethno-Linguistic Group

B. Progress of the EGD Implementation of Subprojects:

As mentioned in the FS that; to ensure equality of project benefits and opportunity sharing between ethnic groups in the area. The EGD defines mechanisms for inclusion and benefits for all ethnic minority groups. Particular concern has been given to the villagers in villages, which have the highest incidence of poor households and of the minority groups of people in the villages. The EGD defines and will implement safeguards against employment of children, priority targeting of poor households in the hiring of labor for Subproject construction works and associated initiatives, and coordination with local education offices for programs to improve adult literacy/numeracy.

Not much change from the previous monitoring missions, the project maintains good practice on EGDPE implementation and being progressively continued in all Subprojects even though some activities in the Subprojects of year 1 have been finished. The results of the checklists during the site visit show that the ethnic people in each Subproject responded to the questions are similar to the answers received previously.

The ethnic people have been progressively supported to engage in the Subproject process; particularly active engagement in consultations at different stage of Subproject activities. This includes agricultural promotion activities and trainings. This is to improve the livelihood of ethnic group of people through the project implementation.

Demonstration: the project's beneficiaries (priority for ethnic group representatives and gender balance) have been demonstrated by the DCOs and PPOs through the pilot rice cultivation with "System of Rice Intensification (SRI)", crops cultivation during dry season and poultry raising.

However, based on results of consultations and meeting with villagers it was some challenges are existed for the EGD implementation particularly SRI and chicken raising for the minority people due to reasons e.g. labor limitation, adaptability with new techniques, household background, and their involuntary engagement to the support programs. These challenges need to be considered for the future Subprojects to find the get better benefit to the minority group of people in the beneficiary communities.

5.2.2 Gender Action Plans (GAPs)

A. Review on GAP:

A Gender Action Plan was developed for each Subproject based on the Project-Wide Gender Action Plan. The main concern of the plan is the promotion of the involvement of women in Subproject activities and their representation in the village administration committees/units and village organizations. It was recommended the Subprojects aim to get a) 30% women representation in the WUG/FPG and participation in Subproject management committees; b) at least 30% women attendance in Subproject consultation forums, meetings, trainings and study tours; c) development of programs to ease the burdens of women; c) Women assigned in financial related WUG/FPG positions; and d) coordination with local education offices for programs to improve the literacy/numeracy programs. The targeting of poor FHHs women in the hiring of labor as well as in the delivery of associated initiatives and livelihood programs for the Subproject is recommended in the GAP.

The aims of the project include following aspects:

- Women are not proportionally represented in the leadership of the village authority administration; accepting for the LWU
- Prominent role in the safekeeping of money, marketing and household basic chores,
- More responsibilities in household activities and performs agricultural production works
- The capacity building for women and gender training is needed to promote community awareness on the importance of participation of women in the community development.
- Female group discussions were conducted during the SIA study.
- In some Subprojects, the percentage of the female-headed households is high (see the Table 5-3) and they are poor and need more supports on GAP and community development plan

Table 5-3 Information of female-headed households and poverty status

No.	Province	District	Subproject Name	Percentage of female-headed households (%)	Percentage of poor FHHs
1	Bokeo	Houayxai	Nam Tin Irrigation	5% of 1558 HHs	41% of FHHs are poor
2			Nam Pouk Irrigation	42 FHHs in 2 villages	about 38% of FHHs or 16 HHs are poor
3		Paktha	Houay Xo Irrigation	3% of 258 HHs	2 FHHs are poor
4			Houay Sat Irrigation	15 FHHs	1 poor FHH
5		PhaOudom	Nam Haad Right Bank Irrigation	8% of 618 HHs	62% of FHHs are poor
6			Nam Haad Left Bank Irrigation	100 FHHs or 7% HHs	53% HHs are poor
7	Luang Namtha	Long	Nam Ma Oune Irrigation	2.6% of 67 HHs	1 FHHs is poor
8			Nam Bak Irrigation	9 FHH	5 poor FHHs
9		Namtha	Hong Kong Irrigation	27% of 488 HHs	27% of FHHs are poor
10			Nam Gnang Irrigation	169. Of the total FHHs,	No poor FHH
11		Sing	Nam Dai (V) and (VI) Irrigation	7.1% of 311 HHs	32% of FHHs are poor
12			Nam HouayLuang Gna-Irrigation	6% of the total HHs in the area	33% are classified as poor
13	Phong-Saly	Boun Tai	Nam Lan Irrigation	3.3% of 165 HHs	100% Rice sufficient
14			Nam Gnene Irrigation	38 FHHs	7 are very poor
15		NhotOu	Nam Ou Irrigation	2% of 844 HHs	15% of FHHs are

					poor
16			Nam Thae Irrigation	8 FHHs	No poor FHH
17		Phongsaly	Mong Chao – Koman Road	26% of 488 HHss	44% of FHHs are poor
18			Kormoen-Phongsaek Road	12 FHHs	two FHHs are classified as poor

B. Progress of the GAPS:

The female participation to the project activities has been improved as the project has tried to enhance the gender issues in the project activities. During the mission, the consultations were conducted in villages and it found that the proportion of female participants is high with 30% target or more in some Subprojects. This would conclude that the implementation of GAPS have been well implemented as more women in the Subproject areas realize of their important role and contribution in the activities and women are promoted in the government organizations at different level; including the WUG of the Subprojects.

Key findings for GAPS include:

- At village levels, the proportion of women appointed as a member of the WUG and grievance committees in Subprojects remain good even though WUG in some Subproject could not reach targeted 30%, but the efforts have been made to increase the proportion. The PPOs and DCOs have planned to engage more female members to the WUG to achieve the target.

In LuangNamtha, the organizational structures of WUG in Subprojects of year 1 have been updated by increasing female members to the organization of more than 35% and similar restructuring of the organization will be updated for year 2 Subprojects as well. The similar plan to reform the WUG structures will be carried out in other provinces.

- From the discussion and consultation, it was found that all the activities related to the gender action plans are progressively implemented through engagement in activities of project even though the proportion of the female staff in the some Subproject management at different level engaged in the project has not achieved the target of 30%.

- The implementations of project activities have well promoted the participation of the women; particularly in the public consultations and meeting as well as the decision making.

- Female participation in Subproject activities has been maintained; particularly the engagement of the women in the development programs of the project.

- The consequence of the TOT, Training and awareness on gender and indigenous people issues for local people in the Subprojects of year 1. Similar training was conducted in some Subproject of year 2.

- The encouragement of female employment in the village is promoted to engage in the project implementation (for Subprojects being constructed). However, based on the discussion with the village authorities, PPOs, DCOs and engineers of the Contractors said that the ratio of the female employment to the project activities remains low due to the low availability of the female jobs. Most of the available jobs are heavy-duty positions. the women prefer agriculture work as their experience and it is not common to see the female worker in the construction works. On the other hand, in some Subprojects where the intensive agriculture system in place women can earn more money from their own agriculture production or work for plantations than working for the construction works of Subprojects.

- Similar answers got during the previous missions, responded by the female group discussion with the female groups during the first monitoring. There is still a common perception among the most of women in the local communities of Subprojects that the women have less influence on decision making even through women take more responsibilities on activities of households; in particular; for some minority people due to their traditions and understandings. However, in some Subprojects more active engagement and contribution on comments from female was observed during the consultation.
- The action plans on gender, and community development plans have been increased through pilot programs of the project e.g. chicken raising, demonstration of SRI cultivation trial and other crops, but there are some difficulties due to labour availability, lack of equipment, no land plot and the technique need; leading to less involvement of female groups; particularly FHHs.
- The target of the achievement on the female participants for the project activities described in the GAPs
 - At least 60 % of women included in training on marketing and financial / budget management; the summary of the female participants attended the training
 - 30% representation of women in WUG Executive Committee

In general, there remain some difficulties to empower or enhance the role of the women in project implementation activities even though the project has made strong effort both in the planning and implementation process. The reasons can be varied among the different groups of minority people, traditional way of living and economic background. However, the PPOs and DCOs maintain the effort to promote more involvement of the women in the project activities.

It is recommended that the benefits go to the ethnic minority groups of people and the female participants; particularly female-headed households should be evaluated through statistical way. This is to see the indicators of livelihood improvement for these groups of people.

5.3 Community Development

During monitoring mission, the discussions on community development activities were made. It was reported that activities has been planned and implemented; particularly for the year 2 Subprojects and meanwhile there are some activities in Subproject of year 1 have been finished. More number of households is willing to join the programs of the Subprojects, but mainly in dry season crops. It seems the number of the households joining the chicken raising and SRI is decreased.

Some of these people joining the programs are vulnerable people (indigenous people, female-head households, landless families and other vulnerable people) which are prioritized as targeted groups for the project support. However, the chicken raising activity is generally not well implemented due to difficulty import of chicken, bird flu phenomena and more technique requirement than traditional way. The details of the households engaged in the demonstrations of SRI and Chicken raising are summarized in the Table 5-4 below.

Table 5-4 Information of HHs involved in SRI and Chicken raising

No.	Province	District	Subproject Name	SRI*		Chicken Raising	
				HHs	Area(ha)	HH	chicken
1	Bokeo	Houayxai	Nam Tin Irrigation	17	17 Rai	-	-
2			Nam Pouk Irrigation	8	8 Rai	12	600
3		Paktha	Houay Xo Irrigation	5	1.16	10	453
4			Nam Sat Irrigation	18	2.14	-	-

5		PhaOudom	Nam Haad Right Bank Irrigation	25	5.12	-	-
6			Nam Haad Left Bank Irrigation				
7	Luang Namtha	Long	Nam Ma Oune Irrigation	8	1.28	-	-
8				Nam Bak Irrigation	8	1.28	
9		Namtha	Hong Kong Irrigation	8	8 Rai	-	-
10				Nam Gnang Irrigation	8	1.28	
11		Sing	Nam Dai (V) and (VI) Irrigation	8	5550 m ²	-	-
12				Nam Gna6-HouayLuang	7	4698 m ²	-
13	Phong-Saly	Boun Tai	Nam Lan Irrigation	-	-		
14				Nam Gnaene Irrigation	-	-	-
15		NhotOu	Nam Ou Irrigation	15	30		
16				Nam Thae Irrigation	-	-	-
17		Phongsaly	Mong Chao – Koman Road	-	-	33	1650
18			Kormaen-Phongsak Road	-	-	-	-

* Note: it was reported by the DCO and PPO

Apart from the demonstration through agriculture practices, several trainings related to communities development activities have been continuously conducted by the PPO and DCO for the local villagers on the technical knowledge and skills. these include:

- The training on marketing and financial management conducted by PPOs and DCOs
- Poultry raising (chicken): training for the new members who will join the chicken raising will be trained and the new batch of chicken will be provided to the pilot households.
- Pilot projects for demonstrations of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Subprojects of year 1 and 2. This includes: Nam Haad, Nam Dai, Hongkong, Huay Xo, Nam Lan, Nam Tin and Nam Ou, HouayLuang and Houay Sat.
- Water user groups in Subprojectshave been trained on water utilities; operation, water fee collection and maintenance have been continuously conducted by the GIC consultant team, PPOs and DCOs to build the capacity within their communities for sustainable use of their schemes.
- Training for most of the WUGs of year 2 Subprojects has not been implemented; it is anticipated to be conducted soon.
- The committee on road maintenance has been established at village level for Mongchao-Koman and Komaen-Phongsak road rehabilitation Subprojects and training on management and maintenance of the road is planned to be conducted in August 2013 for committee.

5.4 Employment

based on the discussion with the PPO, DCO and Contractors in Subprojects, It is found that the local employment is low even through the regulations on local employment of Lao PDR and relevant policies of ADB are included in the contractual document for the Contractor and the advertisement by Contractors for recruitment are regularly practiced. Most of the works that local people undertaken are subcontracting works for some specific tasks e.g. concrete lining and frameworks, but only in the Subprojects where skilled labours available. Number of local

employees to the construction works is even low during the second site visit as 9 Subprojects were completed and others of the year 2 also will be completed soon.

With the discussions made with Contractors, local people, village authorities, DCO and PPOs, the team got the facts for such reasons that: a). limited requirement of workforce for construction works (e.g. road rehabilitation which required more machines than human working); b). The low wage comparing to their daily agriculture/crop production (tea collecting and selling or growing rice or other crops can provide more money than labouring) and the period of employment is temporal; c). People think that the construction work must be hard for them and need some skills; comparing to their daily agricultural practice or working for banana or rubber plantation.

5.5 Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Public consultations regarding RAPs, GAPS, and EGDs have been regularly implemented. The consultations were participated by villagers in the beneficiary villages within Subprojects and local authorities with proportional involvement of female participants. All the process of the project implementations, the consultations and information disclosure were conducted with the communities and the individuals (owners of lands and assets) prior any implementations of the Subprojects started; including during the operation.

As part of the monitoring mission, the public consultations with the PPO, DCO, village authorities; including the WUG and villagers; particularly AHs or APs were undertaken in Subprojects both for ones under construction and operation. The main idea of the meetings is to get the feedbacks from the communities regarding

- 1). *Subprojects being operated*: operation of the improved structures, water use management and maintenance and water fee collection
- 2). *Subproject under construction*: general environmental and social issues caused by the construction activities and possible mitigation measures.

During the second monitoring mission, most of the results from the consultations mainly deal with the water sharing, water use management and the concerns of the WUG for long term use of the infrastructure; including the operation of the system and maintenance.

6 Capacity Building for the PPOs and DCOs on Environmental and Social Safeguard

The capacity building for environmental and social safeguard has been mainly implemented in the direct ways. The PPOs, DCOs, DCOs, PONREs and DONREs have involved in IEE studies, social impact assessment studies, consultations and fieldworks. Besides, the officers of PPO, DCOs, PONREs and DONREs has also involve in the independent safeguard monitoring in each mission. Moreover, the trainings activities associated with environmental and social safeguard have been implemented in different topics. This includes gender, hygiene and proper chemical use. With such trainings to PPO, DCO with involvement of PONRE and DONRE have enhanced the capacity to the office and extend of such knowledge to village level.

It was found that good examples of the outcomes of capacity building from the project are: a). Independent monitoring of PONRE and DONREs in Luangnamtha province with support from PPO, and similar practice has been recommended to PONRE s and DONREs of Phongsaly and Bokeo provinces, b). more interested and active engagement of DONRE and PONRE representatives in the Independent Safeguard Monitoring Mission and c). The PONRE and DONRE representatives have engaged in other trainings and consultations together with PPOs and DCOs.

7 Conclusion, Recommendation and Follow up Actions

7.1 Conclusion

During the second mission, there are 9 Subprojects completed, 8 Subprojects are being progressively constructed and another 1 Subproject has not been started (Nam Gngang). However, the monitoring of environmental compliance to EMP and socially-related aspects was undertaken for all Subprojects.

In overall, there were no significant environmental issues observed and reported as most of the Subprojects are almost completed and construction works which were temporarily stopped during the wet season have not been restarted. Similarly, no severe social issues were raised by the beneficiary communities in Subprojects; particularly for the Subprojects which are ongoing construction. Most of the common issues discussed are water use management, water fee collection and better understanding of role and responsibility for the WUG.

The important social aspect that needs to be prioritized and solved is the pending issue for landslide of tea plantation of 2 HHs at Mongchao village and new landslide to the housing area of Mr. Mao Keo at Komaen village. With this regards, the consultations with the AHs, village authorities with the involvement of the DCO, PPO, PONRE and DONRE were taken place at Mongchao and Komaen villages. These issues were reported to Management level of PPO at the end of the mission. It was confirmed that the PPO and DCO will try to settle these issues soon.

The key findings on environmental and social issues observed and reported during the mission and results of the public consultation can be summarized as follow:

A. Environmental Safeguard Issues:

- **Erosion and Sediment Control:** Erosion and sediment transport shall be minimized for the HouayLuang-Nam Gna6 and Nam Bak Subprojects; where the earthwork and water diversion are being undertaken particularly during wet season in construction sites. It is less concern for other Subprojects regarding the erosion.

In-stream sediment load was observed Nam Ou and Nam Bak. There are some other development projects at upstream of Nam Ou Subproject e.g. Nam Ou 8 Hydropower Project and local crushing plant. The downstream of Nam Bak is quite turbid due to the earthworks to improve the weir and canal alignment, but the works will last only for the short time and activities would be completed before wet season. However, there were no complaints or concerns raised by local communities regarding the sediment transport.

- **Landslide:** Land slide is the main concern for Mongchao-Komaen and Komaen-Phongsaek Subprojects due to instability of the slope cut even though the construction works have been completed. Therefore; the regular monitoring and maintenance of the road shall be carried out by the PPO and DCO in coordination with provincial Public work and Transport Department. Remediation and mitigation measures to the AHs shall be also properly implemented; which would include assistance or support to the AHs.

- **General Waste Management:** Waste management in most of the Subprojects have been well implemented and no scattering domestic and construction waste found; excepting some construction waste at the site where the construction activities are undertaken e.g.Komaen-Phongsaek, Nam Bak and HouayLuang-Nam Gna6 Subprojects. The advice was given to the Contractor engineers for housekeeping and site rehabilitation upon the completion of the construction.
- **Hazardous Materials and Waste:** No improper storage and handling of chemical and hazardous material and waste in was observed in construction sites. Almost in all Subprojects, the diesel, hydraulic oil and other chemical was delivered from the stations nearby supplied by local supplier and no spillage/leakage was found.
- **Water Quality:** The results of the water quality testing and analysis show that the condition of the water quality in streams where the Subprojects existed is still in good condition. Some variance between upstream and downstream are occurred, but no significant values of parameters found in comparison to the surface water quality standard of Lao PDR. The variance of the water quality parameters between upstream and downstream of Subprojects would be not much affected by the construction activities of the Subprojects, but mainly influenced by other activities at upstream within the watershed/catchment.

The analysis of agro-chemical parameters for Nam Ma-Oune was conducted. The required parameters are: i) Pesticides Organochlorine (Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Lindane, Total DDT) ii) 2,4-D iii) ATRAZINE (Laddock) iv) Chlordane v) Pesticides Phosphate group vi) Pesticides Pyrethroid group vii) Pesticides Carbamate group. The result shows detection of substance load in the samples are within the standard. All detected values are <0.01 ppm. Analysis report sheet for agrochemical parameters is presented in Annex 1.

Terrestrial and Aquatic Resources: There are no activities related constructions works of Subprojects that would cause the additional negative impacts to the terrestrial and aquatic resources as almost all facilities have already existed on sites. In addition, the Subproject areas and their vicinities are mostly surrounded with agricultural land and plantations (banana and rubber). Therefore, no concerns were raised by villagers. Aquatic resources were studied during the first mission of year 2. No additional study on aquatic resources during the mission 2

- **Health and Safety:** It was confirmed by the local communities that there has not been accidents and concerns on traffic from each construction site. No dust and noise problem are concerned by the local communities and no potential sources of such pollution would happen to the villagers.
- **Watershed Management:** It is noted that the Project has conducted a subcomponent of "Land Use Planning and Management", targeting at both i) upstream catchment, and ii) command areas under irrigation system. Regarding the watershed management and planning and implementation, the Project defines its scope up to organization of the

workshop, which presents LUMP, conclusion and agreeing for further adopting in the district land use implementation.

- **Agro-Chemical Use:** It is good news about the concerns to the agro-chemical uses in the Subproject areas; particularly used in the banana plantation within the lowland area (irrigation command areas) will be minimized as the central government office revealed the concerns and issued the notification (Annex 4 and 5) to the provinces where Subprojects are located. However, the chemical use of local farmers will not be easy to stop even though the awareness has been raised. Therefore, more awareness raising activities should be continuously enhanced and introducing alternative approaches to minimize the health risk and environmental impacts.
- **Enhancement of Environmental Management Capacity:** As proposed in the previous safeguard monitoring reports that the engagement of the DONREs and PONREs in the Safeguard Monitoring is more active, but no separate or independent monitoring has been undertaken by DONREs and PONREs (excepting Luang Namtha). However, to ensure better implementation of EMP, assigned site engineers of PPOs and DCOs shall be given more roles and responsibilities to monitor the environmental and social concerns on sites as additional task. To carry out such task, the assigned site engineers need to be trained to understand the environmental and social safeguard for the projects.

B. Social Safeguard Issues:

The main issues to the social aspects discussed and reported during the second safeguard monitoring of year 2 are i) landslide at Mongchao and Komaen villages of Monngchao-Komaen Subproject and ii) the water use management for the Subprojects which are under operation (e.g. Nam Dai 5 and 6 and Hongkong).

The details of the social aspects can be summarized as followings:

- **Affected Households and mitigation measures:** No absolute solution or progress reported for the 2 AHs at Mongchao village where the tea plantations were affected caused by landslide. This issue was discussed during the first monitoring mission of year 2, but it has not been settled and the AHs still have not got the confirmation of the solution. Again the issue was raised to the PPO and it was confirmed that the issue will be settled soon.

During the second safeguard monitoring, it was reported that housing land was affected caused by landslide due to instability of slope cut at Komaen village. The land is owned by Mr. Mao Keo (deputy village chief). The AH had raised the concern to the PPO and DCO and immediate action has been carried out by PPO and DCO by site investigation and assessment. Consequently; later the consultation meeting was conducted by grievance committee of PPO, DCO, village authority with the AH on 1 October 2014. The consultation meeting agreed to give the new plot of land (communal land) to the AH; approximately 100-200 m from his existing house. The AH has accepted the offer. However, to make ensure the rightful landownership to the new allocated land, land entitlement or certificate is required. It was confirmed by the PPO and DCO that this issue will be settled soon.

Apart from the land loss due to landslide mentioned above, no complaints received from the communities in the Subproject areas.

- **EDGP and GAP Implementation:** The activities of the EDGP and GAP are regularly undertaken as per plan. However, some activities have been completed in Subprojects of year 1 batch 1 where the systems (irrigation) are operated. The activities include the SRI pilots, chicken raising, study tours, Trainings on several topics e.g. HIV, chemical use, hygiene, gender issues, WUG and financial and marketing management as well as employment. The enhancement of minority groups of people, vulnerable and female groups have been actively promoted to participate in community development activities. However, the activities have been reduced as most of the activities were already completed; particularly for the Subprojects operated.

It seems it is quite hard to get satisfactory involvement of the minority, female and vulnerable groups of people as planned though the PPOs and DCOs have put the strong efforts. The main reasons for the limited involvement are: i) traditional roles and responsibilities of female, ii) traditional way of living, iii) availability of labour force, iv) technical requirement and limited capability.

- **WUG Organization and Training Need:** Discussions with WUGs in Subprojects have identified that some improvements and requirements is needed. These include the further training needs for the WUG members for proper irrigation water use management, operation techniques, maintenance of the systems and water fee collection. All WUGs of Subprojects should have the common understanding of management system based on the experiences got from operation last season. The feedback to the PPOs and DCOs on this matter was given during the mission and it was confirmed that the additional/further trainings will be conducted to the WUGs.

It was confirmed by the PPOs that the WUG organization will be restructured soon by increasing the female members to reach the target of more than 30%. It was already practiced in Luang Namtha Province for the Subprojects of year 1.

7.2 Recommendation

Based on the information and evidences obtained from the second safeguard monitoring, the team would recommend following issues to improve the future implementation of the Subprojects:

- **WUG Organizational Structure:** Reform of the WUG organization structures should be implemented soon so that the new members can participate in the additional WUG training and to meet with the requirement of project requirement of more than 30%.
- **Mitigation measures for AHs:** It is recommended that the PPO and DCO of Phongsaly should consider the impact to 2 AHs at Mongchao village as priority for immediate solution to minimize the potential impact to their income. The PPO and DCO shall continue to consult with the AH (Mr. Mao Keo) at Komaen to assist the AH for resettlement at the new given plot of land; including the issuance of land certificate/land title for AH.

- **PONRE and DONREs' Independent Monitoring:** As proposed in the previous missions, it is good to have the independent monitoring plan of PONREs and DONREs. However, it seems not easy to implement such plan and not practicable. Therefore to ensure better implementation of EMP, assigned site engineers of PPOs and DCOs shall be given more roles and responsibilities to monitor the environmental and social concerns on sites as additional task. To carry out such task, the assigned site engineers need to be trained to understand the environmental and social safeguard for the projects. This will improve the effective monitoring and EMP implementation.
- **Agro-Chemical Use and Water Use Management:** PPOs and DCOs of 3 provinces shall strictly follow the notification of the central government office regarding the due time to stop the concession of banana as plantation within the Subproject areas. This is to minimize the impact of water use by the banana plantation and also reduce the risk of the water and soil pollution from the chemical use in banana plantations. Implementation and adoption of notification is progressively implemented by the district and provincial authorities.

PPO and DCO in coordination with PAFO and DAFO, should continue to review the demand of water use for irrigation (to supply for paddy fields and other crops) and water for banana plantations in the adjacent areas in some Subprojects where the water in the streams or canals diverted into the banana plantation e.g. Nam Dai5 and 6, Nam Phouk and Nam Ma Oune. This is to make sure that sufficient water is available for the designed supplying areas for paddy fields both wet and dry seasons.

It is recommended that the assessment of pollution in the water due to chemical use in agriculture and plantation would not sufficient because the contaminant can be transported by flow. It would be supportive information if the soils analysis can be undertaken to assess the level contaminant in the soil within the agriculture or banana plantation areas e.g. Nam Bak, Nam Phouk and Nam Ma-Oune.

- **Improvement of the Livelihood of Beneficiary Communities:** in the next mission, it is recommended that evaluation of livelihood change of beneficiary communities should be conducted. This is to compare the livelihood of them prior and after project implementation.
- **Aquatic and Terrestrial Resources Study:** It is recommended that the survey on aquatic and terrestrial resources consumption for the communities in the Subprojects shall be conducted. The aim is to assess the importance of the resources to their daily living condition and the change of the resources.

7.3 Follow up Actions of Monitoring Team

Next Safeguard Monitoring Mission of year 2015 will be undertaken in May2015. The key issues to be monitored and evaluated will be:

- Water quality monitoring for Subprojects where the construction works started and operated;

- Site visit for the construction sites and camps facilities to check the further progression of the implementation of environmental management plan after instructions were given in this Mission;
- Reinstatement/rehabilitation of the sites where the construction works expected to completed soon;
- Progress of the grievance and solutions for the case of landslide on tea plantation of 2 HHs at Mongchao village and one household at Komaen village; Mongchao-KomaenSubproject;
- Progress of the resettlement for AH at Komaen village affected by landslide; and
- Progress of the WUG organization reform by increasing the number of female to reach the target of more than 30% for both year 1 and year 2 Subprojects.

Annex1Water Quality Analysis Result

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

N: 0019 / CML

Water Analysis report:



Vientiane Capital City
Nam PaPa Nakhonluang
Chinaino Water Treatment Plant Laboratory
Tel.:312504 or Mobile 2204083

Sampling Place: Northern Rural Infrastructure

Location: Northern Provinces

Testing Date: 18/12/2014 ~ 7/01/2015

N.	Description of analysis	units	N.1	N.2	N.3	N.4	N.5	N.6	N.7	N.8	N.9	N.10	Surface Water Quality's standard of WREA
	Sampling Name		D1	D2	NH1	NH2	HX1	HX2	NT1	NT2	HS1	HS2	
1.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/l	0.07	0.94	2.50	1.51	1.32	2.03	2.14	1.67	2.58	1.90	1.5
2.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD _{Mn})	mg/l	4.74	4.55	3.41	2.91	1.33	2.27	3.58	3.79	3.22	3.11	5.0
3.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	5.1	5.5	9.5	5.0	3.4	5.4	8.3	12.5	8.3	7.9	-
4.	Feacal Coliform	MPN/100ml	>23	>23	>23	>23	9.2	16.0	>23	>23	9.2	>23	<1000

Remarks: # ແຫຼ່ງນໍ້າທຳມະຊາດ ທາງລັດວິສະຫະກິດຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີມາດຕະຖານຈັງຄັບໃຊ້.

Chief Chinaino Laboratory :

Ms. Khotsavanh S.

Chief Chinaino WTP:

ວິມ ແສງບຸນລາດ

General Manager NPNIL:

ວຽງທວາຍ ວິມບຸນລາດ

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

N: 0019 / CML

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Water Analysis report:



Vientiane Capital City
Nam PaPa Nakhonluang
Chinainu Water Treatment Plant Laboratory
Tel.:312584 or Mobile 2204893

Sampling Place: Northern Rural Infrastructure

Location: Northern Provinces

Testing Date: 18/12/2014 ~ 7/01/2015

N.	Description of analysis	units	N.11	N.12	N.13	N.14	N.15	N.16	N.17	N.18	N.19	N.20	Surface Water Quality s standard of WREA
	Sampling Name		NB1	NB2	HL1	N GH2	HK1	HK2	NTH1	NTH2	NGN1	NGN2	
1.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/l	1.36	3.20	0.45	1.75	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.49	0.98	1.27	1.5
2.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD _{Mn})	mg/l	1.80	3.41	6.45	1.80	1.35	1.32	1.13	2.10	1.51	2.08	5.0
3.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	8.7	10.7	12.7	10.8	5.7	6.0	1.1	1.9	4.0	5.3	-
4.	Feacal Coliform	MPN/100ml	16	>23	>23	>23	9.2	16.0	16	2.2	>23	>23	<1000

Remarks: # ແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳທຳມະຊາດ ທາງລັດວິສະຫະກິດຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີມາດຕະຖານບັງຄັບໃຊ້.

Chief Chinainu Laboratory :

Mrs. Khomsavanh K.

Chief Chinainu WTP:

Mr. Ungkornat

General Manager NPNI:

General Manager NPNI

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

N: 0019 / CML

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Water Analysis report:



Vientiane Capital City
Nam PaPa Nakhonluang
Chinaimo Water Treatment Plant Laboratory
Tel: 312564 or Mobile 2204693

Sampling Place: Northern Rural Infrastructure

Location: Northern Provinces

Testing Date: 18/12/2014 ~ 7/01/2015

N.	Description of analysis	units	N.21	N.22	N.23	N.24	N.25	N.26	N.27	N.28	N.29	N.30	N.31	Surface Water Quality standard of WREA
	Sampling Name		NY1	NY2	NO1	NO2	NL1	NL2	NP1	NP2	MO1	MO2	NGna6_up	
1.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/l	1.07	1.13	0.68	0.54	0.39	0.48	0.65	0.74	1.06	1.02	0.45	1.5
2.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD _{Mn})	mg/l	1.89	1.76	1.70	2.01	4.93	3.92	2.04	3.23	1.87	1.34	4.67	5.0
3.	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	9.6	11.4	57.7	59.8	1.5	4.8	3.3	4.7	7.3	6.8	21.9	-
4.	Feacal Coliform	MPN/100ml	>23	>23	>23	>23	5.1	>230	>23	>230	16	>230	>23	<1000

Remarks: # ແຫຼ່ງນໍ້າທຳມະຊາດ ທາງລັດວິສະຫະກິດຍັງບໍ່ທັນມີມາດຕະຖານບັງຄັບໃຊ້.

Chief Chinaimo Laboratory :

Mrs Khomsavanh K.

Chief Chinaimo WTP:

ວິ.ນ. ພອງຄວາມ

General Manager NPNLi

ວຽງຄວາມ ສິມພອນ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ຕົ້ນສະບັບ

ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ
ສູນວິໄຈອາຫານ ແລະ ຢາ



0990-15
ເລກທີ: ສອຍ
ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ: **27 JAN 2015**

ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຜົນການວິໄຈ
(ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນນີ້ຮັບຮອງຜົນສະເພາະແຕ່ຕົວຢ່າງທີ່ໄດ້ວິໄຈເທົ່ານັ້ນ)

1. ຊື່ຕົວຢ່າງວິໄຈ: ໂນ້ມະອຸ່ນ (Nam Ma-Oune)
2. ຂະໜາດບັນຈຸ: 1900 ml ຈຳນວນຕົວຢ່າງ: 03
3. ເຈົ້າຂອງຕົວຢ່າງ/ຜູ້ຜະລິດ: ທ່ານ ກິນຍາ ສຸກສະກຸນ (NRI Project)
4. ທີ່ຜູ້ປົດຈຸບັນ, ບ້ານ: ຫອງວຽງຄໍ້າ ເມືອງ: ໄຊທານີ ແຂວງ: ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ
5. ຫົວຍ່ານ/ຜູ້ສົ່ງຕົວຢ່າງ: ທ່ານ ກິນຍາ ສຸກສະກຸນ (NRI Project)
6. ໃບສະເໜີ/ນຳສົ່ງເລກທີ: ແບບຟອມສູນວິໄຈອາຫານແລະຢາ ລົງວັນທີ: 19.12.2014
7. ຈຸດປະສົງການກວດວິໄຈ: ກວດກາຄຸນນະພາບນໍ້າ
8. ເລກທີຂາເຂົ້າ: 170/14 ຕປ ສອຍ ລົງວັນທີ: 19.12.2014
9. ວັນທີຮັບຕົວຢ່າງຈາກລູກຄ້າ: 19.12.2014 ວັນສົ່ງເລັດການວິໄຈ: 26.01.2015
10. ເລກລະຫັດວິໄຈ: GW.14.12.19.056
11. ຜົນການວິໄຈ:

ລ/ດ	ລາຍການວິໄຈ	ຜົນການວິໄຈ	ຂອບເຂດອະນຸຍາດ	ວິທີທົດສອບແລະເອກະສານອ້າງອີງ
11.1	ດ້ານກາຍະພາບ	ມີເມັດຂີ້ຝຸ່ນສີດຳຈົມລົງ ພື້ນຂວດ	ເປັນນໍ້າໃສດີ,ບໍ່ມີສີ,ບໍ່ມີກິ່ນ, ບັນຈຸໃສ່ດູກນໍ້າຫົວເສືອໃຫ້ຍ.	ຕາມເອກະສານ: AOAC International 18 th Edition 2005 method 990.06 Chapter 10, P20-22 & P46-47
11.2	ດ້ານເຕມີ			
	Organo Chlorine group	ບໍ່ພົບ	<0.01ppm	
	Organo Phosphorus group	ບໍ່ພົບ	<0.01ppm	
	Synthetic Pyrethroid group	ບໍ່ພົບ	<0.01ppm	
	Carbamate group	ບໍ່ພົບ	<0.01ppm	

12. ສະຫຼຸບ: ບັນລຸ ບໍ່ບັນລຸ ບໍ່ສະຫລຸບ

13. ຂໍ້ແນະນຳ: _____

ຫົວໜ້າສູນວິໄຈອາຫານ ແລະ ຢາ



ດຣ.ສຸກລັດສະໝີ ວົງສັກ

ຕ: ວຽງຈັນ, ບ: ບ້ານຄຳ, ມ: ສີສະເຫວີຍ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ
 ຕໍ: ບຸນ: 9966, ໂທ: (856) 21 217464, ເວີໂທ: (856) 21 217503, E-mail: fdooclsos@gmail.com

ໜ້າທີ: 1 / 1

ສອຍ/ໂນ/24.02

Water testing results for the field parameters with field testing equipments from FES.

No	Subproject Name	PH	Temperature	DO	COnductivity	TDS
standard		5-9	-	6	-	-
1	Nam Thae Up	8.8	22.1	7.0	408.0	409
2	Nam Thae-Down	8.5	23.3	5.8	220.0	220
3	Name Ou-Up	8.5	19.0	6.4	389.0	389
4	Nam Ou-Down	8.6	19.6	5.2	403.0	404
5	Nam Lan-Up	8.7	22.3	8.4	727.0	727
6	Nam Lan-Down	8.3	23.3	7.6	691.0	691
7	Nam Ngaen-UP	8.3	21.8	6.4	304.0	304
8	Nam Ngaen-Down	8.7	21.9	6.1	313.0	314
9	Nam Yang-up	8.6	19.6	8.8	109.9	110
10	Nam Yang-down	8.3	19.6	8.4	114.0	114
11	Nam Ngaen-up	8.7	20.3	8.7	137.6	138
12	Nam Ngaen-down	8.8	21.1	8.5	136.7	137
13	Nam Dai-up	8.4	19.3	8.4	134.2	134
14	Nam Dai-down	8.5	19.7	8.4	152.8	153
15	Nam Ya6 up	8.3	21.2	8.5	163.4	164
16	HouayLuang-up	8.4	21.5	7.2	129.3	129
17	Houayluang-down	7.1	20.0	8.1	127.0	127
18	Nam Ma oun-up	7.6	17.7	8.6	142.2	142
19	Nam Ma Oun-down	8.0	19.8	8.5	146.4	146
20	Nam Bak-Up	8.5	18.4	7.3	167.7	168
21	Nam Bak-down	8.1	18.5	7.9	163.5	163
22	Houay Sat-up	8.2	22.0	8.1	279.0	279
23	Houay Sat-down	8.2	23.6	7.8	269.0	268
24	Houay Xo-up	8.0	21.2	7.9	337.0	336
25	Houay Xo-down	7.9	22.9	8.2	332.0	332
26	Nam Haad-up	8.7	22.5	5.9	232.0	232
27	Nam Haad-down	8.1	23.6	5.8	240.0	240
28	Nam Phouk-up	7.8	20.9	7.4	158.4	159
29	Nam Phouk-Down	7.4	20.1	7.2	145.0	145
30	Nam Tin-up	7.4	24.4	5.3	72.5	72
31	Nam Tin-down	7.4	21.5	6.5	74.8	75

Annex2 Minutes of the meeting and photos of Activities during the mission

Summary of Independent Safeguard Monitoring		
1. Name of Reporter: Kanya Souksakoun; Environment Specialist		
2. Field work Team member		
•	Mr. SouphabKkouvichit	Safeguards Team Leader
•	Mr. Kanya Souksakoun	Environment Specialist
•	Mrs. AmpaiDarasouk	Resettlement and Social Specialist
3. Purpose of the Field Work:		
<u>Objectives</u>		
The main objectives of second safeguard monitoring of year 2014 are to:		
1.	Visit and observe the progress of each Subproject implementation for the Environment and Social aspects in accordance with ADB policy in Subprojects of year 1 and 2;	
2.	Conduct ground truth of spatial change /impact and progress of Subproject implementations in terms of Environmental compliance, compensation, resettlement;	
3.	Take photos for evidence of the occurrence and progress;	
4.	Conduct water sampling and testing; including one sample from Nam Ma Oune for agro-chemical parameters	
5.	Identify any potential significant land/asset/ cultural impacts	
6.	Meet with PPO, DCO, village authorities and villagers as well as PONRE management to discuss on the progress of safeguard implementation;	
7.	Check the actions carried out by the Contractors, PPOs and DCOs based on the comments given during the first missions of year 2014.	
<u>Methodology</u>		
•	Conducting field observation to identify key issues and remediation which have been taken place within the Subprojects with the checklists;	
•	Meeting with construction contractor camps representatives to discuss EMP implementation;	
•	Collecting water sample and transferring to Lab in Vientiane as well as field parameters testing;	
•	Biodiversity observation (e.g. vegetation disturbance, aquatic environment, etc.);	
•	Physical environmental observation (Hydrology, erosion, air emission, etc.);	
•	Consultations and meeting with stakeholders, Group discussion and Interview with some AHs through the checklist.	
•	Meeting with PPO, DCO and village authorities to hear the progress of Subprojects' activities	
•	Feedback and proposed mitigations to the senior management of PPOs and their solutions on raised issues.	
<u>Participants</u>		
The participants were composed of the technical staff of PPO, DCO, DONRE and PONRE (50 %)		
The participants from the village's authority (including Village heads, and Lao Women's Union and water group member) in 9 Subprojects: Total participants of 257 attended during the field visit, among which approximately 170 were female.		
Table of Participants from village level		
Province	Total No. Participants	Male
Phongsaly	98	63

LuangNumtha	43	10
Bokeo	97	25
Toal	238	98

Table Participants from PCO & DCO

Province	PPO	DCO	Female
Phongsaly	2	7	4
LuangNumtha	3	7	5
Bokeo	3	10	4
Toal	8	24	13

4. Detailed Activities (including Venue and Participants)

8 December 2014:

Meeting with PPO and DCO of Phongsaly

- Overview on the purpose of second Safeguard Monitoring Mission of year 2014 and activities to be undertaken in Phongsaly;
- Discuss on the progress of the construction works of 6 Subprojects in Phongsaly province;
- The progress of EMP, GAP and EGD implementation since first mission of year 2
- Discussion on the communities development programs in Subprojects;
- Discussion on the progress of grievance and remedial measures for 2 AHs in Mongchao whose tea plantations have been affected by the landslide due to improvement of Mongchao-Kormoen road;
- Progress of establishment of WUGs in Irrigation Subprojects; and
- Possibility for the independent monitoring of PONRE and DONREs in Subprojects in coordination with PPO.
- Housing land of a household at Kormoen was affected by the landslide on slope cut

Meeting with PPO, DCO and Villages Authorities of Mongchao village

The meeting was taken place in Mongchao villages:

- Overview of the safeguard monitoring, objective and team introduction;
- Monitoring team asked questions about the project implementation, environment and social concerns from the Subproject activities and the benefits that villagers have got;
- It was reported by the AHs that no progress of the mitigation for the affected tea plantation; even though the several consultations and meetings have been made. It was requested by the village authority and AHs to finalize and settle the problem as soon as possible.
- No concerns on daily transportation from their villages to others;
- No other complaints from the villagers

Meeting with PPO, DCO and Villages Authorities of Payasy village

The meeting was taken place in Payasy villages:

- Overview of the safeguard monitoring, objective and team introduction;
- Monitoring team asked questions about the project implementation, environment and social concerns from the Subproject activities and the benefits that villagers have got;
- It was confirm that no complaints were raised by villagers. Villagers are very happy with the upgraded road as they can travel to the Phongsaly township in all seasons.
- No concerns on daily transportation from their villages to others;

		
Meeting with PPO and DCO of Phongsaly province	Meeting with village authority at Mongchao village	Meeting with village authority, and villagers at Payasyo village

9 December 2014:

Meeting with DCO of NhotOu District

The discussion during the meeting are outlined in the followings:

- overview of the second safeguard Monitoring Mission of year 2, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the progress of the construction works of Nam Ou and Nam Thae and EMP implementation since the start of the construction works. It was confirmed that the construction work has not been started since the temporary stop during wet season in early June 2014
- The Community development programs in villages mainly on SRI cultivation have been well implemented.
- It was told that so far no concerns/complaints raised by the villagers for both Nam Ou and Nam Thae;
- It was confirmed that involvement of the ethnic groups and women in the project activities remains active . He mentioned that all ethnic groups are happy with the completed construction of Nam Ou irrigation system;
- No any complaint letters received by the district and provincial committees from 2 Subprojects regarding social and environmental concerns;
- Representative from DONRE engage in all consultations and meetings for these two Subproject, but no independent monitoring has carried out by DONRE
- WUG raised the issues on water use management and operation of the system as well as the water fee collection

Recommendation by Safeguard Monitoring Team at the meeting

- Again, during the meeting the team discussed with DONRE to have Independent monitoring of DONRE for Subprojects of Nam Ou and Nam Thae;
- Ensure the enforcement and compliance of the EMP and SMP to construction contractors; in particularly worker's camps and construction sites;
- Maintaining the engagement of female participants in Subproject activities;
- Additional training to the WUG regarding the operation of the system and water use management is required; particularly for Nam OuSubproject.

Meeting with Villages Chiefs of Villages and WUGs

The discussion during the meeting are outlined in the followings:

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the issues related the construction activities and negative and positive impacts to the villagers (e.g. Water use concerns during the construction period, water quality, aquatic resources, pollution, public safety and the community development programs);
- The village chiefs of villages authorities and WUGs briefed on the project activities and the concerns from villagers raised;
- The village authority confirmed that so far there have not been any concerns/complaints raised from the villagers. people are happy to see the construction work has been started;
- It was reported that the operation and maintenance as well as water fee collection would be a challenge for the WUGs. It seems the more trainings to the WUGs would be needed for better understanding
- No water use conflict occurred for Nam OuSubproject which has been in operational, but there are some areas of the commanded area designed earlier could not get sufficient water from the system;
- No complaints from the communities to each village authority.
- People in the villages are very happy with the implementation of the project and the progress of the work.

		
<p>Meeting with DCO of NhotOu district and village heads and WUGs at DCO office</p>	<p>Meeting with village authorities and WUGS in at Ban Loum villages and field visit</p>	

10-11 December 2014:

Meeting with DCO of Bountai District:

The discussion during the meeting are outlined in the followings:

- overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission of year 2, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the progress of the construction works of Nam Ngaen and EMP implementation. Construction work for Nam Ngaen has not been started after the temporary stop during the wet season.
- The Community development programs in villages mainly on SRI cultivation have been well implemented;
- It was told that so far no concerns/complaints raised by the villagers for both Nam Lan and Nam Ngaen;
- Up to now, there have not been any complaints letters received by the district and provincial committees from 2 Subprojects regarding social and environmental concerns;
- Representative from DONRE engage in all consultations and meetings for these two Subproject, but no independent monitoring has carried out by DONRE;

Recommendation by Safeguard Monitoring Team at the meeting

- Independent monitoring of DONRE in coordination with DCO should be planned and implemented to monitor the construction activities of the Subprojects in terms of environmental and social issues, compensation, and participation of the ethnic minorities to the project and community development programs.
- Ensuring the participation of the relevant sectors at provincial and district levels in the monitoring programs.
- Increase awareness raising for the proper and safe chemical use and handling of the farmers in Ban Nawai; particularly for the contract farming system with intensive use of chemicals.

Meeting with district and village authority, WUG and villagers of Nawai :

The discussion during the meeting are outlined in the followings:

- Overview and introduction of the second safeguard monitoring;
- The monitoring team asked questions related the construction activities and negative and positive impacts to the villagers of Nawai (e.g. Water use management, maintenance and operation). and also the environmental and social impacts from Nam Ngaen
- The village chief briefed on the project activities and the concerns from villagers rose.
- Villagers and WUG has raised concern about the long term use of the canal; as some sections of the earth canal are subject to leaking and erodible. The WUG requested the PPO and DCO to improve the damage and it would be good to pave with the concrete for these sections of the canal.
- WUG has request the PPO and DCO to provide the training on the water use fee collection because they are not quite confident to carry out such task.
- The village authority confirmed that so far there has not been any concerns/complaints raised from the villagers. People are happy to see the construction work has been started.
- The team suggested the PPO and DCO in coordination with WUG to recheck the sections of earth canal where the damage was occurred and maintenance would be needed to ensure long term use of the improved facilities.



Meeting with PPO and DCO in Bountai district



Meeting with village authority, WUG and villagers of Nawai village



12 December 2014:

Meeting With PPO For Feedback

Upon the completion of the mission in Phongsaly the team met with PPO to give the feedbacks and suggestions concerning the key findings during the mission. The recommended issues are followings:

- Progress of the grievance and compensation for affected land due to landslide in Mongchao village based on the minutes of the meetings. Up to now, no absolute solution has been confirmed or received by the AHs. It was confirmed that the PPO and DCO in consultation with AHs will try to find the solution as soon as possible in coordination with the senior officials of district and provincial authorities.
- Progress of the assistance to the affected households in Komaen village whose housing land was affected by landslide even though the new housing land has been proposed and given to this AH with the meeting minute as evidence. However, the proper land title documentation would be required for AH to avoid conflict with another landowner nearby. It was confirmed that the problem will be settled soon.
- Regular monitoring of the areas subject to erosion for Mongchao-Komaen and Kormaen-Phongsak road.
- The villagers in the Subprojects of Nam Lan and Nam Ou requested the PPO and DCO to repair the gates because the controlling gate was damaged due to improper operation.
- Rehabilitation of the areas disturbed during the construction particularly along sides of the canals for Nam Thae and Nam NgaeneSubprojects.
- More trainings to the WUGs on operation, maintenance and water fee collection system.



Meeting with PPO management at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry

13 December 2014:Meeting with PPO, DCO, DONRE, PONRE and village authorities at Ban Nam Ngaen

The discussion during the meeting are outlined in the followings:

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission, objective and team introduction;
- No any concerns on water use for Hong Kong Subproject, but better the operation and maintenance knowledge for the WUG is required.
- It was confirmed and observed on site that no construction activities have been started for Nam GngangSubproject.
- Discussion on the community development activities. e.g. SRI harvesting and production and chicken raising. It was confirmed that some people intend to continue the SRI system even no technical support from DCO.
- It was requested by the villagers and WUG to the PPO and DCO to recheck the improved structures as some sections were damaged due to flood.
- In general the communities still maintain strong support for the Project and no any complaints have been received by the village authorities.



Meeting with PONRE and DONRE of LuangNamtha and village authorities and WUGs at Nam Gneue village



Site visit for Hong Kong Subproject

14 December 2014:Meeting with PPO, DCO, village authorities, WUGs of Gngangphieng, Siriheuang and NamKeoluang

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the operation of the system, water use and potential conflict for Nam Dai 5 and 6 Subproject.
- As discussed in first safeguard monitoring mission, It was reported again by the village authorities and villagers that they are still worried about the insufficient water for their paddy fields as the banana plantations at upstream divert and use water for the plantations and less water will be available for downstream paddy fields and requested the DCO and PPO to find the proper resolutions. So far no solution has been got
- No water use conflict among the farmers in the Subproject area.
- Water use fee collection from different stakeholders is quite difficult; particularly where the paddy fields hired by the banana plantation; fee collection shall get from paddy original owners (paddy field owners) or from banana plantations owners. With this regards, the additional training to the WUGs is needed.

- The people also confirmed that they can grow the crops in both dry and wet seasons.
- No written complaints from the communities to each village authority on Subproject activities.

Meeting with PPO, DCO, WUG and village authorities of villages at Ban Na Mai for Nam Gna6-HouayLuang

- Overview of the third safeguard monitoring, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the construction activities and potential impacts.
- Community development programs, gender issue, participation of the communities.
- The village chiefs briefed on the project activities, the village authority confirmed that so far there has not been any concerns/complaints raised from the villagers regarding environmental and social issues from construction activities.
- No complaints from the communities to each village authority on Subproject activities.
- It was confirmed that the villagers strongly support the implementation of the Subproject, but they have requested the PPO and DCO to complete construction works as soon as possible so that they can get water for next wet season.

		
Meeting with PPO, DCO and WUGs as well as village authorities at Gnangpieng village	Meeting with PPO, DCO and WUGs as well as village authorities at Namai village for Houayluang-Nam YaSubproject	Site visit at Nam Ya 6 Weir construction site

15 December 2014: .

Meeting with PPO, DCO, WUG and village authorities of Ban Thad

The discussion during the meeting are outlined in the followings:

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission of year 2, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the water use, system operation and water fee collection for Nam Ma OuneSubproject.
- Community development programs in villages SRI cultivation and planning for year 2;
- No concerns/complaints raised by the villagers for Nam Ma Oune;
- The DCO mentioned about the involvement of the ethnic groups and women in the project activities and participation of the communities

Meeting with PPO, DCO, WUG and village authorities of Ban Nam Bak

The discussion during the meeting are outlined in the followings:

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission of year 2, objective and team introduction;
- Progress of the construction works of Nam Bak and EMP implementation since the start of the construction works;
- Community development programs in villages SRI cultivation and planning for year 2;
- No concerns/complaints raised by the villagers for Nam Bak. However, villagers requested the PPO and DCO to complete the construction work before next season of agricultural cultivation.
- No local employment as the villagers were busy with their own dry season cropping
- No conflict between community and the employees of the Construction Contractor.

Meeting with PPO and PONRE for feedback

- The Reform of the WUGs organization structures have been made for year 1 Subprojects, but not yet for year 2 Subprojects with more involvement of female members up to more than 30%.
- Repairs of Subprojects e.g. Hong Kong and Nam Dai 6 are needed as the control gates were damaged. The WUGs have requested the PPO and DCOs to fix.
- Water use concerns for Nam Dai5 and 6 as some water is diverted or used by the banana plantation; and it was also requested by the WUG that the installation of the water pumps of banana plantation should be at downstream instead of upstream of weir structure.
- Concern of water use fee collection is generally raised by the WUGs in Subprojects, no common water fee collections standard practiced in Subprojects. More trainings for the WUGs are required regarding water use management, fee collection, operation and maintenance of the system.
- Rehabilitation and waste collection is needed for the Nam Ya6-Houay LuangSubproject upon the completion of the construction work;
- Regular monitoring of PONRE and DONREs shall be continued;

With the issues above, the PPO will coordinate with Construction Contractors to recheck the system for maintenance of the damage. It was also confirmed that the PPO will consult with office of Agriculture and Forestry of districts to solve the water use management; particularly for the private banana plantations in the vicinity of the Subprojects.



Meeting with PPO, DCO and village authority of Ban Thad



Meeting with PPO and PONRE for feedback

16 December 2014:

Meeting with PPO of Bokeo Province

- Overview on the purpose of second safeguard monitoring mission of year 2014 and activities to be undertaken in Bokeo.
- Discuss on the progress of the construction works of Subprojects in Bokeo province.
- Water use and potential conflict for Nam Tin, Nam Haad Right Bank Irrigation, Nam Phouk Subprojects;
- Progress of EMP, GAP and EGDP implementation in Subprojects
- Discussion on the community development programs in Subprojects.
- reform of WUGs in for Subprojects of year 1 and 2 with more engagement of female members;
- Status of PONRE and DONREs' engagement for Subprojects' activities particularly monitoring on environmental and social concerns.

17 December 2014:

Meeting with Village Authority of Haddonkeo for Houay Sat Subproject

The consultation with village authorities, villagers and WUGs was undertaken at Haddonkeo village; including the following issues:

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the issues related to the construction activities and negative and positive impacts to the villagers from Houay Sat Subproject;
- It was confirmed that no more concern about the land use impact of Mr. Mai In
- The villagers are happy with the improved access road to the weir structure as they get benefits from this access road to their paddy fields.
- No complaints received from the villagers concerning the construction activities of the Subproject.
- Village authorities requested the PPO and DCO to rehabilitate the area disturbed during the construction particularly along sides the canal alignment.

Meeting with Village Authorities in Houay Xo Subproject

The consultation with 3 village authorities, villagers and WUGs was undertaken at Ban Dong village; including the following issues:

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the issues related to the construction activities and negative and positive impacts to the villagers from Houay Xo Subproject;
- Village chiefs briefed on the project activities, the village authorities confirmed that so far there has not been any concerns/complaints raised from the villagers;
- Village authority of Ban Dong has requested the PPO and DCO to complete the construction work as soon as possible to avoid the agricultural activities of the farmers after long time delay on construction work for Houay Xo 3 at Ban Dong

		
Meeting with village authorities of 3 villages at Dong	Meeting with village authority and WUG at Haddonkeo village	

18 December 2014:

Meeting with PPO, DCO and village Authorities for Nam Haad Left and Right Bank Subprojects

The consultation with village authorities, villagers and WUGs was undertaken at Phaoudomvillage; including the following issues:

- Overview of the second safeguard Monitoring Mission, objective and team introduction;
- Discussion on the issues related to the construction activities and negative and positive impacts to the villagers from Nam Haad Left;
- Water use management, operation and water fee collection for Nam Haad Right Bank
- It was confirmed by the WUG that there has not been any problems on water use/sharing.
- Community development programs and involvement of different ethnic groups;
- Village chiefs briefed on the project activities, the village authorities confirmed that so far there has not been any concerns/complaints raised from the villagers;
- Compliant and grievance: So far there have not been any written complaints from the communities to each village authority and villagers are happy with the progress of construction work.

	
Meeting with village authorities at phaoudom village	Site visit at Nam Haad Left and Right Banks

19 December 2014:

Meeting with PPO, DCO, WUG and Village authorities of Ban Xaichaleun:

The consultation with village authorities, villagers and WUGs was undertaken at Xaichaleun; including the following issues:

- Overview of the second safeguard monitoring mission, objective and team

introduction;

- Water use management, operation and maintenance. It was confirmed by the WUG that there has not been any problems on water use/sharing;
- Community development programs and involvement of different ethnic groups;
- The village chief briefed on the project activities, the village authority confirmed that so far there has not been any concerns/complaints raised from the villagers;
- water use fee collection has not been started;
- Some sections of the canal 12 are damage during wet season due to flood of Houay Sai noi stream-high sediment load.

Meeting with PPO and PONRE for feedback

- With the request from the WUG and village authority of Ban Dong concerning the delay of the Houay Xo1 at Ban Dong, the PPO has confirmed to push the Construction Contractor to complete the construction as soon as possible at least before next wet season
- Additional training for the WUG concerning the water use management, operation, maintenance and water use fee collection with the same or common standard for all Subprojects
- With the requirement and the target concerning the gender balance, the PPO is requested to reform the WUG organization structure to reach the target of more than 30% of female member.
- Control of the chemical use; particularly for Nam PhoukSubproject, the PPO had suggested the DCO and district authorities to coordinate with the owners of the banana plantations concerning the chemical use to minimize the potential impact on water quality and water use. The meeting was undertaken with minute of meeting; It was confirmed that the minute of meeting will be provided by PPO.

		
<p>Meeting with village authorities, WUGs and villagers of Ban Xaychaleun, Nam Pouk and HouayxaiNoi</p>	<p>Site visit of Nam Pouk construction site</p>	<p>Meeting with PPO for feedback</p>

5. Achievements

1. Completed Second monitoring and site visit 18 Subprojects year 1 and 2 of in districts of 3 Provinces for site observation, water sampling and public consultation.
2. The field trip was well supported by PPO, PONRE, DCO and DONRE from each Provinces, district and villages authorities
3. The team was well supported with good answers, document and well organized for the consultations, meetings in all villages and site visits.
4. Completed site visits contractor camps and giving the instructions to the site

engineers

5. Meetings with PPOs, DCOs, PONREs, DONREs, village authorities, WUGs, AHs as well as villagers in Subprojects.
6. Completed water sampling and testing in 16 Subprojects year 1 and 2 of 3 Provinces
7. Provision of feedback to the PPOs at the end of Mission in each province to follow up for further improvement.

Annex3Registration



Safeguard Monitoring Plan for Northern Rural Infrastructure; Package 7-2; Year 2014
 @: 2014/01/27 2014 2014 2014 2014 (8/12/2014)

Registration Form

No	Name and surname	Position	Organization	Contact No	Signature
1	Mr. H. H. H. H. H.	Director	FES	055 888855	[Signature]
2	Mr. A. A. A. A. A.	FES	FES	2233318	[Signature]
3	Mr. B. B. B. B. B.	Coordinator	FES	02223000	[Signature]
4	Mr. C. C. C. C. C.	Coordinator	FES	5509587	[Signature]
5	Mr. D. D. D. D. D.	Coordinator	FES	2233463	[Signature]
6	Mr. E. E. E. E. E.	Coordinator	FES	0509454616	[Signature]
7	Mr. F. F. F. F. F.	Coordinator	FES	2739888	[Signature]
8	Mr. G. G. G. G. G.	Coordinator	FES	5447888	[Signature]
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Safeguard Monitoring Plan for Northern Rural Infrastructure, Package 7-2, Year 2014

Registration Form @ *(Handwritten)* (21/12/2014)

No	Name and surname	Position	Organization	Contact No	Signature
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၄	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၄	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၅	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၅	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၆	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၆	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၇	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၇	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၈	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၈	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၉	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၉	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၀	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၀	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၁	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၁	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၂	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၂	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၃	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၃	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၄	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၄	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၅	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၅	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၆	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၆	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	
၁၇	မ. ဝန်ထမ်း	၁၇	အဖွဲ့	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	အသိပေးစာ	



Safeguard Monitoring Plan for Northern Rural Infrastructure, Package 7-2, Year 2014

Registration Form: *စာရင်းစွဲ (စာရင်းစွဲ)*

No	Name and surname	Position	Organization	Contact No	Signature
1	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>9914 8800</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>		
3	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>		
4	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>		
5	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>5633395</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>2935 8808</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>055 22155</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>5800 813</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>5501787</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>1793328</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>2222 5001</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>		
13	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>		
14	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>22016143</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	<i>U. Aung Mye Thazan</i>	<i>ဒါရိုက်တာ</i>	<i>မိမိ</i>	<i>0202 1112</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
16					
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[Red Stamp]

Safeguard Monitoring Plan for Myanmar Rural Infrastructure Package 7-2 Year 2014
 Date: 15/12/2014 ; ④ မြန်မာ့အလင်းစာတိုက် - 6029: 14:21 ၀၀၀

Registration Form

No	Name and surname	Position	Organization	Contact No	Signature
1	ဦးထွန်းကျော်စွာ	Resettlement	FEB	၉၀၉၂၀၀၇၄	[Signature]
2	ဦးကျော်စွာ	Env & social	FEB	၉၀၉၃၃၅၉၉	[Signature]
3	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	မိမိအဖွဲ့အစည်း	၅၆၈၈၀၂၄၇	[Signature]
4	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	စီမံကိန်း	၅၈၁၇၃၆၈	[Signature]
5	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	—	—	[Signature]
6	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	—	၅၆၃၆၈၀၆၅	[Signature]
7	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	—	၅၆၃၆၈၀၆၅	၀၃၀၉၀၄၀၇၅၀
8	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	—	၉၀၀၆၅၀၀	၁၁၀၁၅
9	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	—	၅၈၈၅၀၀၀	[Signature]
10	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	DCO	၅၅၆၁၀၇၃၆	[Signature]
11	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	မိမိအဖွဲ့အစည်း	၀၃၀၉၀၄၈၉၉၉	ဦးကျော်စွာ
12	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	—	၅၅၆၉၃၃၅၀	[Signature]
13	ဦးကျော်စွာ	စီမံကိန်း	—	၇၅၆၀၅၇၁၆	[Signature]
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គម្រោងសាងសង់ និងប្រតិបត្តិការប្រតិបត្តិការ
 សំណង់ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៧ ភាគខាងកើត ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម

ក្រុមការងារគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង
 គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង
 ការងារសាងសង់ និងប្រតិបត្តិការប្រតិបត្តិការ

ឯកសារសម្រាប់ការត្រួតពិនិត្យការងារសាងសង់ និងប្រតិបត្តិការប្រតិបត្តិការ
 ជាធរមាន: ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ (Name and Family Name)	ឈ្មោះ (Sex)		តំណែង/កិច្ចខិតខំ (Responsibility)	ទីស្នាក់ការ (Office)	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ (Phone No.)				លេខទូរស័ព្ទ (Phone No.)	ហត្ថលេខា (signature)
		ប្រុស	ស្រី			លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ		
1	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល		✓	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	PPO	✓				55087471	[Signature]
2	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	FE3	✓				82003096	[Signature]
3	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល		✓	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	PPO	✓				97503228	[Signature]
4	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				87342810	[Signature]
5	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				8610720	[Signature]
6	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				8884727	[Signature]
7	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល			គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង						[Signature]
8	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល			គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង						[Signature]
9	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				54229205	[Signature]
10	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓					[Signature]
11	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓					[Signature]
12	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				6939381	[Signature]
13	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	✓		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				5652105	[Signature]

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14	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	ប្រុស		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				58085199	[Signature]
15	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	ស្រី		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	✓				54321265	[Signature]
16	ឈ្មោះ វិសាល	ប្រុស		គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង	គណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង						
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 ក្រសួងធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងការពារព្រៃឈើ
 អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ
 អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ

របាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារត្រួតពិនិត្យការងារអន្តរកាល ក្នុងគម្រោងស្រោចស្រាវជ្រាវ កសិកម្មស្រែចម្ការ ក្នុងតំបន់ និង ប្រជាជនរស់នៅតាមរូប
 រាងស្រោចស្រាវជ្រាវ (គម្រោង) : គម្រោងស្រោចស្រាវជ្រាវស្រែចម្ការ រយៈពេល ១០ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ 2014

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ (Name and Family Name)	ភេទ (Sex)		តម្រូវការ (Responsibility)	មន្ទីរ/ការងារ (Office)	ស្ថានភាពការងារ (Status)				លេខទូរស័ព្ទ (Phone No.)	ហត្ថលេខា (Signature)
		ប្រុស	ស្រី			ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ		
1	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី			គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓					
2	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
3	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				9900000	
4	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				225 88 810	
5	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				9900000	
6	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
7	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				225 88 810	
8	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី			គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង						
9	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី			គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង						
10	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
11	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
12	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
13	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	

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ក្រសួងធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងការពារព្រៃឈើ
 អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ
 អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិ

របាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារត្រួតពិនិត្យការងារអន្តរកាល ក្នុងគម្រោងស្រោចស្រាវជ្រាវ កសិកម្មស្រែចម្ការ ក្នុងតំបន់ និង ប្រជាជនរស់នៅតាមរូប
 រាងស្រោចស្រាវជ្រាវ (គម្រោង) : គម្រោងស្រោចស្រាវជ្រាវស្រែចម្ការ រយៈពេល ១០ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ 2014

16/12/2014 2/2

14	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓					
15	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓					
16	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓					
17	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓					
18	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓					
19	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓					
20	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
21	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
22	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
23	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
24	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
25	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
26	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
27	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
28	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
29	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
30	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
31	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	
32	ឈ. វណ្ណឌី វណ្ណឌី	✓		គ្រប់គ្រង	ក្រសួង	✓				5500449	



Safeguard Monitoring Plan for Northern Rural Infrastructure, Package 7-2; Year 2014

Date: 15/12/2014 ; @ ပီပီ ဗဟိုဌာန၊ ဝန်ထမ်းအဖွဲ့ . ၆၀၈၄ : ၂၄ : ၂၅ ဝန်ထမ်း

Registration Form

No	Name and surname	Position	Organization	Contact No	Signature
1	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	Resettlement	FES	၉၉၉၃၀၅၄	
2	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	Env & Social	FES	၉၉၉၃၃၃၉	
3	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
4	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
5	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
6	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
7	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
8	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
9	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
10	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
11	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
12	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
13	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
14	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
15	ဦးအောင်ကျော်	စီမံကိန်း	ဗဟိုဌာန	၆၆၈၈၀၂၇	
16					

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Safeguard Monitoring Plan for Northern Rural Infrastructure; Package 7-2; Year 2014

Date: 16/12/2014. Time: 9:30 PM

Registration Form
 ၂၀၁၄ ခု နှစ် အတွက် စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေး အစီအစဉ်
 နယ်စပ်ဒေသ အထောက်အကူ ပေးရန် အတွက် အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ တည်ဆောက်ရေး အစီအစဉ်

No	Name and surname	Position	Organization	Contact No	Signature
1	ဦးစော	Substitute of Rosett/omr	FES	92923080	[Signature]
2	ကျ.ဝေဝေ	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	55884458	DA [Signature]
3	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	56591004	[Signature]
4	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	58422468	[Signature]
5	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	91514885	[Signature]
6	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	98209893	[Signature]
7	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
8	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
9	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
10	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
11	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	56402202	[Signature]
12	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
13	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	58036134	[Signature]
14	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	98065685	[Signature]
15	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
16	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	83051415	[Signature]
17	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	9343307	[Signature]
18	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
19	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD	97752061	[Signature]
20	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
21	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]
22	ဒေါ်အေးအေး	ဒါရိုက်တာ	PPD		[Signature]

၂၀၁၄ ခု နှစ် အတွက် စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေး အစီအစဉ်
 နယ်စပ်ဒေသ အထောက်အကူ ပေးရန် အတွက် အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ တည်ဆောက်ရေး အစီအစဉ်
 ၂၀၁၄ ခု နှစ် အတွက် စီမံကိန်း အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေး အစီအစဉ်
 နယ်စပ်ဒေသ အထောက်အကူ ပေးရန် အတွက် အခြေခံအဆောက်အအုံ တည်ဆောက်ရေး အစီအစဉ်



Safeguard Monitoring Plan for Northern Rural Infrastructure; Package 7-2; Year 2014

Date: 16/02/2014

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Registration Form

@ ยี่สิบ ๒๕๕๖

No	Name and surname	Position	Organization	Contact No	Signature
1	นาย ชัยวัฒน์ ชัยวัฒน์	ผู้อำนวยการ	บริษัท ชัยวัฒน์	๐๕๕๐๙๙๙	Chandya
2	นาย พงษ์ นันทน	ผู้อำนวยการ	บริษัท ชัยวัฒน์	๐๙๕๐๑๐๕๕	Chandya
3	นาย ชัยวัฒน์ ชัยวัฒน์	ผู้อำนวยการ	บริษัท ชัยวัฒน์	๙๗๗๐๘๑๓๑	Chandya
4	นาย ชัยวัฒน์	ผู้อำนวยการ	บริษัท ชัยวัฒน์	๙๗๗๐๘๑๓๑	Chandya
5	นาย ชัยวัฒน์	ผู้อำนวยการ	บริษัท ชัยวัฒน์	๙๗๗๐๘๑๓๑	Chandya
6	นาย ชัยวัฒน์	ผู้อำนวยการ	บริษัท ชัยวัฒน์	๙๗๗๐๘๑๓๑	Chandya

Annex4: Notification from the Central government to stop the banana plantation activities in 6 northern provinces.

ແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ	
ຂໍ້ຕົວ	ເລກທີ 382
ວັນທີ	ລົງວັນທີ 24.6.2014



- ຮອງວີ 14/12/2014
- ຢູ່ ບັນດາ ບ. ກ. ສິ ກໍ່ ກໍ່ ຂອງ ຫຼວງ
ຂໍ້ ທາ.

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ສ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ

ເລກທີ 330 ກລປ.ກສ
ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 24.6.2014

ແຈ້ງການ

- ຮຽນ : - ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ຜົງສາລີ.
- ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ. ✓
- ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ບໍ່ແກ້ວ.
- ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ.
- ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ຫຼວງພະບາງ.
- ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງ ໄຊຍະບູລີ.

ເລື່ອງ : ທິດຊີ້ນຳກຽວກັບສະພາບການລັກລອບປູກກ້ວຍໃສ່ດິນນາ ຢູ່ບັນດາແຂວງພາກເໜືອ.

- ສົ່ງຕາມ ເອກະສານລາຍງານ ຂອງແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ ສະບັບເລກທີ 39/ຈຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 16 ມິຖຸນາ 2014.
- ສົ່ງຕາມ ຄຳເຕັມຊີ້ນຳຂອງທ່ານ ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຮອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານເສດຖະກິດ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 18 ມິຖຸນາ 2014.

ສ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດແຈ້ງຄຳເຕັມຊີ້ນຳຂອງ ທ່ານ ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຮອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານເສດຖະກິດ ມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບ ດັ່ງນີ້ " 1). ໃຫ້ບັນດາເຈົ້າແຂວງພາກເໜືອ ອອກຄຳສັ່ງ ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ນຳໃຊ້ດິນນາ ໃນເຂດຊົນລະປະຊາຊາຍ ໃຫ້ບັນດາບໍລິເວນ ຫຼື ບຸກຄົນເຊົ່າ ຫຼື ສຳປະທານເພື່ອປູກກ້ວຍ ຢ່າງເວັ້ນຂາດ.

2). ກໍລະນີມີບໍລິເວນຈົນ ເຂົ້າມາຊື້-ເຊົ່າດິນ ກັບປະຊາຊົນເພື່ອປູກກ້ວຍ ຢູ່ເມືອງສິງ ແລະ ເມືອງຂອງແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ ນັ້ນ, ຖືວ່າເປັນການເຮັດໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ, ຈຶ່ງໃຫ້ແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ ເຊີນບັນດານັກທຸລະກິດຈົນ ມາກ່າວເຕືອນ ແລະ ໃຫ້ຢຸດຕິການເຄື່ອນໄຫວດັ່ງກ່າວ ຢ່າງຂາດເວັ້ນ ".

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາຍັງທ່ານເພື່ອຊາບ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມທິດຊີ້ນຳຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງດ້ວຍ.

- ສຳນັກງານ
- ທ່ານ ນາຍົກ-ຮອງນາຍົກ
- ສ້ອງວ່າການສູນກາງພັດ
- ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້
- ສະພາ ຄລປ
- ຕົວແຈ້ງລາຍເລດຖະກິດ, ກລປ
- ສຳນັກງານ

- 05 ສະບັບ
01 ລະບົບ
01 ສະບັບ
03 ສະບັບ
01 ສະບັບ
01 ສະບັບ

ສຳນັກງານລັດຖະບານ
ດຣ ສິນລະວິງ ອຸດໄພທຸນ.

Annex5: Notification of the Luang Namtha provincial governor stop the banana plantation activities.



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ

ເລກທີ...04.../ຈຂ

ຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ, ວັນທີ 20. ທຸລາ ກີ. 2014

ຄໍາສັ່ງ

ຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການຫ້າມປູກກ້ວຍໃສ່ດິນນາ.

- ເຖິງ: ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການ, 2 ກອງບັນຊາການ, ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າ ແລະ ເຈົ້າເມືອງ 5 ເມືອງ.
- ອີງຕາມ: ການລາຍງານສະພາບການລັກລອບປູກກ້ວຍ ຢູ່ບັນດາເມືອງ ພາຍໃນແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ.
- ອີງຕາມ: ແຈ້ງການຂອງຫ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 830/ຫລບ.ກສສ, ລົງວັນທີ 24/6/2014.
- ອີງຕາມ: ການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເປັນເອກະພາບ ໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄະນະປະຈຳພັກແຂວງ ຮ່ວມກັບ ພະແນກການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ເມືອງ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 4/7/2014.

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນພາຍໃນແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາພວກເຮົາ ມີເຂົ້າກິນພຽງພໍ, ມີສ່ວນແຮ່ໄວແລະຂາຍ ເປັນສິນຄ້າ; ທັງເປັນການສະກັດກັ້ນການລັກລອບປູກກ້ວຍໃສ່ດິນນາ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງການປູກກ້ວຍໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງ ຕາມກົດໝາຍການລົງທຶນ, ສະດວກໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ ແລະ ສາມາດເກັບລາຍຮັບ ເຂົ້າງົບປະມານ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ ອອກຄໍາສັ່ງ:

1. ຫ້າມປູກກ້ວຍໃສ່ດິນນາ ຢູ່ບັນດາເມືອງ ພາຍໃນແຂວງຫລວງນ້ຳທາ ຢ່າງເດັດຂາດ.
2. ບ່ອນໃດທີ່ໄດ້ປູກແລ້ວ ແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ເຈົ້າເມືອງ ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງວິຊາການຂອງຕົນ ລົງເຮັດສັນຍານຳແຕ່ລະ ຄອບຄົວເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ແລະ ຜູ້ດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດປູກກ້ວຍ ທີ່ມາເຊົ່າ ຫຼື ສຳປະທານດິນປູກກ້ວຍໃຫ້ ລະອຽດຮັດກຸມ ແລະ ກຳນົດເວລາ 3 ປີ ນັບແຕ່ປີ 2014-2017. ໃນນັ້ນຕ້ອງໃຫ້ຜູ້ດຳເນີນ ທຸລະກິດປູກກ້ວຍ ເອົາເງິນມາຄ້ຳປະກັນໄວ້ນຳທະນາຄານ ທີ່ຕັ້ງຢູ່ພາຍໃນເມືອງຂອງຕົນ ໃນມູນຄ່າ 20 ລ້ານກີບຕໍ່ໜຶ່ງເຮັກຕາ ເພື່ອເປັນທຶນສຳລັບການຈັດສັນ, ພື້ນຟູທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ປັບປຸງສະພາບແວດ ລ້ອມໃຫ້ຄົນສູ່ປົກກະຕິ ໃນເວລາສິ້ນສຸດສັນຍາ. ກໍລະນີຜູ້ດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດປູກກ້ວຍ ຫາກໄດ້ທຳ ລາຍລະບົບຄອງເໝືອງ ຕ້ອງວາງເງິນຄ້ຳປະກັນສຳລັບການສ້ອມແປງ ລະບົບຄອງເໝືອງຄືນໃໝ່ ອີງຕາມການວັດແທກ ແລະ ຄິດໄລ່ມູນຄ່າຂອງ ວິຊາການຕົວຈິງ.

3. ສໍາລັບບ່ອນທີ່ ບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ປຸກ ຫຼື ກໍາລັງກະກຽມປຸກ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ຢຸດຕິ ການປຸກກ້ວຍ ຢ່າງສິ້ນເຊີງ.
4. ນັບແຕ່ມີອອກຄໍາສັ່ງສະບັບນີ້ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ທຸກໆການສົ່ງອອກໝາກກ້ວຍ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ສົ່ງອອກຜ່ານດ່ານ ສາກົນບໍ່ແຕ່ນ່ອນດຽວ ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ສົ່ງອອກຜ່ານດ່ານທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ດ່ານອື່ນໆຢ່າງເດັດຂາດ.
5. ທຸກການນໍາເຂົ້າ ວັດຖຸ-ອຸປະກອນ-ຝຸ່ນ-ປຸຍຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອມາສົ່ງເສີມການປຸກກ້ວຍ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ເສຍ ພາສີ- ອາກອນນໍາເຂົ້າ ຕາມລະບຽບກົດໝາຍ (ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ຍົກເວັ້ນ).
6. ມອບໃຫ້ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ພາສີ-ອາກອນ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ຄິດໄລ່ເກັບຄ່າພັນທະຕ່າງໆ ເຊັ່ນ: ອາກອນ ມຸນຄ່າເພີ່ມ, ອາກອນລາຍໄດ້ຈາກຄ່າເຊົ່າດິນຈາກເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ, ອາກອນກໍາໄລຈາກຜູ້ດໍາເນີນທຸລະ ກິດປຸກກ້ວຍ ແລະ ອາກອນອື່ນໆ ໃຫ້ຄົບຖ້ວນ ຕາມລະບຽບການ.
7. ເມື່ອໝົດກໍານົດສັນຍາ ຜູ້ລົງທຶນຕ້ອງເກັບກູ້ຕົ້ນກ້ວຍ(ເຫງົ້າກ້ວຍ) ອອກຈາກເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທີ່ຕົນເອງປຸກ ໃຫ້ໝົດ; ພ້ອມທັງປັບປຸງສະພາບດິນ, ລະບົບຄອງເໝືອງ, ສັ່ງແວດລ້ອມໃຫ້ຄືນສູ່ປົກກະຕິ ແລະ ຈັດສັນທີ່ດິນແຕ່ລະຕອນ ສົ່ງຄືນໃຫ້ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນແຕ່ລະຄອບຄົວຢ່າງຄົບຖ້ວນແລ້ວ ຈຶ່ງສາມາດຖອນ ເງິນຄ້າປະກັນໄດ້ ແລະ ໃຫ້ຢຸດຕິການປຸກກ້ວຍ ໃສ່ດິນນາຢ່າງສິ້ນເຊີງ; ຖ້າຫາກວ່າ ບໍລິສັດ, ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ ຍັງສືບຕໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຊົ່າ ຫຼື ສໍາປະທານດິນນາ ເພື່ອປຸກກ້ວຍອີກ ລັດຈະປິດ ເອົາດິນຕອນດັ່ງກ່າວ ເປັນຂອງລັດ.
8. ຖ້າຜູ້ດໍາເນີນທຸລະກິດປຸກກ້ວຍ ບໍ່ສາມາດປະຕິບັດ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກໍານົດໄວ້ ໃນຂໍ້ທີ 7 ຂອງຄໍາສັ່ງ ສະບັບນີ້ ເງິນຄ້າປະກັນທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຝາກໄວ້ ປູທະນາຄານ ຈະຖືກຮັບເປັນຂອງລັດ.
9. ຖ້າຫາກ ບໍລິສັດ, ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນໃດ ຫາກລະເມີດ ຫຼື ຝ່າຜົນຈະຖືກປະຕິບັດ ຕາມລະບຽບ, ກົດໝາຍ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.
10. ມອບໃຫ້ເຈົ້າເມືອງ ນໍາເອົາຄໍາສັ່ງສະບັບນີ້ ລົງເຜີຍແຜ່ ໃຫ້ອົງການບົກຄອງບ້ານ, ປະຊາຊົນ ແລະ ນັກທຸລະກິດ ທີ່ມາລົງທຶນປຸກກ້ວຍ ຮັບຮູ້, ເຂົ້າໃຈ ຢ່າງທົ່ວເຖິງ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.
11. ຄໍາສັ່ງສະບັບນີ້ ນໍາໃຊ້ປ່ຽນແທນຄໍາສັ່ງສະບັບ ເລກທີ 02/ຈຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 20/11/2011 ແລະ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ. ✓

ເຈົ້າແຂວງໆຫຼວງນໍ້າທາ.



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

 ໂບຢົງປົນລົງທະບຽນ
 ກອງປະຊຸມແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງຕອນຕົ້ນຢູ່ບ້ານລຸ້ງຈິງ ດັງວັນທີ 1 / 10 / 2014.

ລ.ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ການສະກຸນ	ນາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ເປີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍຮັບ
1	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	55754 250	
2	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	06026123	
3	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	55461157	
4	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	958451	
5	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	5316 101	
6	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	15385655	
7	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	58004084	
8	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	070252468	
9	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	15314755	
10	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	030460000	
11	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	7185550	
12	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	06927320	
13	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	5553720	
14	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	09711316	
15	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	2085000	
16	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	ທ. ສິມສິມສິນ	5511015	
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					

Annex 7: Updated WUG organization for Subprojects of year 1

ສັງລວມລາຍຊື່ຄະນະບໍລິຫານກຸ່ມຜູ້ຊົມໃຊ້ນໍ້າບັນດາໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ປີທີ 1 ແລະ 2

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ	ທີ່ຕັ້ງໂຄງການ			ຄະນະບໍລິຫານກຸ່ມຜະລິດ ແລະ ການຕະຫຼາດ				ເປີເຊັນ
		ແຂວງ	ເມືອງ	ບ້ານ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ເພດ	ຕໍາແໜ່ງ	ໜ້າທີ່	
I	ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ປີ 1 :								
1	ຊົນລະປະທານຮ່ອງກົງ	ຫຼວງນໍ້າທາ	ນໍ້າທາ	ບ້ານ ນໍ້າແຈ້ງ					
				ບ້ານ ຫລວງ					
				ບ້ານ ຂອນ	1.ທ່ານ ຫົວນ້ອຍ	ຊາຍ	ປະທານກຸ່ມ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ	
				1.1)ກຸ່ມຮ່ອງກົງບ້ານນໍ້າແຈ້ງ				43%	
					2.ທ່ານ ຫຼານ້ອຍ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 1	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການແບ່ງນໍ້າ	
					3.ທ່ານ ສົມຫວັງ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 2	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຜະລິດ	
					4.ທ່ານ ແອສິງ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນຊີ	
					5.ທ່ານ ນາງອັງ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຄັງເງິນສິດ	
					6.ທ່ານ ນາງ ນ້ອຍຫຼາສິງ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຕະຫຼາດ	
					7.ທ່ານ ນາງ ຮຽງ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ວຍການຜະລິດ	
				1.2)ກຸ່ມຝ່າຍຂາມປ້ອມ ບ້ານນໍ້າແຈ້ງ				43%	
					1.ທ່ານ ເຈືອປຽກ	ຊາຍ	ປະທານກຸ່ມ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ	
					2.ທ່ານ ນ້ອຍໜັນ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 1	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການແບ່ງນໍ້າ	
					3.ທ່ານ ຕ່ອມເຫຍິກ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 2	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຜະລິດ	
					4.ທ່ານ ຫຼາແຕມ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນຊີ	
					5.ທ່ານ ນາງ ຂັນແກ້ວ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຄັງເງິນສິດ	
					6.ທ່ານ ນາງ ພອນໃຜ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຕະຫຼາດ	
					7.ທ່ານ ນາງ ນ້ອຍ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ວຍການຜະລິດ	
				1.3)ກຸ່ມຝ່າຍໜ້າຄໍາ ບ້ານຫລວງ				43%	

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ	ທີ່ຕັ້ງໂຄງການ			ຄະນະກຳມະການກູ້ທຸລະສິດ ແລະ ການຕະຫຼາດ				ເປີເຊັນແບບ
		ແຂວງ	ເມືອງ	ບ້ານ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ເພດ	ຕໍາແໜ່ງ	ໜ້າທີ່	
					1.ທ່ານ ຄໍາຊອນ	ຊາຍ	ປະທານກຸ່ມ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ	
					2.ທ່ານ ນ້ອຍຫັນ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 1	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການແບ່ງນໍ້າ	
					3.ທ່ານ ຫິນ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 2	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຜະລິດ	
					4.ທ່ານ ນາງ ກ້ອນ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນຊີ	
					5.ທ່ານ ນ້ອຍພິມປັນ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຄັງເງິນສິດ	
					6.ທ່ານ ນາງ ລິ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຕະຫຼາດ	
					7.ທ່ານ ນາງ ດຸ່ນ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ອຍການຜະລິດ	
				1.4)ກຸ່ມຜ່ານສີໄໝ ບ້ານຫລວງ					43%
					1.ທ່ານ ພອນຈິນ	ຊາຍ	ປະທານກຸ່ມ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ	
					2.ທ່ານ ບຸນສິມ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 1	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການແບ່ງນໍ້າ	
					3.ທ່ານ ເບິງ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 2	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຜະລິດ	
					4.ທ່ານ ບຸນສິງ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນຊີ	
					5.ທ່ານ ນາງ ຫຸ່ມ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຄັງເງິນສິດ	
					6.ທ່ານ ນາງ ຜິວ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຕະຫຼາດ	
					7.ທ່ານ ນາງ ສຸກ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ອຍການຜະລິດ	
2	ໂຄງການນໍ້າດ້າຍ5+6	ຫຼວງນໍ້າທາ	ເມືອງສິງ	ບາງພຽງ					
				ສີລິເຮືອງ					
				ນໍ້າແກ້ວຫຼວງ					
				2.1) ກຸ່ມນໍ້າດ້າຍ V					57%
					1.ທ່ານ ໄມ່ສິວັນ	ຊາຍ	ປະທານກຸ່ມ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ	
					2.ທ່ານ ໝານໝໍ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 1	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການແບ່ງນໍ້າ	
					3.ທ່ານ ນາງດີ	ຍິງ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 2	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຜະລິດ	

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ	ທີ່ຕັ້ງໂຄງການ			ຄະນະບໍລິຫານກຸ່ມຜະລິດ ແລະ ການຕະຫຼາດ				ເປີເຊັນ
		ແຂວງ	ເມືອງ	ບ້ານ	ຊື່ແລະນາມສະກຸນ	ເພດ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ໜ້າທີ່	
					4.ທ່ານ ໂມ່ອິນ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນຊີ	
					5.ທ່ານ ນາງ ກອງຈິນ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຄັງເງິນສົດ	
					6.ທ່ານ ນາງ ສິວອນ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຕະຫຼາດ	
					7.ທ່ານ ນາງ ແອ່ນຄຳ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ວຍການຜະລິດ	
					2.2)ກຸ່ມນໍ້າດ້າຍ VI				38%
					1.ທ່ານ ຈິນແສງ	ຊາຍ	ປະທານກຸ່ມ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ	
					2.ທ່ານ ຫົວເປົາ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 1	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການແບ່ງນໍ້າ	
					3.ທ່ານ ໄມ້ແກ້ວ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 2	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຜະລິດ	
					4.ທ່ານ ຫົວຈູ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນຊີ	
					5.ທ່ານ ບຸນຄົງ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຄັງເງິນສົດ	
					6.ທ່ານ ນາງ ພິມ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຕະຫຼາດ	
					7.ທ່ານ ນາງ ນວນ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ວຍການຜະລິດ	
					8.ທ່ານ ນາງ ຈິນຄຳ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ວຍການຕະຫຼາດ	
3	ຊຸ້ນລະປະທານນໍ້າມະອຸ່ນ	ຫຼວງນໍ້າທາ	ເມືອງລອງ	ບ້ານ ຫາດ					43%
					1.ທ່ານ ໄມ້ເງິນໃຫຍ່	ຊາຍ	ປະທານກຸ່ມ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບລວມ	
					2.ທ່ານ ໄມ້ບອດສີ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 1	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການແບ່ງນໍ້າ	
					3.ທ່ານ ໄມ້ຈອມ	ຊາຍ	ຮອງປະທານຜູ້ທີ 2	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຜະລິດ	
					4.ທ່ານ ໄມ້ຫຸງ	ຊາຍ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນຊີ	
					5.ທ່ານ ນາງ ດາ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຄັງເງິນສົດ	
					6.ທ່ານ ນາງ ນ້ອຍ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບການຕະຫຼາດ	
					7.ທ່ານ ນາງ ບົວສີ	ຍິງ	ຄະນະກຳມະການ	ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊ່ວຍການຜະລິດ	
II	ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ປີ 2 :							ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ປັບປຸງເທື່ອ	

