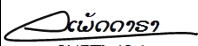






## Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

# Quarterly Social Monitoring Report First Quarter of 2021

January - March 2021

		 PHETDARA	 Peter Gammelgaard Jensen	 မ. နမ့်လှိုင် ဖုန်ဆာဗတ်	
A		Phetdara CHANTHALA	Peter G JENSEN	Khamlar PHONSAVAT	Final
Rev	Date	Author	Checked	Approved	Modification Details
Accessibility		<b>Document No.</b>  <b>NNP1-O-K2305-RP-001-A</b>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Confidential				
This document is NNP1 property and shall not be used, reproduced, transmitted and/or disclosed without prior permission.					

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
2LR	Zone 2 Lower Reservoir
2UR	Zone 2 Upper Reservoir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan
AMSL	Above Mean Sea level
asl.	Above Sea Level
BSES	Biennial Socio-Economic Survey
BKS	Bolikhamstay
CA	Concession Agreement
CDF	Community Development Fund
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DESO	District Education and Sport Office
EGATi	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand International
EM	Effective Micro-organism
ESD	Environment and Social Division
GAP	Good Agriculture Practice
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household or Households
Kg	Kilogramme
LAK	Lao Kip
LLH	Livelihood
NNP1	Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
OSEM	Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring
PAP	Project Affected People
PAH	Project Impacted Households
PESO	Provincial Education and Sport Office
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Plan
PONRE	Provincial Office of Natural Resource and Environment
Q1	Quarter 1
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
RC	Resource Centre
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
SDP	Social Development Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VEDC	Village Education Development Committee
VDF	Village Development Fund
XSB	Xaysomboun
YO	Years Old

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Summary of Progress during Q1 2021	8
1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation (Source: NNP1PC Database)	8
1.2.2 Infrastructure Development	8
1.2.3 Livelihood Development Programme in Q1 2021	9
1.2.4 Grievance Redress Management	11
1.2.5 Social Development Activities	11
1.2.6. Socio-economic Monitoring	12
1.2.7. Update on the status of downstream Emergency Preparedness activities	12
<b>2. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1. PHOUHOMXAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2	12
2.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR	13
2.3. Status of Infrastructure Facility Handover	14
2.4. Community Development Fund	15
<b>3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1. Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village	16
3.2. Livelihood Restoration in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5	16
3.3. NNP1PC Project Resource Centre	23
3.3.1. Demonstration Activities in Q1, 2021	23
3.4. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	24
3.5. Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers	25
3.5.1. Bolikhan District Self Resettlers	26
3.5.2. Livelihood activities related to Hom District Self Resettlers	27
3.6. Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR	29
3.7. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	34
<b>4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>36</b>
5.1. Labour Management and Camp-Follower Programmes	36
5.2 Education Programme	39
5.3 Public Health Action Plan	42
5.4 Youth development, Gender, Cultural Preservation and Community Development Programmes	47

5.5	Vulnerable Households Programme	48
<b>6</b>	<b>SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>51</b>

## TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q1, 2021.....	12
Table 2: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR in Q1, 2021 .....	13
Table 3: Status of Infrastructure Facility Handover to the Government Authorities In Q1 2021 ..	14
Table 4: Status of Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village as of 31 March 2021	16
Table 5: Number of Households Participated in Livelihood Activities in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5. ....	16
Table 6: Income sources of Households and Average Gross Income Per Household in 2020 .....	18
Table 7: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, Host and Downstream villages during Q1 2021 .....	18
Table 8: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre in Q1 2021.....	24
Table 9: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay villages, Q1, 2021 .....	25
Table 10: Number of Self Resettlers Household participated in Livelihood Activities .....	25
Table 11: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettling Households in Bolikhan District in Q1 2021 .....	26
Table 12: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District in Q1 2021 .....	28
Table 13: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities in Q1 2021 .....	29
Table 14: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR in Q1, 2021. ....	30
Table 15: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q1 2021.....	35
Table 16: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes in Q1 2021	37
Table 17: Education Activities in Q1 2021 .....	39
Table 18: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q1 2021 .....	43
Table 19: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q1, 2021 .....	48
Table 20: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q1 2021.....	48

## TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of the Project Area .....	6
Figure 2: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones .....	7
Figure 3:Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q1, 2021 .....	23
Figure 4: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom district Q1 2021 .....	29
Figure 5: Activities on Support of Local Authority During Q1 2021 .....	38
Figure 6: Activities to Support of Education on Q1 2021 .....	41
Figure 7: Activities Under Health Programme During Q1 2021.....	45
<b>Figure 8: Youth Development, Gender and Culture Activities in the Project Area in Q1 2021.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Figure 9: Social Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area in Q1 2021.....</b>	<b>50</b>

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

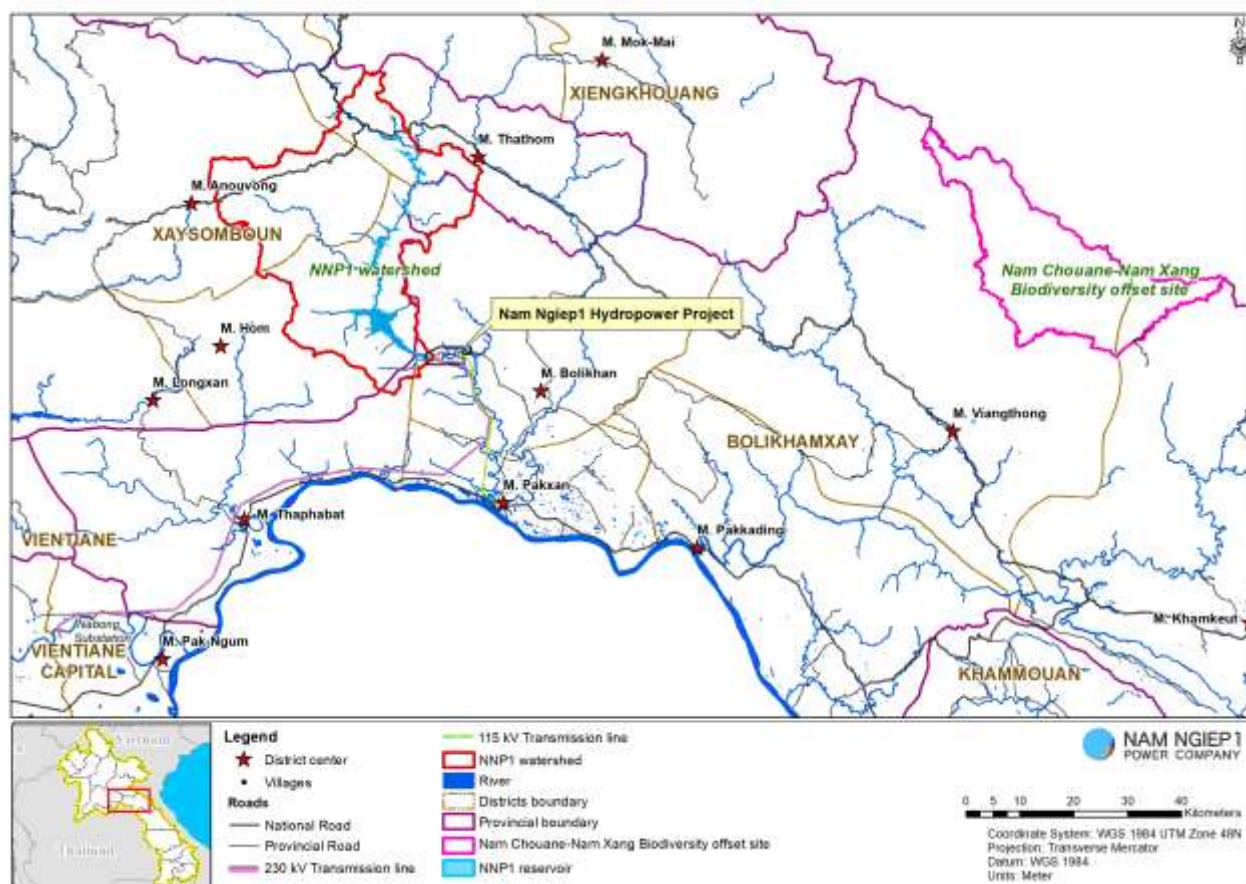
This report covers the progress of social management activities from 01 January to 31 March 2021 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

The construction of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project was completed in 2019 and commercial operations started on 05 September 2019.

## 1.1 Background

The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (NNP1PC) is located along the Nam Ngiep River in Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay Provinces of Lao PDR, about 145 km north-east of Vientiane Capital and 41 km north of Paksan, the provincial capital of Bolikhamxay Province (**Figure 1**)

**Figure 1: Map of the Project Area**



The main construction works of NNP1PC started in October 2014. The impounding of the main reservoir started on 15 May 2018 and commercial operations started on 05 September 2019.

### Project Impact Zones

As indicated in **Figure 2**, the implementation of the Social Measures is divided into geographical zones based on the assessment of the level and nature of the potential impacts from the Project construction and operations.

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



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

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

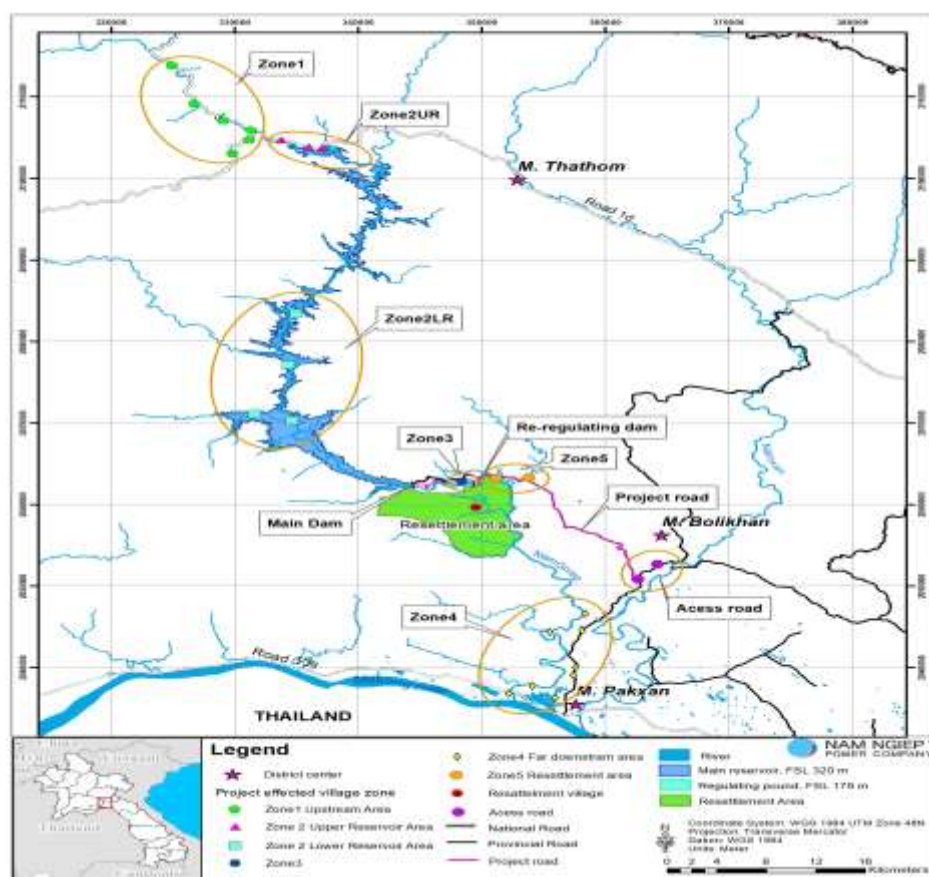
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components were built and included one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages. The Hatsaykham residents were already all resettled.

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

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

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

**Figure 2: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones**





This report describes the progress of implementing the Project's social obligations and measures as stipulated in the ADB Facility Agreement, Concession Agreement signed with the Government of Lao PDR and, NNP1 Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP), Social Development Plan (SDP) and Masterplan for Livelihood Development.

Compensation for loss of land and other assets was substantially completed for all Project Affected People (PAP) in May 2018 prior to start of impounding the main reservoir, and therefore this report only covers the progress of settling new grievances claimed by villagers after the Commercial Operation Date on 05 September 2019 and other social commitments that are yet to be fully delivered.

## 1.2 Summary of Progress during Q1 2021

### 1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation (Source: NNP1PC Database)

- Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line were completed in 23 February 2018. A total of 06 households still does not accept their compensation, which has been held in the bank escrow account. During the reporting period, the ESD has not received any request from impacted households to withdraw the compensation from the above bank escrow account.
- During Q1 2021, NNP1PC did not receive any new grievances. Thus, the total number of grievances remained at 2,833 cases, of these 2,811 cases were closed. The remaining 22 cases were mostly related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level at 320 m a.s.l.

### 1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

- **Phouhomxay Irrigation system:**  
The construction of the irrigation system in Phouhomxay Village has been divided in three phases. When completed, a total of 86 hectares will be covered by the system which will allow the farmers to cultivate two-season rice or other crops. The first phase (2015-2016) included construction of a 975 m long canal to irrigate 38 hectares of rice field for the first group of resettlers from Hatsaykham. The second phase (2017-2018) included construction of Houaysoup Noy Dam forming a 28-hectare large irrigation reservoir, construction of 2,530 m of sub-canals, and 1,632 m of main canals. The third phase (2019-2020) included completion of a 250 m-long main canal section through hard rock, provision of irrigation water to 6 hectares of paddy fields in higher elevation and repairing various weak points. During Q1 2021, the Technical Division and ESD have carried out final inspections of the irrigation system and evaluated the functioning of the system to ensure that enough water will be conveyed to the farmland when needed. The contractor was instructed to undertake various repair work and extend some of the canals. While waiting for the system to be fixed, the ESD rented a water pump to provide water for cultivation of dry season crops.
- **Zone 2UR:** For the construction of the suspension bridge in Zone 2UR, the detailed re-design drawings were approved by the Thathom District Public Works and Transport in March 2020 following a technical review by KEPCo and EGATi engineers. The bidding process for the re-construction of the bridge was completed and the contract was awarded in Q4 2020. On 9 January 2021, ESD completed clearance of Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs) for the new alignment not previously surveyed. In Q1 2021, the construction of the suspension bridge started and the contractor completed setting out the new alignment, and excavated for the abutment at both sides.

- **Plan for improvement of water supply in Pou Village:** The Pou villagers selected the groundwater system to replace the Gravity Fed System, and in March 2021, the ESD obtained the final design for the construction work. The work was expected to be fully completed by the end of July 2021.

### 1.2.3 Livelihood Development Programme in Q1 2021

The participation rate in the Livelihood Program in this quarter is shown below:

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Number of Affected Households	82	350	115	212	222	981
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the start of the Program	82	235	58	54	174	603
Number of Households Currently Participating in a Livelihood Program	82	23	114	205	139	563
Number of Households by Type of Activity	515	29	260	484	142	1,430
Home Sweet Home	33	3	26	9	-	71
Paddy rice	77	-	15	49	-	141
Upland rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassava	62	-	31	20	-	113
Mushroom	14	-	-	-	102	116
Fruit trees	11	-	11	10	-	32
Rubber	76	-	40	18	-	134
Other cash crops	104	-	-	1	-	105
Cattle ranching	64	-	51	151	-	266
Cattle fattening	18	-	11	2	1	32

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Pig raising	1	-	-	9	-	10
Goat raising	3	-	-	9	-	12
Chicken raising	-	-	17	9	-	26
Other poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated farming	3	-	-	-	2	5
Fishpond	-	-	4	3	4	11
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	-	1	39	18	73
Handicraft including broom-making	13	26	1	-	15	55
Food processing	12	-	2	14	-	28
Trading and shop operation	9	-	17	32	-	58
Renting	-	-	3	22	-	25
Service provision (milling and transport)	-	-	-	32	-	32
Other businesses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	-	-	30	55	-	85

The participation rate in the Livelihood Development Program was 62 % (603 out of 981 households). Furthermore, 52 (46 %) of the 111 participants in the livelihood training sessions were women. Details are shown below:

**Summary of training of farmers by gender in Q1 2021**

Training Topic	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Cash crop cultivation	3	2	5
Mushroom cultivation	50	23	73
Off-farm skills training	6	27	33
Total	59	52	111

**Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:**

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The livelihood programmes are focusing on a wide range of on-farm and off-farm activities. During Q1 2021, a total of 21 livelihood programmes were implemented continuously. Out of 82 Phouhomxay households, 65 households planted vegetables for self-consumption and the surplus was sold at local markets. In this quarter, 63 households (76.8 % of households) cultivated dry season crops including dry season rice. They were faced with water shortage from the Phouhomxay irrigation system, in particular in the paddy fields at the higher elevation. NNP1PC rented a pump to provide water from Houaysoup Noy Reservoir to the rice fields until 23 March 2021.

#### **Livelihood Development in Zone 2UR:**

- The farmers started harvesting their dry season cash crops with 48 rice farmers completed the paddy rice harvest on 56 ha. The average yield is 3.84 t/ha. A total of 35 farmers produced nearly 400 tons of cassava, which was sold at the local market. In Q1 2021, the villages continued to operate the Village Development Fund in Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Vanghai Villages. The farmers borrowed money for expanding agricultural development activities.

#### **Livelihood Development for Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom Districts:**

- A livelihood team was established to support the self-resettlers that moved to Bolikhan and Hom districts. After consulting with the self-resettled households on their interests in participating in the livelihood programmes, the team started implementing various livelihood programmes such as commercial-fruit tree plantation, animal raising, vegetable cultivation, home sweet home and off farm activities. NNP1PC Livelihood team continued providing technical skills to the farmers in particular new skills such as dry season crop cultivation and broom making. The team was focusing on households that lag behind in terms of income generation and livelihood restoration.

#### **1.2.4 Grievance Redress Management**

- A total of 2,833 grievance cases had been filed since the start of the Project, and of these 2,811 cases were closed. The remaining 22 cases were mostly related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level 320 m a.s.l.

#### **1.2.5 Social Development Activities**

The implementation of the programmes under the SDP accomplished the following in this reporting period:

- **Health:** ESD continued to enhance awareness of 593 villagers in 15 target villages on prevention of respiratory diseases and dengue as well as on nutrition. At schools in Phouhomxay Village, host villages, Zone 2UR and in the downstream areas, the focus was on personal hygiene practices. To consolidate the knowledge of the villagers, different kinds of posters on COVID-19 prevention were distributed and posted at each school, health centre and village hall in Phouhomxay Village, host villages and Zone 2UR.
- **Education:** 167 students received a NNP1PC scholarship: 55 students graduated, and 98 were still studying at different higher education institutions. Around 94 out of the 98 students received payment for their scholarship fee for school year 2019-2020.
- The Village Authority and Police Officers organized routine night patrols to prevent robbery, drug trafficking and minor crimes in Phouhomxay Village and the host villages. The local authorities reported that the number of cases were reduced gradually.

### 1.2.6. Socio-economic Monitoring

The OSEM#7 data collection was carried out in Q4 2020 by the socio-economic monitoring team and district officers. In Q1 2021, the socio-economic monitoring team analysed the data by using statistical software and drafted the monitoring report.

BSES # 4: The team worked together with the procurement team to identify the consulting firm to carry the data collection for the BSES#4 and the short-term consultant to be engaged for analysing the data and preparing the report.

### 1.2.7. Update on the status of downstream Emergency Preparedness activities

The Project prepared to recruit a short-term consultant to assist in finalising the Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) in Lao language and to conduct emergency evacuation drills in all high-risk areas in cooperation with relevant GOL authorities.

## MAIN REPORT

## 2. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The development of resettlement infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village is divided into two Phases.

Phase 1 includes public and private infrastructure for 24 households from Hatsaykham and the improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 5. Phase 1 was started in February 2016 and the construction was completed in November 2016 and is therefore no longer documented in the quarterly progress reports.

Phase 2 includes public and private infrastructure for the households from Zone 2LR who decided to resettle in Phouhomxay Village, and improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 2UR, Zone 4 (Downstream) and Zone 5 (Host Villages).

### 2.1. PHOUHOMXAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2

The progress and status of infrastructure activities in Phouhomxay Village during Q1 2021 are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q1, 2021**

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
1	Construction of a 250 m long section of the Main Irrigation Canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the construction of the Main Irrigation Canal and started operating the system on 18 February 2020.</li> <li>Completed the warranty period inspection after 12 months</li> <li>The contractor completed correcting some defects on 2 February 2021 to the satisfaction of the inspection committee.</li> </ul>	100

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
2	Roof repair for one house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared bidding documents.</li> </ul>	0
3	Improvement of irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ESD team and Phouhomxay farmers continued to work together to estimate the water needs for farming during the dry season. The information collected was shared with the Technical Division to consider the diversion of water from the re-regulation reservoir.</li> <li>Completed site survey and corrected data to improve the irrigation system: improve and install main gates, extend some sub canals, supply wooden gate panels, construct canal crossing slab.</li> <li>The contractor was instructed to undertake various repair work and extend some of the canals. While waiting for the system to be fixed, the ESD rented a water pump to provide water for cultivation of dry season crops.</li> </ul>	0
4	Repair of the tractor road to agriculture area & grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the site survey and corrected the data to improve the tractor road: improved surface and side ditch, installed new culvert pipes at some locations, repaired side erosion and outlet pipes.</li> </ul>	0
5	Paddy field at the higher elevation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rented a pump for a period of 4 months (December 2020 – April 2021) to distribute water in the dry season to the higher elevation rice fields.</li> </ul>	Permanent solution to the issue is being studied

## 2.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR

The infrastructure development in Zone 2UR consists of a suspension bridge, a water supply system, improvement of the National Road 1D and a fish landing.

**Table 2: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR in Q1, 2021**

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The detailed re-design prepared by the contractor was approved by NNP1PC and</li> </ul>	

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
		the Thathom District Public Works and Transport Office. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Started the construction of the redesigned suspension bridge</li> <li>Completed UXO survey for the new alignment of the redesigned suspension bridge.</li> <li>Started earth works and completed concrete bore piles placement at both sides.</li> </ul>	15
2	Improvement of Water Supply for Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the survey and design of the groundwater-based water supply system selected by the villagers in Ban Pou. Next step was to get approval from the District Authorities.</li> </ul>	0
3	Enhance 230 m of Road 1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The surface elevation of the road section had been discussed with the relevant authorities since February 2020. NNP1PC proposed to raise the road grade to El. 321.4 m asl., while the Department of Public Works and Transport requested the road to be raised to 322.8 m asl.</li> </ul>	0
4	Fish landing in 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMO completed the consultation process with the villagers and local authorities in December 2020.</li> <li>NNP1PC is waiting for official go-ahead from the GOL</li> </ul>	0
5	Barge Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the suspension bridge was not completed before the coming rainy season, a barge would be rented for villagers to cross the Nam Ngiep.</li> <li>Barge operation for 4 months (20 September 2020 – 20 January 2021)</li> </ul>	80
6	Improvement of tractor road to agriculture land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed site survey and collected data for improving the tractor road</li> </ul>	0

### 2.3. Status of Infrastructure Facility Handover

**Table 3: Status of Infrastructure Facility Handover to the Government Authorities In Q1 2021**

No	Facility	Handover Status	Maintenance Arrangement	Responsible Agency/ies
----	----------	-----------------	-------------------------	------------------------



1	Market, bus station, village hall, cemetery and Cultural Display Room	Handed over to the village authorities for temporary use on 22 February 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund would be available and operational by 2023.	NNP1PC
2	Health centre at Phouhomxay Village	Handed over to the village authorities for temporary use in June 2017	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund would be available and operational by 2023.	NNP1PC
3	Schools at Phouhomxay Village	Handed over to the village authorities for temporary use in November 2017	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund would be available and operational by 2023.	NNP1PC
4	Improved surface of Internal roads and small roads lead to cash crop and grazing land	Handed over to the village authorities for temporary use in November 2017 and renovated in Q3, 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund would be available and operational by late 2023.	NNP1PC

## 2.4. Community Development Fund

- Under the Concession Agreement (Annex C Part III, article 97) the Project is to provide US\$195,000 each year during the Concession Period following Commercial Operation Date (COD) for community development fund (CDF) programmes. The fund was operational since 31 October 2019 in Xaysomboun province and in Bolikhamxay province since 23 August 2019. The delay of CDF operation date in Bolikhamxay was due to the internal staff restructure.
- In reference to the Ministerial Decision of the Ministry of Energy and Mining dated of 22 August 2019 on the decision of the Management of the Community Development Fund derived from the Independent Power Producers (IPP), the fund is to be used for constructing, improving and maintaining community infrastructure (e.g., roads, access road to the village, walking path, crossing bridges, schools, dispensary, markets, electricity system, communication system, irrigation and water supply systems) and human resources development in the project area, mainly training, scholarship, career promotion and income generation. The funding will go to the resettlement village, Zone 2UR villages, host villages, villages with self-resettlers and indirectly affected villages in reservoir areas and downstream. Conservation of culture and traditions and other activities may also be supported as agreed by the management committee in accordance with the CDF policy. Both Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay provinces were implementing the CDF since 22 August 2019. Xaysomboun Province decided to use the CDF for the construction of two primary schools, one in Vanghai Village (Thathom District) and the other activity in Phoungou Village (Hom District). GOL completed the bidding process in February 2021.

The construction packages consist of a school building with six classrooms, four toilets and one water tower. The construction was scheduled to be finished by June 2022.

- On 3 March 2021, Bolikhamxay Province decided to use the CDF funds for paving the internal road in Phouhomxay Village and the road from the village to the Nam Ngiep bridge with asphalt and improve of groundwater wells in Hat Gniun and Thaheua villages. On 23 March 2021, the first road design was completed and the location of the boreholes in the two host villages were identified.

### 3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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

#### 3.1. Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village

All self-resettlement households had resettled and all resettlement preparation support for the Zone 3 and transitional allowance for Zone 2 LR self-resettlers were completed prior to COD and are therefore no longer reported.

Below is the progress of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarterly transitional rice support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village. The support is for 5 years and will reduce gradually. Details on rice support in Q1 are as follows: January: 6,058.50 kg, February: 6,058.50 kg and March: 6,078 kg. The total for Q1 was 18,195 kg.

**Table 4: Status of Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village as of 31 March 2021**

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Entitlement Provided in Kind (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	52	08
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	37	23
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	35	25

#### 3.2. Livelihood Restoration in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5

The number of households participating in various livelihood activities is shown in Table 5

**Table 5: Number of Households Participated in Livelihood Activities in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5.**

Item	Phouhomxay	Host and Downstream Villages	Total

Number of Affected Households	82	222	304
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	82	174	256
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	139	221
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	<b>515</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>657</b>
Home Sweet Home	33	0	33
Paddy rice	77	0	77
Upland rice	0	0	0
Cassava	62	0	62
Mushroom	14	102	116
Fruit trees	11	0	11
Rubber	76	0	76
Other cash crops	104	0	104
Cattle ranching	64	0	64
Cattle fattening	18	1	19
Pig raising	1	0	1
Goat raising	3	0	3
Chicken raising	0	0	0
Other poultry raising	0	0	0
Fishpond, cage and breeding	3	2	5
Integrated Farming	0	4	4
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	18	33
Handicraft including broom-making	13	15	28
Food processing	12	0	12
Trading and shop operation	9	0	9
Renting			
Service provision (milling and transport)			
Other businesses			
Employment			

The livelihood restoration programmes for 2021 are being implemented by focusing on occupational development. The key livelihood activities include home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock raising and fisheries, off-farm, village savings fund and vocational training programmes. Three district technical staff with agriculture, irrigation and off-farm income generation skills were still working in Phouhomxay Village.

The livelihood restoration targets set forth in the AIP 2021 for Phouhomxay Village are listed below:

- The average net income of Project Affected People at Phouhomxay increased from the baseline level by 120% by the end of 2021.
- 100% of low-income household at Phouhomxay Village have at least 3 occupations developed and livelihood technical support.
- 50% of vulnerable households (working-age members) in all zones to receive occupational support, the rest is encountered labour shortage.
- Establish and operationalise four farmers' groups (rice farmers, livestock, weaving and broom making)

In the beginning of Q1 2021, the livelihood team collected data from 82 households in Phouhomxay Village to determine their income sources in 2020, and to use the findings in developing their livelihood plans for 2021. The average gross income of the households is LAK 43,186,368 per household. The main income sources were crop cultivation (37.1%), employment (21.5%) and livestock raising (15.9 %) as detailed in the table below.

**Table 6: Income sources of Households and Average Gross Income Per Household in 2020**

No.	Income sources of households	Total gross income (LAK/year)	Percentage (%)
1	Income from agriculture/ crops	16,012,831.7	37.1
2	Income from livestock raising	6,853,170.7	15.9
3	Income from fish raising, fishing and collection of other aquatic animals	712,926.8	1.7
4	Income from small business enterprises belonging to the household	5,338,658.5	12.4
5	Salaries and wages	9,287,561.0	21.5
6	Income from forest lands including collection of NTFPs and hunting	1,009,390.2	2.3
7	Other income including bank interest and remittances	3,971,829.3	9.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,186,368.3</b>	<b>100</b>

In February 2021, the livelihood team conducted special consultations with the 24 former Hatsaykham households on their livelihood development plans for 2021. The NNP1PC reviewed the draft livelihood development plans and provided guidance.

Key activities under the Livelihood Restoration Programme for Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5 during this reporting period are summarized below.

**Table 7: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, Host and Downstream villages during Q1 2021**

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Home sweet home for household food security	All 82 households in Phouhomxay Village implemented the Home-Sweet-Home Program	Household activity, no gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33 households continued growing vegetables for self-consumption.</li> <li>12 households produced 193 kg of mushroom and sold their products and earned LAK 3,870,000 per household per cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Dry seasonal cash crop promotion: watermelon, onion, cabbages and cucumber	80% of the households in Phouhomxay Village participated in wet and dry season cultivation	Household activity, no gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 households cultivated dry season cash crops in 2021 and 18 HHs sold their products of watermelon and cabbage and earned of LAK 2,500,000 per household</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 3:</b> Improve communal pasture for cattle raising in 2021	All 70 ha of grazing land are maintained, allocated to each clan, fenced, and utilized, and water is available for the animals	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>59 households developed and maintained 57 ha of grazing land in Phouhomxay for raising cattle and goats. Around 13 ha of grazing were not maintained due to lack of household labour and too many livelihood activities.</li> <li>15 households planned to improve the forage areas in 2021 for cattle raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	40% of large animals eligible for vaccination and 60% of poultry vaccinated in 2021.	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There were 313 cattle and 1,840 poultries in Phouhomxay.</li> <li>The vaccination started in this quarter and 56 cattle or 17.8 % and 1,334 chickens or 72.5 % of poultries were vaccinated against common animal diseases. in Phouhomxay Village.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Develop model farms on integrated farming	At least 10 model farms developed in Phouhomxay, Zone 4 and Zone 5 villages where the farms are used as training venue on integrated farming (fish and agriculture or livestock)	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key lessons were compiled from the implementation of integrated model farming to be used for agriculture training programmes in 2021</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Promote fish fingerling production	At least 80,000 fish fingerlings produced and sold by the producers	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produced 30,000 common carp (size 3-5 cm) and 2,000 Tilapia.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Off-farm activities: banana processing, weaving, broom making etc.	At least two production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	Phouhomxay villagers formed their groups for: Banana processing (12 females)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The banana processing group was officially approved by the district governor of Bolikhan in Q1 2021.</li> <li>It had 12 members. During the quarter, they shared experiences on how to expand their banana tree plantations.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 8:</b> Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay and Zone 5 villages	Villagers have access to savings funds and credit facilities in their village	242 members in total of which 138 are female.	The village saving fund run regularly as described below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Phouhomxay Village</u>: a total of 33 members, with total savings fund of LAK 12,386,000.</li> <li>• Thahuea, Hat Gnuin and Somseun Village have 209 members with a total saving fund of LAK 233,377,000.</li> <li>• 74 members borrowed a total saving fund of LAK 147,500,000 in four villages. The majority (61.7%) of the loans were used to implement agricultural activities, 17.6% for business development, 8.2% for health issue, 6.4 % for education and 6.0 % is for other needs.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9.</b> Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	Water is distributed equally among farmers. Advise on proper water management to minimize water losses.	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 82 households are members of irrigation water user groups</li> <li>• The livelihood team prepared for re-election of water user group leader and committee members to be held in May 2021.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10.</b> Resource Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5.	3 females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing preparation of training programmes.</li> <li>• The Resource Centre provided technical advice to 3 schoolteachers on vegetable gardening at the kindergarten.</li> <li>• The Resource Centre continued to demonstrate chili, peanuts and white mushroom cultivation to the villagers.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11.</b> Vocational training programs	At least 6 youths from Phouhomxay Village attend vocational training and start forming their profession following the topics learnt.	15 young PAPs attended the training (3 female).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to budgeting issues and labour shortage in their family, this activity was not achieved and was postponed to Q4 2021.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 12.</b> Rubber tree plantation	82 households are growing rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76 households planted rubber trees in 55.6 ha by 2020.</li> <li>No yield yet.</li> <li>Intercropping with cassava in 36.8 ha, produced 659.3 tons, and earned of LAK 632,880,000 per 76 HH.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13.</b> Fruit tree plantation	At least 40 households are growing fruit trees in Phouhomxay village	No gender breakdown figure, household activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 household planted fruit trees such as longan and mangos since 2019.</li> <li>280 fruit trees or equivalent to 40.6 percent survived.</li> <li>No product this year.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 14.</b> Rattan plantation	At least 20 households grow rattan in Phouhomxay Village.	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 households grew rattan in Phouhomxay in 2020. In 2021, one household harvested rattan for sale, earned of LAK 800,000.</li> <li>8 households (out of 9 households) were not yet harvesting as the rattan was not yet mature during the reporting period.</li> <li>Not all 82 household selected the rattan plantation based on their labour and preference.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15.</b> Wet season rice plantation.	77 households are cultivating wet season rice in Phouhomxay Village	No gender breakdown figure, household activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>77 households in Phouhomxay Village started preparing their paddy fields for wet season rice cultivation in 2021 season. Rice production group was formally established and approved by DAFO, Bolikhan district and GAP certificate for rice will be requested from MAF in this season.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16.</b> Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay are planting bamboo for selling and processing.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 PAP planted “Kim Zung” bamboos in 1.8 ha. Harvest would be in mid of 2021 including seedlings production.</li> <li>The bamboos grew well with 80% survived due to the intensive care.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17.</b> Seedling nursery establishment	At least 1 seedling nursery is supplying seedlings to local markets.	One female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The seedling nursery was running smoothly.</li> <li>12,000 rattan seedlings were produced and 200 “Kimzung”</li> </ul>



Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
			bamboo seedlings were sold in the local market.
<b>Project 18.</b> Blacksmith occupation	At least 01 blacksmith is fabricating iron tools for the local markets.	No female participated in this activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress in this quarter. This is a second job.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 19.</b> Broom making in PHX.	Broom-makers' group was supplying brooms to the local market.	13 females participated in broom makers' groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this quarter, 13 broom makers produced 145 pieces of brooms and earned of LAK 2,125,000 per all broom makers.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 20.</b> Fisheries management in Houaysoup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	Fish conservation zones in Houaysoup Noy Irrigation Reservoir are closed to fishing allowing fish populations to rebound.	No gender breakdown figures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 households were engaged in fish conservation and patrolling the 5-ha fish conservation zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 21.</b> Promote livelihood restoration program/activities in host and downstream villages	Livelihood alternatives being implemented by villagers in 03 Host and 07 downstream villages.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produced and harvested 558 kg of mushroom of which 414 kg or 74.2% were sold.</li> <li>Total 1,346 logs of white mushroom and expected to be harvested in July 2021.</li> <li>04 fish farmers produced 1,290 kg (tilapia 1,050 kg and catfish 240 kg) and earned 25,800,000 LAK per all fish farmers.</li> <li>2 households started new stocking cycle in April 2021. 80% of production sold to local market (Chinese banana plantation farm and nearby villages).</li> <li>15 persons in Thaheua Village were trained on broom-making and continue producing brooms for income generation.</li> </ul>

**Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q1, 2021**

	
<p><i>Mushroom cultivation in Phouhomxay Village</i></p>	<p><i>Dry season crops in Phouhomxay Village</i></p>
	
<p><i>Dry season rice in Phouhomxay Village</i></p>	<p><i>Cattle fattening in Phouhomxay Village</i></p>
	
<p><i>Fish raising and breeding demonstration in Phouhomxay Resource Centre</i></p>	

### 3.3. NNP1PC Project Resource Centre

The Project Resource Centre functions both as a demonstration and training venue for interested local villagers from Phouhomxay Village and the host villages. In this quarter, the Resources Centre continues to maintain the existing demonstration plots, and distributed agriculture inputs to farmers.

#### 3.3.1. Demonstration Activities in Q1, 2021

Activities that were carried out at the Resource Centre are summarised in **Table 7**.

**Table 8: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre in Q1 2021**

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Improved Irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC regularly measured the water level in Houaysoup Reservoir and report daily to the water management group in ESD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily report submitted to LLH and Infrastructure section.</li> </ul>
2	Maintained the demonstration projects	Demonstration projects implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated farming</li> <li>Fish raising and breeding</li> <li>Seed production</li> <li>Soil improvement</li> <li>Earthworm raising</li> <li>Planting vegetable in green house</li> <li>Fish conservation</li> <li>Forage demonstration</li> <li>Fruit tree plantation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All demonstration projects were maintained and prepared for farmers' training in 2021.</li> </ul>
3	Non-Timber Forest Products	The Resource Centre continued to take care of bamboo, lemon, broken bone tree, fruit trees and sweet vegetable seedlings before distribution to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that young bamboos and other fruits will provide seeds and seedlings to be distributed to the farmers.</li> </ul>
4	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	The Resource Centre staff continued demonstrating the techniques on earth worm raising and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC produced 75 litres of EM and 65.5 litres of dish cleaning liquid for farmers in Phouhomxay.</li> </ul>

### 3.4. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

NNP1PC is providing technical and financial support to Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) in Phouhomxay Village. The aim of the PLUP is to ensure that the land plots of the PAPs are properly surveyed and marked, that landowner disputes are resolved and that the rightful landowners obtain legal documents for their land. The Company will support issuance of the land use tax certificates for the remaining parts of land plots impacted by the main reservoir.

The progress of the participatory land use planning activities is summarized below:

**Table 9: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay villages, Q1, 2021**

No	Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Land allocated to clan “Lor” for rubber tree plantation (3,200 m <sup>2</sup> per person)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two DAFO technical staff assisted on land allocation in Phouhomxay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.56 ha of land allocated to 07 households (clan “Lor”)</li> </ul>
2	Allocated land for backyard vegetable garden to 42 households in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two DAFO technical staff assisted on land allocation in Phouhomxay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DAFO technical staff coordinated with village authorities and GOL officers in Phouhomxay completed marking the area of vegetable garden for 42 households.</li> <li>Village authorities and GOL have distributed the allocated lands to the individual households.</li> </ul>
3	Change name of land titles of 24 former Hatsaykham households from “Hat Gniun” to Phouhomxay” Village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinated with village authorities, RMU and PONRE for changing village name in land titles of former Hatsaykham villagers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collected 120 land titles from 24 households of former Hatsaykham households and submitted to the Provincial Office of Natural Resource and Environment (PONRE) for changing village name.</li> <li>Expected to finish in Q2 2021 (GOL COVID 19 lockdown policy may affect this work).</li> </ul>

### 3.5. Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers

There were 150 households resettled in Bolikhan District and 199 households in Hom District. The team was working closely with the concerned district offices such as District Office of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao Women Union and District Cabinet Office to implement the livelihood programmes among these resettlers.

**Table 10: Number of Self Resettlers Household participated in Livelihood Activities**

Item	Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	Hom Self-Resettlers	Total
Number of Affected Households	151	199	350
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	127	108	235
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	7	16	23
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	7	22	29
Home Sweet Home	1	2	3
Handicraft including broom-making	6	20	26

The Livelihood team continued providing technical skills to the villagers on how to take care of the rubber trees, fruit trees and forage. The progress of occupation development for the self-resettlers is presented below:

### 3.5.1. Bolikhan District Self Resettlers

A total of 151 self-resettling households moved to Bolikhan District since April 2017. Out of 151 households, 124 PAHs participated in livelihood activities (82%) while 27 PAHs were not participant in any activity. NNP1PC's livelihood team organized the broom making training to 2 villages, provided the materials and vegetable seed to 1 lagging household in Thongphankham and prepared livelihood activity plans for lagging households for 2021. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Bolikhan District is summarized in **Table 11**.

- Three days training on broom making for 6 villagers (3 villagers in Var and 3 villagers in Nonsomboun). After the training on broom making, each villager continued making 3 pieces of broom a day earning 30,000 LAK daily.
- The materials and vegetable seeds for dry season vegetable planting were given to 1 lagging household in Thongphankham.
- 3 villagers from Var Village attended the Catfish breeding training in Phouhomxay Resource Center for 2 days.
- The team collected household livelihood data of 126 households to evaluate the livelihood activities implemented in 2020 and to prepare the programme for 2021.

**Table 11: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettling Households in Bolikhan District in Q1 2021**

Project Name	End target	No. of Women participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Home Sweet Home	Increase in household income to LAK 350, 000/month	No gender breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 HH received gardening materials.</li> <li>• Monitored 16 households related to household gardening</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Poultry raising promotion	Increase in household income to LAK450,000/month	All females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 HH received poultry pen materials</li> <li>• Organised on-the-job training on poultry raising techniques for 2 persons.</li> <li>• Monitored 10 households on poultry raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Cattle Raising Promotion	Increase in household income to LAK 5 million/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 new households prepared land for pasture growing and they were trained on cattle raising techniques.</li> <li>• Monitored 34 households on cattle raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Fish culture promotion	Increase in household	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 farmers visited Phouhomxay Resource Centre on fish breeding 18 households were</li> </ul>



	income to LAK 3 million/year		trained on basic fish raising techniques
<b>Project 5:</b> Promote Handicraft and Weaving	Increase in household income to LAK 6 million /year	24 females 4 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 PAP (3 persons in Va and 3 persons in Nonsomboun villages) were trained on how to make brooms.</li> <li>After training, they were able to produce 3 brooms a day and earn of LAK 30,000 per day per broom maker.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Skills development	Persons who completed the trainings will be able to operate shops and generate income of LAK 1.5 million/month	18 females 16 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 PAP prepared to open a small food shop in banana farm.</li> <li>20 PAP were employed in Bolikhan district mainly in Va and Nahan villages.</li> <li>12 PAP mainly from Va and Bor villages work in their own farm</li> </ul>

### 3.5.2. Livelihood activities related to Hom District Self Resettlers

A total of 199 self-resettler households moved to Hom District. Out of 199 households, 106 PAHs participated in livelihood activities (53%) while 93 PAHs were not participating in any activities. NNP1PC support focused on the households who were classified as lagging, vulnerable and splitting households. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Hom District is summarized in **Table 11**.

- The team distributed dry season crop seeds (sweet corn and watermelon) to three lagging households (2 in Namkhian and 1 in Homthad) and taught them planting techniques. The team also taught them cultivation techniques including watering and application of compost fertilizer to dry season crops. The crops were growing well and harvest was planned for late April 2021.
- Organized a farmer training on poultry raising techniques including poultry rearing and breeding, feed type selection and feeding, and disease protection to 13 lagging households.
- Organized 3-day broom making training in each of 2 villages: Houayxay on 2-4 March with 11 persons attending and Homthad on 9-11 March with 14 villagers (10 PAP, 4 host villagers) attending. After the training, some villagers continued the collection of local materials to produce brooms for sale. They were able to make 3 pieces of broom a day and earn 30,000LAK per broom maker.
- Completed the livelihood data collection and consultation with 147 households on their income in 2020 and their interest in livelihood activities for 2021.

**Table 12: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District in Q1 2021**

Project Name	End target	No. of Women participated in the Activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Promote Cash Crops (Corn, beans, watermelon, cucumber, cantaloup, onion, garlic, black ginger)	Increase in household income to LAK 5 million/year	No gender breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared the land for cash crop cultivation</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Poultry raising promotion	Increase in household income to LAK450,000/month	13 Females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 new households in Namkhian completed pen construction and trained on poultry raising techniques.</li> <li>Monitored 10 households about poultry raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Cattle Raising Promotion	Increase in household income to LAK 5 mill/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 households prepared land for cattle raising</li> <li>12 HH were trained on cattle raising techniques.</li> <li>Monitored 36 households who raised cattle last year</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Fish raising	Increase in household income to LAK 3 million/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 new households interested in fish breeding training</li> <li>Monitored 6 households</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Promote Handicraft and Weaving	Increase in household income to LAK 6 million /year	19 females and 1 male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 days training completed</li> <li>7 persons earning of LAK 30,000/day/per household</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Skills development	Persons who completed the training will be able to operate their shops and generate income of LAK 1.5 million/month	9 females and 4 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAP were employed by local traders.</li> <li>4 PAP work in their own agriculture farm</li> </ul>



**Figure 4: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhian and Hom district Q1 2021**

	
<b>Broom making training in Var Village, February 2021</b>	<b>Three households from Var village attended fish breeding training in Phouhomxay Resource Centre.</b>
	
<b>Training on Poultry Raising in Namkhian Village</b>	<b>Corn growing in Namkhian Village in March 2021</b>

### 3.6. Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR

**Table 13: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities in Q1 2021**

Item	2UR Non-Self—Resettlers	2UR Self Resettlers	Total
Number of Affected Households	115	212	327
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	58	54	112
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	114	205	319
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	260	484	744
Home Sweet Home	26	9	35
Paddy rice	15	49	64
Upland rice	-	-	-
Cassava	31	20	51
Mushroom	-	-	-
Fruit trees	11	10	21
Rubber	40	18	58
Other cash crops	-	1	1
Cattle ranching	51	151	202
Cattle fattening	11	2	13

Pig raising	-	9	9
Goat raising	-	9	9
Chicken raising	17	9	26
Other poultry	-	-	-
Integrated Framing	-	-	-
Fishpond	4	3	7
Integrated Farming	1	39	40
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	1	-	1
Handicraft including broom-making	2	14	16
Food processing	17	32	49
Trading and shop operation	115	212	327
Renting	58	54	112
Service provision (milling and transport)	114	205	319
Other businesses	260	484	744
Employment	26	9	35

A total of 224 households in Thathom District (Zone 2UR: Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Phiangta Village) are eligible for livelihood restoration support. This includes 115 self-resettlers who resettled in Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Vanghai Villages.

The progress of the livelihood activities for the eligible households in Thathom District is summarised below:

During Q1 2021, the main livelihood activities of the farmers included cassava harvesting, dry season cash crop planting and pasture area clearance which means that other occupational development activities slowed down.

**Table 14: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR in Q1, 2021.**

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha</li> <li>Income: LAK 27 million. /person/year for 64 target farmers</li> <li>At least 8 model farmers are able to provide technical support for paddy rice farmers</li> </ul>	36 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 new rice farmers had suitable land for rice planting in 30.7 ha and 30% of it can grow rice twice a year.</li> <li>14 rice farmers completed dry season paddy rice transplanting on 12 ha and applied bio-compost and lime for soil improvement.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farming (wet & dry seasons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 0.4 hectare of cash crop under cultivation earning an income of LAK 18 million/person/ year for 52 target farmers</li> <li>At least 5 model farmers are able to</li> </ul>	38 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 new cash crop farmers had potential area of 38.62 ha for occupation development</li> <li>30 farmers sold their cash crop products to local market and</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	provide technical support to cash crop farmers.		earned of LAK 92,260,000 in total.
<b>Project 3:</b> Integrated fruit tree garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated fruit tree garden: 0.5 ha/person</li> <li>Income: LAK 20 million /person/ year, after 5 years for 22 target farmers</li> </ul>	15 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 4 new fruit tree farmers confirmed to join the occupation development with a total fruit tree area of 6 ha.</li> <li>19 fruit tree farmers at Pou, Phiangta and Vanghai villages continued taking care of their fruit tree gardens on 13 ha and one of them propagated jujube fruit tree branch.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Rubber tree farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1 hectare per person/year earning 16 million LAK/person/year after 7 years of planting for 58 target persons.</li> </ul>	28 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27 new farmers expanded their rubber tree plantation on 47.5 ha.</li> <li>22 out of 27 farmers completed land clearance on 35 ha.</li> <li>Three rubber farmers at Pou and Vanghai villages were taking care of 5,700 rubber seedlings in their nurseries for the coming planting season.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Home sweet home activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of 35 vulnerable households and self-resettlement households who got compensation less than 300 million LAK.</li> <li>700 kg of vegetables produced for household consumption</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 vulnerable and lagging households produced 1,536 kg of vegetables for household consumption.</li> <li>3 vulnerable households at Pou villages could not do home gardening due to lack of water</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
<b>Project 6:</b> Pig raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of pigs in the farms are vaccinated regularly</li> <li>70% of 9 farmers have an annual income of LAK25 million/farm</li> </ul>	9 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 new farmers confirmed to raise pigs.</li> <li>Five farmers sold 10 piglets in local market and earned LAK 6,000,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Goat raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of farmers could develop goat farm to become the smart farms</li> <li>90% of eligible goats in the farm are regularly vaccinated</li> <li>70% out of 8 farmers have an annual income of LAK22 million LAK/farm</li> </ul>	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One new farmer started goat raising on 0.4 ha of pastureland with 10 goats.</li> <li>Two farmers sold 4 goats in local markets and earned LAK 3,200,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Poultry raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% of poultry farmers could develop the poultry farm to become smart farmers</li> <li>90% of eligible poultry in each farm are regularly vaccinated.</li> <li>70% out of 29 poultry farmers have an annual income of LAK13 million/farm.</li> </ul>	25 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 new farmers confirmed to start their occupation and they had a suitable area of 0.02 ha and 60 heads of poultry each.</li> <li>Three farmers sold 32 chickens in local markets and earned LAK 1,600,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Cattle farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of 223 cattle farmers develop their cattle farm to become smart farmers</li> <li>75 % of eligible animals in the farm are regularly vaccinated</li> <li>Income: LAK 36 million/year after 3 years of farm establishment</li> </ul>	48 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 40 new farmers raised 378 cows on 117.5 ha.</li> <li>All 223 cattle farmers started their occupation and 21 of them sold 24 cattle to local markets and earned LAK 194,000,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> Fish culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of fish farmers develop the fish farm to become smart farmers</li> </ul>	3 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 2 new farmers raised fish in 6 fishponds covering 1.2 ha.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 out of 7 farmers have an annual income of LAK36 million LAK/farm</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 7 farmers have started their occupation and 2 of them sold 160 kg of fish to local markets and earned LAK 3,200,000 for 2 HH.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11:</b> Skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of the 25 people who chose skills development have completed the selected course.</li> <li>70% of the trainees who attended vocational training are able to get employment or able to run their own business after completing the training courses.</li> </ul>	11 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 trainees completed car driving, tailoring and cooking training courses.</li> <li>One work in a private company and another ran her own tailor shop.</li> <li>There were people interested in training on car mechanic, electrical and air conditioning, tailoring, beauty culture, and cooking. Due to limitation of employment, 30 % has to help families to do another occupation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12:</b> Service-providers; and shop owners' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of service providers and shop owners invest based on business development plan</li> <li>50% of 65 service providers and shop owners properly manage their business and provide better services</li> </ul>	10 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 out of 14 service providers and shop owners were able to develop their business using their acquired skills</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Traders' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of 26 traders invest based on their business development plan</li> <li>70% of 26 traders properly manage</li> </ul>	21 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 17 PAPs were trained on how to run their own business.</li> <li>7 out of 9 traders improved their recording system.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	their business and provide better service		
<b>Project 14:</b> Fishers' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of 32 fishers can manage their business better and get an income of LAK12 million /PAP / year)</li> </ul>	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 fishers participated in training on fishing skills and marketing.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15:</b> Food processing	50 % of food producers develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of LAK 12 million /person/year for 17 target persons	17 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 3 PAPs selected food processing.</li> <li>9 members of fish processing and Lao wine producer group continued to run their business.</li> <li>9 out of 17 food producers managed their business well by using a logbook to record the business expenses and revenues.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16:</b> Weaving and handicraft Promotion	90 % of weavers and handicraft producers develop their profession and they manage their business better and have an average income of LAK 3.5 million /person/year for 44 target persons	43 Women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 of 44 weavers and handicraft producers continued to run their business.</li> <li>They produced 142 pieces of traditional Lao skirts (Sine) for sell.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17:</b> Village development fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 % of total PAPs in the village are members of the fund</li> <li>4 village development funds established</li> <li>75% of VDF committees are able to manage their VDF effectively</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Development Fund (VDF) in Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Pou villages operated regularly.</li> <li>VDF committees of Vanghai Village needed to reaudit to close 2020 financial books.</li> </ul>

### 3.7. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

NNP1PC is providing technical and financial support to Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) in Zone 2UR. The aim of the PLUP is to ensure that the land plots of the PAPs are properly surveyed



and marked, that landowners' disputes are resolved and the rightful landowners obtain legal documents to their land. The Company will support issuance of the land use tax certificates for the remaining parts of land plots impacted by the main reservoir.

The progress of the participatory land use planning activities is summarized below:

**Table 15: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q1 2021**

No	Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Update the land use tax certificates in three villages of Zone 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted the land use tax certification in Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 village meetings were conducted with participation of DONRE, NNP1 staff, concerned village authorities and villagers</li> <li>42 target households received their agriculture land use tax certificates.</li> </ul>
2	Update the participatory land use planning (PLUP) in three villages of Zone 2UR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted forest zone demarcation and village PLUP mapping in Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages.</li> <li>Completed PLUP mapping and regulation orientation meetings in 3 target villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages</li> <li>Completed PLUP result orientation meeting at Thathom DAFO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the demarcation of forest zone and PLUP mapping for Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages.</li> <li>3 PLUP maps and drafted regulation were agreed with villagers of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages.</li> <li>Completed PLUP orientation meeting at Thathom DAFO with 15 participants from DAFO, DONRE and NNP1PC, district vice governor, and village PLUP committees from the three target villages. The meeting agreed on the PLUP and its regulations.</li> </ul>

#### 4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MANAGEMENT

- During Q1 2021, NNP1PC did not receive any new grievances. Thus, the total number of grievances were 2,833 cases, and of these, 2,811 cases were closed. The remaining 22 cases were mostly related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level 320 m.a.s.l. After the hearing held on 20 September 2020, the ESD notified the villagers if their cases were valid or invalid for compensation. The eligible cases would be compensated.
- On the five self-resettlers households from Zone 3 that filed petitions with the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court, the complainants were not satisfied with the People's Court judgement. They submitted their grievances to the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital on 12 June 2019 with the reasons that the provincial court only considered the evidence from NNP1PC to support its judgement. NNP1PC/ESD concurred with the Judgement of the Provincial Court. On 07 October 2019, NNP1PC met with the Regional Appeal Court to clarify the interpretation of satellite images for each land plot. In April 2020, the complainants



continued to cultivate the land plots, which they encroached in 2017, despite the notice issued by Bolikhan District Authorities to stop the cultivation. In June 2020, NNP1PC received the Regional Appeal Court judgement document, and the five complainants then submitted their appeal to the People's High Supreme Court of the Lao PDR, which is the highest judicial level of the country. One household dropped his case before 8 December 2020. On 9 December 2020 the court prosecutor conducted field inspection of the land in question to support the judgement and on 10 December 2020, the 4 households and NNP1PC participated in the mediation meeting at Bolikhamxay Provincial Court hosted by the High Supreme Court prosecutors. The mediation concluded that NNP1PC is not required to provide any additional compensation to the four households, because this would not be in line with the compensation agreement and because the land was cultivated only after the cut-off date. The High Supreme Court issued its judgement on 15 March 2021 confirming that the claims were not justified, and the court required the complainants to pay the 2% court fee. ESD was later informed that the 05 households refused to pay the court fee and appealed to the Lao National Assembly.

- The issue concerning the different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/G-BKS for the access road from Nonsomboun Village to the Main Dam construction site and decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation was concluded confirming that the decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation shall be applied to the valid cases. The villagers were notified on 27 December 2019 about their compensations. Only 6 households were eligible for compensation. All 6 households accepted and signed the relevant documents and received the compensation payments as documented by handover of bankbooks.
- For the issue of land impacted by the full supply level at El. 320 m a.s.l., ESD processed the remaining grievance cases in Zone 2UR and in cooperation with RMU-XSB, local authorities and PAPs, ESD organized consultations, carried out field surveys, and assessed the impacts. Following a hearing on 20 September 2020 to consider all 2UR cases with Thathom district Grievance Redress Committees and relevant GoL counterparts, payments for the valid cases were expected to be completed by Q2-2021.
- NNP1PC received 02 court cases from XSB provincial court in Q3-2020. 1 case is filed by a former villager of Namyouak village (Zone 2LR) claiming LAK 3.26 billion compensation for 16 land plots. In Q4-2020, NNP1PC submitted its response to the XSB Provincial court, Zone I. In Q1-2021 ESD attended the hearing at the court.
- A former villager of Sopyouak village (Zone 2LR) filed a grievance in Xaysomboun (XSB) Provincial court, Zone II, Longxan district claiming LAK 170 million for a reason that the land already compensated was slash-and-burn category and not garden land type. As of the end of Q1 2021, the court was still reviewing the case and its evidence.

## **5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **5.1. Labour Management and Camp-Follower Programmes**

The Labour Management Programme during the operational phase is outlined in the Social Development Plan (2016) and consists of the following:

- Develop and implement NNP1PC recruitment and employment policy.
- Campaign against social mis-behaviour
- Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases
- Skills and knowledge training

- Engage only contractors and other providers of goods and services who comply with national labour standards and take measures to comply with the core labour standards
- Enhance awareness on Community Management
- Human trafficking impacts and management
- Emergency treatment and first aid for major accidents/injuries:
- Personal protective equipment for workers and/or employees
- Annual physical examination for workers.

Key construction works were completed by the contractors at the start of 2020. Since the beginning of the Project, the campaigns against mis-behaviour and STDs had been conducted until the end of construction phase, topics of campaign included STDs for service women and construction workers including NNP1PC staff and nearby community, prevention of human trafficking, drug abuse, road traffic accidents for workers and nearby community. Due to reduction of construction work and number of workers and camp followers, the Provincial Labour and Social Welfare and the Project proposed to stop monitoring these activities and suggested to embed with the government policy that will be organised twice a year (June and December). Villagers and workers were informed that suspected cases related to STD and other infectious diseases need to consult at the district hospital that have more capacities to detect the cases.

According to the record of ISOS there was 1 injury worked related in Q1 (January 2021), the case was minor and not related to the construction. NNP1PC provided an Annual physical examination for all staff as ever since the beginning of project. In 2021 it was delayed and all staff could not be checked due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. The project allowed staff to have the physical examination at private clinic and reimbursed them the expense.

From the beginning of the Project, inspection by the concerned government authority was periodically conducted at various worker camps including NNP1PC. Majority of the national labour standards were met at the time of COD except on labour representation within NN1PC. The election of labour representative was organized in February 2021 by NNP1PC staff, three persons were elected as staff representative of VTE and site offices. Up to present, all core labour standards are met.

Key activities under the Labour Management Programme during this reporting period are summarized in Table 16.

**Table 16: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes in Q1 2021**

Labour Management Activities	Participants	Results-Outputs
Follow up on the camp follower statistics.	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 6 business owners with 18 camp followers (10 females) were in Hat Gniun Village. It is likely that they would be staying in Hat Gniun permanently to run their business e.g., guesthouse, restaurant, drinking water factory. Their activities complied with local regulations as they obtained permission from government authorities.</li> </ul>

Labour Management Activities	Participants	Results-Outputs																																																					
Maintain the public order.	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Police officers conducted 157 patrols. One fight between two villagers in Phouhomxay () was reported and the case was solved.</li><li>Night patrols were periodically conducted in host villages.</li></ul>																																																					
Assessment of drug abuse	Bolikhhan District Police Officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bolikhhan District Police Office raised awareness on the harm of drug abuse among villagers in the host and resettlement villages. The results are summarized in the table below:<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th colspan="4">Drug user</th><th colspan="4">Drug dealer</th></tr><tr><th>Sep 2019</th><th>Jan 2020</th><th>Jul 2020</th><th>Jan 2021</th><th>Sep 2019</th><th>Jan 2020</th><th>Jul 2020</th><th>Jan 2021</th></tr><tr><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>28</td><td>17</td><td>13</td><td>11</td><td>11</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>25</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>14</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>27</td><td>22</td><td>13</td><td>16</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>80</td><td>56</td><td>43</td><td>41</td><td>22</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr></table></li><li>Even as the number of drug users had decreased, the concerned authorities will continue using all measures to further reduce drug abuse incidence.</li></ul>	Village	Drug user				Drug dealer				Sep 2019	Jan 2020	Jul 2020	Jan 2021	Sep 2019	Jan 2020	Jul 2020	Jan 2021	Phouhomxay	28	17	13	11	11	1	3	0	Hat Gniun	25	17	17	14	9	1	0	0	Thaheua	27	22	13	16	2	0	0	0	Total	80	56	43	41	22	2	3	0
Village	Drug user				Drug dealer																																																		
	Sep 2019	Jan 2020	Jul 2020	Jan 2021	Sep 2019	Jan 2020	Jul 2020	Jan 2021																																															
Phouhomxay	28	17	13	11	11	1	3	0																																															
Hat Gniun	25	17	17	14	9	1	0	0																																															
Thaheua	27	22	13	16	2	0	0	0																																															
Total	80	56	43	41	22	2	3	0																																															

**Figure 5: Activities on Support of Local Authority During Q1 2021**



*Police Officers and Village Security Team Received Coffee and Drinks from the Project in Support of Night Patrol (February 2021)*



*Police Officers Coordinated with Company's Guard During Night Patrol at Hot Spots in the Project Area (March 2021)*

## 5.2 Education Programme

**Table 17: Education Activities in Q1 2021**

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
NNP1PC's scholarship.	Project, PESO/DESO, students and their parents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC's scholarship policy was disseminated to more than 60 grade 7 students and their parents in Thathom, Hom and Bolikhan districts to invite application for academic year 2021-2022.</li> <li>As of Q1 2021, 197 students received the NNP1PC's scholarship, 85 graduated, 96 were studying at various institutions and 16 dropped out.</li> <li>At the end of March 2021, the project paid for the tuition, accommodation, food allowance, materials and travel cost of 86 out of 96 students studying at various institutions. The project continued to follow-up on with 10 students to encourage them to promptly submit their supporting document.</li> <li>In March 2021, the project team was advised by Bolikhamxay Provincial Department of Labour and Social Welfare to promote the ministry's job application website on <a href="http://www.pes.molsw.gov.la">www.pes.molsw.gov.la</a>. The website was disseminated to all graduates.</li> </ul>
Daily school lunch programme at	Techers, villagers, project and 62 children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The school lunch programme was resumed on 1 September 2020. The program provided daily nutritious lunch to the children. The</li> </ul>

Phouhomxay Kindergarten School.		<p>operating cost was mainly donated by EGATi and partly supported by NNP1PC, while villagers contributed 4 kg of rice per child per month and labour for the food preparation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To ensure its sustainability, the project staff encouraged villagers and local government to produce food such as vegetables, eggs, fish, chicken and pork to generate income and avoid importing food stuff. A school garden at the secondary school was established since Q4 2020 and started to produce food stuff. It is also considered a learning hub for students. In February 2021, a school garden was opened at the kindergarten school. The harvest from the gardens was used in the lunch programme.</li></ul>																																																												
Improvement of facilities of Phouhomxay Kindergarten School.	Project, teachers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The kindergarten school’s playground was rebuilt after being damaged by a heavy rainstorm in 2020.</li><li>A metal fence was erected around the dining area to prevent the entry of dogs and other stray animals</li></ul>																																																												
Promote sports among students	Project, teachers, students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In January and February 2021, the project handed over various types of sport equipment to eight schools in Zone 2UR, host villages and Phouhomxay Village to encourage the students to play sports to promote healthy lifestyle and stay away from drugs. The equipment is shown below:</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Material Name</th><th>Unit</th><th>Host and Resettlement</th><th>2UR</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Football</td><td>Pcs</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Valleyball</td><td>Pcs</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Rattan ball</td><td>Pcs</td><td>5</td><td>8</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Badminton</td><td>Pair</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Petangue</td><td>Set</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Makkhang</td><td>Set</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Football net</td><td>Pcs</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Valleyball net</td><td>Pcs</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Rattan ball net</td><td>Pcs</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Badminton net</td><td>Pcs</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Football flags</td><td>Set</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	Material Name	Unit	Host and Resettlement	2UR	Total	Football	Pcs	8	8	16	Valleyball	Pcs	5	5	10	Rattan ball	Pcs	5	8	13	Badminton	Pair	4	4	8	Petangue	Set	3	4	7	Makkhang	Set	1	0	1	Football net	Pcs	2	1	3	Valleyball net	Pcs	1	1	2	Rattan ball net	Pcs	4	4	8	Badminton net	Pcs	4	4	8	Football flags	Set	1	1	2
Material Name	Unit	Host and Resettlement	2UR	Total																																																										
Football	Pcs	8	8	16																																																										
Valleyball	Pcs	5	5	10																																																										
Rattan ball	Pcs	5	8	13																																																										
Badminton	Pair	4	4	8																																																										
Petangue	Set	3	4	7																																																										
Makkhang	Set	1	0	1																																																										
Football net	Pcs	2	1	3																																																										
Valleyball net	Pcs	1	1	2																																																										
Rattan ball net	Pcs	4	4	8																																																										
Badminton net	Pcs	4	4	8																																																										
Football flags	Set	1	1	2																																																										
Capacity building of Village Education Development Committee (VEDC).	DESO, VEDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In March 2021, the project facilitated the training of the members of the VECD of Phouhomxay Village and the host villages on their roles and responsibilities on maintaining and monitoring the quality of teaching and learning in schools.</li></ul>																																																												



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 23 committee members (7 females) from Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua attended.</li> </ul>
Exit strategy on the termination of NNP1PC education support after COD.	NNP1PC/SMO, RMU and government education staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the SDP, the education programme (formal education) will be phased out by the end of 2022, except for the scholarship program, which would be phased out in 2025. To ensure its sustainability, the project team continued to work closely with the government education staff on the transfer of NNP1PC responsibility to the government.</li> </ul>

**Figure 6: Activities to Support of Education on Q1 2021**

	
<i>Old playground was damaged by the rainstorm last year</i>	<i>The playground was fixed and improved (February 2021)</i>
	
<i>New fence around the Kindergarten School dining area was installed for hygienic purposes (February 2021)</i>	<i>New garden established in Phouhomxay Kindergarten School (February 2021)</i>



*Sports equipment from the Project were Handed Over to 4 Schools at 2UR (January 2021)*



*SMO Manager handed over the sports equipment to 4 Schools in the Resettlement and Host Villages (February 2021)*



*Training of VEDC at Phouhomxay Resource Centre by Bolikhan District Education and Sports Officers (March 2021)*



*Project Staff informed a student on the Scholarship Policy at Phalavaek in Hom District (March 2021)*



*Project Staff met with officers of Bolikhamxay Provincial Labour and Social Welfare on employment promotion (March 2021)*

### 5.3 Public Health Action Plan

The Public Health Action Plan for the Operational Phase as described in the SDP consists of 4 main areas:

1. Community health in the resettlement area and host villages;
2. Community health in other Project Affected Zones;



3. Capacity building for GOL staff to include village health volunteers, health centres and district health office staff;
4. An integrated plan for management of water, sanitation and a hygiene programme (Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) which is linked to nutrition.

Key activities under the Health Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 18**.

**Table 18: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q1 2021**

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Awareness on the prevention of respiratory diseases.	Villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In January 2021, the Project supported the District Health Offices of Thathom, Bolikhan and Paksan in raising awareness on the prevention of respiratory diseases among villagers in 15 target villages. The activity focused on common cold, pneumonia, TB, measles, rubella and COVID-19. A total of 593 villagers (324 females) received the information.</li> </ul>
Awareness on personal hygiene at school.	Villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In March 2021, the project staff together with the district health officers raised awareness on personal hygiene among school children in Phouhomxay Village, host villages and in Zone 2UR to improve their habits on personal cleanliness and to transfer the messages to their family and community. The activity focused on such daily practice as handwashing with soap, hair washing, body washing, toothbrushing, toilet use, etc. A total of 738 students (368 girls) attended.</li> </ul>
Prevention of dengue.	Villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC continuously supported the District Health Offices and Health Centres in the project area to control mosquito breeding sites. In February 2021, 148 villagers (73 females) at resettlement and host villages conducted a big cleaning day to control mosquito breeding sites. The disease in the project area is rarely found and under control by the health authorities. The health team together with village authorities continued mobilizing villagers in cleaning and eliminating potential mosquito breeding sites.</li> </ul>
Nutrition assessment of children under 5 YO in the project area.	Children under 5YO in six project target villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In February and March 2021, the project continued to support the District Health Offices of Thathom and Bolikhan to assess the state of nutrition of children under 5 years old in the target villages including raising the parents' awareness on the importance of proper child</li> </ul>

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																																											
		<p>nutrition to improve their feeding practices and their household’s nutritional status. The results are shown below:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th rowspan="2">No of Children Assessed</th><th colspan="3">Nutritional Status</th></tr><tr><th>Stunting (%)</th><th>Underweight (%)</th><th>Wasting (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>90</td><td>33.3</td><td>12.2</td><td>0.0</td></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>30</td><td>10.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>39</td><td>28.2</td><td>23.1</td><td>7.7</td></tr><tr><td>Phiengta</td><td>31</td><td>22.6</td><td>12.9</td><td>3.2</td></tr><tr><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>49</td><td>20.4</td><td>14.3</td><td>4.1</td></tr><tr><td>Pou</td><td>114</td><td>35.1</td><td>15.8</td><td>3.5</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>353</td><td>28.6</td><td>13.9</td><td>2.8</td></tr></table> <p>The project team together with the health authorities would continue to implement all available means to reduce the malnutrition rate.</p>	Village	No of Children Assessed	Nutritional Status			Stunting (%)	Underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Phouhomxay	90	33.3	12.2	0.0	Hat Gniun	30	10.0	0.0	0.0	Thaheua	39	28.2	23.1	7.7	Phiengta	31	22.6	12.9	3.2	Hatsamkhone	49	20.4	14.3	4.1	Pou	114	35.1	15.8	3.5	Total	353	28.6	13.9	2.8
Village	No of Children Assessed	Nutritional Status																																											
		Stunting (%)	Underweight (%)	Wasting (%)																																									
Phouhomxay	90	33.3	12.2	0.0																																									
Hat Gniun	30	10.0	0.0	0.0																																									
Thaheua	39	28.2	23.1	7.7																																									
Phiengta	31	22.6	12.9	3.2																																									
Hatsamkhone	49	20.4	14.3	4.1																																									
Pou	114	35.1	15.8	3.5																																									
Total	353	28.6	13.9	2.8																																									
Water supply at Phouhomxay.	Project staff and Phouhomxay villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The villagers of Phouhomxay used the Gravity Fed Water System (GFWS) built by the project since the beginning of the resettlement, but complaints were raised by the villagers on the water quality e.g., colour and contamination. The villagers, the concerned authorities and the project unanimously agreed upon the final solution in November 2019, to change from GFWS to groundwater. The Project constructed a new groundwater-based water supply system which was completed in June 2020. The system was temporarily used until October 2020 to ensure that its volume and quality would be enough and safe for the villagers. Monitoring in October 2020 by the project team revealed that the water volume was sufficient, and that the water was clean and safe without bacterial contamination (coliform). However, the villagers still complained about limescale after boiling. During the reporting period, the team consulted with the health authorities to find solutions to the limescale issue. The team also</li></ul>																																											

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		tested a water filter kit called “TerraClear” which proved to be able to partly solve bacterial contamination, water colour and hardness. The Village Water Management Committee has been re-established and a study visit was undertaken to Nampa Village where the water management committee was functioning well. The project team was also exploring and testing other water purifiers.
Routine health services at Health Centres.	Villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Health Centres in the project area had been operating regularly. Few serious cases were referred to health facilities which provide the needed medical services. No disease outbreak was reported.</li> </ul>
Exit strategy on the termination of NNP1PC health support after COD.	NNP1PC/SMO, RMU and government health counterparts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the SDP, the Public Health Action Plan (PHAP) will be phased out by the end of 2022. To ensure its sustainability, the project team continued to work closely with the health authorities to transfer the responsibilities to the government.</li> </ul>

**Figure 7: Activities Under Health Programme During Q1 2021**

	
<i>Health Education on Prevention of Respiratory Diseases in Downstream Villages (January 2021)</i>	<i>Health Education on Prevention of Respiratory Diseases in 2 UR Villages (January 2021)</i>
	



<p><i>Meeting with Thathom District Health Officers in January 2021 on Future Support of the NNP1PC (January 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Project Team Attended the Meeting with GoL counterpart on Water Supply at Phouhomxay (January 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Phouhomxay Village Water Management Committee and the Project Staff Visited Ban Nampa to Learn about Water System Management (February 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Phouhomxay Village Water Management Committee Inspected a Water Filter Called "TerraClear" in Nampa Village (February 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Parents at 2UR Were Educated by the District Health Officers on Nutritious Foods (February 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Food Demonstration and Child Growth Monitoring by the Health Centre Staff in Host Villages (March 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Awareness Campaign on Personal Hygiene at Pou and Thaheua Schools by the Project Staff and Thathom and Bolikhan District Health Officers (March 2021)</i></p>	

## 5.4 Youth development, Gender, Cultural Preservation and Community Development Programmes

In January 2021, the Project together with the District Authorities and 60 village youth (21 females) of Phouhomxay Village organised a cleaning day on the public areas in the village such as roadside, village hall, market, bus station, schools, health centre and planted trees along the road. This is a part of the effort to increase their sense of ownership and level of care for the public facilities.

In February 2021, the project together with the youth of Phouhomxay and teachers of the kindergarten school cultivated a vegetable garden to support the school lunch program.

In March 2021, the project supported Thathom and Bolikhan District Lao Women Union in raising awareness on gender equality among villagers on the occasion of the International Women's Day. The campaign was held in the villages of Zone 2UR, host villages, Phouhomxay Village and downstream area. There were 381 villagers who attended (336 females) the event.

**Figure 8: Youth Development, Gender and Culture Activities in the Project Area in Q1 2021**







## 5.5 Vulnerable Households Programme

Vulnerable households in Project areas

**Table 19: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q1, 2021**

No	Name of the village	Number of vulnerable households
1	Phouhomxay	4
2	Hat Gniun	1
3	Nahan	2
4	Phadai	1
5	Nakoun	1
6	Vanghai	2
7	Pou	5
8	Phiengta	4
9	Houayxai	5
10	Homthad	1
11	Phalavaek	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>27 households</b>

Key activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 20**.

**Table 20: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q1 2021**

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Health monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health centre staff continued to provide health care for the vulnerable people at Phouhomxay Village. During the reporting period, the health officers followed-up on the health status of a post-partum mother and her baby to ensure that she correctly followed the advice on child care, feeding, vaccination and nutrition.</li> </ul>
Education support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 school children of vulnerable households at Phadai Village (Bolikhan district) and Houayxai Village (Hom</li> </ul>

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
	district) received school materials from NNP1PC to support their education. The project team will periodically monitor their progress
Other social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One vulnerable household in Phouhomxay Village received cash and necessary materials worth LAK1,000,000 from NNP1PC e.g., baby's clothes, beddings and hygiene products to help cover the expenses of his wife who recently gave birth.</li> <li>• One vulnerable household at Nahan Village received cash worth LAK 1,000,000 from NNP1PC to help cover the wedding expenses of a household member.</li> <li>• Bolikhan District Labour and Social Welfare Office handed over beddings to four vulnerable households in Phouhomxay.</li> </ul>
Guideline on kinship assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The guidelines on kinship assistance were drafted by the Social Development team and shared with Bolikhan District Labour and Social Welfare Office. The guidelines were finalized and will be applied within the community.</li> </ul>
Annual vulnerability assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Unit/DAFO of Bolikhan, Thathom, Hom districts conducted an assessment of the vulnerability status in 23 villages where the project affected people settled. The assessment was based on Decree Number 348 of the Lao government and the project's objectives. The assessment was financially supported by NNP1PC. In March 2021, the final list was updated and endorsed by the District Governors of Bolikhan and Thathom. One vulnerable household in Bolikhan was taken out from the list and another one in Thathom as well. In Hom district, the final list would be ready in April 2021. The final list will be reported in next quarter.</li> </ul>



**Figure 9: Social Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area in Q1 2021**

	
<p><i>Support given to a Vulnerable Household in Phouhomxay After the Birth of a Child (January 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Phouhomxay Health Centre Staff visited a Post-Partum Mother (January 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Handing -Over of School Materials to School Children of Vulnerable Households in Houayxay and Phadai Villages (January 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Handing Over of Cash to a Vulnerable Household at Nahan Village for the Wedding of a Household's Member (February 2021)</i></p>

## 6 SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

The Socio-Economic Monitoring during the operational phase is described in the SDP updated REDP and consists of two main areas:

- On-going Socio-Economic Monitoring (OSEM)
- Biennial Socio-Economic Monitoring (BSES)

**OSEM#7:** The OSEM#7 data collection was carried out in Q4 2020 by the socio-economic monitoring team and district officers. In Q1 2021, the socio-economic monitoring team analyzed the data using statistical (SPSS) software and prepared a draft monitoring report.

**BSES#4:** The BSES#4 is the fourth round of comprehensive socioeconomic surveys conducted in every 2 years since 2014. The following tasks under BSES4 were carried out:

- **Updated BSES#4 target household lists:** Before the data collection of 1,600 households, the Project in cooperation with the local authorities updated the list of households present in each village. The updated list of households was completed in January 2021.
- **Data collection by the consultancy firm:** Following a public bidding process, NNP1PC selected Indochina Research Laos to undertake the household survey.
- **BSES short-term consultant**

NNP1PC selected an international short-term consultant to do the data analyses and prepare the report.

- **Prepare training materials for the data collection of BSES#4:** The Project prepared training materials for the household survey and organized the training for all enumerators including three days of practice in three villages.

		
Enumerators' pilot in Najik Village, Paksan District	Enumerators' pilot in Thasikhai Village, Paksan	Enumerators' pilot in Nonsomboun

- **Data collection:** The data collection started in Downstream area; the total of sample sizes was 188 households. It was completed 100% on March, 2021.

District	Village	Sample Target	Actual completed
Paksan	Kouayundom	20	100%
	Namngiep	38	100%
	Sanaxay	34	100%
	ThongNoi	21	100%
	ThongNgai	17	100%
Bolikhon	Somseun	47	100%
	Nampa	11	100%
	Total	188	100%

## 7 UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

In Q3 2020, the District Labour and Social Welfare Office, District Information Office and SMO team handed over one loudspeaker set to each of the 13 villages and organised the Emergency Evacuation workshop for 7 villages (Phouhomxay, HatGniun, Thaheua, Somseun, Houaykhoun, Nampa and Nonsomboun) and one secondary school (Sommongkhoun Secondary School). Around 708 villagers (380 women) attended the workshop.

In Q4 2020, the GOL and ESD team continued organizing the Emergency Evacuation workshop for another 6 villages (Sisavath, Thong Noy, Thong Nhay, Xanaxay, Namngiep and Kuay-Oudom. In addition, 2 colleges (Polytechnic and Agriculture and Forestry Colleges) and 1 banana plantation at Somseun village (Phoutphavanh Company) were also trained. The participants of the workshops consisted of 798 people (297 women).

In Q1 2021, the project planned to recruit a short-term consultant to finalize the draft Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) in Lao language for the downstream villages. The key objectives of the task were to make the plan ready for review and approval by relevant district and provincial authorities, and to plan and conduct emergency evacuation drills in all high-risk areas identified in downstream villages with participation of relevant GOL and local authorities.