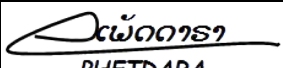




Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

# Quarterly Social Monitoring Report

## Second Quarter of 2021

April-June 2021

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<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
BLK	Bolikhan
CDF	Community Development Fund
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DESO	District Education and Sport Office
DHO	District Health Office
EGATi	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand International
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household or Households
LAK	Lao Kip
LLH	Livelihood Development
NNP1	Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
PAP	Project Affected People
PHX HC	Phouhomxay Health Center
PONRE	Provincial of Natural Resource and Environment
PESO	Provincial Education and Sport Office
OSEM	Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring
Q	Quarter
RC	Resource Center
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
SDP	Social Development Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VFD	Village Development Fund
VHC	Village Health Committee

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Background	6
Project Impact Zones	6
1.2 Summary of Progress during Q2 2021	9
1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation (Source: NNP1PC Database)	9
1.2.2 Infrastructure Development	9
1.2.3 Community Development Fund in Q2 2022	9
1.2.4 Livelihood Development Programme in Q2 2021	9
1.2.5 Grievances and Compensation	12
1.2.6 Social Development	13
1.2.7 Socio-economic Monitoring	13
1.2.8 Update on the status of downstream Emergency Preparedness activities	13
<b>2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1. PHOUHOMXAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2	14
2.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR	15
2.3. 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	24
3.3.1. Demonstration Activities in Q2, 2021	25
3.4. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	26
3.5. Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers	27
3.5.1. Bolikhan District Self Resettlers	28
3.5.2. Livelihood activities related to Hom District Self Resettlers	29
3.6. Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR	31
3.7. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	38
<b>4. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>39</b>
5.1. Labour Management and Camp-Follower Programmes	39
5.2. Education Programme	41
5.3. Public Health Action Plan	44

5.4. Youth development, Gender, Cultural Preservation and Community Development Programmes	48
5.5. Vulnerable Households Programme	48
<b>6. SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>7. UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>52</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q2 2021 .....	14
Table 2: Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR in Q2, 2021 .....	15
Table 3: Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at April-June 2021.....	16
Table 4: Number of Households Participating in Livelihood Activities in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5. ....	17
Table 5: Progress of Livelihood Development Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, Host and Downstream villages during Q2 2021: .....	18
Table 6: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q2 2021 .....	25
Table 7: Progress of PLUP ActivitiesTable 6: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay villages, Q2 2021 .....	26
Table 8: Number of Self Resettler Household participating in Livelihood Activities .....	27
Table 9: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District in Q2 2021 .....	28
Table 10: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettler Households in Hom District as of Q2 2021 .....	30
Table 11: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities in Q1 2021.....	31
Table 12: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Actviites in Zone 2 UR in Q2 2021. ....	33
Table 13: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q2 2021 .....	38
Table 14: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes <b>In Q2 2021</b> .....	40
Table 15: Activities under the Education Programme in Q2 2021 .....	41
<b>Table 16: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q2 2021</b> .....	44
Table 17: Vulnerable households in the Project Area as of Q2 2021 .....	48
Table 18: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q2 2021 .....	49
<b>Table 19: Target villages, sample sizes, and progresses</b> .....	50

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of the Project Area .....	6
Figure 2: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones .....	8
Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q2, 2021 .....	24
Figure 4: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom district Q2 2021 .....	31
Figure 5: Activities on Support of Local Authority During Q2 2021 .....	41
Figure 6: Activities on Support of Education During Q2 2021 .....	43
Figure 7: Activities Under Health Programme in Q2 2021 .....	47
<b>Figure 8: Social Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area During Q2 2021 .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Figure 9: Enumerators interviewed households during Q2 2021 .....</b>	<b>51</b>

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

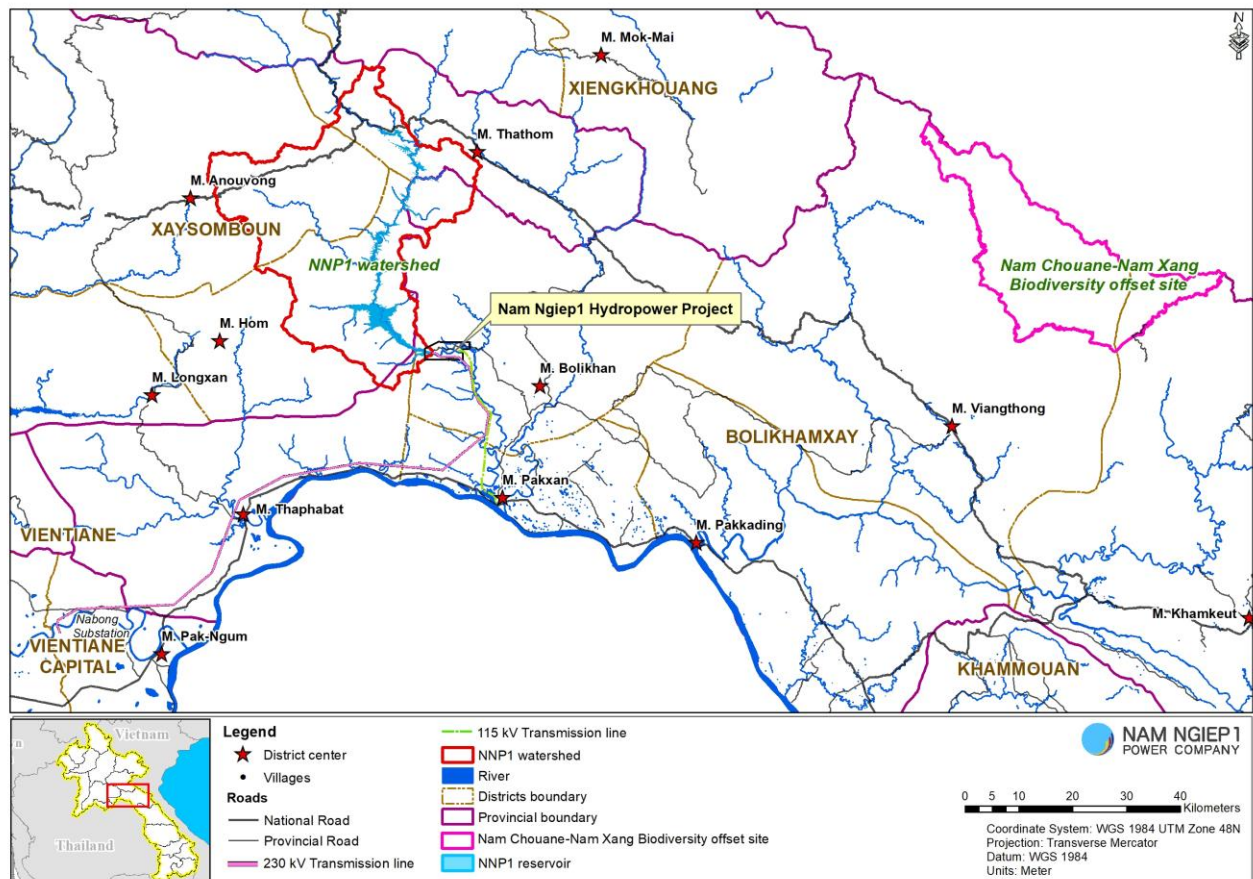
This report covers the progress of social management activities from 01 April to 30 June 2021 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

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 (NNP1) Project 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 the Project started its commercial operations 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 operation.

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, Phiengta, located alongside the Nam Ngiep River are directly affected. All these villages belong to Thathom District, Xaysomboun Province.

**Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area)** covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuan, 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 have their livelihoods restored.

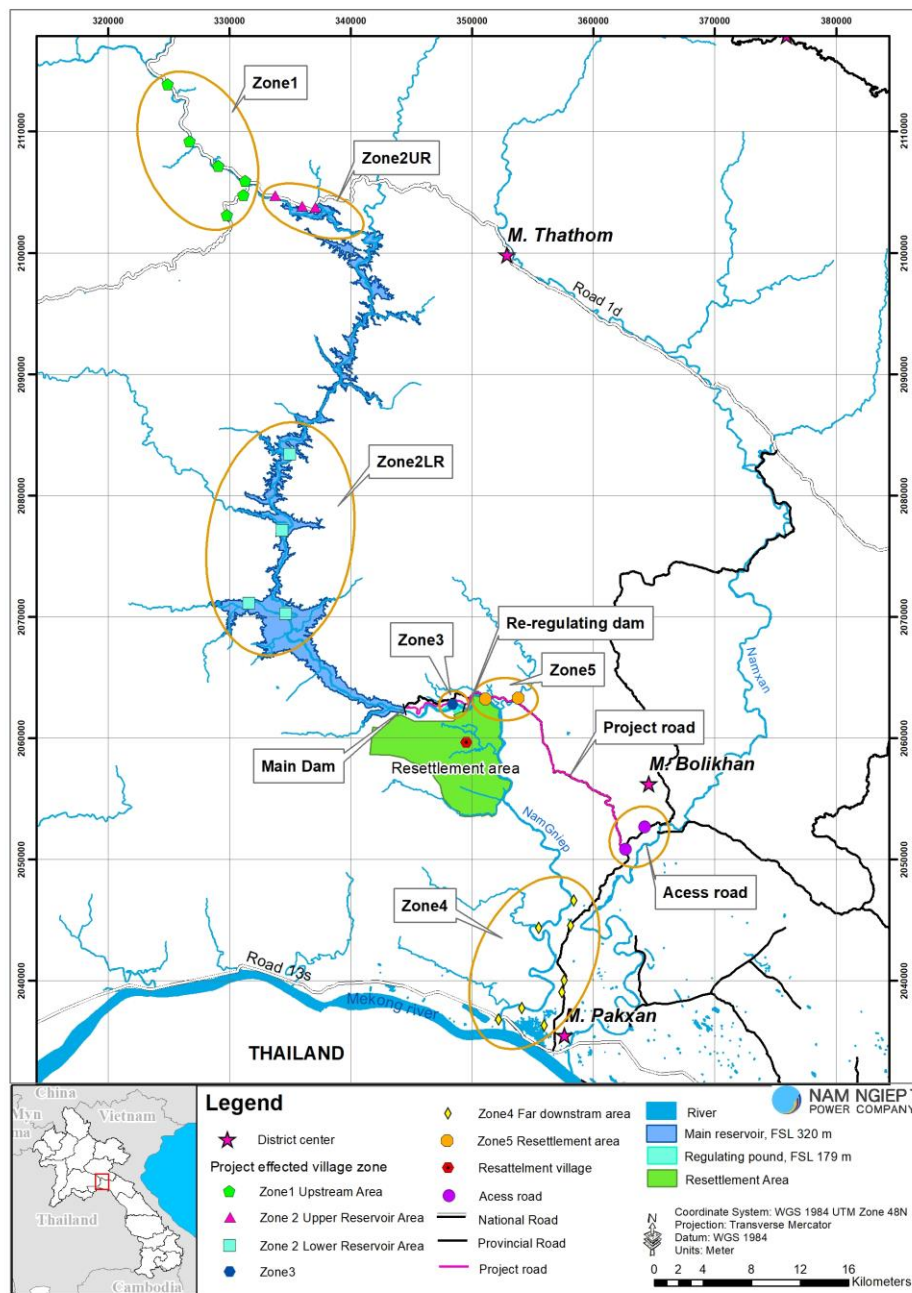
**Zone 3 (Construction Area)** covers the area where the main project components were built and includes one community, Hatsaykham before this was resettled. It administratively belonged to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

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

The report describes the progress of implementing the Project's social obligations and measures as stipulated in the ADB Facility Agreement, the Concession Agreement signed with the Government of Lao PDR, and the NNP1 Updated Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plans (REDPs), Social Development Plan (SDP) and the 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, restoration of livelihood and progress in SDP implementation.

## 1.2 Summary of Progress during Q2 2021

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

Please see full details

### 1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The AIP 2021 included plans to improve the irrigation system and tractor roads and repair the house roofs, health centre and the teacher dormitories. The team completed the design of the extended irrigation sub-canal to irrigate the higher elevation paddy fields, and provided pumps to temporarily bring water to the higher elevation paddy fields. The control gates of the irrigation canals were also improved. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and periodic lockdowns by the government, the planned improvements of the irrigation system and the tractor roads was postponed to Q3 2021 and the roof repair was postponed to Q4 2021 (dry season).

#### **Other villages Zone 2UR:**

- **Construction of the suspension bridge in Zone 2UR.** Following the Thathom District Public Works and Transport Office's approval of the re-designed bridge in March 2020, the selection of a contractor in October 2020, and completion of UXO surveys in January 2021, the contractor started the construction work in February 2021. However, construction work was hampered by the periodic COVID-19 lockdowns and difficulties obtaining the anchorage bars in the required quality. In June 2021, the contractor submitted a request to extend the completion date from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021.
- **Improvement of water supply & internal road in Pou village, tractor road & road 1D;** Due to the COVID-19 lockdowns all planned construction works had to be postponed to Q3 2021 and were expected to be completed in Q4 2021.
- **Raise up road grade 1D.**  
The work was planned to be completed in Q4 2021.
- **Fish Landing.**  
The construction of the fish landing was postponed to 2022 pending on the GOL's completion of the fishery co-management plan.

### 1.2.3 Community Development Fund in Q2 2022

The construction of primary school under the CDF in Vanghai village was 40% complete and in Phou village, 8.2% complete. For the CDF in Bolikhamxay, the Bolikhan DPWT was in charge of the estimate of the cost for bituminous pavement planned for the road in Phouhomxay and improve the water supply in HatGniun and Thaheua villages.

### 1.2.4 Livelihood Development Programme in Q2 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	259	58	54	174	627
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	77	114	205	139	617
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	517	82	115	212	222	1,505
Home Sweet Home	24	-	58	54	174	58
Paddy rice	77	-	114	205	139	141
Upland rice	42	-	260	480	166	42
Cassava	73	-	26	8	-	124
Mushroom	12	-	15	49	-	114
Fruit trees	11	-	-	-	-	32
Rubber	82	-	31	20	-	140
Other cash crops	30	31	-	-	102	64
Cattle ranching	68	16	11	10	-	285
Cattle fattening	18	-	40	18	-	32
Pig raising	15	-	-	1	2	24
Goat raising	3	-	51	150	-	12
Chicken raising	-	1	11	2	1	27
Other poultry	-	13	-	9	-	13

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Integrated farming	3	-	-	9	-	5
Fishpond	-	21	17	9	-	30
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	-	-	-	-	73
Handicraft including broom-making	23	-	-	-	2	37
Food processing	12	-	4	3	2	52
Trading and shop operation	9	-	1	39	18	58
Renting	-	-	1	-	13	25
Service provision (milling and transport)	-	-	2	12	26	32
Other businesses	-	-	17	32	-	-
Employment	-	-	3	22	-	30

The participation rate in the Livelihood Development Program was 64% (627 out of 981 households). Furthermore, livelihood training on a variety of topics was conducted. Around 145 (47 %) of the 308 participants in the livelihood training sessions were women. Details are shown below:

***Summary of training of farmers by gender in Q2 2021***

Training	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Rice cultivation	51	22	73
Home sweet home	10	18	28
Cash crop cultivation	31	31	62
Fish breeding	9	0	9
Fish raising	20	0	20
Cattle raising	16	16	32
Poultry raising	14	14	28
Business planning and book keeping	12	44	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>308</b>

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The livelihood programmes are focusing on a wide range of on-farm and off-farm activities. During Q2 2021, a total of 21 livelihood programmes were implemented continuously. Around 69 of the 82 households (84.1%) planted cassava and 77 out of 82 households (93.9 %) cultivated wet season rice. The ESD team conducted a refresher training on rice cultivation techniques and water management to improve rice production. Some PAPs generated income from off-farm livelihood activities such as broom making and pineapple jam production. The ESD continued building the capacity of village veterinary workers and livestock owners to implement the vaccination program and treat cattle for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in all project villages.

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

- Fourteen rice farmers harvested rice from 10.4 ha of land producing a total of 36.89 tons or an average of 3.55 t/ha. A total of 52 cash crop farmers completed the first weeding of cassava fields in a total area of 74.3 ha. In Q2 2021, 100% of 2,683 eligible cattle were vaccinated. The Village Development Fund (VDF) in Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Vanghai Villages continued to operate and 87 villagers borrowed money for agricultural and off-farm activities.

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

- A livelihood team was established to support the self-resettlers who moved to Bolikhan and Hom Districts. After consulting with the self-resettler households on their interests in participating in the Livelihood Programme, the team started implementing various livelihood programmes such as animal raising, fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation and home sweet home activities. During Q2 2021, a total of 15 livelihood programmes were continuously implemented in both districts.

### **1.2.5 Grievances and Compensation**

- During Q2 2021, NNP1PC did not receive new grievance. 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 the Full Supply Level of 320 m a.s.l.
- Out of 166 cases related to the Full Supply Level impacts, the Thathom District Grievance Committee determined that 23 cases were valid for compensation. In Q2 2021, the team started executing the payments including verifying the supporting documents. The payments and handover of bank books were planned to be completed in Q3 2021.
- Four of the five self-resettler households from Zone 3 that filed petitions with the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court and lost, appealed to the People's High Supreme Court. One household dropped its case. The High Supreme Court completed its ruling on 15 March 2021 concluding that the claims filed by the households were invalid and it instructed the households to comply with the judgement of the Vientiane Central Appeal Court No. 22/໓໐.໖, date 24 March 2020 on the 2% court fee payment. However, the self-resettler households continued to encroach and cultivate the land subject to the case. The encroachment was reported to Bolikhan District authorities and the RMU-BKS for them to take appropriate action.
- In Q3 2020, two former villagers from Zone 2LR filed grievances at the Xaysomboun Provincial Court on the claim that their land was not compensated. The Court was collecting evidence and investigating the cases.

### 1.2.6 Social Development

The implementation of the programmes under the SDP accomplished the following during this reporting period.

- Health: ESD enhanced awareness of the 506 villagers (286 females) at Phouhomxay Village, host villages, downstream villages and Zone 2UR villages on the prevention of food and waterborne diseases. The Project provided support to district health offices in the Project area in monitoring COVID-19 high-risk groups, disseminating information about COVID-19 through loudspeakers in each target villages, and providing medical supplies e.g. face masks, alcohol gel, thermometers, etc. To support the village and district authorities during lockdowns, it shouldered the operating costs incurred during vaccination against COVID-19 in Phouhomxay Village and the host villages.
- Education: The scholarship program had been running since the academic year 2014-2015. As of Q2 2021, 197 students received a NNP1PC scholarship, 85 students graduated, 16 students dropped out and 96 were still studying at different higher education institutions. Around 90 out of the 96 students received their scholarship fee for school year 2019-2020.
- The Phouhomxay Village Authorities and the police officers organized routine night patrols to prevent robbery, drug trafficking and minor crimes in Phouhomxay Village and host villages.
- The list of vulnerable households was updated and approved by the concerned district offices of Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom districts.

### 1.2.7 Socio-economic Monitoring

- **On-Going Socio-Economic Monitoring Round 6:** The NNP1PC Socio-economic Monitoring Team completed the data entry of 907 households including 366 out of 373 households (98%) in Bolikhan District, and 541 out of 678 households (80%) in Thathom District.

### 1.2.8 Update on the status of downstream Emergency Preparedness activities

NNP1PC advertised for recruitment of 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 that resettled in Phouhomxay Village and the improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 5. Phase 1 was started in February 2016 and the construction was completed in 2016 and is therefore no longer documented in the monthly and quarterly progress reports.

Phase 2 includes public and private infrastructure for the households of Zone 2LR who resettled in Phouhomxay Village, and the 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 as of Q2 2021 are summarized in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q2 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>The contractors corrected defects identified during the inspection at the end of the defect's liability period to the satisfaction of the inspection committee.</li> </ul>	100
2	Roof repair of 1 house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roof repair drawings were approved by DPWT on 04 Dec 2020.</li> <li>Postponed the work to Q4 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdowns.</li> </ul>	0
3	Improvement of irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the site survey and inventory list for improvement (main gates, extension of some sub-canals, wooden gate panels, canal crossing slab).</li> <li>Postponed the work to Q3 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdowns</li> </ul>	0
4	Repair of tractor road to agriculture area & grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed site survey and inventory list for the improvement (road surface, side ditch, culvert pipes, outlet pipes)</li> <li>Postponed the work to Q3 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdowns</li> </ul>	0
5	Paddy fields at higher elevation (6 Ha, 77 HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued renting a pump (December 2020 – April 2021) to provide water for dry season cultivation.</li> <li>The paddy fields will be irrigated by the improved irrigation system once completed</li> </ul>	0



## 2.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR

Zone 4 downstream: EMO sent samples of water from the boreholes to laboratories in Vientiane and the test result showed that the water quality met the standard certified by MoH.

Zone 2UR: Construction of Ban Pou water supply, internal road and tractor roads were planned in Q2, 2021 while the construction of the suspension bridge was ongoing.

**Table 2: Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR in Q2, 2021**

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor started the construction work in February 2021.</li> <li>Completed the installation of piles and ongoing placement of concrete for footing of the abutments and anchor blocks.</li> <li>Progress during Q2 2021 hampered by the intermittent COVID-19 lockdowns and difficulties in obtaining anchorage bars of required quality.</li> <li>In June 2021, the contractor submitted a request for extension of completion date from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021.</li> </ul>	39.74%
2	Improvement of Water Supply in Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design approved by GOL.</li> <li>Work postponed to Q3 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdowns</li> </ul>	0
3	Enhance 230 m of Road 1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The work postponed to Q4 2021 pending on the final decision by GOL on the road-grade elevation.</li> </ul>	0
4	Fish landing in 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location approved by GOL on 08 April 2021</li> <li>The work was suspended until 2022 pending on GOL's completion on the reservoir fishery management policies.</li> </ul>	0
5	Barge Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued providing barge services to the affected people. The services would continue until the suspension bridge is completed.</li> </ul>	0
6	Improvement of tractor road to agriculture land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The work was postponed to Q3 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdowns</li> </ul>	0

## 2.3. Community Development Fund

Under the Community Development Fund (CDF) program for Xaysomboun Province, two primary schools, one at Phoungou-Houayxay Village costing LAK 1,752,623,950 and the other at Vanghai Village costing LAK 1,752,623,950 would be constructed. The construction included a school



building with six rooms, an outside toilet building with four rooms and one water tower. The construction was scheduled to be completed by June 2022. The construction contract with the selected bidder “Thavisub Integrated Development Sole. Co., Ltd” was signed on 03 February 2021. In Q2 2021 the construction of both schools started and the progress was 40% for the school in Vanghai and 8.2% for the one in Phoungou-Houayxay.

The CDF program for Bolikhamxay Province included paving the main access road from Namngiep bridge to Phouhomxay Village and the internal village roads with bituminous material. Data collection and field surveys of the roads to estimate the cost was completed. In addition, the CDF committee decided to construct a deep water well for Hat Gniun Village and Thaheua Village (one well for each village) because the existing gravity fed water systems in both villages had insufficient water supply during the dry season. In Q2-2021, the CDF committee assigned the BLK District Public Work and Transportation Office (DPWT) to estimate the construction cost for each well.

### 3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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

NNP1PC is supporting the implementation of a range of livelihood activities tailored to the situation of each 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 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 transitional rice support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village. The support is for 5 years and would be reduced gradually.

**Table 3: Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at April-June 2021**

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Completed Duration of Entitlement (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	55	05
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	40	20
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	38	22

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

The number of households participating in various livelihood activities is shown in **Table 4**

**Table 4: Number of Households Participating 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>517</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>683</b>
Home Sweet Home	24	0	24
Paddy rice	77	0	77
Upland rice	42	0	42
Cassava	73	0	73
Mushroom	12	102	114
Fruit trees	11	0	11
Rubber	82	0	82
Other cash crops	30	2	32
Cattle ranching	68	0	68
Cattle fattening	18	1	19
Pig raising	15	0	15
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	2	2
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	18	33
Handicraft including broom-making	23	13	36
Food processing	12	26	38
Trading and shop operation	9	0	9
Renting			
Service provision (milling and transport)			
Other businesses			
Employment			

The livelihood restoration programmes for 2021 were being implemented focusing on occupational development. The key livelihood programmes included home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm activities, village savings fund and vocational training. Three district technical staff with agriculture, irrigation and off-farm skills still worked at 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 to increase from the baseline level by 120% by the end of 2021.
- 100% of low-income household at Phouhomxay Village to have at least 3 livelihoods activities and to receive livelihood technical support.

- 50% of vulnerable households (main labour) in all zones to receive occupation support.
- Four farmer groups (rice farmers, livestock, weaving and broom making) established and functioning

The COVID-19 lockdowns continued during Q2 2021 and the situation was under control in the project camp and all intervention areas.

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

**Table 5: Progress of Livelihood Development Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, Host and Downstream villages during Q2 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 households in Phouhomxay implementing the Home-Sweet-Home Program	Household activity, no gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 households of former Hatsaykham Village improved their home vegetable gardens.</li> <li>• 12 out of 82 households who produced oyster mushroom, produced 867 kg of mushroom with a total value of LAK 17,340,000. 70% of products were used for household consumption and the rest were sold in the village market.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Dry season cash crop: watermelon, onion and cucumber	80% of the total households in Phouhomxay participate in wet and dry season cultivation.	Household activity, no gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 households harvested a total of 16,605 kg dry season rice in 6.5 hectare. Average yield was 2.7 tons/ha.</li> <li>• 77 households cultivated wet season rice in a total area of 48.5 hectares.</li> <li>• Refresher training on rice cultivation techniques was done for 73 rice farmers in June 2021.</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, utilized. Cattle yard, and water are available for 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.</li> <li>In Q2 2021, nine households received 90 kg of Ruzi grass seeds, nine kg of Stylosanthes and nine kg of Paspalum seeds.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Animal health care (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>In June 2021 there were 367 cows (245 targeted for vaccination), 26 buffaloes, 40 goats, 46 pigs, and 1,735 poultries (935 targeted for vaccination) in Phouhomxay.</li> <li>The vaccination continued in this quarter and 93/245 cows (38 %) and 728 poultries (78%) were vaccinated against common animal diseases</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Develop model integrated farms	At least 10 model farms are developed in Phouhomxay, Zone 4 and Zone 5 villages and used as training venue on integrated fish 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 agricultural training programmes in 2021</li> <li>No progress in this reporting period. The strategy related to model farms will be reviewed.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Promote fish seed production	At least 80,000 fish fingerlings produced and sold by producers and supply network in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 32,000 fingerlings produced in this quarter including common carp, silver barb and Tilapia.</li> <li>18,000 fingerlings were distributed to Phouhomxay farmers who had integrated fishpond in their rice fields</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
	villages and self-resettlers.		
<b>Project 7:</b> Off-farm activities: banana processing, weaving and broom making.	At least two production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	Phouhomxay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banana processing (12 females)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One banana production group with 12 members was formally established since December 2020.</li> <li>13 broom makers produced and sold 421 brooms in the markets of Bolikhan and Paksan District. They earned LAK 5,315,000 in total.</li> <li>10 pineapple jam producers produced and sold 580 boxes of pineapple jam in local markets, earning LAK 4,200,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay and Zone 5 villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Savings fund groups established in 04 villages</li> <li>Operation of a functioning village savings fund.</li> </ul>	Total village savings fund members in June 2021 were 256 and 148 were female.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Savings fund groups established in 4 villages in 2018 remained functional</li> <li><u>Phouhomxay</u>: 34 members, total savings fund of 16,656,000 LAK.</li> <li><u>Thahuea</u>: 41 members, total savings fund of 51,690,000 LAK.</li> <li><u>Hat Gniun</u>: 101 members, total savings fund of 71,200,000 LAK.</li> <li><u>Somseun</u>: 80 members, total savings fund of 135,000,000 LAK.</li> <li>90 members borrowed a total of 184,300,000 LAK from the village savings fund. The majority (52.3%) of the loans were for agriculture, 39.6% for business development, 2.4% for medical care, 3.3% for education and 2.4% for other purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9.</b> Irrigation management in	Irrigation water distribution follows the water use management regulations. All	10 females participated in the activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 households were members of irrigation water users' group</li> <li>As agreed among the villagers, every two years, the members should be elected as committee members to lead the irrigation</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
Phouhomxay village	cases of water use conflict are solved.		management system and share their responsibilities. For this reporting period, the livelihood team delayed the election of water user committee members due to COVID-19 lockdown. In this quarter, the team organized two trainings on irrigation water utilization for wet season rice cultivation.
<b>Project 10.</b> Resource Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration activities were ongoing.</li> <li>• Grass plantation in 1.6 hectares was developed in this quarter in RC area.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11.</b> Vocational training program	At least 6 youths from Phouhomxay Village attend vocational training and start forming their profession after the training.	08 young PAPs attended the meeting (3 female).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 08 young PAPs attended the consultation meeting and 06 of them submitted their application. The livelihood team would implement the activity in Q4 2021.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12.</b> Rubber tree plantation	82 households plant rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 82 households planted rubber trees in 61.2 ha.</li> <li>• No yield yet.</li> <li>• They grew cassava in some parts of their rubber plantation.</li> <li>• 69 households planted cassava in 64.8 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13.</b> Fruit tree plantation	At least 40 households plant fruit trees in Phouhomxay village	No gender breakdown figure being a household activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survival of 280 fruit trees out of 700 trees (40.6%) planted by 11 households in 2019.</li> <li>• No production this year.</li> <li>• Farmers continue maintaining their fruit tree plantations</li> </ul>
<b>Project 14.</b> Rattan plantation	At least 20 household grow rattan in	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No production this quarter.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
	Phouhomxay Village.		
<b>Project 15.</b> Wet season rice plantation.	77 households' plant wet season rice cultivation in Phouhomxay Village.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>77 households out of 82 HHs (93.9%) in Phouhomxay Village cultivated wet season rice in 2021.</li> <li>The refresher training was done for 73/77 rice farmers on rice cultivation techniques and water management systems.</li> <li>71/77 households finished rice transplanting and started to maintain water level and apply fertilizers.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16.</b> Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay planted bamboo for selling and processing.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 PAPs planted "Pai Kim Zung" bamboos in 1.8 ha.</li> <li>The bamboos grew well. 80% survived and started to provide bamboo shoots for household consumption. Training on seedling propagation techniques will be done in the coming quarter for expansion in 2022 season.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17.</b> Seedling nursery establishment	At least 1 seedling nursery which can supply seedling to local markets.	One female participated in this activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One seedling nursery was established in Thahuea Village</li> <li>No progress in this reporting period.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 18.</b> Blacksmithing	At least 01 blacksmith is capable of fabricating iron handmade objects to sell to local markets.	No women participated in this activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two persons from Phouhomxay Village took this profession</li> <li>No progress in this quarter because the households were busy with wet season cultivation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 19.</b> Broom making	Broom makers' group supplies brooms to local markets.	23 women participated in a broom makers' group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this quarter, 23 women produced 421 pieces of brooms and earned 5,315,000 LAK in total.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 20.</b> Fisheries management in Houay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	Houay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir is closed to fishing and can be used to protect important habitats to allow fish population to rebound from being overfished.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 households were engaged in fish conservation and patrolling of a 5-ha fish conservation zone.</li> <li>In 2021, patrolling of the conservation area continued. No report of people violating the fish conservation rules.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 21.</b> Promote livelihood restoration program/activities in host and downstream villages	Implement technical demonstration of livelihood alternatives to farmers in 03 host and 07 downstream villages.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,560 kg of mushroom harvested and 80% were sold.</li> <li>1,346 logs of white mushroom production, mainly for household consumption.</li> <li>02 fish farmers invested in the re-stocking of 2,500 fish in cages. Fish grew well and harvest was expected in the next quarter.</li> <li>13 broom makers produced 118 brooms for income generation. They sold the brooms and earned 1,770,000 LAK in total.</li> <li>77 cows (out of 2,751) were infected by Lumpy Skin Diseases in eight host and downstream villages. The SMO Team and Bolikhan and Paksan DAFO informed the livestock owners to isolate the cattle and undertake strictly veterinary measures to limit the disease outbreak.</li> <li>Since January 2021, 16 household members of the fish processing group produced and sold 498 kg fish and earned LAK 17,430,000 in total.</li> <li>Since January 2021, 12 household members of the rice basket making group produced</li> </ul>



Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual Outputs
			1,529 pieces and earned LAK 30,580,000 in total.

**Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q2, 2021**

	
<i>Cassava plantation as one livelihood alternative in Phouhomxay</i>	<i>Wet season rice transplanting in Phouhomxay</i>
	
<i>Fish breeding in Phouhomxay Resource Centre</i>	<i>Lumpy Skin Disease medical treatment by DAFO technical staff at Phouhomxay</i>
	
<i>An elder making a broom in Phouhomxay</i>	<i>Pineapple jam production by women's group in Phouhomxay</i>

### 3.3. NNP1PC Project Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre functions both as a demonstration and training venue for interested local villagers from Phouhomxay and nearby villages in the project area. In this quarter,

the Resources Centre still maintained existing demonstration plots and distributed agriculture inputs to farmers. In addition, the Centre produced 32,000 fish fingerlings. The Resources Centre also supported the training of the social development team and livelihood team.

### 3.3.1. Demonstration Activities in Q2, 2021

Activities carried out at the Resource Centre are summarised in **Table 6**.

**Table 6: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q2 2021**

No.	Activities	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 reported to the water management group in ESD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily report submitted to LLH and Infrastructure team.</li> <li>Training of the water users' group on rice farming and water management systems. 73 persons participated in the training.</li> </ul>
2	Continued implementing the demonstration projects	Demonstration projects implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated farming</li> <li>Fish raising and breeding</li> <li>Seed multiplication</li> <li>Soil improvement</li> <li>Earthworm raising</li> <li>Vegetable in shaded 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 so they can be used for training of farmers in 2021.</li> </ul>
3	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer for soil improvement.	Resource Centre staff continued demonstrating the techniques of raising earth worms and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production.	In Q2 2021 RC produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>230 liters of EM,</li> <li>10 liters of wood vinegar,</li> <li>150 kg of earth worm manures,</li> <li>10 liters of bio-insecticide</li> <li>80 liters of dish cleaning liquid</li> <li>400 kg of organic fertilizers</li> </ul>

No.	Activities	General Status of Activity	Outputs
			The materials were used in the demonstration projects and for distribution to farmers.
5	Implement a new demonstration activity	Completed the local peanut cultivation demonstration which was implemented since 29 Dec 2020 by using 0.5 kg of seed to plant in 170 m <sup>2</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The demonstration produced 39 kg of fresh peanut in pods with an average yield of 2.3 tons/ha.</li> <li>The average yield for Bolikhamxay province was 1.8 tons/ha in 2019 (National Agriculture Statistics).</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, landowner disputes are resolved and for the rightful landowners to 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 7: Progress of PLUP Activities**  
**Table 6: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay villages, Q2 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)	Two DAFO technical staff assisted in the allocation of rubber tree plantation land to 06 households in Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land allocated to 06 households (clan "Lor"). The total area of allocated land was 10.56 ha</li> </ul>
2	Change the location name in the land titles of 24 HHs who were former Hatsaykham villagers, from "Hat Gniun" to "Phouhomxay" for 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> /household.	Coordinate with the village authorities, RMU and PONRE in changing the location name in land titles of former Hatsaykham villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collected 120 land titles from 24 households former Hatsaykham villagers and handed these over to PONRE to change the location name of their land. Expected to finish in next quarter (progress hampered by COVID 19 lockdowns).</li> </ul>

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

There are 151 households in Bolikhan district and 199 households in Hom district. The team had been working closely with the concerned district and relevant district offices such as the District Agriculture and Forestry Office, Lao Women Union and Cabinet Office.

**Table 8: Number of Self Resettler Household participating 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	132	259
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	19	58	77
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	23	59	82
Home Sweet Home			-
Paddy rice			-
Upland rice			-
Cassava			-
Mushroom			-
Fruit trees			-
Rubber			-
Other cash crops		31	31
Cattle ranching	4	12	16
Cattle fattening			-
Pig raising			-
Goat raising			-
Chicken raising	1		1
Other poultry		13	13
Integrated Framing			-
Fishpond	18	3	21
Integrated Farming			-
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery			-
Handicraft including broom-making			-
Food processing			-
Trading and shop operation			-
Renting			-
Service provision (milling and transport)			-
Other businesses			-
Employment			

This quarter the team could only conduct field work for 2 weeks in April and June due to the COVID-19 lockdowns. But it continued providing technical advice to villagers on animal raising and



maintenance of rubber trees, fruit trees, NTFP and forage. The progress of occupation development for the self-resettlers are presented in Section 3.5.1. for Bolikhan District and in Section 3.5.2 for Hom District.

### 3.5.1. Bolikhan District Self Resettlers

A total of 151 self-resettled households moved to Bolikhan District since April 2017. Out of 151 households, 127 PAHs participated in livelihood activities (84%) while 24 PAHs did not participate in any activity. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Bolikhan District is summarized in **Table 9**.

In April 2021, the team distributed grass seeds and propagules (51 kg of Ruzi Grass, 20 kg of Stylo Grass and 400 of Israel Grass) to 4 households (2 HH in Var and 2 HH in Bor). The seeds were for planting in 6 ha of land so that the households can produce forage for their animals.

In May 2021, the team worked in the office and checked the livelihood activity data since 2018 on the provision of materials and training. The team also checked the rice support data and continued writing the handbooks on banana processing and mushroom growing.

In June 2021, the livelihood restoration activities for the self-resettled households were continued after the COVID-19 lockdown was lifted in Bolikhamxay Province. The livelihood team monitored the fruit tree gardens. The trees were in their 3<sup>rd</sup> year and some such as longan, rambutan and mango were already bearing fruits. The team monitored cassava planting in Var Village and provided a handbook on cassava growing techniques to 42 households. These households had an average of 1 ha each and could expect a net income of 15,000,000LAK/ha from producing cassava. The team organized 2 days training on basic fish raising for 18 villagers (17 villagers from Var and 1 villager from Nakoun) who had been raising fish since 2019. The teams also monitored the households engaged in cattle fattening in Nakoun village. It also educated the cattle farmers in Nahan, Bor and Nakoun villages on the cattle Lumpy Skin Disease (viral disease of cattle) and its treatment.

**Table 9: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District in Q2 2021**

Project Name	End Target	No of Woman participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Home Sweet Home	Expected increase in income by LAK 3.5 mill per household and to provide for household consumption	No gender breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 households cultivating vegetables for household consumption</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Poultry raising	Expected increase in household income by LAK450,000/HH/month	All females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on poultry raising techniques of 1 household</li> <li>• Monitored 10 households and found that the poultry was healthy and there was no issue on the disease.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Cattle Raising	Expected increase in household income by LAK 5 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 households received grass seeds and completed planting</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitored 34 households</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Fish culture	Expected increase in household income by LAK 3 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 PAPs participated in fish breeding in Phouhomxay Resource Center.</li> <li>• 18 PAPs were trained on basic fish raising techniques</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Handicraft-making and Weaving	Expected increase in household income by at least LAK 6 mill /HH/year	24 females and 4 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 PAPs made 2 brooms a day and earned 20,000 LAK per day in total.</li> <li>• 22 PAP prepared Hmong embroidery for sell.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Skills development	Persons who completed the training are able to operate their shop and generate income of LAK 1.5 million/month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 females</li> <li>• 16 males</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 PAPs prepared to open food shops</li> <li>• 20 PAPs had paid jobs</li> <li>• 12 PAP work in their 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, 126 PAHs (63%) participated in livelihood activities while 73 PAHs (37%) did not participate in any activity. NNP1PC support focused on the households who were classified as lagging and vulnerable and splitting households. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Hom District is summarized in **Table 10**.

In April 2021, 2 households in Namkhien Village harvested their sweet corn and earned 650,000 LAK/household. Due to COVID-19 lockdown, they could only sell the products in their village. The team distributed ginger planting materials for the coming wet season to 31 households (6 hh in Namkhien, 9 HH in Homthad, 1 hh in Phoungou and 14 hh in Houayxay) and chili seeds to 1 HH in Homthad. The planting area was about 3,200 m<sup>2</sup> per household and the expected income was about 5 million LAK per household. The harvesting would be in November-December 2021.

In May 2021, the team worked in the office checking the livelihood activity data since 2018 on the provision of materials and training. The team continued writing handbooks on broom making, fish breeding, piglet raising and forage planting for cattle feeding. The team also distributed forage seeds for planting for the coming wet season for cattle raising to 12 households (6 hh Homthad, 1 hh Phoungou and 5 hh Houayxay).

In June 2021, the livelihood team continued providing technical information on growing wet season crops and advised 13 households who planned to raise poultry to clean the coop before confining the vaccinated chickens. The team also conducted four-day training on fish breeding for six villagers (2 villagers in Namkhien and 4 villagers in Houayxay villages including 1 host villager), and worked with DAFO in providing information to cattle raisers on Lumpy Skin Disease protection.

**Table 10: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettler Households in Hom District as of Q2 2021**

Project Name	End Target	No. of Woman participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Promote Cash Crops (Corn, beans, watermelon, cucumber, cantaloup, onion, garlic, black ginger)	Increase of household income by at least LAK 5 mill/HH/year	No female breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 HHS received ginger planting materials and completed planting.</li> <li>• 2 HHs harvested water melon and sweet corn and earned LAK 650,000/HH. The income was below expectation due to the COVID-19 containment measures.</li> <li>• Monitored 15 households.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Poultry raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK450,000/HH/month	13 Females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained 13 new households on poultry raising techniques.</li> <li>• Distributed poultry to 13 households</li> <li>• Monitored 10 households on poultry raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Cattle Raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK 5 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained 12 new households on cattle raising techniques</li> <li>• 12 HHs received grass seeds and completed planting</li> <li>• Monitored 36 households on cattle raising techniques.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Fish raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK 3 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 new villagers were trained on fish breeding</li> <li>• Monitored 6 households on fish raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Handicraft-making and weaving	Expected increase of household income by at least LAK 6 mill /HH/year	19 females and 1 male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 persons were trained</li> <li>• 7 persons out of 20 earned LAK 30,000/day/person</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Skills development	Persons completed training, able to operate a shop and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	9 females and 4 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 PAPs were employed in paid jobs</li> <li>• 4 PAPs worked in their own farm</li> </ul>

**Figure 4: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom district Q2 2021**

	
<p><i>Ginger planting materials distributed in Namkhian village</i></p>	<p><i>Fish breeding training in Namkhian village</i></p>
	
<p><i>Fruit tree bearing fruits after 3 years from planting in Va Village</i></p>	<p><i>Preparing feeds as part of basic fish raising training in Va Village</i></p>

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

**Table 11: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities in Q1 2021**

Item	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-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



Item	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Total
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	260	480	740
Home Sweet Home	26	8	34
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	150	201
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
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	1	39	40
Handicraft including broom-making	1	-	1
Food processing	2	12	14
Trading and shop operation	17	32	49
Renting	3	22	25
Service provision (milling and transport)	-	32	32
Other businesses	-	-	-
Employment	30	-	30

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 of the eligible households in Thathom District is summarised below:

In Q2 2021, their main livelihood activities included cash crop planting, dry season rice harvesting and pasture seeding, which means that other occupational development activities slowed down.

**Table 12: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR in Q2 2021.**

Project Name	End Target	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha; Income: LAK 27 million./person/year for 65 target farmers.</li> <li>At least 8 model farmers are able to provide technical support to other paddy rice farmers</li> </ul>	36 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 rice farmers completed harvesting their dry season paddy rice in a total area of 10.4 ha and got 36.89 tons of rice in total. The average yield was 3.55 t/ha</li> <li>65 paddy rice farmers including 19 new rice farmers received basic inputs such as rice seeds, lime, bio-fertilizers and materials and 31 of them applied lime and bio-compost to reduce soil acidity and improve soil fertility of a 30-ha total paddy area.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (wet & dry season)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 0.4 hectare per household of cash crops are cultivated with an income of LAK 18 million/person/ year for 52 target farmers</li> <li>At least 5 model farmers are able to provide technical support to other cash crop farmers</li> </ul>	38 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52 cash crop farmers completed the weeding of their cassava gardens in a total area of 74.3 ha.</li> <li>Three farmers at Phiengta village sold sweet corn and chili and earned LAK 4,700,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Integrated fruit tree garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated fruit tree garden: 0.5 ha/person is developed</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>8 of 22 fruit tree farmers completed the fruit tree garden maintenance of 7 ha, a new fruit tree farmer completed planting 440 bananas and 9 sold pineapple in the local market and earned LAK</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
			11,460,000 per household.
<b>Project 4:</b> Rubber tree farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1 hectare per person and earn 16 million LAK/person/year after 7 years from planting for 58 target persons.</li> </ul>	28 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 rubber farmers completed the land clearance of 29 ha for the coming rubber planting season and 4 of them who planted pineapple together with rubber last year sold 6,250 pineapples and earned LAK 20,200,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Home sweet home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 vulnerable households and self-resettlement households who got compensation of less than 300 million LAK.</li> <li>700 kg of vegetables are produced for household consumption</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figure available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34 vulnerable and lagging households produced 1,180 kg of vegetables and 37 chickens for household consumption.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Pig raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of the farmers develop a pig farm to become smart farmer</li> <li>90% of pigs in the farms vaccinated regularly</li> <li>6 of 9 farmers get regular annual income of 25 million Kip/per/person</li> </ul>	9 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided necessary inputs for 2 new pig farmers such as molasses, EM, animal vaccine.</li> <li>57 heads of eligible pigs (100%) were vaccinated.</li> <li>Four farmers sold 39 heads of pigs in the local market and earned LAK 27,300,000 in total.</li> <li>Monitored 9 pig farmers in 3 target villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiangta.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Goat raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of farmers develop goat farm to become a smart farm</li> <li>90% of eligible goats in the farm are regularly vaccinated</li> <li>6 out of 8 farmers regularly generate</li> </ul>	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One new goat farmer received support such as forage seeds and animal vaccine</li> <li>212 heads of eligible goats (100%) of 9 goat farmers were vaccinated.</li> <li>Three goat farmers sold 6 heads of goats in the local</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	annual income by 22 million LAK/pers.		market and earned LAK 6,300,000 in total. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitored 9 goat farmers in 3 target villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Thaviengxay</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> poultry raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% of poultry farmers develop poultry farm to become smart farmers</li> <li>90% of eligible poultry in each farm are properly vaccinated.</li> <li>20 out of 29 poultry farmers regularly generate an annual income by 13 million LAK/person.</li> </ul>	25 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 new poultry farmers received inputs such fowl cholera, Newcastle M and F vaccine</li> <li>2,316 heads of eligible poultry (100%) were vaccinated. Two farmers sold 35 heads of poultry in the local market and earned LAK 1,700,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Cattle farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of 228 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/per./year after 3 years from farm establishment</li> </ul>	48 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 new cattle farmers from 6 village received support to develop their business plan.</li> <li>34 new cattle farmers received inputs such as Ruzi grass seeds, stylo, Israel sweet grass, EM, molasses, animal vaccine.</li> <li>2,683 heads of eligible cattle (100%) belonging to 228 cattle farmers were vaccinated.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> Fish culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of fish farmers develop to become smart farmers</li> <li>6 out of 7 farmers regularly generate annual income by 36 million LAK/per</li> </ul>	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 new fish farmers received inputs as support such as 2,000 fingerlings, lime and green net.</li> <li>7 farmers released 93,000 tilapia and catfish fingerlings in 13 fishponds</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11:</b> Skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of 25 persons who selected an occupation attend skills development courses.</li> <li>70% of the vocational trainees are able to get</li> </ul>	11 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No result</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	employment from the companies/ projects or able to run their own business after completed training courses.		
<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 their business development plan</li> <li>50% of 65 service providers and shop owners properly manage their business and provide better service</li> </ul>	35 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28 out of 45 service providers and shop owners were running their business regularly and their quarterly revenue dropped from LAK 28,000,000 to LAK 15,840,000. Seventeen of them temporary stopped their business because of the difficulty in travelling to other provinces for trading.</li> <li>19 service providers and shop owners including 14 women from 5 villages were trained on business planning, financial calculation and logbook recording</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Traders' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of the 26 traders invest based on their business development plan</li> <li>70% of 26 traders properly manage their business and provide better service</li> </ul>	21 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 out of 14 traders still ran their business well and they were starting to use a logbook to record their business expenses and revenues and the other 2 traders did not yet start their business as they were focusing on clearing their pasture area.</li> <li>11 traders including 9 women in 3 villages were trained on business planning, financial calculation and logbook recording</li> </ul>
<b>Project 14:</b> Fishers'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of 32 fishers can better manage their</li> </ul>	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 32 people initiated their occupation in accordance to</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
capacity building	business and get income of at least 12 million LAK/PAP / year)		their business plan. They sold fresh fish at the local market and earned LAK 19,429,000 in total. They reported that during this period they went fishing less than before because the traders didn't come to buy the fish due to COVID-19 and they spent more time on agricultural activities.
<b>Project 15:</b> Food processing	50 % of food processors develop their profession and they manage their business better with an average income of LAK 12 million /person/year for 17 target persons	17 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 out of 17 food processors were managing their business well by using the logbook to record their business expenses and revenues. They produced more than 5 types of food and 2 types of fish products and earned LAK 19,075,000 in total. The other 10 people temporary stopped their business due to COVID 19 lockdown.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16:</b> Weaving and handicraft	90 % of weavers and handicraft producers develop their profession and manage their business better with an average income of LAK 3.5 million /person/year for 44 target persons	43 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>44 weavers and handicraft producers reduced their production to only 52 pieces of Lao skirts (Sine) and 15 knives and earned LAK 9,875,000 in total.</li> <li>70% of them temporarily stopped production due to the COVID-19 lockdown and most of them were busy with land clearance for paddy rice cultivation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17:</b> Village development fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 % of total PAPs in the village participate in the activity</li> <li>4 village development funds established</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figure available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated the monthly operation of the Village Development Fund (VDF) for Hatsamkhone, Phientga and Pou villages. At Hatsamkhone village, there</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of VDF committees are able to manage VDF effectively</li> </ul>		<p>were 113 members and the savings fund was LAK 122,901,000 with 37 borrowers. At Phiangta Village, there were 55 members and the savings fund was LAK 70,875,000 with 34 borrowers. At Pou village, there were 75 members and the savings fund was LAK 31,640,000 with 16 borrowers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The VDF committee of Vanghai village temporarily stopped operation to audit the financial record.</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 the landowner disputes are resolved and that the rightful landowners obtain the legal documents of their land. The Company will support the 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 13: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q2 2021**

No	Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Update the participatory land use plan (PLUP) in three villages of Zone 2UR.	Conducted PLUP result orientation meeting at Thathom DAFO	90% of the village PLUP reports were completed and were expected to be finalized once the COVID 19 lockdown would be lifted

## 4. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

In Q2 2021, NNP1PC did not receive new grievance. 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 of 320 m a.s.l.

Out of 166 cases related to the Full Supply Level impacts, the Thathom District Grievance Committee determined that 23 cases were valid for compensation. In Q1-2021, the Project Land &

Grievance Team notified the villagers on the result and proceeded with the compensation payment process including verification of supporting documents. In Q2-2021, the team started executing the payment which was planned to be completed in Q3-2021.

The five self-resettler households from Zone 3 appealed on the judgement made by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court on 12 June 2019 in the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital on 24 March 2020. They again lost in the appeal court and proceeded to appeal in the People's High Supreme Court, which is the highest judicial body of the country. One household dropped his case before 8 December 2020. The court prosecutor of the High Supreme Court conducted field inspections, arranged mediation meetings and completed its ruling on 15 March 2021. It concluded that the claims filed by the households were invalid and that the NNP1PC was not required to provide any additional compensation to them because this would not be in line with the compensation agreement. The High Supreme Court instructed the households to comply with the judgement of the Vientiane Central Appeal Court No. 22/ຢຸດ.ພ, dated 24 March 2020 on the 2% court fee payment. However, the self-resettler households continued to encroach and cultivate claimed land. The encroachment was reported to the Bolikhan District authorities for the RMU-BKS to take appropriate action.

In Q3 2020, a former villager of Namyouak Village (zone 2LR) filed a grievance at the Xaysomboun Provincial Court to claim of 3.26 billion LAK in compensation for lost assets. Following the testimony sessions at the Court in Q1-2021, NNP1PC participated in the court investigation and mediation. The court prosecutor would report the result to the Xaysomboun Provincial governor before submitting it to the judge for consideration.

In Q3 2020, a former villager of Sopyouak Village (Zone 2LR) filed a grievance at the Xaysomboun Provincial Court with a claim of 170 million LAK for loss of assets. The Provincial Court subsequently investigated the case. In Q2 2021 the Court, DONRE and DAFO of Hom District investigated the land use certificates to verify the land ownership.

## **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
- 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.

In 2020, key construction works were completed by the contractors. Therefore, the monitoring of manpower would be conducted twice a year (June and December) instead of quarterly.

The key activities under the Labour Management Programme during this reporting period are summarized in Table 14.



Table 14: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes In Q2 2021

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Follow up the camp follower statistic.	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only 6 businesses with 18 camp followers (10 females) were staying at Hat Gniun Village. it was likely that they would be staying in Hat Gniun permanently to run their business e.g. guesthouse, restaurant and drinking water factory. Their activities had been compliant with local regulations.</li> </ul>
Maintain the public order.	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police officers conducted 199 patrols. Five social issues were reported and four out of five cases were related to drug abuse. One case was on a herd of buffaloes that accidentally died in Phouhomxay. The cases related to drug abuse were solved, while the cause of the death of the buffaloes was under investigation by DAFO.</li> <li>Night patrols were periodically conducted in Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Phouhomxay villages by the Village Security Team under the supervision and guidance of the police officers based in Phouhomxay. The police officers and the village security team were ready to mobilize any time needed. The patrol was intensified during the lockdown period in April-June 2021 for prevention and control of COVID-19.</li> </ul>
Rotation of district authority and police officers based at Phouhomxay	District authority and police officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bolikhon district special task force and police officers were working at the project site and in host and resettlement villages since the beginning of the project to ensure public order and strengthen the implementation of government policies. In June 2021, two new district officers (special task force) and two new police officers replaced the old team.</li> </ul>

**Figure 5: Activities on Support of Local Authority During Q2 2021**

	
<p><i>Police Officers Arrested a Drug Dealer at Chinese Banana Plantation Near Thaheua Village (April 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Support of Coffee and Drinks to the Village Security Team to enforce Lockdown Order in Host Villages (May 2021)</i></p>

## 5.2. Education Programme

**Table 15: Activities under the Education Programme in Q2 2021**

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
<p>NNP1PC's scholarship programme.</p>	<p>Project, PESO/DESO, students and their parents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC's scholarship policy was continuously disseminated to more than 60 Grade 7 students and their parents in target villages of Thathom, Hom and Bolikhan districts to solicit applications for the academic year 2021-2022.</li> <li>Up to date, 197 students received the NNP1PC's scholarship, 85 graduated, 96 were studying at various institutions and 16 dropped out. Around 26 out of the 85 graduates had a job in the government or in the private sector. The rest were unemployed, volunteering, or were pursuing further studies. During the reporting period, the project team continued to disseminate information for graduates to have access to employment opportunities using the guidelines of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on job application: <a href="http://www.pes.molsw.gov.la">www.pes.molsw.gov.la</a>.</li> <li>At the end of June 2021, the project paid for the tuition, accommodation, food allowance, materials and travel costs of 90 out of 96 students who were studying at various institutions. The project team followed-up on the payment for the remaining students.</li> </ul>

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
School lunch programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School.	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 a daily lunch to the children. The operating cost was mainly donated by EGATi and partly supported by NNP1PC, while the villagers contributed 4 kg of rice per child per month and their labour for cooking.</li> <li>• However, to prevent and control COVID-19, the school lunch programme was fully stopped since last week of April 2021.</li> </ul>
Formal education	Teachers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent and control of COVID-19, the Ministry of Education and Sport ordered all schools closed since the last week of April 2021. During this break, the teachers worked in shift to prepare for the school reopening.</li> <li>• Following the government order, the Grade 5 of primary school and Grade 4 and 7 of secondary school resumed classes on 24 May 2021 while implementing measures to prevent and control of COVID-19.</li> <li>• All classes in primary and secondary schools resumed on 07 June 2021</li> </ul>
Exit strategy on education support from NNP1PC after COD.	NNP1PC/SMO, RMU and government education counterparts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the SDP, the support for formal education will be phased out by the end of 2022, except for the scholarship program which will run until 2025. To ensure its sustainability, the project team continued to work closely with the government education staff to gradually transfer the full responsibility of supporting the Phouhomxay schools to the government.</li> </ul>

**Figure 6: Activities on Support of Education During Q2 2021**



*The Project Staff Disseminated the Scholarship Policy to students and parents and information on access to employment to graduates (April 2021)*



*Teachers at Phouhomxay Kindergarten prepared the soil at the garden to plant vegetables during the Lockdown Period (May 2021).*

*A teacher at Phouhomxay Kindergarten prepared the teaching materials during the Lockdown Period (May 2021)*



*Students and teachers Strictly followed social distancing for prevention of COVID-19 (May-June 2021)*

*Daily temperature taken by a teacher before class – (May-June 2021)*



### 5.3. Public Health Action Plan

The Public Health Action Plan for the Operational Phase is described in the Social Development Plan (2016) and 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 16**

**Table 16: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q2 2021**

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Awareness on prevention of food and waterborne diseases.	Villagers at resettlement, host, downstream and 2UR villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In April and June 2021, the Project supported Bolikhan, Thathom and Paksan District Health Offices in raising awareness among villagers at resettlement, host, downstream and 2UR villages on the prevention of food and water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid. The team used posters made by the Ministry of Health and other development agencies to educate the villagers. A total of 506 villagers participated (286 females). The project team regularly monitored the potential diseases with health authority in the project area and no outbreak was reported so far.</li> </ul>
Awareness on personal hygiene at school.	Kindergarten children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In April 2021, the project together with Bolikhan district health officers continued to disseminate information on personal hygiene among children in Phouhomxay Kindergarten School to improve their practices and to transmit the messages to their family and the community. The activity focused on daily practices such as handwashing with soap, hair washing, body washing,</li> </ul>

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																									
		toothbrushing and toilet use: 49 children (26 girls) attended.																									
Reinforcement of Prime Minister’s order on prevention and control of COVID-19.	Government officials and village authorities in the project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The number of COVID-19 cases in the country sharply increased starting mid-April 2021 and the Lao government issued an order for strict measures to prevent, control and prepare to respond to the disease. The country had been continuously locked down. The project was aware of the potential impact to target communities that this unfortunate but necessary intervention may cause. The project supported the concerned district health authority in Bolikhan and Thathom districts in monitoring the high-risk groups by health officers in the project area, disseminating information through loudspeakers on prevention of the disease and supported the village security team to lockdown the villages. During the reporting period, the project provided 185 boxes of face masks, 23 litres of alcohol gel and one infrared thermometer to the Health Centres and village authorities of Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thaheua, Phiengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou villages.</li><li>Vaccination against COVID-19 is one of the most important tools for the prevention of the disease. The government paid serious attention on this and expected the vaccination rate to reach 50% of total target group by the end of 2021. In June 2021, the project provided financial support to Bolikhan District Health Office in conducting the vaccination of the villagers in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua. The activity was carried out on 24-25 June 2021 and the result is shown in the table below</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Order</th><th>Village</th><th>Target Number</th><th>Number of Persons Vaccinated (1<sup>st</sup> dose)</th><th>Percent</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Thaheua</td><td>194</td><td>170</td><td>87.6</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>246</td><td>246</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>239</td><td>106</td><td>44.4</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>679</td><td>522</td><td>76.9</td></tr></table>	Order	Village	Target Number	Number of Persons Vaccinated (1 <sup>st</sup> dose)	Percent	1	Thaheua	194	170	87.6	2	Hat Gniun	246	246	100	3	Phouhomxay	239	106	44.4	Total		679	522	76.9
Order	Village	Target Number	Number of Persons Vaccinated (1 <sup>st</sup> dose)	Percent																							
1	Thaheua	194	170	87.6																							
2	Hat Gniun	246	246	100																							
3	Phouhomxay	239	106	44.4																							
Total		679	522	76.9																							



Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Quarterly meeting with Village Health Committee (VHC).	Village Health Committee, DHO, PHX HC and district authority based in Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 2021, the Bolikhan District Health Office, District Authority and Phouhomxay Health Centre staff organized a meeting with the VHC to review and improve the health status of villagers in the resettlement and host villages. Around 17 members of the committee (7 females) from Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua attended. Even though the health status of the villagers gradually improved as seen in such indicators as increase in utilization of the health facility, number of births assisted by health professionals and increased contraceptive use, a few standing issues were still found. These include the few parents who refused to have their children vaccinated, low antenatal care and delay in seeking medical attention at the health facility. The health authority paid serious attention to solving the problems identified in their action plan. In addition, preventive measures were planned especially focusing on prevention of potential diseases in rainy season such as dengue fever and waterborne diseases.</li> </ul>
Routine health services at fixed Health Centres.	Villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Health Centres in the Project area regularly operated and few serious cases were referred to higher-level health facilities with the capability to provide the required medical services. No disease outbreak was reported in Q2 2021.</li> </ul>
Exit strategy on health support from NNP1PC 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 government health staff to gradually transfer the full responsibility of supporting the PHX HC to the government.</li> </ul>

**Figure 7: Activities Under Health Programme in Q2 2021**



*Awareness campaign on the prevention of diseases through contaminated food and water at 2UR Villages (June 2021)*



*Awareness campaign on personal hygiene at the Kindergarten School of Phouhomxay by Health Centre Officers (April 2021)*



*Materials on the Prevention and Control of COVID-19 were provided to the Health Center at Phouhomxay (May 2021)*



*Materials on the prevention and Control of COVID-19 and Coffee were Provided to the Village Security Team at Thaheua Village to support lockdown measures (May 2021)*



*Villagers in the resettlement and host villages received vaccination against COVID-19 at Hat Giun (24-25 June 2021)*





*Quarterly meeting of Village Health Committee (VHC) at Phouhomxay (10 June 2021)*

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

In April and May 2021, the project together with District Lao Women Union in the project area collected data in Zone 2UR and resettlement, host and downstream villages on women leadership positions at village level. The figure remained unchanged compared to previous year: 19.7% in Zone 2UR, 14.6% in the resettlement village, 18% in host villages and 26.7% in downstream villages. However, the concerned authorities would pay attention to improve the situation.

#### 5.5. Vulnerable Households Programme

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 carried out in accordance with the Decree No. 348 of Lao Government and the Project's objectives. The final list was updated and endorsed by the District Governors of Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom districts. The results are shown in the table below

**Table 17: Vulnerable households in the Project Area as of Q2 2021**

District	Village	Status in 2020 (Total Number of Household)	Status in Q2 2021		
			Total Number of Household	Number of vulnerable households out of poverty	Number of vulnerable households coming into poverty
Bolikhan	Phouhomxay	4	4	0	0
	HatGniun	1	1	0	0
	Nahan	2	2	0	0
	Nakoun	1	0	1	0
	Phadai	1	1	0	0
Thathom	PakYong	3	2	1	0
	Pou	5	4	1	0



	Piengta	4	4	0	0
Hom	Houayxay	5	4	3	2
	Homthad	1	3	0	2
	Phalaveak	1	1	1	1
	Namkhean	0	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

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

**Table 18: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q2 2021**

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Health monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health centre staff continued to provide health care to the vulnerable people at Phouhomxay Village. All minor cases were treated at the village, while one patient was referred to the provincial hospital for further treatment.</li> </ul>
Livelihood support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project's livelihood team supported two vulnerable households in Phouhomxay Village by helping them plough their paddy field and lending a hand tractor to those with enough labour. In addition, the team gave advice on fish raising in a pond and paddy field. One household already dug a pond for catfish raising, and fingerlings would be provided by the project. The livelihood team would follow up and continue to provide other appropriate support.</li> </ul>
Other social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Besides the support on health care, education and livelihood development, the Project is committed to help the vulnerable households in the event of family's hardship such as death, child delivery, marriage and times of natural disasters. In April 2021, a vulnerable household at Piengta Village received LAK 1,000,000 from NNP1PC for the funeral of the head of the household.</li> </ul>
Guidelines on kinship assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance through the kinship system and community ideally provides long term and sustainable support to the vulnerable households. The project would facilitate providing such assistance to the appropriate and willing vulnerable households. The Social Development team developed guidelines which were reviewed by Bolikhan District Labour and Social Welfare Office and ready for use.</li> </ul>

**Figure 8: Social Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area During Q2 2021**

	
<p><i>Phouhomxay Health Officer provided health care to a vulnerable person during a home visit (May 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>The project representative handed over Cash to a vulnerable household at Piengta Village (2UR) for the funeral of the household head (April 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Fish Pond dug for catfish raising by a vulnerable household (June 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Project staff helped plough a vulnerable household's paddy field (June 2021)</i></p>

## 6. SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

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

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

Key socio-economic monitoring in Q2 2021 included data collection under BSES#4 from March 2021 until Laos New Year (2021). Due to the COVID-19 lockdowns after Laos New Year, the BSES#4 data collection was postponed. The data collection in Bolikhan and Thathom districts resumed in June 2021 after the team obtained permission from the COVID-19 Taskforce in Vientiane Capital. By the end of Q2 2021, the data collection was completed for 907 households including 366 out of 373 households (98%) in Bolikhan District and 541 out of 678 households (80%) in Thathom District. The data collection in Hom District would be conducted after the completion of the data collection in Thathom District. The sample size and status of the survey by village are shown in Table 19.

**Table 19: Target villages, sample sizes, and progresses**

Districts	Villages	Sample target	Completed
Bolikhan	Phouhomxay	82	79
	HatGniun	86	83
	Thaheua	58	58
	Nonsomboun	14	14
	Sisavath	4	4
	Thongphankham	1	1
	Nalong	1	1
	Phameuang	25	25
	Pha Dai	1	1
	Bor	19	19
	Nahan	38	38
	Nakoun	5	5
	Var	39	38
Thathom	Vanghai	101	93
	Pou	217	216
	Phiengta	80	76
	Hatsamkhone	96	96
	Thaviengxay	62	60
	Phonhom	45	0
	Nahong	17	0
	Naxong	23	0
	Xiengkhone	17	0
	Viangthong	20	0
Total		1051	907

**Figure 9: Enumerators interviewed households during Q2 2021**



An enumerator was interviewing a household in Sisavath Village on 25<sup>th</sup> Jun 2021, Bolikhan District



An enumerator was interviewing a household in Thaviengxay Village on 29 Jun 2021, Thathom District

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

In Q2-2021, NNP1PC advertised for a short-term consultant to help finalise the Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Plan. The key objectives of the assignment 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 the participation of relevant GOL and local authorities. However, due to the COVID-19 lockdown the activity had to be postponed until further notice.