






Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Quarterly Social Monitoring Report Third Quarter of 2021

July-September 2021

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Abbreviation	Full Name
2LR	Zone 2 Lower Reservoir
2UR	Zone 2 Upper Reservoir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan
asl.	above sea level
BLK	Bolikhan
CDF	Community Development Fund
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DESO	District Education and Sport Office
DHO	District Health Office
DONRE	District office of Natural and Environment
DPWT	Department of Public Works and Transportation
EM	Effective Microorganismes
ESD	Environment and Social Division
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household or Households
LLH	Livelihood
LSD	Lumpy skin disease
NNP1	Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
PAP	Project Affected People
PESO	Provincial Education and Sport Office
PHX	Phouhomxay
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
VDF	Village Development Fund
VVW	Village Veterinary Workers
YO	Years Old

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

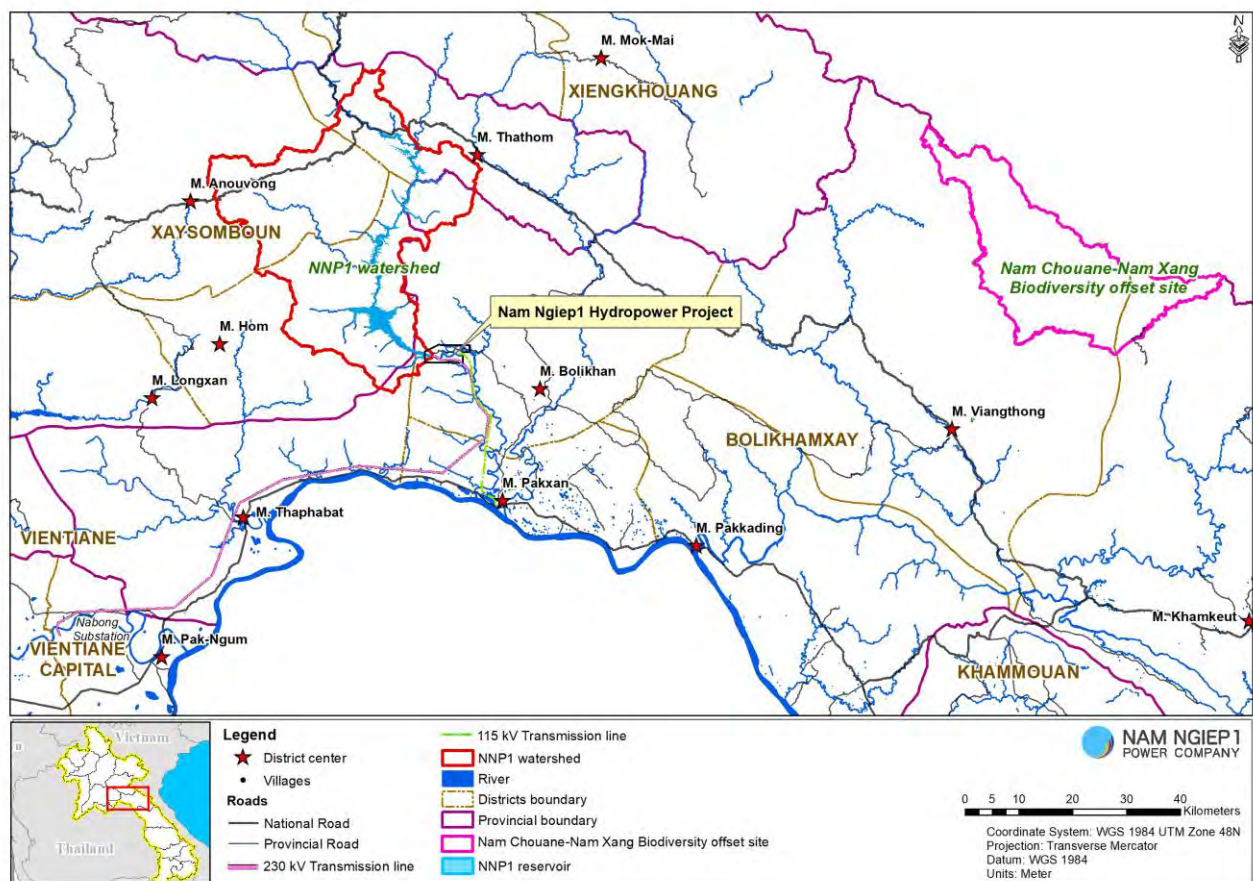
This report covers the progress of social management activities from 01 July to 30 September 2021 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

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's commercial operations began 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 the implementation of Social Measures in the following Zones:

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

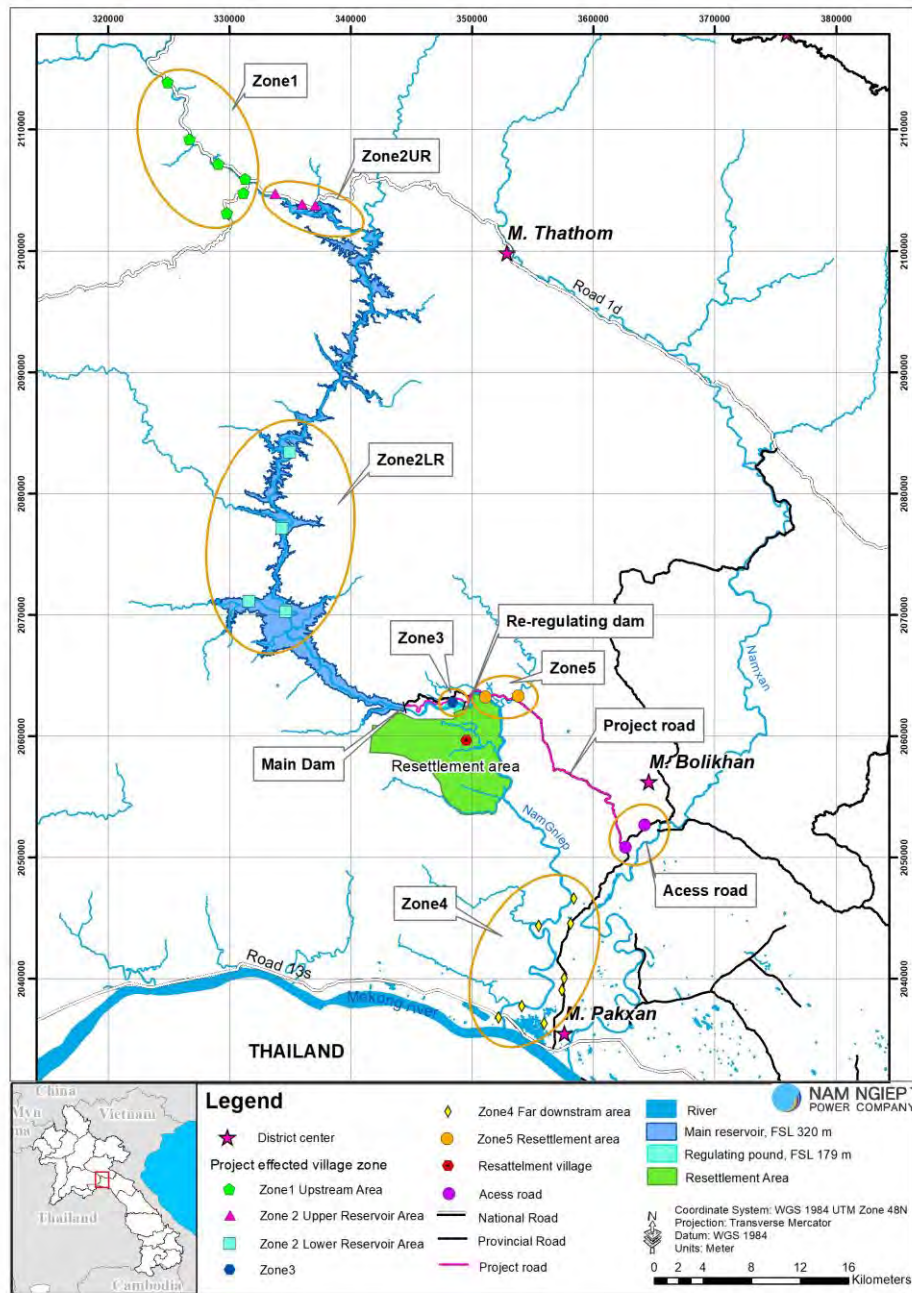
Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak were inundated. All of these villages were located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages were resettled and compensated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

Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components were built and included one community, Hatsaykham, which 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 NNP1PC 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 Q3 2021

1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation (Source: NNP1PC Database)

- Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line were completed in 23 February 2018. A total of 06 households still did not accept their compensation, which was being held in a bank escrow account. One of 06 HH claimed 100,000 USD in compensation for a land plot. The ESD investigated and checked the case with the sub-contractor and found that NNP1PC constructed the tower in the right place and land was already compensated following the agreed compensation policies. The complainant would be informed about the result of the investigation and the decision by the Pakngeum District Administrative Office.

1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The construction of the irrigation system in Phouhomxay Village was divided in three phases. When completed, a total of 86 hectares would be covered by the system which will allow the farmers to cultivate two-season rice or other crops. The first phase (2015-2016) included construction of a 975 m long canal to irrigate 38 hectares of rice field for the first group of resettlers from Hatsaykham. The second phase (2017-2018) included the construction of Houaysoup Noy Dam forming a 28-hectare large irrigation reservoir, 2,530 m of sub-canals, and 1,632 m of main canals. The third phase (2019-2020) included completion of a 250 m-long main canal section through a hard rock, channelling irrigation water to 6 hectares of paddy fields in higher elevation, repairing construction defects and implementing various improvements.
- The AIP 2021 included plans to improve the irrigation system, improve tractor roads, repair house roofs, and minor repairs of the health centre and teacher dormitories at Phouhomxay Village. The ESD completed the design to improve the irrigation control gates and extend the irrigation sub-canal to irrigate higher elevation paddy fields. While waiting for the irrigation system to be completed, the team 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 enforced by the government, the improvements of the irrigation system and the tractor roads were postponed to Q3 2021 and the work was completed in August 2021. 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 in obtaining anchorage bars of the required quality. In June 2021, the contractor submitted a request for extension of time for completion of the work from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021.
- **Improvement of water supply & internal road in Pou village, tractor road & road 1D:** All activities are expected to be completed in Q4, 2021. Due to the COVID-19 lockdowns, the start of the improvement of the Pou Village water supply system and the internal road and tractor roads was delayed until late July 2021. The contractor submitted a request to change the completion date from 25 June to the end of November 2021.

- **Raising the profile of road 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 Q3 2021, the progress was 50% for the school in Vanghai Village and 35% for the school in Phougou-Houayxay. The designs of the bituminous pavement and improvement of water supply in Hatgniun and Thaheua were completed and ready for bidding in Q3, 2021.

1.2.4. Livelihood Development Programme in Q3 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	263	114	205	174	838
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	17	114	205	139	557
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	538	24	260	480	290	1,592
Home Sweet Home	21	-	26	8	-	55
Paddy rice	77	-	15	49	24	165
Upland rice	42	-	-	-	-	42
Cassava	73	-	31	20	-	124
Mushroom	-	-	-	-	102	102
Fruit trees	11	-	11	10	-	32
Rubber	82	-	40	18	-	140
Other cash crops	30	-	-	1	90	121
Cattle ranching	68	-	51	150	-	269

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Cattle fattening	18	-	11	2	1	32
Pig raising	15	-	-	9	-	24
Goat raising	3	-	-	9	-	12
Chicken raising	-	-	17	9	-	26
Other poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated farming	3	-	-	-	2	5
Fishpond	22	-	4	3	18	47
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	-	1	39	15	70
Handicraft including broom-making	25	22	1	-	12	60
Food processing	6	-	2	12	26	46
Trading and shop operation	9	2	17	32	-	60
Renting	1	-	3	22	-	26
Service provision (milling and transport)	-	-	-	32	-	32
Other businesses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	17	-	30	-	-	47

The rate of participation in the Livelihood Development Program is 85% (838 out of 984 households). Furthermore, livelihood training on a variety of topics were conducted. Around 153 of the 284 participants (54 %) were women. Details are shown below:

Summary of training of PAP by gender in Q3 2021

Training	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Rubber planting techniques	35	9	44
Rice cultivation	27	33	60
Cash crop cultivation	10	38	48
Fish breeding	3	3	6
Business planning and book keeping	19	21	40
Off-farm skills training	37	49	86
Total	131	153	284

Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:

- The livelihood programmes are focusing on a wide range of on-farm and off-farm activities. During Q3 2021, a total of 19 livelihood programmes were continuously implemented in Phouhomxay. Fifteen livelihood programmes were carried out in the host villages and 11 programmes in the downstream villages. A total of 69 out of 82 farmers (84%) cultivated cassava and wet season rice. Around 74/77 households (96 %) implemented wet season rice cultivation. The ESD team conducted a re-fresher training on rice cultivation techniques, water management and integrated pest management. Off-farm occupations such as broom-making and pineapple jam production played a role in additional income generation. The livelihood programmes also included forage plantation, livestock raising, training of village veterinary workers and livestock owners on vaccination programs and treatment of cattle with Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD).

Livelihood Development in Zone 2UR:

- The farmers started paddy rice transplanting and maintenance for wet season paddy rice cultivation. Around 65 rice farmers completed paddy rice transplanting in a total area of 76 ha. There were 148 farmers engaged in paddy rice, cash crop, rubber, poultry and fish production who were trained on related topics for occupational development. Meetings with the cattle farmers' group were held in each target village with a total of 196 participants to share experiences on cattle raising and animal disease prevention. In Q3 2021, the Zone 2UR Village Development Fund in Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Vanghai villages continued to operate and 127 villagers borrowed money for agricultural and off-farm development 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 cultivation. During Q3, 2021, a total of 15 livelihood programmes were continuously implemented in both districts.

1.2.5. Grievances and Compensation

- During Q3 2021, NNP1PC did not receive any new grievances. Thus, the total number of grievances were 2,836 cases, of these 2,811 cases were closed. The remaining 25 cases were mostly related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached Full Supply Level (320 m a.s.l.). In Q2-2021 the Project Land & Grievance Team and the District Grievance Redress Committee determined that 23 cases were valid for compensation. In Q3 2021, the Grievance Team completed the compensation agreement process, and the compensation payments were transferred to the accounts of the households with valid cases.
- 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 his case. The High Supreme Court completed its ruling on 15 March 2021 concluding that the claims filed by the households were invalid and the High Supreme Court instructed the households to comply with the judgement of the Vientiane Central Appeal Court No. 22/ᨧᨶ.ᨶ, date 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 Bolikhan District authorities and the RMU-BKS for them to take appropriate action. In Q3-

2021, they brought their cases to justice committee of National Assembly which in turn reviewed the cases.

- In Q3 2020, two former villagers from Zone 2LR filed grievances at the Xaysomboun Provincial Court. The first case filed a petition to the court claiming that his assets in the former village had not been correctly and sufficiently compensated. The second case claimed that her assets in the former village were not correctly compensated due to type of land. In Q1-2021 NNP1PC joined a testimony court hearing. The Court conducted further investigations in Q2-2021 and was still reviewing the cases in Q3-2021.

1.2.6. Social Development

The implementation of the programmes under the Social Development Plan (SDP) accomplished the following during this reporting period.

- **Health:** ESD enhanced the awareness on the prevention of COVID-19 of 217 workers employed by the NNP1PC contractors. In addition, the Project supported the operating costs of Bolikhan and Thathom District Health Offices in conducting the vaccination campaign against COVID-19 at Phouhomxay Village, host villages and Zone 2UR villages. Apart from the awareness-raising on the prevention of COVID-19, NNP1PC also supported awareness-raising on the prevention of vector-borne diseases among 236 villagers in the Project area.
- **Education:** The scholarship program was running since the academic year 2014-2015, and as of Q3 2021, 197 students received a NNP1PC scholarship, 85 students graduated and 93 were studying at different higher education institutions. Around 90 out of 93 students received their scholarship fee for school year 2020-2021.
- **Public order:** 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. During the reporting period, four drug dealers were arrested for possession of more than 1,400 methamphetamine tablets.
- **Gender:** The Project provided support to Bolikhan and Thathom District Lao Women Union offices for raising awareness on gender equality at Phouhomxay resettlement, host and Zone 2UR villages. Around 426 villagers received information on gender equality.

1.2.7. Socio-economic Monitoring

- **Biennial Socio-Economic Survey round 4 (BSES#4), 2021:** In Q3 2022, the NNP1PC Socio-economic Monitoring Team completed data collection among the remaining 658 households which were not covered in Q2 2022. A total of 36 households out of the 1,600 which were supposed to be surveyed had moved outside the Project area and were therefore not interviewed.

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 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 the same year 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 decided to resettle 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 in Q2 are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction In Phouhomxay Village in Q3 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"> Completed design of repair work for a 40- m long collapsed wall of the main irrigation canal. The wall was planned to be re-built in Q4 2021 	0
2	Roof repair of one (1) house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof repair drawings were approved by DPWT on 04 Dec 2020. Postponed the work to Q4 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdowns. 	0
3	Improvement of irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designed improvements of the irrigation system (main gates, extension of some sub-canals, wooden gate panels, canal crossing slab) were completed in August 2021 	100
4	Repair of tractor road to agriculture area & grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designed improvements of the tractor roads (road surface, side ditch, culvert pipes, outlet pipes) were completed in August 2021. 	100
5	Paddy field in high elevation: 6 Ha, 77 HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The designed improvements of the irrigation system to supply water to the higher elevation paddy fields were completed in August 2021. 	100

2.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR

Zone 4 Downstream: EMO sent water samples from the water wells for analysis to a laboratory in Vientiane. The results showed that the water met the relevant drinking water standards of the Ministry of Health.

Zone 2UR: Construction of Pou Village water supply, internal roads, and tractor roads started in late July 2021 while construction of the suspension bridge was ongoing.

Table 2: Infrastructure Development in 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"> Contractor started the construction work in February 2021. Completed installation of piles and ongoing placement of concrete for footing of the abutments and anchor blocks. Progress hampered by the periodic COVID-19 lockdowns and difficulties in obtaining anchorage bars in the required quality. In June 2021, the contractor submitted a request for extension of time for completion of the work from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021. 	39.74%
2	Improvement of Water Supply for Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design approved by GOL. Work postponed to Q3 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdowns 1st extension for completion of work from 31 October 2021 to 30 November 2021 would be submitted to NNP1PC. 	30.51%
3	Enhance 230 m of Road 1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work was postponed to Q4 2021 to wait for a final decision by the GOL on the road-grade elevation. 	0
4	Fish landing in 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location approved by GOL on 08 April 2021 The work was suspended until 2022 to wait for the GOL to complete the reservoir fishery management policies. . 	0
5	Barge Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued providing barge services to the affected people. The services would continue until the construction of the suspension bridge is completed. 	0
6	Improvement of tractor road to agriculture land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work was postponed to Q3 2021 and waiting for the GOL to allow the work to resume 	25.78%

2.3. Status of Infrastructure Facility handover

Table 3: Status of Infrastructure Facility Handover to the Community In Q3 2021

No	Facility	Handover Status	Maintenance Arrangement	Responsible Agency/ies
1	Market, bus station, village hall, cemetery and Cultural Display Room	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use on 22 February 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund will be available and operational in 2023	NNP1PC
2	Health centre at Phouhomxay Village	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use in June 2017	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund will be available and operational in 2023.	NNP1PC
3	Schools at Phouhomxay Village	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use in November 2017	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund will be available and operational in 2023.	NNP1PC
4	Improved surface of Internal roads and small roads leading to cash crop and grazing land	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use in November 2017 and renovated in Q3, 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund will be available and operational in 2023.	NNP1PC

To accelerate the transfer of full responsibility of the operation and maintenance (O&M) of Phouhomxay community facilities to the GOL, NNP1PC prepared the basic O&M cost of these facilities for each zone to ensure that sufficient CDF funds would be allocated. In addition, all main facilities should have an O&M manual.

2.4. Community Development Fund

Under the 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 were under construction. The construction included a school building with six rooms, an outside toilet building with four cubicles 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 and the construction started in Q2 2021. In Q3 2021, the progress was 50% for the school in Vanghai Village and 35% in Phoungou-Houayxay.

The CDF program for Bolikhamxay Province included paving of the main access road from Namgiep bridge to Phouhomxay Village and the internal village roads with bituminous material. Data collection and field surveys of the roads to estimate the work required and the cost were completed. In addition, the CDF committee decided to construct deep water wells in 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. The design of the planned construction work was completed in Q2-2021 and the bidding was advertised on the local media in Q3-2021. However, the bid evaluation had to be postponed due to COVID-19 lockdowns.

3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Concession Agreement, Annex C, Clause 87 requires the Company to assist the PAP to regain and improve their net incomes and living standards beyond the pre-Project levels, and ensure that they 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 the Zone 3 and transitional allowance for Zone 2 LR self-resettlers were completed prior to COD and is therefore no longer reported.

Below is the progress of transitional rice support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village. The support was for 5 years and would be reduced gradually.

Table 4: Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village for July-September 2021

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Completed Duration of Entitlement (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	58	02
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	43	17
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	41	19

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

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

Table 5: Number of Households 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	538	290	828
Home Sweet Home	21	0	21
Paddy rice	77	24	101
Upland rice	42	0	42
Cassava	73	0	73
Mushroom	0	102	102
Fruit trees	11	0	11
Rubber	82	0	82
Other cash crops	30	90	120
Cattle ranching	68	0	68
Cattle fattening	18	1	19
Pig raising	15	0	15
Goat raising	3	0	3
Chicken raising	0	0	-
Other poultry raising	0	0	-
Fishpond, cage and breeding	3	2	5
Integrated Farming	22	18	40
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	15	30
Handicraft including broom-making	25	12	37
Food processing	6	26	32
Trading and shop operation	9	0	9
Renting	1	0	1
Service provision (milling and transport)	0	0	0
Other businesses	0	0	0
Employment	17	0	17

The livelihood restoration programmes for 2021 were being implemented focusing on occupational development. The key livelihood activities included home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm, village saving fund and vocational training programmes. Three district technical staff with agriculture, irrigation and off-farm skills were still working 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 increased from the baseline level by 120% by the end of 2021.
- 100% of low-income household at Phouhomxay Village have at least 3 professions development and livelihood technical support.
- 50% of vulnerable households (main labour) in all zones receive occupation support.
- Establish and operationalise four farmer groups (rice farmers, livestock, weaving and broom making)

The COVID-19 lockdowns continued in the Q2 2021 but 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 6**.

Table 6: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, Host and Downstream Villages in Q3 2021:

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
Project 1: Home sweet home for household food security	All 82 households in Phouhomxay implementing the Home-Sweet-Home Program	Households' activity, no gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 out of 24 former Hatsaykham households implemented their home vegetable garden and 12 former 2LR households started home gardening in the end of this quarter. Vegetable products were used for household consumption and sold at the village market and the OSOV canteen.
Project 2: Dry seasonal cash crop promotion: water melon, onion and cucumber	80% of total households in Phouhomxay participated in wet and dry season cultivation.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity always started after they completed their wet rice cultivation in November 2021
Project 3. Wet season rice production	77 households plant wet season rice in Phouhomxay Village.	(22 females). (3 females.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74 households out of 77 or 96 % cultivated wet- season rice on 45.5 hectares. Refresher training on rice cultivation techniques was done among 73 villagers The first batch of refresher training on Integrated Pest Management was conducted among 8 farmers.
Project 4. Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	Irrigation water distribution follows the water use management regulations. All cases of water use conflict are solved.	6 females.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74 households were members of the irrigation water user group and utilized water for wet rice cultivation. Organized training on irrigation water utilization to support wet

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
			rice cultivation. There were 20 participants (6 female).
Project 5: Rubber tree plantation	82 households plant rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82 households planted rubber trees in 61.2 ha. No production this year. They grow cassava in some parts of the rubber tree plantations
Project 6: Fruit tree plantation	At least 40 households plant fruit trees in Phouhomxay village	No gender breakdown figure. Household activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 farmers maintained their fruit tree plantations (longans and mangos).
Project 7: Rattan plantation	At least 20 households grow rattan in Phouhomxay Village.	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Phouhomxay farmers were growing rattan. No production in this quarter
Project 8: Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay plant bamboo for selling and processing.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 farmers planted bamboo "Phai Kim Sung" in 1.8 ha since 2020. The bamboos grew well. Training on seedling propagation would be carried out for the expansion of the plantation area in 2022.
Project 9: 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"> Total area of 57 ha of grazing land were developed and maintained in Phouhomxay by 59 households for raising cattle and goats. In 2021, 09 households received 90 kg of Ruzi grass, 09 kg of Stylosanthes and 09 kg of Paspalum. 29 households utilized the grazing land by releasing 197 large animals.

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
Project 10: Cattle fattening	23 households (5 new households) engage in cattle fattening as occupation	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 households developed and maintained 6 ha of grazing land for cattle fattening (0.8 ha developed in 2021) In Q3 2021, NNP1PC provided 10,500 grass propagules (7,500 for Napier grass and 2,500 for Israel grass). 11 households were fattening 32 cows.
Project 11: Animal health care (Vaccination)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity to the VVW. 40% of large animals eligible for vaccination and 60% of poultry vaccinated in 2021. 	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74 cows from 14 households infected by LSD but all of them recovered. 37 cows from 3 households were vaccinated
Project 12: Develop model farmers on integrated farming	At least 3 model farmers developed in Phouhomxay	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 households initially developed model integrated farms in 2021. Key lessons were compiled from the implementation of integrated model farming to be used for training and improving the programme.
Project 13: Promote fish seed production	At least 80,000 fingerlings produced and sold by fish seed producers and seed supply network in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 villages and self-resettlers.	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32,000 fingerlings produced this quarter including common carp, silver barb and Tilapia. In this quarter, 18,752 fingerlings were distributed to 37 households in Phouhomxay and host villages.
Project 14: Fish raising in earth pond	At least 36 households raise fish in earth ponds in the paddy field	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC distributed 10,500 fingerlings to 21 households to stock their earth ponds or paddy fields 3 households were raising fish integrated with rice cultivation.

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
Project 15: Off-farm activities: banana processing, broom making, pineapple jam production, bamboo shoots processing and Hmong embroidery.	At least two off-farm production groups are established and functioning.	12 females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One banana processing group and one rice farmers' group were formally established and remained functional. 13 members of the broom makers' group produced 350 brooms and sold them at the markets in Bolikhan and Paksan districts earning LAK 5,250,000 in total. 3 members of the pineapple jam production group produced 145 jars of jam and sold them at the local markets earning LAK 750,000 in total. 3 members of the bamboo shoots processing group produced 250 kg of bamboo and earned LAK 750,000 in total. 20 women produced Hmong embroidery and earned LAK 5,390,000 in total. The materials and design were provided by shop owners in Vientiane Capital.
Project 16: Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay	Villagers have access to savings and credit facilities in their village	Total village savings fund had 37 members in Q3 2021 with 16 women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 Savings fund members and total savings fund of LAK 18,236,000. 15 members borrowed a total of LAK 17,800,000 from the fund for agricultural activities (59%), health care (21%) and education (20%).
Project 17: Vocational training programs	At least 6 youths from Phouhomxay Village attend vocational training and develop a profession based on the skills learnt.	04 young PAPs attended the meeting (2 females).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the program was not carried out as planned. 04 (out of 8) young PAPs confirmed to participate. The training would be implemented in Q4 2021.
Project 18: Blacksmith occupation	At least 01 blacksmith is capable of fabricating handmade metal	No women participated in this activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two blacksmiths from Phouhomxay Village produced 71 knives and earned LAK 3,550,000 in total.

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
	wares to sell in the local markets.		
Project 19. Fisheries management in Houay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir are closed to fishing and can be used to protect important habitats, for instance, allowing some fish populations to rebound from being overfished.	No gender breakdown figures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82 households were engaged in fish conservation areas and patrolling of a 5-ha fish conservation zone. In Q3 2021, the villagers continued patrolling the conservation area, and no violations were observed.

Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q3, 2021

	
<i>Wet season rice in Phouhomxay</i>	<i>Hmong embroidery produced by a woman in Phouhomxay for VTE market</i>
	
<i>Fingerlings distributed to the farmers in Phouhomxay</i>	<i>Rattan seedlings distributed to host villagers</i>
	
<i>Farmers selling fish in Thahuea village</i>	<i>White mushroom cultured in wood trunks in downstream villages</i>

3.3. Phouhomxay Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre functions both as a demonstration and training venue for interested local villagers from Phouhomxay and nearby villages impacted by NNP1PC. This quarter, the Resources Centre maintained existing demonstration plots and distributed agriculture inputs to farmers. In addition, the RC produced 32,000 fingerlings. The Resources Centre also supported the training and meeting of the social development team and livelihood team.

3.3.1 Demonstration Activities in Q3, 2021

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

Table 7: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre in Q3 2021

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Improved Irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village and training of water users' group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC regularly measured the water level in Houaysoup Reservoir and reported the result to the water management group in ESD in daily basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily reports submitted to LLH and Infrastructure section. Supported the wet rice cultivation training of 73 persons (22 females). Held a meeting with the water user group on water management systems. 20 attendees, 6 females.
2	Maintained the demonstration projects in RC	Demonstration projects implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated farming Fish raising and breeding Seed multiplication Soil improvement Earthworm raising Vegetable in green house Fish conservation Forage demonstration Fruit tree plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All demonstration projects were maintained to support farmer training in 2021.
3	Seedling production	Resource Centre continued to take care of bamboo, lemon, Broken bone tree, fruit trees and sweet vegetable seedlings before distribution to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Q3 2021, RC produced seedlings of flowering plants, 200 broken bone trees seedlings, 150 Acacia seedlings, 60 Samanea seedlings, 880 chili and eggplant seedlings. Around 440 seedlings were distributed to 20 households in PHX.

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
4	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer for soil improvement.	Resource Centre staff continued demonstrating the techniques on earth worm raising and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC produced 27 liters of dish cleaning liquid for RC demonstration and distribution to farmers.
5	Demonstration on 3 wet rice cultivation techniques.	Demonstrated techniques of wet rice cultivation in RC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet rice cultivation demonstration on the following techniques: (1) integrated rice and fish production, (2) rice cultivation with bio-fertilizers application, and (3) rice cultivation with chemical fertilizer application. During the reporting period, the rice is in flowering stage.
6	Support to the vulnerable households in implementing their livelihood activity	RC staff supported vulnerable households in implementing their livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported 02 households in cultivating wet rice. Provided 250 catfish fingerlings to one household. Provided 1,400 fingerlings (tilapia, common carp and silver barb) to 2 vulnerable households to be raised in earth ponds. Provided banana, chili, eggplant and mulberry seedlings to 3 households to plant in the paddy field.

3.4. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

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

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

Table 8: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay village, Q3 2021

No	Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Allocated land for back yard vegetable garden to 42 households who did not have a backyard in Phouhomxay village	Two DAFO technical staff who used to handle the PLUP assisted in the allocation and marking the land of 42 households in Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAFO technical staff coordinated with village authorities and GOL officers in Phouhomxay to mark the vegetable garden area for 42 households. No progress in this reporting period because the Bolikhan District could not provide the staff to carry out these tasks.
2	Change the name of the location of the land in the titles of 24 former Hatsaykham HHs from “Hat Gnuin” to “Phouhomxay” Village covering 1,000 m ² /household.	Coordinate with village authorities, RMU and PONRE and prepare the budget for the changing the location name in land titles of former Hatsaykham HHs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collected 120 land titles from 24 former Hatsaykham households and handed these over to PONRE for the changing of the name of the village location of their land. Expected to be finished in the next quarter. Progress was hampered by COVID 19 lockdowns.

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 9: Number of Self Resettlers 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	131	132	263
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	17	0	17
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	24	0	24
Home Sweet Home			-
Paddy rice			-
Upland rice			-
Cassava			-
Mushroom			-
Fruit trees			-
Rubber			-
Other cash crops			-
Cattle ranching			-
Cattle fattening			-
Pig raising			-
Goat raising			-
Chicken raising			-
Other poultry			-
Integrated Framing			-
Fishpond			-
Integrated Farming			-
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	22		22
Handicraft including broom-making			-
Food processing	2		2
Trading and shop operation			-
Renting			-
Service provision (milling and transport)			-
Other businesses			-
Employment			

During this quarter, the team conducted field work in July and August to provide technical advice to villagers on animal raising and maintenance of rubber trees, fruit trees, seedling production. Field work could not be carried out in September due to COVID-19, and the team therefore

monitored the livelihood activities online. 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-resettler households moved to Bolikhan District since April 2017. Out of 151 households, 131 PAHs participated in livelihood activities (87%) while 20 PAHs (13%) were not participating in any activity. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Bolikhan District is summarized in **Table 10**.

In this quarter, the team monitored livelihood activities by visiting and meeting with villagers who planted fruit trees, casava and peanuts in Va, Bor and Phameuang villages.

There is an outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in cattle in Bolikhan District, and the village veterinarians were providing medical treatment. So far, no cattle died from the disease. Villagers who raised poultry continued with this activity.

Table 10: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettler Households in Bolikhan District in Q3 2021

Project Name	End Target	No. of Woman participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
Project 1: Home Sweet Home	Expected increase of income per household by LAK 3.5 mill per household and for household consumption	No female breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new HH improved his home vegetable garden Monitored 16 households on gardening. Villagers harvested vegetables for household consumption
Project 2: Poultry raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK 450,000/HH/month	All females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new HH raised pultries and trained by LLH team. Monitored 10 households which were raising poultry. Trained PAP on poultry raising techniques The poultry were healthy and no diseases were reported.
Project 3: Cattle raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK 5 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 new households raised cattle. Monitored 34 old households The grass was growing well and villagers released cattle into pasture area

Project 4: Fish culture	Expected increase of household income by LAK 3 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 HHs raise fish in earth ponds and 9 HHs raise fish in cement tanks. • PAP participated in fish breeding at Phouhomxay Resource Centre
Project 5: Handicraft-making and Weaving	Expected increase of household income by at least LAK 6 mill /HH/year	24 females 4 Males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 villagers made 2-3 brooms a day and earned 20,000-30,000 LAK per villager per day in total. Sales hampered by COVID-19 lockdowns • 22 PAP made Hmong embroidery for sell in Vientiane Capital.
Project 6: Skills development	PAP trained are able to operate a shop and generate income of LAK 1.5 million/month	18 females 16 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 PAPs trained on cooking for 2 days and they were running their food shop. • 20 PAP had paid jobs • 12 PAP working in their own farm.

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, 132 (66%) participated in livelihood activities while 67 PAHs (34%) were not participating in any activity. NNP1PC support focuses on the households who are classified as lagging and vulnerable as well as splitting households. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Hom District is summarized in **Table 11**.

In this quarter the team followed up on the fruit tree plantations. The team advised the villagers on weeding, and use of fertilizer and on covering the ground with grass or leaf.

Table 11: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettler Households in Hom District as of Q3 2021

Project Name	End Target	No. of Woman participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
Project 1: Cash Crops (Corn, beans, watermelon, cucumber, cantaloup, onion, garlic, black ginger)	Expected increase of household income by at least LAK 5 mill/HH/year	No gender breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 HHs received seeds and planted these in the field. • 2 HHs harvested their products and earned LAK 600,000/HH (below expectations due to COVID-19)

Project Name	End Target	No. of Woman participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored 15 households with ginger plantation.
Project 2: Poultry raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK450,000/HH/month	13 Females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 households raised poultry. Chicken and ducks grew well. The hens produced 120 eggs/day. Monitored 10 households on poultry raising.
Project 3: Cattle raising	Expected increase in household income by LAK 5 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on feed preparation of 12 new households Cows were released to the pasture area. Monitored 36 households on cattle raising.
Project 4: Fish culture	Expected increase in household income by LAK 3 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 new households participated in fish breeding training 3 out of 6 HHs raised fish in earth ponds and the fish grew well. Monitored 6 households on fish feeding.
Project 5: Handicraft-making and weaving	Expected increase in household income by at least LAK 6 mill /HH/year	19 females and 1 male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 persons trained on broom making and assisted on market access. 7 persons earned LAK 30,000/day/person
Project 6: Skills development	Persons complete their training, able to operate their shop and generate income of LAK 1.5 million/month	9 females and 4 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 PAP had paid job 4 PAP working in their own farm

Figure 4: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom Districts in Q3 2021

	
<p><i>Papaya garden in Homthad village, August 2021</i></p>	<p><i>Ducks laying eggs in Namkhian, September 2021</i></p>
	
<p><i>Brooms made in Va village, September 2021</i></p>	<p><i>Women's embroiderers in Va village, September 2021</i></p>

3.6. Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR

Table 12: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities in Q3 2021

Item	2UR Non-Self—Resettlers	2UR Self Resettlers	Total
Number of Affected Households	115	212	327
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	114	205	319
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	114	205	319
Number of Households 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

Item	2UR Non-Self— Resettlers	2UR Self Resettlers	Total
Chicken raising	17	9	26
Other poultry	-	-	-
Integrated Framing	-	-	-
Fishpond	4	3	7
Integrated Farming	1	39	40
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	1	-	1
Handicraft including broom-making	2	12	14
Food processing	17	32	49
Trading and shop operation	3	22	25
Renting	-	32	32
Service provision (milling and transport)	-	-	-
Other businesses	30	-	30
Employment	115	212	327

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

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

During Q3 2021, the main livelihood activities included cultivation of cash crops and wet season rice, caring for fruit and rubber trees, and vaccination of animals; however, an animal disease outbreak as well as COVID-19 pandemic caused many activities to slow down.

Table 13: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR in Q3 2021.

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 1: Paddy rice farming	Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha Income: LAK 27 million. /person/year for 65 target farmers At least 8 model farmers are able to provide technical support to other paddy rice farmers	36 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56 out of 65 including 28 women from Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Thaviengxay and Vanghai were trained on paddy rice planting techniques, and bio-compost production 65 paddy rice farmers in 6 villages completed paddy rice transplanting in 76 ha Half of the 65 farmers used lime, bio-compost and EM to improve soil fertility.
Project 2: Cash crop farming (wet & dry seasons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 0.4 hectare of cash crops is cultivated with an income of LAK 18 million/person/ year for 52 target farmers 	38 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 out of 38 cash crop farmers completed sweet corn planting in 0.3 ha and another 15 farmers completed cassava field maintenance in 22.45 ha.

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 model farmers are able to provide technical support to other cash crop farmers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One farmer at Phiengta Village sold 250 kg sweetcorn earning LAK 875,000. 40 cash crop farmers including 31 women from Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Thaviengxay and Vanghai were trained on cash crop planting, maintenance, and compost and BE production
Project 3: Integrated fruit tree garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated fruit tree garden: 0.5 ha/person developed Income: LAK 20 million /person/ year, after 5 years for 22 target farmers 	15 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 out of 21 fruit tree farmers completed fruit tree planting in 3.9 ha and other 8 fruit tree farmers completed fruit tree field maintenance in 7.5 ha. 9 of them sold 8,350 pineapples in the local market and earned LAK 28,400,000 in total.
Project 4: Rubber tree farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 hectare per person/year and earn 16 million LAK/person/year after 7 years of planting for 58 target persons. 	28 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39 rubber farmers completed rubber planting and maintenance in 35 ha. 20 new rubber farmers including 3 women from Pou and Vanghai were trained on rubber planting and maintenance
Project 5: Home sweet home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 vulnerable households and self-resettlement households who got compensation less than 300 million LAK. 700 Kg of vegetable are produced for household consumption 	No gender breakdown figure available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 out of 34 vulnerable and lagging households produced 334 kg of vegetables and 53 chickens for household consumption. 34 vulnerable and lagging households in 4 target villages received materials for home-sweet-home gardening such as vegetable seeds, green net, and bio-compost

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 6: Pig raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of farmers develop their pig farm to become the smart farmers 90% of pigs in the farms are vaccinated regularly 70% of 9 farmers get regularly annual income of 25 million Kip/per 	9 women participating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One out of 3 pig farmers got 16 piglets and expanded 3 pig pens and another one pig farmer sold pigs in the local market.
Project 7: Goat raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of farmers develop their goat farm to become smart farms 90% of eligible goats in the farm are regularly vaccinated 6 out of 8 farmers can regularly generate annual income of 22 million LAK/person. 	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored 9 goat farmers in 3 target villages (Pou, Hatsamkhone and Thaviengxay) Seven farmers sold 14 heads of goat in the local market and earned LAK 11,700,000 in total. 5 goats had diarrhoea and the livelihood team advised the farmers on its prevention and treatment: 4 goats recovered and 1 goat died.
Project 8: Poultry raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of poultry farmers can develop their poultry farm to become smart farmers 90% of eligible poultry in each farm are properly vaccinated. 70% out of 29 poultry farmers regularly generate an annual income of 13 million LAK/pers. 	25 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 farmers including 22 women from 3 target villages were trained on business planning One farmer sold 20 heads of poultry in local market and earned LAK 1,000,000.

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 9: Cattle farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 % of 228 cattle farmers develop their cattle farm to become smart farmers 75 % of eligible animals in the farm are regularly vaccinated Income: LAK 36 million/per person/year after 3 years of farm establishment 	48 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored 68 cattle farmers in 6 villages 196 cattle farmers including 41 women participated in the farmers' group meeting to share experiences on cattle raising and animal disease prevention. Nine cattle farmers sold 11 heads of cattle in local market and earned LAK 133,700,000 in total. 35 cows were infected with Lumpy Skin Disease and the livelihood team advised the farmers on its prevention and treatment. All 35 cattle recovered.
Project 10: Fish culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 % of fish farmers develop the cattle farm to become smart farmers 6 out of 7 farmers can regularly generate annual income of 36 million LAK/per 	3women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 out of 7 fish farmers were trained on the fish raising techniques All of the 7 fish farmers maintained their fish ponds well and the fish were healthy and without diseases.
Project 11: Skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 of 25 persons who selected an occupation attend the skills development courses. 70% of those who attended vocational training are able to get regular paid employment or able to run their own business after completing the training. 	11 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No result

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 12: Service providers' and shop owners' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of service providers and shop owners invest based on business development plan 50% of 65 service providers and shop owners properly manage their business and provide better service 	35 women involved in the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 service providers including 19 women from 6 villages were trained on enterprise registration and government regulations. Around 57 out of 65 service providers and shop owners were running a business and they earned LAK 52,300,000 in total. But 8 of them temporarily stopped their business because of COVID-19 lockdown.
Project 13: Traders' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 of 26 traders invest based on their business development plan 18 of 26 traders properly manage their business and provide better service 	21 women participating in the program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 traders including 13 women from 5 villages were trained on enterprise registration and government regulations. Around 8 out of 19 traders ran their business well and earned LAK 16,500,000 in total. 11 traders temporarily stopped their business because of the difficulties in travelling to other provinces for trading due to COVID 19 lockdowns.
Project 14: Fishers' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 of 32 fishers can better manage their business and get an income of at least 12 million LAK/PAP / year 	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 32 people initiated their occupation in accordance to their business plan. They sold fresh fish at the local market and earned LAK 40,604,000 in total. They reported that in this quarter, they fish less and some of them temporarily stopped fishing to focus on their agricultural activities and also due to the COVID-19 lockdown.
Project 15: Food processing	50 % of the food processors develop their profession and they manage their business better earning an average income of LAK 12 million	17 women participating in the program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored 17 food processors in 5 villages on business development 6 production committee members from 2 food processing groups were trained on production management.

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	/person/year for 17 target persons		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two meetings of fish processing and wine jar production groups were organized in 2 villages with a total of 14 women participating. 15 out of 17 food processors produced more than 5 types of food and 2 types of fish products and earned LAK 9,760,000 in total.
Project 16: Weaving and handicraft making	90 % of weavers and handicraft producers develop their profession and they manage their business better with an average income of LAK 3.5 million /person/year for 44 target persons	43 Women participating in the program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 committee members from 2 weaving production groups were trained on production group management. About 43 weavers produced 171 pieces of Lao skirts (Sin) and earned LAK 24,270,000 in total.
Project 17: Village development fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 % of total PAPs in the village participate in VDF 4 village development funds established 75% of VDF committees are able to manage VDF effectively 	No gender breakdown figure available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated the monthly operation of the Village Development Fund (VDF) for Hatsamkhone, Phiangta and Pou villages. The Hatsamkhone VDF had 117 members, savings fund was LAK 135,736,000 and had 58 borrowers. The Phiangta VDF had 55 members, savings fund was LAK 51,304,000 and had 37 borrowers. The Pou VDF had 78 members, savings funds were LAK 46,924,000 and had 32 borrowers. The Vanghai VDF operation was still suspended to recheck the financial books of the year 2020.

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, disputes are resolved and that the rightful landowners obtain legal documents to their

land. The Company will support issuance of the land use tax certificates for the remaining parts of land plots impacted by the main reservoir.

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

Table 14: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages in Q3 2021

No	Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Update the participatory land use planning (PLUP) in three villages of Zone 2UR.	Conducted PLUP result orientation meeting at Thathom DAFO	96% of the village PLUP reports was completed and the reports would be finalized after the lifting of the COVID-19 lockdowns

4. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

During Q3 2021, NNP1PC did not receive new grievance. Thus, the total number of grievances remained at 2,836 cases, of these 2,811 cases were closed. The remaining 25 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. The complainants were notified on the result of the investigations and the team proceeded with the compensation payment procedures including verification of supporting documents. In Q2-2021 the team started executing the payments and this was completed in Q3-2021 for 21 of the 23 households. The supporting documents of the remaining 2 households were still sorted out.

On the five self-resettler households from Zone 3 that filed petitions with the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court, after appealing the judgement made by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court on 12 June 2019 and the ruling by the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital on 24 March 2020, they appealed to the People's High Supreme Court of the Lao PDR, which is the highest judicial body of the country. One household dropped its case before 8 December 2020. The court prosecutor of the High Supreme Court conducted field inspections and arranged mediation meetings. The High Supreme Court completed its ruling on 15 March 2021 concluding that their claims were invalid and that NNP1PC was not required to provide any additional compensation to them because this would not be in line with the compensation agreements. The High Supreme Court instructed the households to comply with the judgement of the Vientiane Central Appeal Court No. 22/ᨡᨡ.ᨡ, dated 24 March 2020 on the 2% court fee payment. However, the self-resettler households complained to the National Assembly of Laos and the justice committee of National Assembly was reviewing the cases as of Q3 2021.

In Q3 2020, a former villager of Namyouak Village (zone 2LR) filed a grievance at the Xaysomboun Provincial Court with a claim of 3.26 billion LAK for the reasons of insufficient and incorrect compensation of land and assets. Following testimony sessions at the Court in Q1-2021, NNP1PC participated in the court investigations and mediation. In Q3-2021, the court concluded the case and reported their findings to Xaysomboun provincial governor who called for a final meeting with the ex-special task force before issuing judgement on the case.

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 started investigating the case including the relevant land use certificates together with the DONRE and DAFO of Hom District. However, due to the lockdowns, the court was not able to make progress on the case in Q3-2021.

5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1. Labour Management and Camp-Follower Programmes

The Labour Management Programme in the operation phase is outlined in the SDP 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 the beginning of 2020, the key construction works were completed. The completion resulted to the drastic reduction in the number of contractors and their workers. Therefore, the conduct of labour monitoring was also reduced from quarterly to twice a year (June and December).

Key activities under the Labour Management Programme during this reporting period are summarized in Table 15.

**Table 15: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes
In Q3 2021**

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Follow up the camp follower statistics.	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 6 business owners with 17 camp followers (9 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 were compliant with local regulations.
Maintain public order.	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers conducted 228 patrols. Two social issues were reported. First was one domestic violence case in Phouhomxay which was successfully solved by the village authority and the police officers based in Phouhomxay. Second was the arrest of four drug dealers for the possession of amphetamine. Three of them were working in a Chinese banana plantation and one was a villager of Hat Gniun. The

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		<p>cases were sent to the district authorities for further investigation and judgement according to Lao laws. The patrolling was intensified during the lockdown period for the prevention and control of COVID-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 at any time needed. The patrolling was intensified during the lockdown period in July-September 2021 for the prevention and control of COVID-19.
Inspection of contractors' camps	217 workers of 13 contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 2021, 13 domestic and foreign contractors were working for the Project in the host villages and project sites. The Project team together with Bolikhan District Labour and Social Welfare, Trade Union and Police Offices inspected the labour condition under the 13 contractors. The inspection addressed the application of the Code of Conduct core labour standards, regulations on drug abuse and human trafficking and the prevention and control of COVID-19. The findings are shown below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Code of Conduct: all workers aware of NNP1PC's Code of Conduct. – Core Labour standards (child/youth labour, forced labour, minimum wage, employment contract, social security and other benefits, occupational safety and health, welfare facility/accommodation, labour representative, work permit). Almost all standards were met, however, some improvements were needed for local contractors on employment contracts, social security and accommodation of the employees. – Human trafficking: no case linked to the human trafficking. – Drug abuse: 217 workers were tested for methamphetamine, one tested positive and was dismissed from work.
Prevention of drug abuse	Villagers of host and resettlement villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project pays serious attention on the impact of drug abuse, especially on the resettlers in Phouhomxay and host villages, where a special

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																																																																	
		<p>activity had been conducted over the past few years to reduce the number of drug users and drug dealers. In August and September 2021, the Project supported Bolikhan District Police Office in the following activities: (1) awareness-raising on the harm of drug abuse, (2) monitoring of target group through urine test for methamphetamine, and (3) implementing measures on those who continue to abuse drugs. The results are summarized in the table below</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th colspan="5">Drug user</th><th colspan="5">Drug dealer</th></tr><tr><th>Sep 2019</th><th>Jan 2020</th><th>Jul 2020</th><th>Jan 2021</th><th>Sep 2021</th><th>Sep 2019</th><th>Jan 2020</th><th>Jul 2020</th><th>Jan 2021</th><th>Sep 2021</th></tr><tr><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>28</td><td>17</td><td>13</td><td>11</td><td>20</td><td>11</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>25</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>14</td><td>29</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>27</td><td>22</td><td>13</td><td>16</td><td>33</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>80</td><td>56</td><td>43</td><td>41</td><td>82</td><td>22</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <p>It is observed that the number of drug users was still high compared to January 2021. There were two reasons: One was that drug dealers from all over the province were present in the Chinese banana plantation at Thaheua Village which was difficult for the local authority in control. Another was that many villagers from Phouhomxay Village and the host villages worked in the banana plantation. The district authority would coordinate with the provincial authorities to tackle the problem.</p>	Village	Drug user					Drug dealer					Sep 2019	Jan 2020	Jul 2020	Jan 2021	Sep 2021	Sep 2019	Jan 2020	Jul 2020	Jan 2021	Sep 2021	Phouhomxay	28	17	13	11	20	11	1	3	0	0	Hat Gniun	25	17	17	14	29	9	1	0	0	1	Thaheua	27	22	13	16	33	2	0	0	0	0	Total	80	56	43	41	82	22	2	3	0	1
Village	Drug user					Drug dealer																																																													
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Hat Gniun	25	17	17	14	29	9	1	0	0	1																																																									
Thaheua	27	22	13	16	33	2	0	0	0	0																																																									
Total	80	56	43	41	82	22	2	3	0	1																																																									

Figure 5: Activities on Support of Local Authority During Q3 2021

	
District authority works with EGAT management on labor and other relevant documents (July 2021)	Urine test for methamphetamine by the police officers at the power house (July 2021)



District authority works with 276 MC JSC company management on labor and other relevant documents (July 2021)



Urine test for methamphetamine by the police officers at Thanongxay company (July 2021)



Concerned authority inspected contractor's camps in Ban Hat Gniun (July 2021)



Police officer talked to contractor's workers at power house on drug abuse's harms (July 2021)



Monitoring of drug users and drug dealers in Thaheua village (August 2021)



Drug dealers were arrested by police officers (September 2021)

5.2 Education Programme

Table 16: Activities under the Education Programme in Q3 2021

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
NNP1PC's scholarship programme.	Project, PESO/DESO, students and their parents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New scholarship application 2021-2022: NNP1PC's scholarship policy was disseminated to more than 60 grade 7 students and their parents in target villages of Thathom, Hom and Bolikhan districts for their application in academic year 2021-2022. 20 applicants in the Project area applied for NNP1PC's scholarship. The final selection was expected to be completed in November-December 2021 by the scholarship committee depending on COVID-19 restrictions. • Current situation of NNP1PC scholarship: Up to date, 197 students received the NNP1PC's scholarship, 85 graduated, 93 were studying at various institutions and 19 dropped out. About 24 out of 85 graduates were working for government or in the private sector while the rests were unemployed, working as volunteers, or pursuing further studies. During the reporting period, the project team continued to disseminate the information to graduates on access to employment opportunities by using the guidelines of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on job application available on: www.pes.molsw.gov.la. • Payment for ongoing students in academic year 2020-2021: At the end of September 2021, 90 out of 93 students studying at various institutions received payment for their tuition, accommodation, food allowance, supplies and travel cost. The Project staff would follow up for the remaining students to receive their scholarship fund. • Internship guideline: Social Development team drafted guidelines on internship program and shared it with the concerned NNP1PC management and government staff

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		for their comments. It was expected to be applied to graduates in Q4 2021.
School lunch programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School.	Teachers, villagers, Project and 62 children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program provided a daily lunch for the children. The operating cost was mainly donated by EGATi and partly supported by NNP1PC, while villagers contributed 4 kg of rice per child per month and their labour for the food preparation. • To prevent and control the transmission of COVID-19, the school lunch programme was suspended in April, May and June 2021. It was re-started in July but stopped again in the school break in August 2021. It resumed in September but had to be suspended after only one week due to COVID-19 lockdown.
Formal education	Teachers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent and control the spread of COVID-19, the Ministry of Education and Sport ordered all schools closed since late April 2021. During the break, the project team together with teachers helped with the preparation for the school re-opening such as in cleaning the school premises, preparation of supplies for personal hygiene and rearrangement of classroom set-up for social distancing. In July 2021, following the government order, all classes of kindergarten, primary and secondary school were re-started. Measures on the prevention and control of COVID-19 were strictly followed such as wearing of face mask, handwashing with soap or alcohol gel and social distancing. • The Project team together with Phouhomxay Village Committee for Education Development (VCED) met with 12 resettled students who wish to study at Somsongkhoun Upper Secondary School in the coming school year 2021-2022. All students agreed to continue their study in this school and for the Project to continue providing support for their accommodation.

Figure 6: Activities on Support of Education During Q3 2021

	
<p><i>Students and teachers strictly follow social distancing for prevention of COVID-19 (July 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Daily temperature taken by a teacher before class (July 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Phouhomxay's Village Head encouraged students to pursue further studies (August 2021)</i></p>	
	
<p><i>Official opening of school year 2021-2022 at Phouhomxay (September 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>First day of school lunch program started at the begining of September 2021 in the Phouhomxay Kindergarten School (September 2021)</i></p>

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 17**.

Table 17: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q3 2021

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																									
Support local government on vaccination campaign against COVID-19	Villagers of resettlement , host and 2UR villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 to reach 50% of total target number vaccinated by the end of 2021 to reach herd immunity. The project shouldered the operating cost of Bolikhan District Health Office’s COVID-10 vaccination programme for villagers in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua villages. First-dose vaccination was carried out on 24-25 June 2021 and for the second dose on 20-21 July 2021: the result is shown in the table below:																									
		<table><tr><th>Order</th><th>Village</th><th>Number of People Targeted >18 YO</th><th>Number of People Who Received Johnson and Johnson</th><th>Number of People Who Received Sinopharm</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Pou</td><td>810</td><td>98 (12.1%)</td><td>142 (17.5%)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Piengta</td><td>264</td><td>60 (22.7%)</td><td>56 (21.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>401</td><td>117 (29.2%)</td><td>97 (24.2%)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>1,475</td><td>275 (18.6%)</td><td>295 (20.0%)</td></tr></table>	Order	Village	Number of People Targeted >18 YO	Number of People Who Received Johnson and Johnson	Number of People Who Received Sinopharm	1	Pou	810	98 (12.1%)	142 (17.5%)	2	Piengta	264	60 (22.7%)	56 (21.2%)	3	Hatsamkhone	401	117 (29.2%)	97 (24.2%)	Total		1,475	275 (18.6%)	295 (20.0%)
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Total		1,475	275 (18.6%)	295 (20.0%)																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In August 2021, the project supported the Thathom District Health Office in providing Johnson & Johnson vaccine (J&J) to villagers in Ban Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Ban Pou. The activity was carried out on 11 August 2021. In September 2021, the Project continued to provide support for vaccination against COVID-19 using Sinopharm vaccine which was carried out on 17 September 2021.The progress of vaccination in Zone 2UR is shown in the table below																											
<table><tr><th>Order</th><th>Village</th><th>Number of People Targeted >18 YO</th><th>Number of People Who Received Johnson and Johnson</th><th>Number of People Who Received Sinopharm</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Pou</td><td>810</td><td>98 (12.1%)</td><td>142 (17.5%)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Piengta</td><td>264</td><td>60 (22.7%)</td><td>56 (21.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>401</td><td>117 (29.2%)</td><td>97 (24.2%)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>1,475</td><td>275 (18.6%)</td><td>295 (20.0%)</td></tr></table>	Order	Village	Number of People Targeted >18 YO	Number of People Who Received Johnson and Johnson	Number of People Who Received Sinopharm	1	Pou	810	98 (12.1%)	142 (17.5%)	2	Piengta	264	60 (22.7%)	56 (21.2%)	3	Hatsamkhone	401	117 (29.2%)	97 (24.2%)	Total		1,475	275 (18.6%)	295 (20.0%)		
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Total		1,475	275 (18.6%)	295 (20.0%)																							
		The result shows that the vaccination rate was still low compared to the target. The reason was the limited number of J&J vaccines allocated to the district which, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, prioritised the use for high-risk group such as elderly persons and persons with chronic or critical diseases. However, the district authorities																									

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																				
		<p>would continue to roll out the vaccination programme for other groups when the next lot would come to meet the target by the end of the year.</p> <p>The project encouraged NNP1PC staff and contractors to get vaccinated against the disease. Almost 100% of project staff were already fully vaccinated.</p> <table><tr><th>Order</th><th>Village</th><th>Number of Staff Targeted</th><th>Number of Staff Who Received the 1st Dose</th><th>Number of Staff Who Received the 2nd Dose</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Staff in Vientiane office</td><td>33</td><td>32 (96.9%)</td><td>30 (90.9%)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Staff on site office</td><td>110</td><td>110 (100.0%)</td><td>110 (100.0%)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>143</td><td>142 (99.3%)</td><td>140 (97.9%)</td></tr></table>	Order	Village	Number of Staff Targeted	Number of Staff Who Received the 1 st Dose	Number of Staff Who Received the 2 nd Dose	1	Staff in Vientiane office	33	32 (96.9%)	30 (90.9%)	2	Staff on site office	110	110 (100.0%)	110 (100.0%)	Total		143	142 (99.3%)	140 (97.9%)
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2	Staff on site office	110	110 (100.0%)	110 (100.0%)																		
Total		143	142 (99.3%)	140 (97.9%)																		
Implement GoL’s order on prevention of COVID-19 among contractors’ employees and nearby villagers	Contractors’ employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In July 2021, 13 domestic and foreign contractors were working for the project in the host villages and project sites. The project team together with the District Health Office met the contractors and their 217 workers. The main topics included the implementation of government and company’s orders for the prevention and control of COVID-19. The contractors were advised to reduce social gatherings, limit contacts with villagers and outsiders, reduce travelling, practice personal hygiene (handwashing with soap or alcohol gel, wearing face mask), conduct medical monitoring and have an evacuation plan in place. The project team with the concerned district and village authority would continue to follow up on the implementation of the COVID-19 prevention and control measures.																				
Awareness on prevention of vector-borne disease (dengue).	Villagers at resettlement , host and 2UR villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dengue is likely to occurs in the rainy season. In July 2021, the Project supported Bolikhan and Thathom District Health Offices in conducting an awareness campaign among villagers at resettlement, host and Zone 2UR villages on the prevention of the disease. The team used posters made by the Ministry of Health and other development agencies to educate the villagers. Around 236 villagers participated (161 females). The project team regularly monitored the disease incidence together with the health authorities in the project area. No outbreak was reported so far.																				
Water supply at Phouhomxay	Project and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The villagers of Phouhomxay Village first used the Gravity Fed Water System (GFWS) built by the Project since the beginning of the resettlement, but they complained on its quality e.g., colour and level of contamination. A new groundwater-based water supply system was constructed and was completed in June 2020. The regular monitoring by the Project team revealed that the amount of water was																				

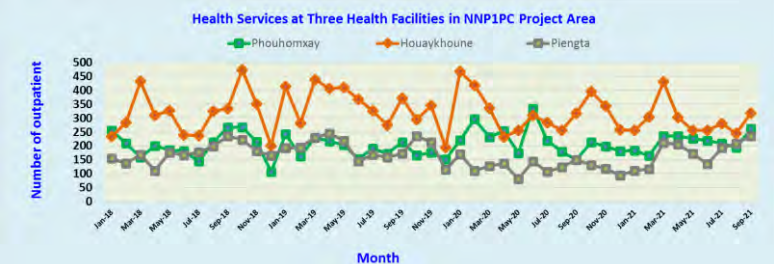
Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																																																																						
		<p>sufficient, and that the water was clean and safe without any bacterial contamination (coliform). The water quality tests in July 2021 performed by the Centre for Water Supply and Environmental Health confirmed its compliance to all drinking water standards. The Project together with district health authorities will report the results to the villagers. The results are shown in the table below.</p> <table><tr><th>No</th><th>Parameter</th><th>Result GPHX1</th><th>Result GPHX2</th><th>Standard</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>PH</td><td>6.93</td><td>7.05</td><td>6.5-8.5</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Conductivity</td><td>437</td><td>472</td><td><1200 MS/cm</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Turbidity</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td><10 NTU</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Color (Acceptable <25 NCU)</td><td>Acceptable</td><td>Acceptable</td><td>Acceptable</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Iron (Fe)</td><td>0.06</td><td>0.12</td><td><1 mg/l</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Manganese (Mn)</td><td>0.002</td><td>0.002</td><td><0.4 mg/l</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Fluoride (F)</td><td>0.06</td><td>0.04</td><td><1.5 mg/l</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Nitrate (NO3)</td><td>0.8</td><td>1.2</td><td><50 mg/l</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Nitrite(NO2)</td><td>0.012</td><td>0.008</td><td><3 mg/l</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Arsenic (AS)</td><td>0.000</td><td>0.011</td><td><0,05 mg/l</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Total Hardness (as CaCO3)</td><td>120</td><td>140</td><td><300 mg/l</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>Total Coliforms</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td><10/100ml</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>Faecal coliforms (T44)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td><10/100ml</td></tr></table>	No	Parameter	Result GPHX1	Result GPHX2	Standard	1	PH	6.93	7.05	6.5-8.5	2	Conductivity	437	472	<1200 MS/cm	3	Turbidity	0	0	<10 NTU	4	Color (Acceptable <25 NCU)	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	5	Iron (Fe)	0.06	0.12	<1 mg/l	6	Manganese (Mn)	0.002	0.002	<0.4 mg/l	7	Fluoride (F)	0.06	0.04	<1.5 mg/l	8	Nitrate (NO3)	0.8	1.2	<50 mg/l	9	Nitrite(NO2)	0.012	0.008	<3 mg/l	10	Arsenic (AS)	0.000	0.011	<0,05 mg/l	11	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	120	140	<300 mg/l	12	Total Coliforms	2	0	<10/100ml	13	Faecal coliforms (T44)	0	0	<10/100ml
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Strengthenin g of the health system	Thathom DHO and Piengta Health Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Piengta Health Center is one of the health facilities located in the project affected area and it served villagers in Zone 2UR (Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou). The Project supported the health centre and is working on increasing government’s support to ensure its sustainability. In August 2021, the Project supported Thathom District Health office in its supervision visit in the Piengta Health Center to strengthen its system and maintain the quality of service.																																																																						
Capacity building of Health Centre staff	One health officer of Piengta Health Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To improve the quality of health care at the Health Centre, the Project supported the training of a health officer at Piengta Health Centre on emergency management at Xieng Khuang Provincial Hospital from 1 September to 30 September 2021.																																																																						
Routine health services at fixed Health Centres.	Villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All Health Centres in the Project area were operating regularly and a few serious cases were referred to higher-level medical facilities with the necessary medical services. No disease outbreak was reported this quarter. 																																																																						

Figure 7: Activities Under Health Programme in Q3 2021

	
<p><i>Villagers of Ban Pou conducted a big cleaning day to prevent the dengue (July 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>District Health officers gave advice on the prevention of COVID-19 to employees of Lao Security Service Company at Ban Hat Gniun (July 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>District Health officers gave advice on the prevention of COVID-19 to employees of EGAT power house (July 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>District Health officers gave advice on the prevention of COVID-19 to employees of 276 MC JSC (Vietnam) at Ban Hat Gniun (July 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Villagers in resettlement and host villages came for vaccination against COVID-19 in 20-21 July 2021 at Hat Gniun village.</i></p>	
	
<p><i>Villagers of 2UR villages came for vaccination against COVID-19 on 17 September 2021</i></p>	

	
<p><i>Thathom DHO officers worked with Piengta health staff during the supervision visit (August 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>One health officer of Piengta Health Centre at Xiengkhouang Provincial Hospital for training on emergency management (September 2021)</i></p>

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

In July and August 2021, the project supported Bolikhan and Thathom District's Lao Women Union in raising awareness at the village level on gender equality on the occasion of Lao Women's Day (20 July). Around 426 villagers at Ban Somseun, Nampa, Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thaheua, Piengta, Hatsamkhone, Pou and Vanghai attended the sessions. Even though gender equality improved, longer time would be needed to improve and strengthen women's socio-economic status and capacity to make independent decision. It was expected that the message on gender equality passed on to the villagers through the awareness campaign would gradually change their traditional behaviour and improve gender relations.

Figure 8: Awareness-raising Sessions on Gender Equality in the Project Area in Q3 2021

	
<p><i>Thathom District Lao Women Union give a lecture on gender equality to villagers at Ban Vanghai, Thathom District (July 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Bolikhan District Lao Women Union give a lecture on gender equality to villagers in Phouhomxay village (August 2021)</i></p>

5.5 Vulnerable Households Programme

The Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Unit/DAFO of Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom Districts assessed the vulnerability status in 23 villages where the Project affected people settled. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the Decree Number 348 of the Lao Government and the Project's objectives. The results are shown in the table below

Table 18: Vulnerable Households in the Project Area in Q3 2021

District	Village	Status in 2020 (Total Number of Household)	Status in 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	Pak Yong	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
	Phalavaek	1	1	1	1
	Namkhian	0	3	0	3
Total		28	29	7	8

Key activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in this reporting period are summarized in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q3 2021

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Health monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre staff continued providing health care services to the vulnerable people at Phouhomxay Village on a weekly basis. All minor cases were handled at the village health centre, and one patient was referred to Central Hospital for further treatment.
Education support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The social development team with the procurement team were preparing education materials for 40 students in the Project area, it was expected that all materials would be handed over to the students in October 2021.
Livelihood support	<p>The Project's livelihood team supported the following activities for the vulnerable households at Phouhomxay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July 2021, four vulnerable households received support for rice transplanting and fish raising in the fishpond and paddy field. The project provided about 250-500 fish fingerlings per household depending on their pond size. In August 2021, one vulnerable household at Phouhomxay received support for preparing vegetable plots and raising earthworms.

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In September 2021, three vulnerable households received support for planting bananas and mulberry and advice on fish raising in paddy field and growing vegetables around the fish pond. <p>The livelihood team would follow up and continue to provide other appropriate support.</p>
Other social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beside the support on health care, education and livelihood development, the Project helped the vulnerable households in such events as death, child delivery, marriage and natural disasters. In July 2021, one vulnerable household at Phouhomxay village received LAK 1,000,000 cash from NNP1PC to help in its expenditure on the funeral of a household member. • The project team with Bolikhan District Home Affairs and Police Offices assisted two vulnerable households at Phouhomxay in updating their family book.

Figure 9: Social Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area in Q3 2021

	
<p><i>Home visit at a vulnerable household by Phouhomxay Health Centre officer (July 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Phouhomxay health officer took a girl from a vulnerable household to the Provincial Hospital (September 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Fish raising in a fishpond of a vulnerable household at Phouhomxay (July 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>A vulnerable person prepared the land for planting bananas-(September 2021)</i></p>

6 SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

The Socio-Economic Monitoring during the operation 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)

The team continued to collect information for the BSES#4 after they received permission from COVID-19 Taskforce in Vientiane Capital. In total, 1,564 households were interviewed.

Table 20: Households dropped from the interview

Districts	Villages	HHs Dropped
Bolikhana	Phouhomxay	3
	HatGniun	3
Thathom	Vanghai	5
	Pou	1
	Piengta	4
	Phonhom	1
Hom	Homthad	5
	Houayxay	7
	Namkian	7
Total		36

Figure 10: Enumerator Interviewed Household Members in Q3 2021



Enumerator was interviewing household in Namkian Village on 14th July 2021, Hom District

Enumerators in debriefing session at the end of the day

After completing the data collection in July 2021, the socio-economic team worked with Indochina Research Laos (IRL) from August to September 2021 on data cleaning to correct errors and inconsistencies. It also reviewed the IRL completion report and made comments to improve its quality.

7 UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

For the Emergency Evacuation Preparedness, the ESD planned to hire a short-term consultant in Q1-2021 to lead the workshop and actual drill. In Q2-2021 the advertisement for a short-term consultant was posted on NNP1 website and social media. The consultant was expected to work on Emergency Evacuation Workshop/Drill before the start of the 2021 rainy season. Unfortunately, the activity could not start due to the Covid-19 pandemic in Bolikhamsay Province.

In Q3-2021, NNP1PC was able to hire the consultant to assist in the preparation and implementation of Emergency Evacuation workshop/Drills for 13 Downstream villages, including 8 villages in Bolikhan District and 5 villages in Paksan District. During this reporting period, the consultant met 02 District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) and 13 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC) to consult on the Workshop/Drill plan. Phouhomxay Village had the drill on 23 September 2021.