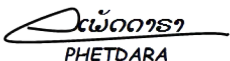






## Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

# Quarterly Social Monitoring Report Fourth Quarter of 2021

October-December 2021

A		 PHETDARA			Final
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<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
2LR	Zone 2 Lower Reservoir
2UR	Zone 2 Upper Reservoir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DESO	District Education and Sport Office
ESD	Environment and Social Department
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household or Households
LAK	Lao Kip
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
Q	Quarter
OSEM	Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring
RC	Resource Center
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
SDP	Social Development Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VVW	Village Veterinary Workers
XSB	Xaysomboun
YO	Years old

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Background	6
Project Impact Zones	6
1.2 Summary of Progress during Q4 2021	9
1.2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation (Source: NNP1PC Database)	9
1.2.2 Infrastructure Development	9
1.2.3 Community Development Fund	10
1.2.4 Livelihood Development Programme in Q4 2021	10
1.2.5 Grievances and Compensation	13
1.2.6 Social Development	13
1.2.7 Socio-economic Monitoring	13
1.2.8. Update on the status of downstream Emergency Preparedness activities:	14
<b>2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>14</b>
2.1. PHOUHOMXAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2	14
2.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR and Zone 4 Downstream Areas	17
2.3. Status of Infrastructure Facility handover	20
2.4. Community Development Fund	20
<b>3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1. Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village	21
3.2. Livelihood Restoration in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5	22
3.3. Phouhomxay Resource Centre	30
3.3.1. Demonstration Activities in Q4, 2021	31
3.4. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	32
3.5. Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers	33
3.5.1. Livelihood activities related to Bolikhan District Self Resettlers	34
3.5.2. Livelihood activities related to Hom District Self Resettlers	36
3.6. Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR	38
3.7. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	44
<b>4. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>46</b>
5.1. Labour Management and Camp-Follower Programmes	46
5.2 Education Programme	48
5.3 Public Health Action Plan	50

5.4	Youth development, Gender, Cultural Preservation and Community Development Programmes	54
5.5	Vulnerable Households Programme	55
<b>6</b>	<b>SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>57</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q4 2021 .....	14
Table 2: Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR in Q4 2021 .....	17
Table 3: Status of Infrastructure Facility Handover to the Community In Q4 2021 .....	20
Table 4: Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at December 2021 .....	21
Table 5: Number of Households Participating in Livelihood Activities in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5.....	22
Table 6: Progress of livelihood development programme for Phouhomxay, Host and Downstream villages during Q4, 2021 .....	23
Table 7: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q4 2021 .....	31
Table 8: Progress of PLUP ActivitiesTable 6: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay villages, Q4 2021 .....	33
Table 9: Number of Self Resettlers Household participating in Livelihood Activities .....	33
Table 10: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District in Q4 2021 .....	35
Table 11: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of Q4 2021 .....	36
Table 12: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities in Q4 2021 .....	38
Table 13: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Actviites in Zone 2 UR in Q4 2021. ....	39
Table 14: Progress of PLUP ActivitiesTable 6: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q3 2021 .....	44
Table 15: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes.....	47
Table 16: Activities under the Education Programme in Q4 2021.....	48
Table 17: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q4 2021 .....	50
Table 18: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q4 2021.....	55
Table 20: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q4 2021 .....	55

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of the Project Area .....	6
Figure 2: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones .....	8
Figure 3: Infrastructure activities at Phouhomxay Village in Q4, 2021 .....	15
Figure 4: Infrastructure activities in 2UR in Q4, 2021 .....	19
Figure 5: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q4, 2021 .....	30
Figure 6: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom district Q4 2021 .....	37
Figure 7: Activities to Support of Local Authority in Q4 2021 .....	47
Figure 8: Activities to Support Education in Q4 2021 .....	49
Figure 9: Activities Under Health Programme During Q4 2021 .....	53
Figure 10: Gender Support in the Project Area in Q4 2021 .....	54
Figure 11: Social Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area During Q4 2021 .....	56

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

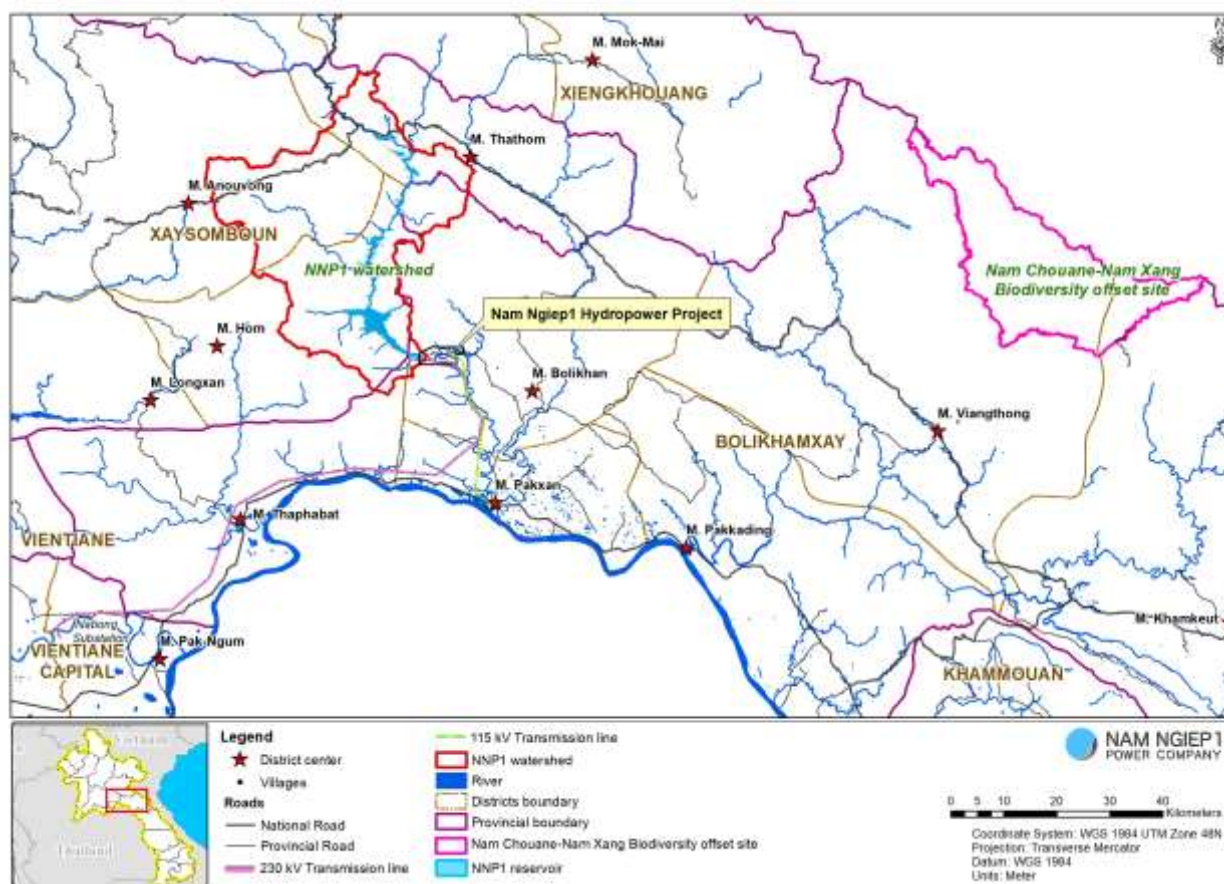
This report covers the progress of social management activities from 01 October to 31 December 2021 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

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

## 1.1 Background

The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower (NNP1) Project is located in 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 work of NNP1PC started in October 2014. The impounding of the main reservoir started on 15 May 2018 and the Project started its commercial operations on 05 September 2019.

## Project Impact Zones

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

This report deals with 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, Phiengta, 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.

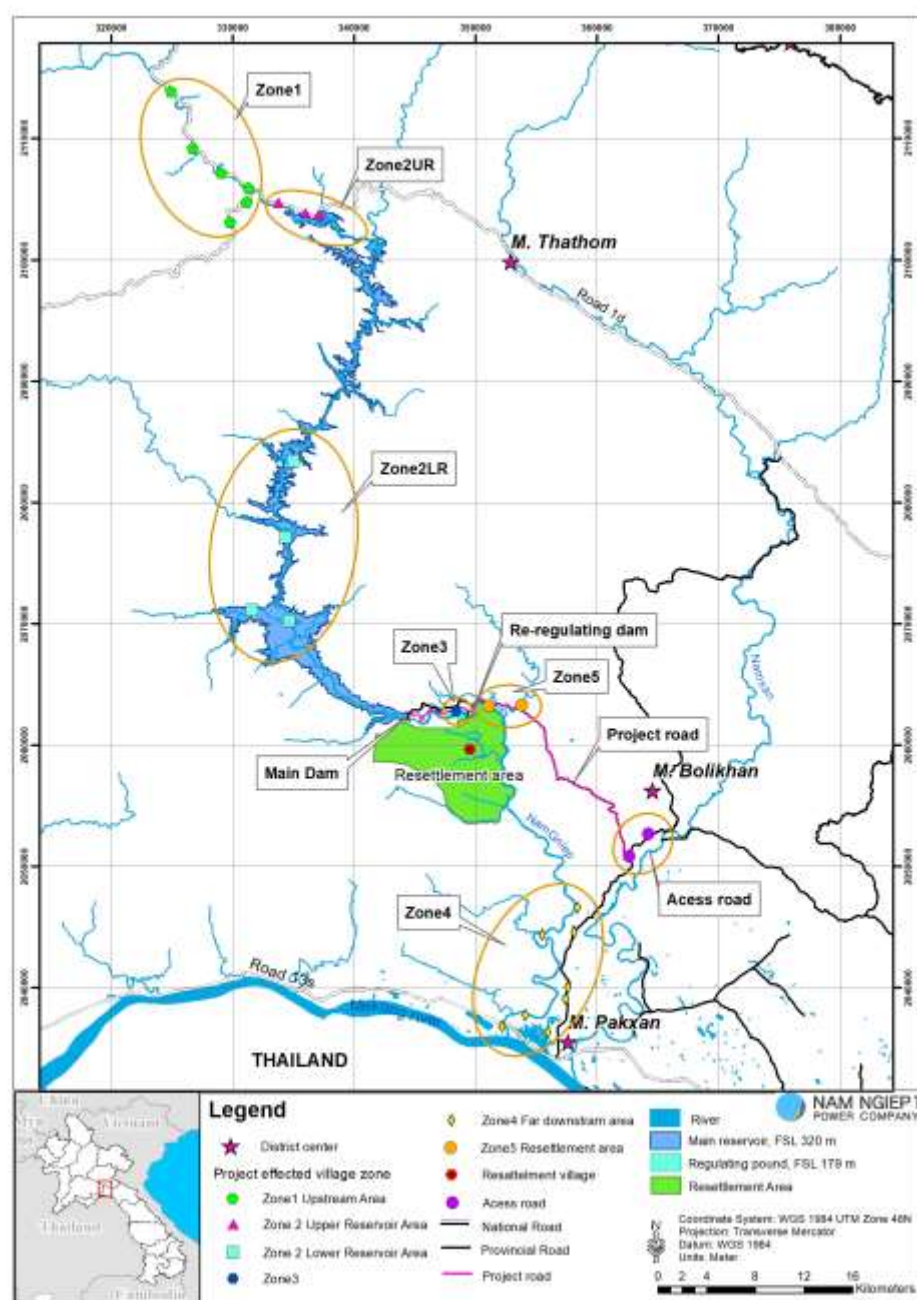
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components were built and included one community, Hatsaykham, before this was resettled. It administratively belonged to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

Zone 4 (Downstream) covers the villages downstream from the regulating dam, excluding Hat Gniun Village, which is considered a host village. Zone 4 includes the villages of Nampa, Somseun, Houaykhoun, Thong Noi, Thong Yai, Xanaxay, 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, Concession Agreement signed with the Government of Lao PDR, NNP1 Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP), 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 Q4 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. Six households still did not accept their compensation, which had been held in the bank escrow account. In Q3-2021, 01 of 06 HHs claimed 100,000 USD in compensation for a land plot.
- Regarding a grievance related to the 230-kV Transmission Line at Thakokhai Village, Pakngeum District, Vientiane Capital, in the report period, the finding of the joint field verification conducted by relevant government offices (Department of Energy and Mines of Vientiane Capital and People's Assembly), NNP1PC and the complainants on 14 September 2021 confirmed that this grievance is not valid for compensation.

### 1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The construction of the irrigation system in Phouhomxay Village is divided into three phases. When completed, a total of 86 hectares would be covered by the system which would allow the farmers to cultivate two-season rice or other crops. The first phase (2015-2016) included construction of a 975 m long canal to irrigate 38 hectares of rice field for the first group of resettlers from Hatsaykham. The second phase (2017-2018) included construction of Houaysoup Noy Dam forming a 28-hectare large irrigation reservoir, construction of 2,530 m of sub-canals, and 1,632 m of main canals. The third phase (2019-2020) included completion of a 250 m-long main canal section passing through a hard rock, provision of irrigation water to 6 hectares of paddy fields in higher elevation, repair of various construction defects and improvement of some components. The AIP 2021 included plans to improve the irrigation system, tractor roads and to repair the house roofs, health centre and the teacher dormitories. The team completed the design of the extended irrigation sub-canal to irrigate the higher elevation paddy fields, and provided pumps to temporarily bring water to the higher elevation paddy fields. The control gates of the irrigation canals were also improved. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and periodic lockdowns by the government, the planned improvement of the irrigation system and the tractor roads was postponed to Q3 2021 and the roof repair was postponed to Q4 2021 (dry season) as well. In September and October 2021, some brick walls of the main canal collapsed at the excavated section due to stagnant water behind the walls. NNP1PC planned to repair it and selected the contractor following the NNP1PC procurement policy, but work could not start as planned due to the Covid-19 situation.
- **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, the construction work was hampered by the periodic COVID-19 lockdowns and difficulties obtaining the anchorage bars in the required quality. In June 2021, the contractor submitted a request to extend the completion date from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021. In September 2021, the abutment on both the left and the right bank were completed. The construction encountered some delays because the contractor was not able to submit the superstructure materials specifications and method statements. The

contractor stopped working on 2 October 2021 and requested for an extension of the completion date as the second time. Meeting to negotiate the extension was held on 8 & 27 December 2021 to persuade the contractor to finish the remaining work and deliver a complete bridge with good quality. The contractor was also advised to revise the construction schedule incorporating the additional time needed to complete the work and then submit it to NNP1PC.

**Improvement of water supply & internal road in Pou village, tractor road & road 1D. All activities expected to be completed in Q4, 2021.** After the Pou villagers selected the groundwater system, NNP1PC signed a contract with the selected qualified bidder for the improvement works in July 2021. The construction work started in September 2021 but was slowed down mainly by the COVID-19 restrictions. The contractor planned to complete the work by the end of November and requested to extend the completion date from the end of November 2021 to January 2022 because the COVID-19 situation did not improve. The work began on October 2021.

**Raising up the profile of road 1D.** The work is planned to be completed in Q4, 2021. NNP1PC proposed to partially - contribute to the construction budget. Due to the Covid-19 outbreak in Thathom and Anouvong districts, there was no progress on the proposal.

**Fish Landing:** The work was suspended to the year 2022 pending on the GOL's completion of the fishery co-management plan.

### 1.2.3 Community Development Fund

In Q4-2021, the construction of Phoungou-Houayxay school was 53.0% complete while the Vanghai school was 62% complete. The CDF funded the construction of both schools in XSB Province. In Bolikhamxay Province, the CDF committee was to select a contractor to pave the internal roads in PHX village with bituminous material and improve the water supply system in Thaheua and Hat Gniun. But the bidding process for both projects was delayed due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

### 1.2.4 Livelihood Development Programme in Q4 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	82	111	114	205	139	651

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Currently Participating in Livelihood Program						
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	570	182	260	472	168	1,652
Home Sweet Home	71	1	26	8	-	106
Paddy rice	77	-	15	49	24	165
Upland rice	45	-	-	-	-	45
Cassava	73	-	31	20	-	124
Mushroom	1	-	-	-	2	3
Fruit trees	11	-	11	10	-	32
Rubber	82	-	40	18	-	140
Other cash crops	30	33	-	1	93	157
Cattle ranching	68	16	51	150	-	285
Cattle fattening	9	-	11	2	-	22
Pig raising	15	-	-	9	-	24
Goat raising	3	-	-	9	-	12
Chicken raising	-	10	17	9	-	36
Other poultry	-	4	-	-	-	4
Integrated farming	6	-	-	-	2	8
Fishpond	22	24	4	3	18	71
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	23	14	1	39	15	92
Handicraft including broom-making	25	48	1	-	11	85
Food processing	-	2	2	11	3	18
Trading and shop operation	9	11	17	29	-	66
Renting	-	-	3	18	-	21

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Service provision (milling and transport)	-	12	-	32	-	44
Other businesses	-	1	-	-	-	1
Employment	-	6	30	55	-	91

The participation rate in the Livelihood Development Program is 85% (838 out of 981 households). Further, livelihood training sessions were conducted. Around 21 of the 65 participants or 32 % were women. The number of women who participated in the training in this quarter is lower compared to the number in Q3 2021. Details are shown below:

**Summary of training of farmers by gender in Q4 2021**

Training	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Rice cultivation	44	21	65
Total	44	21	65

- Phouhomxay Village and Zone 4 and 5:** The livelihood programmes are focusing on a wide range of on-farm and off-farm activities. In Q2 2021, a total of 21 livelihood programmes were continuously implemented. Around 69 of the 82 households (84.1%) planted cassava and 77 out of 82 households (93.9 %) cultivated wet season rice. The ESD team conducted a re-fresher training on rice cultivation techniques and water management to improve rice production. Some PAPs generated income from off-farm livelihood activities such as broom making and pineapple jam production. The ESD continued building the capacity of village veterinary workers and livestock owners to implement the vaccination program and treat cattle for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in all project villages. In Q4 2021, the animal outbreak was reduced.
- Livelihood Development in Zone 2UR:** The farmers started to harvest their wet season cash crops. Around 65 rice farmers completed the paddy rice harvest on 76.4 ha and the production was 293.71 tons or an average yield of 3.84 t/ha. And 22 out of 52 cash crop farmers produced nearly 16 tons of dry cassava, which was sold at the local market. Around 263 goat, poultry and cattle farmers completed the vaccination of all their eligible animals. In Q4 2021, the 2UR Village Development Fund (VDF) in Hatsamkhone and Pou Villages conducted an annual audit of the VDF income. Around 133 members participated in the meeting.
- 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 commercial-fruit trees plantation, animal raising, vegetable cultivation, home sweet home and off-farm activities. The number of self-resettlers was 350 households (199 HH in Hom

and 151 HH in Bolikhan district). During the reporting period, the COVID-19 outbreak limited the Livelihood Team's field supervision to calling villagers to monitor their livelihood activities to check on issues.

### 1.2.5 Grievances and Compensation

During Q4 2021, NNP1PC received 3 new grievances from Somseun Village, Bolikhan District. They complained to Bolikhan District State Inspection Office that their shifting cultivation lands along TL 230 kV and 115 kV were not yet compensated. The Bolikhan District Grievance Team inspected the cases and replied to the complainants that the cases were not valid and lands were compensated. Thus, the total number of grievances remained at 2,836 cases, of these 2,814 cases were closed. The remaining 21 cases were related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level 320 m.a.s.l. and 1 case was on TL 230kV.

Four of the five self-resettler households from Zone 3 that filed petition in the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court and lost appealed to the People's High Supreme Court. One household dropped their case. The High Supreme Court completed its ruling on 15 March 2021 concluding that the claims filed by the households were invalid and it instructed the households to comply with the judgement of the Vientiane Central Appeal Court No. 22/ອສ.ພ, date 24 March 2020 on the 2% court fee payment. However, the self-resettler households continued to encroach and cultivate the land subjected to the case. The encroachment was reported to the Bolikhan District authorities and RMU-BKS for them to take appropriate action. In addition, the complainants filed their grievance in the Justice Committee of the Lao National Assembly but the COVID-19 locked downs delayed the processing of the case.

### 1.2.6 Social Development

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

**Health:** To support the government's order on the prevention of COVID-19, the Project provided medical supplies e.g., face mask, alcohol gel, thermometers, to health centres and nearby communities. In addition, the Project shouldered the operating cost of the Bolikhan and Thathom District Health Offices in conducting the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose vaccination campaign against COVID-19 at Phouhomxay resettlement, host and 2UR villages. Apart from those activities, the nutritional status of 333 children were assessed in these villages. For capacity building activity, ESD supported the training of two health officers of Phouhomxay on managing medical emergency for one month at Bolikhamxay Provincial Hospital.

**Education:** 197 students received a NNP1PC scholarship. Around 86 scholars graduated, and 92 were still studying at different higher education institutions. Around 90 out of the 92 students received their scholarship fund for school year 2020-2021.

**Public order:** The Village Authority and Police Officers organized routine night patrols to prevent robbery, drug trafficking and minor crimes in Phouhomxay Village and host villages. No key social issues were reported.

**Vulnerable households:** 18 students of the vulnerable households at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Nahan and Phadai villages received educational materials from the Project to support them and help provide them the same access to education as others have.

### 1.2.7 Socio-economic Monitoring

In Q4, the ESD team reviewed the draft report of the BSES#4 submitted by the international consultant.



**1.2.8. Update on the status of downstream Emergency Preparedness activities:**

The Emergency Evacuation workshop/Drill could not be implemented in all downstream villages as scheduled due the COVID-19 locked down.

**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 started and was completed within 2016 and no longer documented in 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 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 Q4 are summarized in *Table 1*.

**Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction in Phouhomxay Village in Q4 2021**

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
1	Repair of broken wall of main irrigation canal-A, B, C and improvement of access along its irrigation canals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some walls of the irrigation canal collapsed after heavy rains. The ESD proposed to repair in Q4, 2021. To improve the canal, the ESD shared the design with the provincial irrigation office for comments. It provided key inputs and also committed to technically support the repair.</li> <li>The ESD selected the contractor following the NNP1PC procurement policy, but work could not start as scheduled due to the Covid-19 outbreak situation.</li> </ul>	0
2	Extension of veranda, repair of the ceiling in the school and health centre and installation of steel frame in the health centre windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The school and health centre officials requested for the repair of some ceiling and windows of the school and health centre.</li> <li>The ESD found the request reasonable. The contractor was selected through the company bidding process but work could not move on as planned due the Covid-19 outbreak.</li> </ul>	0
3	Roof repair of 1 house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roof of one villager needed to be fixed. The ESD completed the design and</li> </ul>	








No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
		<p>consulted with the Bolikhan Public Work Office for quality assurance on 4 December 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor was selected but the work was postponed due to the COVID-19 outbreak.</li> <li>In late Q4, 2021, work was completed and closed.</li> </ul>	100%
4	Improvement of irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the site survey &amp; inventory list for improvement that consisted of repair of the main gates, extension of some sub-canal, installation of supply wooden gate panels and canal's crossing slabs. Work was scheduled to start in Q1, 2021.</li> <li>Work was postponed to Q3, 2021 due to the COVID-19 outbreak.</li> <li>Work was completed in early August 2021.</li> </ul>	100%
5	Repair of tractor road to agriculture area and grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the site survey and inventory list for improvement that consisted of road surface and side ditch improvement and installation of new culvert pipes and erosion and outlet pipes. The work was scheduled in Q1, 2021</li> <li>Work was postponed to Q4, 2021 due to COVID-19 lockdown.</li> </ul>	100%
6	Paddy fields at higher elevation (6 Ha, 77 HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signed a contract to rent a pump for a period of 4 months (December 2020 – April 2021) to provide water for dry season cultivation.</li> <li>The work was completed in early August 2021 and was under 12-month defect liability period.</li> </ul>	100%

**Figure 3: Infrastructure activities at Phouhomxay Village in Q4, 2021**

	
Installation of new irrigation gate 3 sets	Improvement work to control the leakage in irrigation gate 4 sets



	
<p><i>Extension of 4 sub-canals to a total length of 370 m.</i></p>	<p><i>Installation of new PVC valves in the end of each sub-canal.</i></p>
	
<p><i>Supplies to replace old wooden gate panels</i></p>	<p><i>Installed canals' crossing slab in 4 locations</i></p>
	
<p><i>Improved side ditch and surface of tractor road to agriculture land</i></p>	<p><i>New pipe culvert installed in the tractor road</i></p>
	
<p><i>Protection works in a road</i></p>	<p><i>Improvement of road side slope</i></p>
	
<p><i>ATK test done before entering the village to repair the roof of a house</i></p>	

 	 
<p><i>Construction materials delivered for the repairing of the house roof</i></p>	<p><i>Structural improvement of the roof of a house</i></p>
  	
<p><i>GOL team visited the irrigation canal and share some observations on the repair plan for the broken walls</i></p>	

## 2.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR and Zone 4 Downstream Areas

Zone 4 downstream: EMO sent sample of water from the boreholes to a laboratories in Vientiane and the test result showed that the water met the standards of MoH.

Zone 2UR: Construction of Ban Pou water supply, internal road, tractor roads started in late July 2021 during rainy season. It is ongoing. The construction of the suspension bridge ceased due to conflict with the contractor. No progress was achieved since 2 December 2022 and the contract is under renegotiation and consideration by NNP1PC management.

**Table 2: Infrastructure Development in Zone 2UR in Q4 2021**

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractor was unable to import the materials to support the superstructure section and encountered some financial issues so the work was not moving. In particular, the contractor did not submit the Master Work Program.</li> <li>The ESD requested the contractor to resubmit the Master Work Program to allow the ESD to extend the work completion from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021.</li> <li>The construction encountered some remarkable delays due to the lockdown given the COVID 19 situation and the rains.</li> <li>The contractor stopped working since 2 October 2021 and it requested to extend the</li> </ul>	54.6%

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
		contract for the second time. The negotiation was held on 8 & 27 December 2021 to persuade the contractor to finish the remaining work but it was not fruitful and the work was fully stopped.	
2	Improvement of Water Supply in Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 4 September 04, 2021, the Provincial and District Health Office approved the water supply design</li> <li>The contractor was selected but work could not move as scheduled due to the COVID-19 outbreak.</li> <li>Work was postponed to Q3 2021 and the contractor requested to complete work on 31 December 2021.</li> </ul>	74.14%
3	Enhance 230 m of Road 1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress was slow as the ESD was still waiting for the final decision of the government on the sites for the road elevation.</li> </ul>	0
4	Fish landing in 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 8 April 2021, the Thathom district and Pou Village allocated a piece of land for building the fish landing.</li> <li>The construction work was not started yet because the ESD was waiting for the approval of the government on the fishery co-management plan and the need for a fish landing. In addition, the ESD was reluctant to build the facility because it might be left unused like the Hatsamkhone market.</li> </ul>	0
5	Barge Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barge service for the affected people was operational since 07 June 2021 and it would continue until the completion of the suspension bridge.</li> </ul>	0
6	Improvement of tractor road to agriculture land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COVID19 lockdown postponed the work to Q4, 2021.</li> <li>The work started late September 2021 and was mostly completed within the quarter. Some finishing work on slope protection and the surface remained to be done.</li> </ul>	96.8%



**Figure 4: Infrastructure activities in 2UR in Q4, 2021**

		
<p><i>Left-Right Banks works completed in October 2021</i></p>		
		
<p><i>Water tank construction in Pou Village</i></p>		
		
<p><i>Installing water pipes and meter in target houses in progress</i></p>		
		
<p><i>Drilling the 62-m deep Borehole No.1 was completed while and the drillig of Borehole No. 2 was ongoing</i></p>		
		
<p><i>Repair of internal roads &amp; tractor road to agriculture land was mostly completed but with remaining finishing work on some side slope.</i></p>		

### 2.3. Status of Infrastructure Facility handover

**Table 3: Status of Phouhomxay Infrastructure Facilities Handover to the Government in Q4 2021**

No	Facility	Handover Status	Maintenance Arrangement	Responsible Agency
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 would be available in late 2022.	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 would be available in late 2022.	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 would be available in late 2022.	NNP1PC
4	Internal roads and tractor road leading to the cash crop and grazing land	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use in November 2017 and renovated by NNP1PC in Q3, 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund would be available in late 2022.	NNP1PC

The NNP1PC prepared an estimate of the basic operation and maintenance (O&M) cost of the all facilities in each zone to ensure that sufficient budget from CDF would be allocated for the purpose. This costing was also aimed to assist the RMU and the local authorities understand more the responsibility of operating and maintaining these facilities. In addition, an O&M manual should be prepared for the main facilities to facilitate the exercise of such responsibility.

### 2.4. Community Development Fund

Xaysomboun Province received its share of the CDF from NNP1PC equivalent to 55% of USD 195,000 for the first year to implement its CDF-funded activities. They planned to construct 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. The school building in each village would have six rooms, an outhouse toilet with four cubicles and one water tower. The beneficiaries would be the children of both local residents and self resettlers. The construction was scheduled to be completed in June 2022. In Q2-2021, the construction of both schools started and was progressing well. For Q3-2021, the CDF committee inspected the construction in both villages. In Q4-2021, the CDF committee again inspected the construction and found out that the Phoungou-Houayxay school was 53% complete while the Vanghai school was 62% complete.

The share of Bolikhamxay Province of the CDF was 45% of the total fund. The provincial authorities planned use CDF to pave the village roads in Phouhomxay with bituminous material and improve the water supply in Hatgniun and Thaheua villages. The BLKS RMU completed the collection of technical information on 23 March 2021 for the water system and prepared the design. In Q3-2021, the bid to construct the water system was advertised in local media but the bids could not be opened because face-to-face meetings were not allowed as part of the Covid-19 lock-down in the province. In Q4-2021, there was only one contractor who submitted its the bidding document which left the committee with two choices: negotiate with the contractor to reduce the cost or re-bid the contract to attract more bidders. On the paving of the roads in Phouhomxay, the CDF committee selected the contractor in Q4 2021.

### 3. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

Below is the progress of the 4<sup>th</sup> quarterly transitional rice support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village. After five years, rice support to Phouhomxay villagers from Hatsaykham ended in November 2021. The Bolikhamxay RMU verified with the PAP if they received the agreed rice support. The RMU reported its findings to the Bolikhamxay Provincial Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC) and the Provincial People's Assembly. In addition, the RMU also informed the Hatsaykham resettlers in Phouhomxay (24 households) on the end of rice support programme and encouraged the villagers to work harder to ensure that they have sufficient rice for all family members. Details on rice support in Quarter4 2021 are as follows: October: 4,347 kg, November: 4,347 kg and December: 3,553.50kg, Total: 12,247.50 kg.

**Table 4: Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village as of December 2021**

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Entitlement Provided in Kind (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	60	00
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	46	14
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	44	16

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

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

**Table 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	<b>570</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>738</b>
Home Sweet Home	71	0	71
Paddy rice	77	24	101
Upland rice	45	0	45
Cassava	73	0	73
Mushroom	1	2	3
Fruit trees	11	0	11
Rubber	82	0	82
Other cash crops	30	93	123
Cattle ranching	68	0	68
Cattle fattening	9	0	9
Pig raising	15	0	15
Goat raising	3	0	3
Chicken raising	0	0	-
Other poultry	0	0	-
Integrated farming	6	2	8
Fishpond	22	18	40
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	23	15	38
Handicraft including broom-making	25	11	36
Food processing	0	3	3
Trading and shop operation	9	0	9
Renting	0	0	0
Service provision (milling and transport)	0	0	0
Other businesses	0	0	0
Employment	17	0	0

The livelihood restoration programmes for 2021 were implemented by focusing on occupational development. The key livelihood activities included home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy

field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm activities, village savings fund and vocational training programmes. Three district technical staff with agriculture, irrigation and off-farm development skills were still working at Phouhomxay Village.

In AIP 2021, the targets of the livelihood team in Phouhomxay 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 of vulnerable, lagging and splitting households should have at least 3 livelihood activities and receive constant technical support from the ESD.

Key activities under the livelihood Development for Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5 are summarised below:

**Table 6: Progress of livelihood development programme for Phouhomxay, Host and Downstream villages during Q4, 2021**

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Home sweet home for household food security	All 82 households in Phouhomxay implementing the Home-Sweet-Home Program	Household activity. No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71/ 82 HH in Phouhomxay improved their home vegetable garden.</li> <li>• Each HH produced at least 10 kg of different sorts of vegetables for their own consumption</li> <li>• Some households who produced surplus vegetables sold these to the OSOV canteen, kindergarten school or the Chinese banana plantation.</li> <li>• One lagging household produced 700 bags of oyster mushroom by using rice straw. The product was sold in local market.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Dry-season cash crop: water melon, onion and cucumber	80% of total households in Phouhomxay participating in wet and dry season cultivation.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 03 households prepared tools and seeds to plant dry season rice.</li> <li>• 20 households prepared the land to plant water melon and 03 households planned to plant cucumber.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Communal pasture for	All 70 ha of grazing land are maintained, allocated to	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 57 hectares belong to 59 households were used to raise cattle and goats.</li> </ul>



Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual outputs
cattle raising in 2021	each clan, fenced and utilized. Cattle yard and water are available, to the animals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>09 households implemented cattle fattening (26 cows), 03 households sold 6 cows and earned an amount of LAK 54,000,000 in total.</li> <li>04 households harvested 174 kg of grass seeds (Paspalum and Ruzi Grass) for planting in the 2022 dry season.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Animal health care (Vaccination)	Strengthen the capacity of the VVW on vaccination. 40% of large animal eligible for vaccination and 60% of poultry vaccinated in 2021.	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The farmers still hesitant to invest on vaccines.</li> <li>Th LLH team had to work harder with the farmers to disseminate the importance of vaccines</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Model integrated farms	At least 3 model farmers are developed in Phouhomxay	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 households developed model integrated farms in 2021.</li> <li>No progress in this reporting period. LLH team reviewed the strategy to activate model farm activity in 2022.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Fish seed production	At least 80,000 fish fingerlings produced and sold by fish seed producers	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress in this reporting period.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Off-farm activities: banana processing, broom making, pineapple jam, bamboo processing and Hmong embroidery.	At least two production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	Banana processing (12 females)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One production group of banana processors was formally established. The group composed of 12 members.</li> <li>In this quarter, no production from this group due to lack of raw materials.</li> <li>13 broom makers produced 222 brooms and sold to the markets in Bolikhan and Paksan District. They earned</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual outputs
			<p>an amount of LAK 3,333,000 in total.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 women produced Hmong embroidery and sold to the market in Vientiane Capital. This was their third round and earned LAK 2,281,000 in total.</li> <li>Three women in Phouhomxay produced village products including 05 sets of gifts (silk sheet for coffee cup) and earned LAK 786,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Village Savings Fund in Phouhomxay and marketing	Villagers have access to savings and credit facilities in their village	20 females.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36 savings fund members in Phouhomxay with a total savings fund of LAK 20,500,000.</li> <li>10 members borrowed a total of LAK 14,800,000 from the fund to implement agricultural activities (61%), pay for health care (26%) and other purpose (13%).</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9.</b> Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	Irrigation water distribution follows the water use management regulations. All cases of water use conflict are solved.	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>74 households were members of the irrigation water user group.</li> <li>The livelihood team postponed the election to re-organize the water user group committee due to COVID 19 lockdown.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10.</b> Resource Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One experiment was implemented to compare production between growing rice integrated with fish culture and using inorganic and organic fertilizers.</li> <li>The results would be disseminated to farmers.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11.</b> Vocational	At least 6 youths from Phouhomxay	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due of COVID 19 outbreak situation, all vocational schools were closed, the</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual outputs
training programs	Village attend vocational training and start forming their profession following the topics learnt.		vocational training program was postponed to 2022. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While waiting for the school to open, the ESD prepared materials for dissemination.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12.</b> Rubber tree plantation	82 households plant rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 82 households planted rubber trees in 61.2 ha by June 2021.</li> <li>No yield yet.</li> <li>Phouhomxay farmers harvested cassava that they intercropped with rubber; 20 households (out of 73) completed harvesting and produced 24.3 tons of fresh cassava and 30.3 tons of dried products, earning LAK 106,094,000 in total.</li> <li>Phouhomxay farmers harvested rice that was intercropped with rubber; 45 households completed harvesting and produced 45,475 kg of rice from 30.3 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13.</b> 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"> <li>11 farmers continued maintaining their fruit trees by weeding and fertilization.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 14.</b> Rattan plantation	At least 20 households grow rattan in Phouhomxay Village.	No gender breakdown figure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 Phouhomxay farmers planted rattan. No progress in this reporting period.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15.</b> Wet season rice plantation.	77 households plant wet season rice cultivation in Phouhomxay Village.	21 females.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>74 households cultivated wet rice in total area 45.5 hectares with total production of 141,430 kg of rice in 44.3 ha or an average yield of 3.19 ton/ha. A total of 1.2 ha belonging to 13 households were damaged by pest.</li> </ul>




Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual outputs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 villagers were trained on integrated pest management techniques</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16:</b> Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay planted bamboo for selling and processing.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 farmers planted bamboo “Phai Kim Sung” in 1.8 ha since 2020.</li> <li>The farmers continued maintenance work for the bamboos</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17.</b> Seedling nursery establishment	At least 1 seedling nursery can supply seedlings to local markets.	One female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One seedling nursery was established in Thahuea Village</li> <li>The seedling nursery ran smoothly.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 18:</b> Blacksmith occupation	At least 01 blacksmith is capable to fabricate handmade iron wares to sell to local markets.	No women participated in this activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Phouhomxay villagers took up this profession.</li> <li>No progress in this report period because they were busy harvesting their wet crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 19.</b> Broom making	Broom makers group supply brooms to local and District markets.	23 females participated in a broom makers’ groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 broom makers produced 222 brooms and sold to the markets in Bolikhan and Paksan District. They earned LAK 3,333,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 20.</b> Fisheries management in Houay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	Houay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir is closed to fishing and used to protect important species by allowing some fish populations to rebound from overfishing.	No gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 households participated in fish conservation and patrolling of a 5-ha fish conservation zone.</li> <li>No progress in this reporting period.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 21.</b> Livelihood restoration program/activities in host villages	Demonstrate livelihood alternatives to the farmers in Host villages.	Household activity, no gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This quarter, 24 villagers in Thahuea completed harvesting their wet rice cultivated in 14.9 ha and produced 46,190 kg of rice or an average yield 3.1 ton/ha.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual outputs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>05 households at Hat Gnuin started to implement their green house for vegetables. One seedling nursery sold 2,000 rattan seedlings and earned 6,000,000. It produced 4,000 rattan seedlings for 2022 season</li> <li>Rattan farmers in Hat Gnuin and Thaheua continued maintaining their rattan by weeding and fertilization.</li> <li>Coordinated with village authority and Village Veterinary Workers (VWV) on seasonal diseases monitoring in their own village. No report on the LSD infection.</li> <li>02 households in Thahuea raised fish in floating cages and sold 32 kg of fish earning LAK 640,000 in total.</li> <li>12 members of the weaving group produced 61 pieces of Lao skirt and earned LAK 5,000,000 in total.</li> <li>The village savings fund operated in Thaheua and Hat Gnuin Village had 133 members and a total savings fund of LAK 133,146,000. Provided loan to 31 members in a total amount of LAK 65,600,000 mainly for business operation and agricultural development.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 22.</b> Livelihood restoration program/activities in downstream villages	Demonstrate livelihood alternatives to the farmers in Downstream villages.	Household activity, no gender breakdown figure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>53 households grew vegetables in green houses. Four households in Thongnoi Village produced 1,450 kg of vegetables and earned LAK 11,520,000.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of women participated in activity	Actual outputs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NNP1PC provided 1,500 rattan seedlings to 15 households in Somseun Village. The farmer maintained the rattan by weeding and fertilization.</li> <li>• Two households in Nampa and Kouy-Oudom continued production in 8,000 mushroom bags and sold 737 kg of mushroom earning LAK 12,4080,000 in total.</li> <li>• Coordinated with village authority and VVWs on LSD situation, no reported on the LSD infection this period.</li> <li>• 3 members of fish processing group in Namngiep and Kuay-Oudom villages processed 25 kg of fish and earned LAK 875,000.</li> <li>• 11 villagers in Nam Ngiep Village produced 51 of rice baskets and earned LAK 1,020,000 in total.</li> <li>• The savings fund of Somseun Village had 98 members and LAK 222,350,000. Around 45 members borrowed a total of LAK 140,000,000 from the fund to invest in business (58%), agriculture (36%), health (4%), education (7%) and others (2%)</li> </ul>



**Figure 5: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q4, 2021**

	
<p><i>Vegetable garden under Home Sweet Home Program in Phouhomxay</i></p>	<p><i>Phouhomxay villagers harvested their rice</i></p>
	
<p><i>Phouhomxay villagers dried their cassava before selling to the private companies</i></p>	<p><i>Oyster mushroom cultivation in Phouhomxay Village</i></p>
	
<p><i>Oyster mushroom cultivation in Nampa, a downstream village</i></p>	<p><i>Vegetable growing in a green house in Thongnoi, a downstream village</i></p>

### 3.3. Phouhomxay Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre functions both as a demonstration and training venue for interested local villagers from Phouhomxay and other nearby villages within the Project area.

In Q4, 2021, the Resource Centre continued maintaining existing demonstration plots and distributed agricultural inputs to farmers. In addition, the Resources Centre also supported the training and the meeting of the social development team and livelihood team.

**3.3.1. DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES IN Q4, 2021**

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

**Table 7: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q4 2021**

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Improved Irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village and support the training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC regularly measured the water level in Houaysoup Reservoir and daily reported the result to the water management group in ESD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported the training of 65 people (21 women) on integrated pest management.</li> </ul>
2	Continued implementing demonstration projects	<p>Nine demonstration projects were established since 2018 which the RC staff maintained and improved. The projects were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated farming</li> <li>Fish raising and breeding</li> <li>Seed multiplication</li> <li>Soil improvement</li> <li>Earthworm raising</li> <li>Vegetable growing in green house</li> <li>Fish conservation</li> <li>Forage demonstration</li> <li>Fruit tree plantation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All demonstration projects were maintained to support the learning of the PAP</li> </ul>
3	Seedling Production	RC continued producing seedlings of bamboo, lemon, broken bone tree, fruit trees, rattan and sweet vegetable for distribution to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Q4 2021, RC produced native seedling of “Phakwan Ban” and 18 mango seedling 18 seedlings for farmers and</li> <li>Distributed 39 of broken bone seedlings to 6 household.</li> </ul>
4	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer for soil improvement.	RC staff continued demonstrating the techniques of earth worm raising and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC produced 85.5 liters of cleaning dishes liquid for RC demonstration and distributed some to farmers. Also produced 28.5 L of bio-insecticide for the same purpose.</li> </ul>



No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC has distributed 4.5 L of bio-insecticide to 3 households</li> </ul>
5	Preparing wet rice demonstration plot using 3 methods of cultivation.	Three methods of wet rice cultivation was done in RC to know the yield under each method and present the alternatives to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed demonstration plots using three methods of cultivation: (1) rice with chemical fertilizer: yield of 4.1 ton/ha, (2) rice with organic fertilizer: yield of 3.3 ton/ha and (3) rice integrated with fish raising: rice yield of 3.3 ton/ha and fish yield of 455 kg/ha.</li> </ul>
6	Support the vulnerable households in implementing their livelihood activities.	RC staff supported 2 vulnerable households in implementing the livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support two vulnerable households on watermelon growing in dry season.</li> <li>Support 2 households in Phouhomxay on earthworm raising.</li> </ul>

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

NNP1PC is providing technical and financial support to Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) in Zone 2UR. The aim of the PLUP is to ensure that the land plots of the PAPs are properly surveyed and marked, that landowner disputes are resolved and that the rightful landowners obtain legal documents to their land. The Company would 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 villages, Q4 2021**

No		Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1		Allocated land for back yard vegetable garden to 42 households who had none in Phouhomxay village	Two DAFO technical staff who handled PLUP work assisted in allocating and marking the land of 42 households in Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress in this reporting period because the Bolikhan District had new GOL grass root officers based in Phouhomxay.</li> </ul>
2		Change the name of the village as location of the land in the titles of 24 HHs who were former Hatsaykham villagers from "Hat Gnuin" to Phouhomxay" Village. The titles covered 1,000 m2/household.	Coordinate with village authorities, RMU and PONRE and prepared the budget needed to change the name of the village as the location of the land in the titles of former Hatsaykham villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress in this quarter due to COVID 19 lockdown which affected PONRE's operation.</li> </ul>

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

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

**Table 9: Number of Self Resettler Households 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	46	65	111
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	87	95	182
Home Sweet Home	1		1
Paddy rice			-

Item	Bolikhhan Self-Resettlers	Hom Self-Resettlers	Total
Upland rice			-
Cassava			-
Mushroom			-
Fruit trees			-
Rubber			-
Other cash crops		33	33
Cattle ranching	4	12	16
Cattle fattening			-
Pig raising			-
Goat raising			-
Chicken raising	1	9	10
Other poultry		4	4
Integrated Framing			-
Fishpond	21	3	24
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	9	5	14
Handicraft including broom-making	28	20	48
Food processing	1	1	2
Trading and shop operation	8	3	11
Renting			-
Service provision (milling and transport)	11	1	12
Other businesses		1	1
Employment	3	3	6

This quarter the team had field work for only 2 weeks in December for livelihood data collection. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the team monitored the livelihood activities through online conversation with the PAP. The progress of occupation development of the self-resettlers is presented in Section 3.5.1 for Bolikhhan District and in Section 3.5.2 for Hom District.

### 3.5.1. LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES RELATED TO BOLIKHCHAN DISTRICT SELF RESETTLERS

A total of 151 self-resettler households moved to Bolikhhan 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 Bolikhhan District is summarized in **Table 9**.

**Table 10: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District in Q4 2021**

Project Name	End Target	No of Woman participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Home Sweet Home	Expected increase of income per household by LAK 3.5 mill per household and for household consumption	No female breakdown	1 new HH engaged in Home Sweet Home. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring 16 households engaged in Home Sweet Home</li> <li>Harvested for household consumption. 16 households have sold 150 kg of vegetable and earned 1,500,000 LAK in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Poultry raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK450,000/HH/month	All females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 new HH raised poultry</li> <li>Monitored 10 households</li> <li>10 households earned of LAK 4,000,000 in total</li> <li>120 poultrys were raised by 10 households.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Cattle Raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK 5 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 new HH raising cattle</li> <li>Monitoring 34 households raising cattle.</li> <li>Famers sold 4 cattle worth LAK 44 million in total.</li> <li>44 cows were being raised</li> <li>29 cows were vaccinated</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Fish culture	Expected increase of household income by LAK 3 mill/HH/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All males</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP participated in fish breeding in PHX RC.</li> <li>4 households sold fish and earned LAK 2.8M/year in total. Part of the harvest was consumed by the household.</li> <li>14 households were raising fish for household consumption</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Promote Handicraft and Weaving	Expected increase of household income by at least LAK 6 mill /HH/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24 females</li> <li>4 Male</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 broom makers earned only LAK 660,000 per year in total due to COVID-19 movement restrictions. The targets income was not met.</li> <li>22 females earned about LAK 250,000/month from embroidery</li> </ul>

<b>Project 6:</b> Skills development	Persons who completed their training would be able to operate a shop and generate income of LAK 1.5 million/month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 females</li> <li>• 16 males</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 PAP ran a small grocery.</li> <li>• 20 PAP sold labour at the village level.</li> <li>• 12 PAP worked in their own farm and reported that they earned 1.5 million /month/person</li> </ul>

In this quarter, the team surveyed the livelihood of 135 households with 16 more households to be surveyed yet. The result is discussed below:

### 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 PAHs (66%) participated in livelihood activities while 67 PAHs (34%) were not participating in any activity. NNP1PC support would focus on the households who were classified as lagging and vulnerable as well as the splitting households. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Hom District is summarized in **Table 10**.

**Table 11: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of Q4 2021**

Project Name	End Target	No of Woman participated in Activity	Actual Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> 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 female breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 households earned LAK 2.7M from wet season crops in total.</li> <li>• 2 households earned a sum of LAK 1.7 million from selling dry season crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Poultry raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK450,000/HH/month	13 Females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 new households raised native chickens.</li> <li>• 358 poultries were raised and vaccinated.</li> <li>• They sold 668 poultries and earned an amount of 2.5 M LAK in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Cattle Raising	Expected increase of household income by LAK 5 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 new households raised 68 cows and all were vaccinated.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Fish culture	Expected increase of household income by LAK 3 mill/HH/year	All males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 new households out of 6 were trained on fish breeding and raised fish</li> </ul>

			<p>in earth pond for household consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 households who were raising fish continued this activity for household consumption</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Promote Handicraft and Weaving	Expected increase of household income by at least LAK 6 mill /HH/year	19 females and 1 male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 persons out of 20 villagers earned a sum of LAK 4.5 million from selling brooms.</li> <li>• Broom making did not meet the target due to the late conduct of the training the raw materials collected were not sufficient.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Skills development	Persons who completed their training can operate a shop and generate an income of LAK 1.5 million/month	9 females and 4 males	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 PAP worked as service provider and earned income</li> <li>• 4 PAP worked in their own farm</li> </ul>

**Figure 6: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom district Q4 2021**

			
Casava and soybean products in Va Village		Dry season vegetable in Va Village	
			
Gingers and chili in Homthad Village		Poultry raised and eggs collected in Namkhian Village	

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

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

In Q4 2021, their main livelihood activities was not fully implemented according to their livelihood plan due to the COVID-19 lockdown.

**Table 12: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities in Q4 2021**

Item	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Total
Number of Affected Households	115	212	327
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	114	205	319
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	114	205	319
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	260	472	732
Home Sweet Home	26	8	34
Paddy rice	15	49	64
Upland rice	-	-	-
Cassava	31	20	51
Mushroom	-	-	-
Fruit trees	11	10	21
Rubber	40	18	58
Other cash crops	-	1	1
Cattle ranching	51	150	201
Cattle fattening	11	2	13
Pig raising	-	9	9
Goat raising	-	9	9
Chicken raising	17	9	26
Other poultry	-	-	-
Integrated Framing	-	-	-
Fishpond	4	3	7
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	1	39	40
Handicraft including broom-making	1	-	1
Food processing	2	11	13
Trading and shop operation	17	29	46
Renting	3	18	21
Service provision (milling and transport)	-	32	32
Other businesses	-	-	-
Employment	30	55	85



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 in Thathom District is summarised below:

During Q4 2021, the main livelihood activities of the farmers included cash crop maintenance and harvesting, wet season rice harvesting, planting of dry season crops and maintenance of animal farms and vaccination. But due to the COVID 19 pandemic, many off-farm occupational development activities slowed down.

**Table 13: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR in Q4 2021.**

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha Income: LAK 27 million /person/year for 65 target farmers</li> <li>At least 8 model farmers are able to provide technical support to other paddy rice farmers</li> </ul>	36 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of the 65 paddy rice farmers in 6 villages harvested their paddy rice in a total area of 76.4 ha. The total production was 293.71 tonnes and average yield was 3.84 t/ha. Around 86 % of the 65 rice farmers had a rice yield higher than the target of 3.7 t/ha.</li> <li>13 out of 18 paddy rice farmers at Pou, Phiengta and Thaviengxay village completed their dry season paddy rice transplanting for 4.9 ha out of a total area of 7.2 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (wet & dry season)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 0.4 hectare of cash crop is cultivated and the income of LAK 18 million/person/year is earned by 52 target farmers</li> <li>At least 5 model farmers are able to provide technical support to other cash crop farmers</li> </ul>	38 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51 cash crop farmers from five villages maintained their cassava field of 75.9 ha. Seven of them also grew sweet corn in a total area of 0.56 ha</li> <li>22 out of 52 cash crop farmers from four villages of Vanghai, Phonhom, Pou and Thaviengxay started the harvesting of cassava and sweet corn. They sold 15,960 kg of dry cassava and sweet corn to local traders and they earned LAK 29,420,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Integrated fruit tree garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated fruit tree garden: 0.5 ha/person is developed</li> <li>Income: LAK 20 million /person/year, after 5 years</li> </ul>	15 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 out of 18 fruit tree farmers completed the fruit tree garden maintenance work in a total area of 12.83 ha and they harvested 393 pineapple fruits for household consumption</li> </ul>



Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	for 22 target farmers		
<b>Project 4:</b> Rubber tree farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1 hectare per person/year earning 16 million LAK/person/year after 7 years of planting for 58 target persons.</li> </ul>	28 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 out of 58 rubber farmers at Pou, Vanghai and Phonhom villages completed the rubber farm maintenance work in a total area of 44.06 ha and 3 of them harvested the rubber product in amount of 120 kg earning LAK 960,000 in total.</li> <li>Three out of 58 rubber farmers at Pou, Vanghai and Phonhom villages harvested their upland rice which was integrated in the rubber farm and they got 5,400 Kg of rice in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Home sweet home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 vulnerable households and self-resettler households whose compensation was less than 300 million LAK.</li> <li>700 Kg of vegetable are produced for household consumption</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figure available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 out of 34 vulnerable and lagging households of Pou, Phiengta, Phonhom and Vanghai villages produced 788 Kg of vegetable and 120 chickens for household consumption</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Pig raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of the farmers can develop a pig farm to become smart farmers</li> <li>90% of pigs in the farms are vaccinated regularly</li> <li>6 of 9 farmers has a regular annual income of 25 million Kip/per farmer</li> </ul>	9 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One of 3 pig farmers implemented the activity well and got new 16 piglets</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Goat raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of the farmers can develop a goat farm to become smart farmers.</li> </ul>	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six farmers sold 12 goats in the local market and earned a sum of LAK 12,200,000 in total.</li> <li>Nine goat farmers from 3 villages vaccinated all of their</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of eligible goats in the farm are regularly vaccinated</li> <li>6 out of 8 farmers can regularly generate an annual income of 22 million LAK/person.</li> </ul>		250 goats with Haemorrhagic Septicaemia vaccine.
<b>Project 8:</b> Poultry raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% of the poultry farmers can develop the poultry farm to become smart farmers</li> <li>90% of eligible poultry in each farm are properly vaccinated.</li> <li>70% out of 29 poultry farmers regularly generate an annual income by 13 million LAK/person.</li> </ul>	25 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 out of 26 farmers sold 8,320 chickens in the local market and earned a sum of LAK 16,800,000 in total.</li> <li>26 poultry farmers from 3 villages vaccinated all of their 2,450 chickens against fowl cholera.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Cattle farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of 228 cattle farmers develop their cattle farm to become smart farmers</li> <li>75 % of eligible animals are regularly vaccinated</li> <li>Income: LAK 36 million/cattle farmer/year after 3 years of farm establishment</li> </ul>	48 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23 out of 288 farmers sold 31 cows in local market and earned a sum of LAK 335,000,000 in total.</li> <li>228 cattle farmers in 6 villages vaccinated their 3,083 cows against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> Fish culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of the fish farmers develop their fish farm to become smart farmers</li> <li>6 out of 7 farmers can regularly generate an annual</li> </ul>	3women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 7 fish farmers sold 1,125 Kg of fish in the local market and earned LAK 22,500,000 in total.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	income of 36 million LAK/per farmer		
<b>Project 11:</b> Skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of the 25 persons who selected an occupation attend skills development courses.</li> <li>70% of the trainees who attended vocational training are able to get employment from the companies/ projects or able to run their own business after completing their training courses.</li> </ul>	11 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No result in this reporting period</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12:</b> Service providers' and shop owners' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of the service providers and shop owners invest based on their business development plan</li> <li>50% of 65 service providers and shop owners properly manage their business and provide better service</li> </ul>	35 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23 out of 32 service providers and shop owners were running their business although not regularly and earned an income of LAK 17,230,000 in total. Other 9 service providers temporarily stopped running their business because of the COVID 19 prevention measures. .</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Traders' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of 26 traders invest based on their business development plan</li> <li>70% of 26 traders properly manage their business and provide better service</li> </ul>	21 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four out of 9 traders are unregularly running their business and they earned an income of LAK 8,450,000. Other 5 traders temporarily stopped running their business because of difficulty to travel to other provinces for trading.</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
<b>Project 14:</b> Fishers' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of the 32 fishers can better manage their business and earn an income of at least 12 million LAK/PAP / year)</li> </ul>	3 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of the 32 people initiated their occupation in accordance to their business plan. They sold their fresh fish at the local market and earned LAK 29,120,000 in total. They reported that during this period they went fishing less frequently than before. Some temporarily stopped fishing in November and December to focus on their paddy rice and cassava harvesting.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15:</b> Food processing	50 % of the food processors develop their profession and manage their business better with an average income of LAK 12 million /person/year for 17 target persons	17 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 out of 17 food and fish processors produced more than five types of food and two types of fish products, respectively. The fish products included 19 kg of sour fish and dry fish and 22 bunches of sour fish in banana leaf. They earned LAK 8,500,000 in total. During this period five producer stopped their business due to the decrease of the number of customers.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16:</b> Weaving and handicraft	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 participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of 43 weavers produced 97 pieces of Lao skirts (Sin) and earned LAK 12,270,000 in total.</li> <li>As of Q4, 2021, 43 members of the weavers' groups produced 462 pieces of Lao skirts from January to December 2021 and all of their products were sold to traders in Thathom. They earned a sum of LAK 67,575,000 in total.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17:</b> Village development fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 % of the PAPs in the village participate in the activity</li> <li>4 village development funds established</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figure available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The three Village Development Funds (VDF) of Hatsamkhone Phiengta and Pou villages were well managed.</li> <li>At Phiengta Village, the VDF had 57 members and their savings fund increased from LAK</li> </ul>

Project Name	End Target	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of VDF committees are able to manage VDF effectively</li> </ul>		<p>43,797,000 to LAK 48,897,000 while the number of borrowers increased from 5 to 7 people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated the annual meeting of the Pou and Hatsamkhone Villages Development Fund committee to summarize the activities conducted and decided on the division of annual dividend to 133 members with 89 women in two villages.</li> </ul>

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

NNP1PC is providing technical and financial support to Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) in Zone 2UR. The aim of the PLUP is to ensure that the land plots of the PAPs are properly surveyed and marked, that 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 14: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q3 2021**

No	Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Update the participatory land use plan (PLUP) in three villages of Zone 2UR.	Conducted PLUP result orientation meeting at Thathom DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Thathom District Authority signed the Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) reports of 3 villages and the District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO) handed these over to the village authorities of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiangta. The PLUP process was completed 100% this quarter.</li> </ul>

## 4. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

In Q4 2021, NNP1PC received 03 new grievances. Thus, the total number of grievances increased to 2,836 cases, of these 2,814 cases were closed. The remaining 21 cases were related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level 320 m.a.s.l and 1 case was related to TL230KV.

On the petitions filed by five self-resettlement households from Hatsaykham in the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court on 12 June 2019, their claim was judged as invalid. The complainants

appealed to the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital on 13 June 2019 for a reason that the provincial court only considered the evidence from NNP1PC in its judgement. On 25 March 2020 the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital judged that their case was invalid as well. The five households further appealed to the High Supreme Court on 26 March 2020. In Q4-2020, the prosecutor of High Supreme Court conducted a field visit on 9 December 2020 on the disputed land located near the OSOV1 and OSOV2 and held a mediation meeting on 10 December 2020 at the Bolikhamxay Provincial Court to convince NNP1PC to provide a compromise compensation. The NNP1PC's position was that it could not provide a compromise compensation and would submit its official response to the proposal after consideration by NNP1PC management and legal advisor. NNP1PC submitted its official response to the High Supreme Court and confirmed that NNP1PC was unable to provide a compromise compensation because the claimed assets were cultivated after the Cut-Off-Date (COD). The High Supreme Court made its judgement on 15 March 2021 based on the relevant clauses in the applicable laws and regulations that all claims of the 5 self-resettler households were invalid. The High Supreme Court instructed the 5 HHs to follow the judgement of the Appeal Court No. 22/ຢຸ.ພ, date 24 March 2020 on the 2% taxation payment. In Q2-2021, 05 HHs continued to encroach and cultivate the disputed land by fencing it and growing the cassava and other crops while they submitted their case to the National Assembly of Laos. In Q3-2021, the justice committee of the National Assembly was reviewing the case. In Q4-2021, the justice committee of National Assembly was on Covid-19 locked down and stopped processing the case.

The issue concerning the different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/GBKS for the access road from Ban Nonsomboun to main dam construction site and decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation was considered by the Bolikhamxay Provincial Assembly who advised to hand this matter over to the President of the PRLRC. After further consultations with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Joint Steering Committee, the matter was discussed at the PRLRC meeting on 06/07 August 2019, and it was concluded that the decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation shall be applied to the valid cases. The minutes of meeting signed by the Chairperson of the PRLRC would be used as a key reference. However, before NNP1PC can execute the compensation payment, the parties needed to consult with the Bolikhamxay Department of Agriculture and Forestry to resolve one remaining issue on how to determine the unit compensation rate for trees, whether it is based on the diameter of the tree or its age. The issue was concluded by the end of November 2019 and the relevant compensation documents were completed by December 2019. During Q2 2020, the total 06 HHs were eligible for the top-up compensation but only 05 HHs agreed and accepted the compensation. The remaining 1 HH refused and requested the grievance and compensation committees to further review and sort out the issue. This household finally accepted the compensation agreement, signed the relevant compensation documents, received the compensation payment and the bankbook in October-2020. The issue of the different land compensation rates between compensation Decrees 031/GBKS and 1003/G-XSB was finally completely closed.

On the issue of the impacted lands by the reservoir's full supply level El. 320 m.a.s.l, the SMO/Grievance Team proceeded to investigate the remaining grievance cases in Zone 2UR in cooperation with the RMU-XSB, local authorities and PAPs. Consultations, field surveys, assessment of impacts and hearing meetings were carried out on 20 September 2020 for the Thathom District Grievance Redress Committees and relevant GoL counterparts to consider all cases. In Q4-2020 SMO/Grievance Team prepared the compensation documents before the compensation payment and had these signed in Q1-2021 by all the relevant parties. In Q2-2021, the Grievance Team executed the request for payment but there were some documents that

required verification for consistency. In Q3-2021, the Grievance Team completed the process and compensation payment was transferred to the individual account of the 21 of the 23 households and the bank book was handed over them. The remaining 2 households had insufficient support documents. There were 2 pending compensation cases. One was on a grazing land of a group of 25 households from Phonhom village, Thathom District. Another case was related on the Excavated Road at Hatsamkhone village, Thathom district. The two pending cases needed direction from the PRLRC before notifying to the PAP. The ESD planned to consult with the PRLRC in a meeting in XSB Province next quarter.

As NNP1PC received 2 grievance cases from XSB Provincial Court in Q3-2020. One case was filed by a former villager of Namyouak village from Zone 2LR in the XSB Provincial Court, Zone I, Anouvong District. He claimed that the lands, assets and crops at a value of 3.26 billion were not correctly compensated. In Q4-2020, NNP1PC submitted its official response on the case on 09 October 2020 to the court for review. On 29 December 2020, the court ordered NNP1PC to attend the testimony meeting which was held on 06 January 2021. In Q1-2021, NNP1 attended the testimony meeting and in Q2-2021 NNP1PC attended the court investigation, verification, and mediation with complainants. In Q3-2021, the court concluded the case and reported its conclusion to XSB Provincial Governor. The Governor notified the court through the XSB provincial administration office that there should be a final meeting with the ex-special task force before the court would make its official judgement. In Q4-2021, the prosecutor of the court summarized the issue and he found out that the case required additional reference to the minutes of meeting to support the judgement. The meeting with the ex-special task force could not be held due to the Covid-19 locked down.

Another case was filed by a former villager of Sopyouak, Zone 2LR in the Xaysomboun Provincial Court. He claimed an amount of 170 million LAK as compensation for his assets considered ineligible for compensation. NNP1PC submitted its official response to the claim to the XSB Provincial court, Zone II, Longxan District on 13 November 2020. In Q1-2021, the court investigated and verified the evidence and the satellite images. In Q2-2021, the court investigated the land certificate with the DONRE and DAFO of Hom District. In Q3-2021, the court locked down due to the high number of Covid-19 cases in Longxan District. In Q4-2021, the court prosecutor stated that he had sufficient information to support the final judgement. The court planned to call both complainants and NNP1PC to join the final session to deliver its judgment after the Covid-19 situation would improve.

## **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 (2016) and consists of the following:

- Develop and implement NNP1PC recruitment and employment policy
- Engage only contractors and other providers of goods and services who comply with national labour standards and take measures to comply with the core labour standards
- Enhance awareness on Community Management
- Human Trafficking Impacts and Management
- Emergency Treatment and First Aid for Major Accidents/Injuries
- Personal Protective Equipment for workers and or Employees
- Annual Physical Examination for Workers.



The key construction works were completed by the contractors in the early 2020. Due to the reduced number of workers, monitoring labor management would be conducted twice a year (June and December) instead of quarterly.

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

**Table 15: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes in Quarter 4, 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"> <li>Only 6 business owners consisted of 17 camp followers (9 females) stay at Hat Gniun village. it was likely that they would be staying in Hat Gniun permanently to run their business e.g., guesthouse, restaurant, drinking water factory. Their activities were compliant with local regulation.</li> </ul>
Maintain the public order.	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police officers conducted 277 patrols. No social issue was reported. The patrol was intensified during the lockdown period for the prevention and control of COVID-19 and for the National Day celebration.</li> <li>Night patrols were periodically conducted in Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Phouhomxay villages by the Village Security Team under the supervision and guidance of the police officers based in Phouhomxay. The police officers and the Village Security Team were ready to mobilize at any time needed. The patrol was intensified during the lockdown period for the prevention and control of COVID-19 and the National Day celebration.</li> </ul>

**Figure 7: Activities to Support of Local Authority in Q4 2021**



*Activities to support village authority during lockdown for the prevention of COVID-19 (October 2021)*

## 5.2 Education Programme

**Table 16: Activities under the Education Programme in Q4 2021**

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
NNP1PC's scholarship programme.	Project, PESO/DESO, students and their parents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>New scholarship application 2021-2022:</b> NNP1PC's scholarship policy was continuously disseminated to more than 60 Grade 7 students and their parents in target villages of Thathom, Hom and Bolikhan districts to solicit applications for academic year 2021-2022. Up to December, there were 29 applicants from the Project area. The final selection was postponed to first quarter 2022 due to the delay of the conduct of the universities' entrance examinations because of the COVID-19.</li> <li>• <b>Current situation of NNP1PC scholarship:</b> In Q4 2021, 197 students received the NNP1PC's scholarship, 86 graduated, 92 were studying at various institutions and 19 dropped out. Around 24 out of 86 graduates got a job in the government or private sector. The rests were unemployed or doing volunteer work or pursuing further study.</li> <li>• <b>Payment for ongoing students in academic year 2020-2021:</b> At the end of September 2021, the Project paid for the tuition, accommodation, food allowance, supplies and travel of 90 out of 92 scholars. The payment was delayed because schools were closed due to the COVID-19 lockdown and few students did not pass the entrance examination and have to take it again. The Project staff would follow up on the remaining students.</li> <li>• <b>Internship guidelines:</b> The Social Development Team drafted the guidelines for the internship program and shared these with the Project management and concerned government offices for their comments. It will be applied to graduates in the first quarter of 2022.</li> </ul>
School lunch programme at Phouhomxay	Techers, villagers, Project and 62 children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The program was designed to provide daily feeding of children. The operating cost was mainly shouldered by EGATi and partly</li> </ul>

Kindergarten School.		<p>supported by NNP1PC. The villagers contributed 4 kg of rice per child per month and their labour in food preparation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prevent and control the transmission of COVID-19, the school lunch programme was not regularly running. It stopped in October, restarted in November and stopped again in December 2021 to follow the provincial order on the prevention and control of COVID19.</li> </ul>
Formal education	Teachers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To follow the government's order for the prevention and control of COVID-19, the schools were closed in October, reopened in November and stopped again in December 2021. During breaks, the project team and the teachers prepared for the school re-opening by cleaning the school facilities, preparing supplies for personal hygiene and rearranging the classroom set-up for social distancing.</li> <li>In November 2021 when the schools were reopened, the Project team and the Phouhomxay Health Center staff conducted an awareness sessions on the prevention COVID-19 in the schools in the resettlement and host villages. About 209 students (101 girls) attended the sessions. In addition, medical supplies were handed to all schools such as face masks, soap and alcohol sanitizer to be used by teachers and students.</li> </ul>

**Figure 8: Activities to Support Education in Q4 2021**

 <p><i>Daily temperature taken by teacher before class at Phouhomxay Secondary School (November 2021)</i></p>	 <p><i>Awareness session on the prevention of COVID-19 at Phouhomxay Secondary School (November 2021)</i></p>
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<p><i>Medical supplies for the prevention of COVID-19 were handed over to the schools (November 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>School lunch at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School (November 2021)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Teachers at Phouhomxay arrange a shift work during lockdown for the prevention of COVID-19 (October 2021)</i></p>	<p><i>Vegetables in the School Greenhouse in Phouhomxay during lockdown</i></p>

### 5.3 Public Health Action Plan

The Public Health Action Plan for the Operation Phase is described in the SDP (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 in this reporting period are summarized in **Table 17**.

**Table 17: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q4 2021**


Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Support to the local government for vaccination campaign against COVID-19	Villagers of resettlement, host and 2UR villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccination against COVID-19 is one of the most important tools for the prevention of the disease. The government paid serious attention to this and expected to cover 50% of the target group by the end of 2021 to attain herd immunity. In October 2021, the Project continued to support Thathom</li> </ul>



Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																																							
		<p>District Health Office in conducting the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose vaccination against COVID-19 for the villagers in Phiengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou Villages. The activity was carried out on 15 October 2021. In Q4 2022, the number of villagers in 2UR who were vaccinated is shown in the Table below:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Order</th><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th rowspan="2">Target group &gt;18 YO</th><th colspan="4">Vaccination status in 2UR</th></tr><tr><th>1<sup>st</sup> dose of Sinopharm</th><th>2<sup>nd</sup> dose of Sinopharm</th><th>Single dose of Johnson &amp; Johnson</th><th>Full dose vaccination</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Pou</td><td>810</td><td>168 (20.7%)</td><td>152 (18.8%)</td><td>98 (12.1%)</td><td>250 (30.9%)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Phiengta</td><td>264</td><td>56 (21.2%)</td><td>53 (20.1%)</td><td>60 (22.7%)</td><td>113 (42.8%)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>401</td><td>98 (24.4%)</td><td>96 (23.9%)</td><td>117 (29.2%)</td><td>213 (53.1%)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>1,475</td><td>322 (21.8%)</td><td>301 (20.4%)</td><td>275 (18.6%)</td><td>576 (39.0%)</td></tr></table> <p>In December 2021, the Project paid for the operating cost of the vaccination of villagers in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua conducted by the Bolikhan District Health Office. The result would be reported in the next quarter (Q1 2022).</p> <p>, The Project encouraged the NNP1PC staff and its contractors’ workers to get vaccinated against COVID-19. In Q4 2021, 100% of NNP1PC staff were fully vaccinated.</p>	Order	Village	Target group >18 YO	Vaccination status in 2UR				1 <sup>st</sup> dose of Sinopharm	2 <sup>nd</sup> dose of Sinopharm	Single dose of Johnson & Johnson	Full dose vaccination	1	Pou	810	168 (20.7%)	152 (18.8%)	98 (12.1%)	250 (30.9%)	2	Phiengta	264	56 (21.2%)	53 (20.1%)	60 (22.7%)	113 (42.8%)	3	Hatsamkhone	401	98 (24.4%)	96 (23.9%)	117 (29.2%)	213 (53.1%)	Total		1,475	322 (21.8%)	301 (20.4%)	275 (18.6%)	576 (39.0%)
Order	Village	Target group >18 YO				Vaccination status in 2UR																																			
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Total		1,475	322 (21.8%)	301 (20.4%)	275 (18.6%)	576 (39.0%)																																			
Support in implementing GoL’s Order for prevention and control of COVID-19	Villagers in the Project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In October 2021, the project provided medical supplies for the prevention and control of COVID-19 to Phouhomxay, Houaykhoun and Phiengta Health Centres and target villages in the Project area. The supplies consisted of 300 boxes of face masks (50 pieces per box), 45 bottles of 0.5L alcohol gels, 6 liters of alcohol 90% proof, 6 boxes of disposable gloves (100 pieces per box) and 9 infrared thermometers.</li><li>• In November 2021, the project supported Thathom District Special Taskforce in monitoring the contractor’s workers engaged in the construction of water supply system at Ban Pou. Advice on the prevention of the disease was given to 11 workers such as on wearing face mask, handwashing with soap or using alcohol sanitizer, cessation of social gatherings and avoiding interaction with community members.</li></ul>																																							

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																																											
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Up to the end of December 2021, there were 2 cases in the host villages and 9 cases at 2UR villages which were officially reported as COVID-19(+). The situation was under control by the government health authority.</li></ul>																																											
Awareness on reproductive health for lower secondary school students at Phouhomxay	Secondary school students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Early marriages were reported especially among Hmong teenagers. In November, the Bolikhan District health officers with the Phouhomxay Health Center staff conducted an awareness session on reproductive health among 77 Lower Secondary School students (39 girls). The aim was for the teenagers to be aware of the impact of unwanted pregnancy such as getting ill and undermining gender equality. .</li></ul>																																											
Prevention of malnutrition	Children under 5 YO and their parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In December 2021, the project continued to support District Health Offices of Thathom and Bolikhan in conducting an assessment of the nutrition status of children under 5 years old in the target villages. They also raised the parents’ awareness on the importance of proper child feeding in order to change their feeding practices and to improve the children’s nutritional status. The result of the assessment is shown below:<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th rowspan="2">Number of Children Assessed</th><th colspan="3">Nutritional Status</th></tr><tr><th>Stunting (%)</th><th>Underweight (%)</th><th>Wasting (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>84</td><td>33.3</td><td>9.5</td><td>1.2</td></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>33</td><td>9.1</td><td>3.0</td><td>0.0</td></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>33</td><td>27.3</td><td>9.1</td><td>0.0</td></tr><tr><td>Piengta</td><td>34</td><td>23.5</td><td>5.9</td><td>0.0</td></tr><tr><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>40</td><td>20.0</td><td>15.0</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>Pou</td><td>109</td><td>36.7</td><td>11.9</td><td>2.8</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>333</td><td>28.8</td><td>9.9</td><td>1.8</td></tr></table></li></ul>	Village	Number of Children Assessed	Nutritional Status			Stunting (%)	Underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Phouhomxay	84	33.3	9.5	1.2	Hat Gniun	33	9.1	3.0	0.0	Thaheua	33	27.3	9.1	0.0	Piengta	34	23.5	5.9	0.0	Hatsamkhone	40	20.0	15.0	5.0	Pou	109	36.7	11.9	2.8	Total	333	28.8	9.9	1.8
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Total	333	28.8	9.9	1.8																																									
Capacity building of Health Centre staff	One health officer of Phiengta Health Center and two health officers of Phouhomxay Health Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To improve the quality of services at the Health Centre, the Project supported the training of two health officers of Phouhomxay on emergency management for one month each at Bolikhamxay Provincial Hospital in October and November 2021, respectively. The training was to improve their skills on patient management. The Project also supported the training of one health officer of Phiengta on emergency management for one month at Thathom District Hospital in November 2021.</li></ul>																																											



Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Routine health services at fixed Health Centres.	Villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Health Centres in the Project area were regularly operational and a few serious cases were referred to higher-level health facilities with the required medical services. No disease outbreak was reported in Q4 2021.</li> </ul> 

**Figure 9: Activities Under Health Programme During Q4 2021**



*Villagers in 2UR villages came for vaccination against COVID-19 (October 2021).*



*Medical supplies handed over to the Phouhomxay Health Center for the prevention of COVID-19 (October 2021)*



*Thaheua village authority received supplies from the Project to support the village's lockdown after one positive case was reported in the village (November 2021).*



*One Phouhomxay Health Center officer at Bolikhamxay Provincial Hospital for a one-month training on emergency management (October 2021)*



*Bolikhan district health officers conducted an awareness session on reproductive health for students at Phouhomxay Lower Secondary School (November 2021)*



*Health education, demonstration of nutritious foods and child growth monitoring at host and resettlement villages (December 2021)*



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

During the reporting period, the district special taskforce based in Phouhomxay continued to meet with the village officers and elders in the resettlement and host villages to disseminate the Lao Laws and regulations on village administration to improve the village management and cohesion. A big village clean-up was organized to celebrate the Lao National Day.

**Figure 10: Gender Support in the Project Area in Q4 2021**



*Villagers of Hat Gniun conducted a big clean-up day in their village (November 2021).*



*District special taskforce met with Phouhomxay authority on village administration (November 2021)*

## 5.5 Vulnerable Households Programme

The Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Unit/DAFO of Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom Districts assessed the vulnerability status of the households in 23 villages where the Project affected people resettled. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the Decree No. 348 of Lao government and the Project's objectives. The assessment result is shown in the table below

**Table 18: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q4 2021**

District	Village	Total Number of Vulnerable Households in 2020	Status in 2021		
			Total Number of Households	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
	Phiengta	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
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

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 Q4 2021**

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Health monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health centre staff continued to provide health care services to the vulnerable people at Phouhomxay village on a weekly basis. All minor cases were handled at the village health centre but one patient was referred to the Bolikhamxay Provincial Hospital for further treatment. The Project contributed 1,000,000 LAK to help on her hospital expenses.</li> </ul>
Educational support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The educational supplies were handed to 18 students of vulnerable households at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Nahan and Phadai villages to help them catch up with other students. The project team would continue to hand over supplies to the children of vulnerable households in 2UR and self-resettlement areas when the COVID-19 measures would ease.</li> <li>In addition, the project supported the transportation fee and provided basic utensils (to cook in the dormitory) to one student</li> </ul>



Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
	of vulnerable household in Phouhomxay for him to continue studying in the upper secondary school in Houaykhoun village.
Livelihood support	The Project's livelihood team supported various activities of the vulnerable households at Phouhomxay such as fishpond operation and vegetable farming. The livelihood team would follow-up on these activities and continue to provide other appropriate support based on their labour capacity.
Other social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beside the support on health care, education and livelihood development, the Project committed to help the vulnerable households in such family events as death, childbirth, marriage and being hit by natural disasters. In November 2021, one vulnerable household at Phouhomxay village received cash from NNP1PC worth LAK 1,000,000 to help the household in its expenditure on the funeral of a household member.</li> <li>In December, four vulnerable households at Phouhomxay received 4 bags of rice, 4 buckets and 4 bags of clothes from Bolikhan District Labour and Social Welfare Office which were handed by Vice-governor.</li> </ul>
Kinship system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Team and the concerned district and village authorities met with the relatives of a vulnerable household at Phouhomxay to discuss the provision of assistance by these relatives to the household to ensure sustainable support. The result was not finalized and all parties would continue discussing ways and find the best solution.</li> </ul>

**Figure 11: Social Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area During Q4 2021**

	
Handover of educational supplies to school children of vulnerable households in Phouhomxay Village (November 2021)	Phouhomxay health staff followed up on a vulnerable household's mother and baby after delivery (December 2021)

	
<p>Bolikhan Vice-Governor handed over rice and supplies to 4 vulnerable households at Phouhomxay (December 2021)</p>	<p>One vulnerable household received cash from the project to support the treatment of her daughter at the provincial hospital (November 2021)</p>
	
<p>Project and government staff prepared vegetable plots for a vulnerable household at Phouhomxay (December 2021)</p>	<p>Discussion on kinship assistance for one vulnerable household at Phouhoxay (November 2021)</p>

## 6 SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

The Socio-Economic Monitoring requirements 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)

In Q4, the socio-economic monitoring team checked and finalized the BSES#4 report, which was shared by the consultant.

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

In Q1-2021, ESD planned to hire a short-term consultant 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 2021 rainy season. Unfortunately, the activity could not start due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In Q3-2021, a consultant on Emergency Evacuation Preparedness was on board and started the preparation for the Emergency Evacuation workshop/Drill for 13 Downstream villages, 8 villages in Bolikhan district and 5 villages in Paksan district. In Q4 2021, the consultant met the two District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) and 13 Village Disaster

Management Committees (VDMC) to propose the Workshop/Drill plan. Phouhomxay village had its drill on 23 September 2021. In Q4-2021, the Emergency Evacuation workshop/Drill could be implemented because all downstream villages were under COVID-19 locked down.