

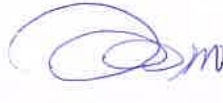




Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report of 2022

January-June 2022

					
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Abbreviation	Full Name
2LR	Zone 2 Lower Reservoir
2UR	Zone 2 Upper Reservoir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
asl.	above sea level
CDF	Community Development Fund
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DEM	Department of Energy and Mining
DONRE	District Office of Natural and Environment
EGATi	Electric Generating Authority of Thailand International
ESD	Environment and Social Division
EMO	Environmental Management Office
FLCMP	Fish Landing Co-Management Plan
FSL	Full Supply Level
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household or Households
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
KEPCO	Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc
kV	Kilo-VOLT
LAK	Lao Kip
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
NAFRI	National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
OSOV	Owner Site Office and Village
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected People
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning
PRLRC	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
OSEM	Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
RWL	Reservoir Water Level
SDP	Social Development Plan
SMO	Social Management Office
TL	Transmission Line
VDF	Village Development Fund

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

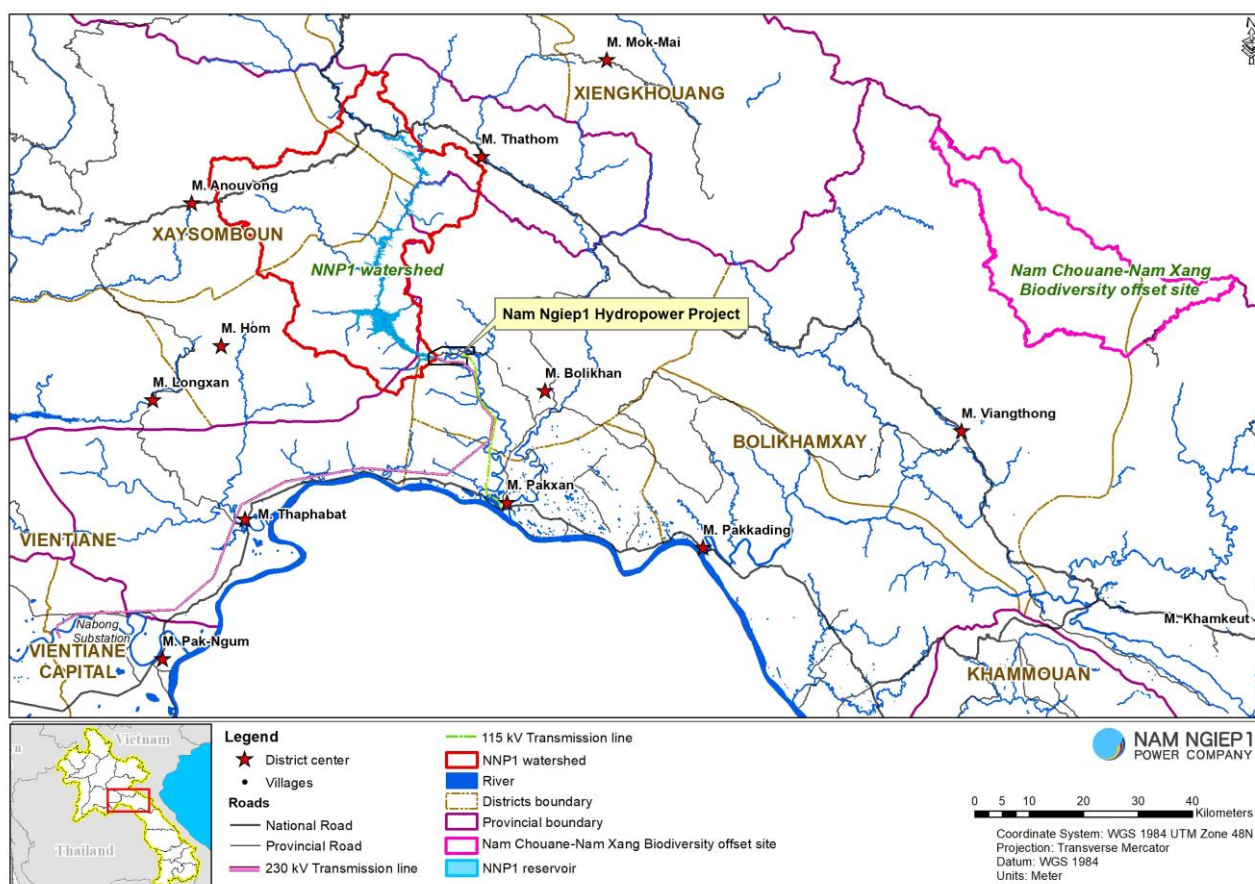
This report covers the progress of social management activities from 01 January to 30 June 2022 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

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

1.1 Background

The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower (NNP1) Project is located along the Nam Ngiep River in Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay Provinces of Lao PDR, about 145 km north-east of Vientiane Capital and 41 km north of Paksan, the provincial capital of Bolikhamxay Province (**Figure 1**)

Figure 1: Map of the Project



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

Project Impact Zones

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

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

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

Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, 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.

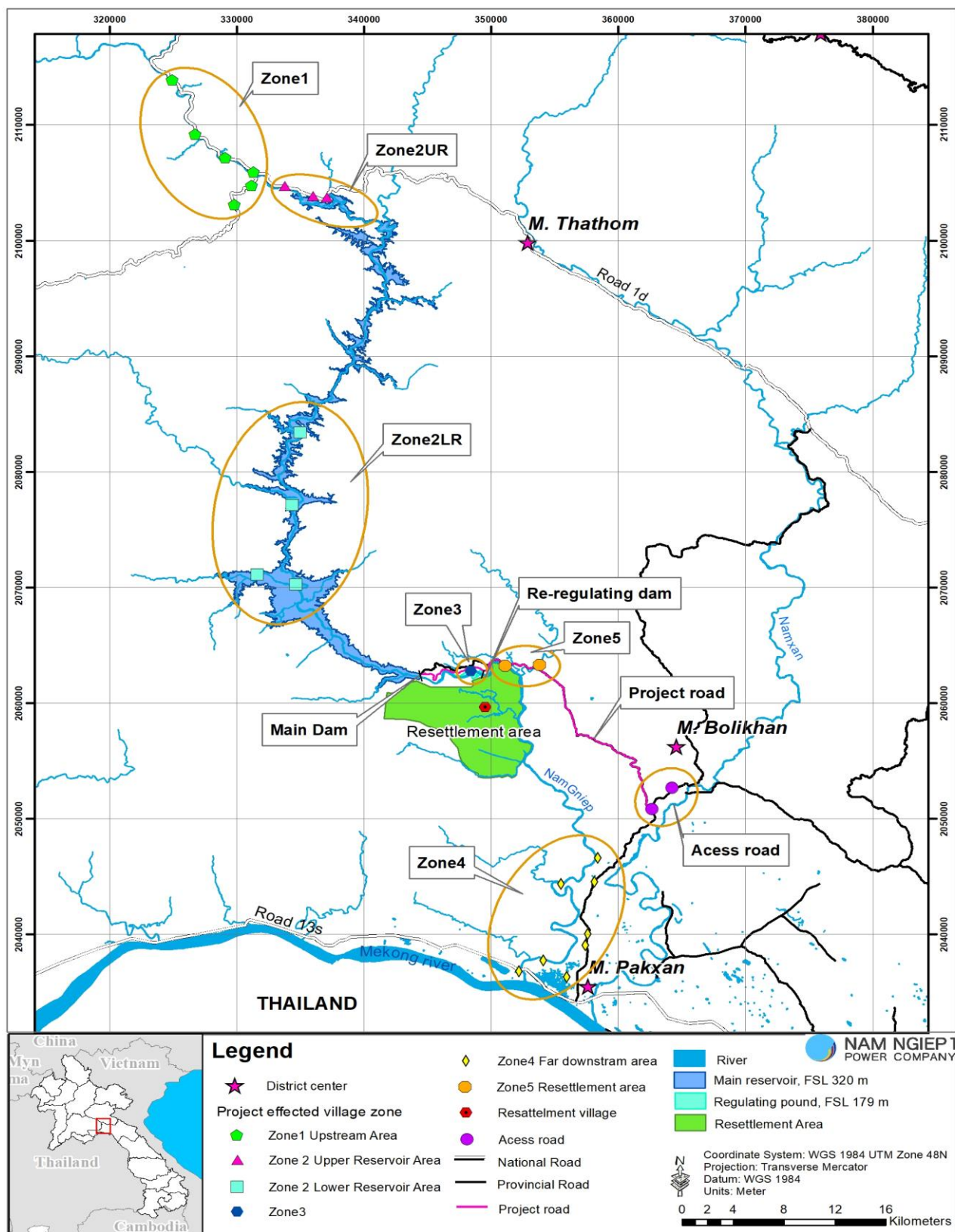
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components were built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

Zone 4 (Downstream) covers the villages downstream from the regulating dam, excluding Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea, which are considered host villages. 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 and, NNP1 Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP), Social Development Plan 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 January-June 2022

1.2.1 Asset Registration, Compensation and Grievance Redress Mechanism

At the end of the reporting period, out of 22 pending **grievance** cases as of December 2020, 21 cases are in Zone 2UR (Thathom District, Xaysomboun Province) which arose when the main reservoir reached the full supply level of 320 m.a.s.l. These cases are in the process of compensation payment. One case is related to the construction of 230-kV Transmission Line at Thakokhai Village, Pakngeum District, Vientiane Capital. The NNP1PC planned to meet with the complainant accompanied by the district authority to inform the verification result and close this case once the lockdown is relaxed.

In addition to the 21 cases, there are also 2 cases filed in relation to reservoir FSL which would not be compensated although the Thathom District Coordination Committee (DCC) convinced NNP1PC to compensate these. One of the two is on grazing land with no supporting document and another is on road excavation which has no unit rate. The Thathom DCC also convinced NNP1PC to build a tractor road as mitigating measure for the 21 cases on claimed loss of access to their farmlands after the reservoir reached the FSL as discussed in the hearing on 14 October 2020 to facilitate the farmers' access to farmlands. However, NNP1PC explained that the loss of access was only temporary in 2019 and it is very unlikely to occur again soon due to the drought experienced and the water level of the reservoir for the past 3 years have been lower than El. 302 m a.s.l. All land owners have already normal access to their agricultural lands. NNP1PC also has strong concern that building more access roads will create more compensation claims along the alignment and it needs careful studies to avoid impacts.

Regarding a grievance related to the 230-kV Transmission Line at Thakokhai Village, Pakngeum District, Vientiane Capital the finding of the joint field verification conducted with government representatives including of the Department of Energy and Mines of Vientiane Capital (DEM) and People's Assembly, NNP1PC and the complainants, on 14 September 2021, confirmed that this grievance is invalid and cannot be compensated.

1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

Phouhomxay Village:

- **Phouhomxay Irrigation System:** Despite some delays caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, the construction works of the damaged wall of the canal A, B and C were completed on 24 June 2022 and now being operated normally. Some minor works such as spots repairing of the access roads along the canals A & B were completed after the rainy seasons in November 2022. An additional pump was being considered by NNP1PC for installation by the end of 2022 at the intake in case of emergency when the water level in the re-regulation pond cannot reach the bottom of the intake gate level of the irrigation system

at EL. 177.6 m. NNP1PC has improved its water discharge patterns downstream for normal operation and installed this pump to meet the demand for irrigation water.

Other villages at Zone 2UR:

- **For the construction of the suspension bridge in Zone 2UR,** the detailed re-design drawings have been approved in March 2020 by the Thathom District Public Works and Transport after being reviewed and advised by KEPCo and EGATi engineers. The re-construction of the bridge had process bidding procedure and contracted in Q4 2020; the construction was expected to be completed within Q3 2021. But the construction could not proceed as planned due to contractual disputes with the contractor. To keep the progress of the work, shifting of the bridge alignment to 7 m downstream was instructed by NNP1PC. But construction progress stopped when the anchorage bar for the main cables and spanning cable could not be ordered from overseas factory for a reason that the quantity required was small. The supplier in Vietnam and China refused to produce matrix for casting the hooker head of the anchorage bars. Poor management of the contractor plus with issuances of lockdown for COVID19 countermeasures of central and local government were also causes of delay. The 1st extension for completion of the work was made from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021 as requested by the contractor. During the extension which coincided with the rainy season, the contractor was able to complete only the concrete works. The overall progress of the work reached only 54.69% as the contractor had also financial difficulties during the COVID19 pandemic caused by the price increase and inability to obtain superstructure materials from overseas. The contractor was unable to work since 2 October 2021 and they requested a second extension of the contract. The negotiation meeting was held on 8 & 27 December 2021 to address the issues and push the contractor to do the remaining work to complete the bridge of good quality. It was advised to revise schedule and plan for extension of work to be submitted to NNP1. The contractor submitted a new price proposal for the remaining works on 14 Jan 2022 for NNP1PC consideration. Based on all discussions and negotiations held with the Contractor since October 2021, NNP1PC believed that this Contractor had no capability- financially and technically to complete the remaining works. Contract termination and searching for a new qualified contractor were carefully considered by NNP1PC in order to meet the completion timeline planned by end of December 2022.
- **Improvement of water supply & internal road in Pou village & tractor roads.** The construction of water supply system was fully completed in March 2022. The ESD and the contractor tested the operation and water quality for 1 month before handing it over to the villagers and local authorities. The Village Water Management Committee was established and trained. The committee consists of eight villagers (one female). A basic operation and maintenance manual was prepared and used to train the Committee members by the district health authority and NNP1 staff to ensure the sustainability. An official hand-over ceremony of the system to the District and Provincial Government was undertaken on **16 May 2022**. Since then, the Project continued to technically monitor the water supply operation and informed the Committee that the water system has one year warranty starting from the date of hand over.
- **Raise up the profile of road 1D.** The work is planned to be completed in Q4, 2021. NNP1PC proposed partially to contribute to the construction budget if the GoL intended to repair the road. Due to the Covid-19

outbreak in Thathom and Anouvong districts, there was no progress on the government concurrence. On 13 June 2021, the above road section was inundated from heavy rains while the RWL of NNP1PC was 229.3 msl. NNP1PC informed the RMU about this event and continued to monitor and record the flood at that section until the end of the rainy season.

- **Fish Landing.**

The work is suspended to the year 2022 pending on the GOL's completion of the fishery co-management plan. During a meeting on 16 June 2022 at Thathom district, the Thathom District Coordination Committee suggested to NNP1PC to provide the written response to the village authorities on the reasons why the fish landing is not built as scheduled.

1.2.3 Community Development Fund

In Q2 2022, the construction of Phoungou-Houayxay primary school was 94 % completed while Vanghai school reached 98%. For Bolikhamxay CDF, in Q4-2021, the BLKS's CDF committee selected a contractor to improve the PHX internal roads by paving these with bituminous material and to improve the water supply system in Thaheua and HatGniun. Bidding process was delayed due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The road pavement for the PHX main and internal roads was 100% complete in 31 May 2022. During the reported period, the additional water supply of two villages were not fully functional because it failed in the test and the electric pumping system needs to be upgraded.

1.2.4 Livelihood Development Programme from January-June 2022

Table 1: Participation rate in the Livelihood Program from January-June 2022

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	2UR Self-Resettlers	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Number of Affected Households	82	348	115	209	222	976
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	82	292	58	56	174	662
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	63	115	205	139	604
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	365	90	276	526	63	1,320
Home Sweet Home	18	11	2	6	-	37

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	2UR Self-Resettlers	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Paddy rice (dry season)	1	-	16	54	1	72
Upland rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassava	73	-	63	49	-	185
Mushroom	4	-	-	-	-	4
Fruit trees	9	-	11	12	-	32
Rubber	82	-	42	22	-	146
Other cash crops	46	16	-	-	35	97
Cattle ranching	68	31	49	170	-	318
Cattle fattening	4	-	15	3	-	22
Pig raising	1	-	-	7	-	8
Goat raising	3	-	1	7	-	11
Chicken raising	-	7	11	8	-	26
Other poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated farming	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fishpond	2	10	4	3	2	21
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	5	-	1	35	15	56
Handicraft including broom-making	13	10	-	-	10	33
Food processing	-	-	2	12	-	14
Trading and shop operation	9	-	2	19	-	30
Renting	1	-	-	-	-	1
Service provision (milling and transport)	8	-	23	28	-	59
Other businesses	-	-	-	20	-	20
Employment	17	-	34	71	-	122

The participation rate in the Livelihood Development Program is 89% (866 out of 976 households). Further, livelihood training session were conducted. Around 9 of the 28 participants or 3 % were

women, the participation of women decreased compared with number of women in Q4 2021. Details are shown below:

Table 2: Summary of training of affected people by gender from January-June 2022

Training	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Oyster mushroom plantation training and study trip for lagging households in Phouhomxay Village	3	0	3
Re-fresh training on wet rice cultivation techniques	51	23	74
Water User Group members meeting for election new committee and review the water use regulations	31	17	48
Training course on fruit tree plantation and propagation techniques	6	0	6
Pig breeding and piglet nursery training	0	7	7
Training on business planning and economic calculation for cattle farmers	8	14	22
Training on Business Planning for Servicicers, Shop Owners and Traders	17	25	42
Skill development	4	2	6
Food processing on sour fish		5	5
Broom making training		10	10
Vocational training program orientation in Phouhomxay Village for young PAPs, their parents and village authority	16	9	25
Vocational training program on car driving (3 months) for Phouhomxay youths	5	0	5
Vocational training program on tailoring (3 months) for Phouhomxay youths	0	4	4
Vocational training program on hairdressing (3 months) for Phouhomxay youths	3	0	3
Total	144	116	260

Livelihood Development at Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:

- At Phouhomxay Village, ESD continued to provide technical support to all PAPs to carry all livelihood activities in agriculture development such as rubber tree plantation, cassava

plantation, livestock raising, vegetable planting and off-farm activities such as broom making and Hmong embroideries.

- Rice production is still the main occupation for most villagers. A total of 21 out of 74 households completed the planting of the wet season rice in 14.7 hectares by early June 2022. The remaining households continued to complete their rice transplanting in mid-July.
- NNP1PC-ESD signed a contract with a senior national consultant of the Rice Research Center, National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) covering June to December 2022 to provide advice on new techniques on soil improvement, pest control and selection of rice variety that can help improve the rice yield of farmers in Phouhomxay Village and the three targeted villages in 2UR.
- According to the Concession Agreement, NNP1PC is responsible for providing the five-year Rice Support Programme for PAPs in Phouhomxay Village on a monthly basis. For the first group of 24 households who moved from Hatsaykham Village, the rice support provided to them ended in November 2021. The second and third group of resettlers consisting of 58 households from 2LR received 25% of the total amount of rice and this support will continue until the end of May 2023.

Livelihood Development in Zone 2UR:

- The farmers started the dry season paddy rice planting and cash crop harvesting. There were 18 rice farmers who completed the paddy rice transplanting and 65 out of 112 cash crop farmers completed the cassava planting. There were 107 new crop and livestock farmers who have potential to participate in occupation development. In Q1 2022, the 2UR Village Development Fund in Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Vanghai Villages operated smoothly.

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

- A livelihood team was established to support the self-resettlers that moved to Bolikhan and Hom Districts. After consulting with the self-resettled households on their interests in participating in the Livelihood Programme, the team started implementing various livelihood programmes such as commercial-fruit trees plantation, animal raising, vegetable cultivation, home sweet home and off farm activity. From Jan-Jun 2022, the project extended new livelihood programme support to the self-resettlers according to their selected occupations. The NNP1PC Livelihood team continued providing technical skills to the farmers in particular, new skills to increase production such as vegetable plantation, commercial fruit tree plantation, cattle raising with fattening techniques, vocational training to support off-farm activities and individual income generation.

1.2.5 Social Development

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

- **Health:** ESD enhanced awareness of 846 villagers in the resettlement, host and 2UR villages on the prevention of COVID-19 to reinforce the government's order. The Project supported the operating cost of Bolikhan and Thathom District Health Offices for conducting the vaccination campaign against COVID-19 at Phouhomxay resettlement, host and 2UR villages. In addition, the project provided 300 boxes of face mask, 18 bottles of alcohol gel, 8 litres of alcohol and 3 boxes of disposable gloves to three Health Centres in the Project area for prevention of COVID-19. Apart from those activities, the handover of water supply from the

project to community at Pou village (2UR) was prepared and the village water management committee was established following the government system.

- **Education:** Final selection of scholarship awarded in academic year 2021-2022 was organized in March 2022 and 19 applicants were accepted by the scholarship committee. Up to date, 214 students received a NNP1PC scholarship: 86 students have graduated, and 109 are still studying at different higher education institutions.
- **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.
- **Gender:** The Project provided support to Bolikhan and Thathom District Lao Women Offices for conducting an awareness-raising activities on gender equality at Phouhomxay resettlement, host and 2UR villages on the occasion of International Women's Day for 304 villagers.

1.2.6 Socio-economic Monitoring

- **An On-Going Socio-Economic Monitoring Round 8:** The Socio-Economic Monitoring team worked to cooperate with DCC officers in the district level to plan and conduct OSEM#8 data collection from 500 households in 4 zones. The data collection is 94% completed or 468 of 500 households were covered.

MAIN REPORT

2 ASSET REGISTRAION, COMPENSATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Grievance and Compensation

NNP1PC closely monitored the water level in the main reservoir and considered the most appropriate way to mitigate the temporary impacts of the reservoir at the full supply level in 2019 as claimed in the 21 cases. In the reporting period, NNP1PC top management had a meeting with the Xaysomboun Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC) chaired by the Provincial Governor on 05 February 2022 to discuss and obtain directions on the pending compensation issues and on watershed management. The Chair advised that a technical meeting with Thathom District Coordination Committee (DCC) which include relevant Government counterparts should be organized to discuss the 02 pending compensation cases (communal grazing land with no supporting documents and excavated road which has no compensation rate) and 21 cases related to the impacts of the FSL 320 m.a.s.l. Following the Chair's advice, on 16 June 2022, a technical meeting between NNP1PC and the Thathom District DCC was held to discuss and agree on the way forward for these cases. The DCC convinced NNP1PC to compensate the 02 pending compensation cases and build the tractor roads as mitigating measure for the 21 cases who claimed to have lost their access to their farmlands after the reservoir reached the FSL as agreed in the hearing meeting on 14 October 2020. The DCC sees that the building of the tractor roads will ensure the farmers' access to their farmlands. However, NNP1PC explained that the loss of access reported in these 21 cases was only temporary in 2019 and it is very unlikely to occur again soon due to the drought experienced and the water level of the reservoir for the past 3 years have been lower than El. 302 m a.s.l. All land owners had already normal access to their agricultural lands. NNP1PC also has strong concern that building of access roads will create more compensation claims along the alignment and it needs careful studies to avoid impacts. NNP1PC will closely monitor the water level in the main reservoir and provide the necessary temporary measures when needed should this occurs again. For the pending case related to the communal grazing land, NNP1PC explained that since no valid ownership document has been provided by the group of villagers, it cannot be compensated according to the eligibility criteria. Regarding the man-made access track, NNP1PC suggested to follow the Chair of PRLRC advice to consider it as the case in Hom District (not eligible for compensation) where the owner has normal access to his land and the built track incurred no damage. The Thathom District Coordination Committee (DCC) asked NNP1PC to provide these responses in written forms to the complainants and the district authority why the cases were not valid for compensation. NNP1PC-ESD prepared the letters to explain to the complainants and Thathom District Authority the company's stand.

Regarding a grievance related to the 230-kV Transmission Line at Thakokhai Village, Pakngeum District, Vientiane Capital, the finding of the joint field verification conducted by the government representatives including those of the Department of Energy and Mines of Vientiane Capital (DEM) and People's Assembly, NNP1PC and the complainants, on 14 September 2021, confirmed that this grievance is invalid and not entitled to compensation. The DEM had provided an official

response to the complainant in writing that their claim is invalid. This case was then closed under the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism in May 2022.

For the four¹ households from Zone 3 (former Hatsaykham Village) who submitted their petitions to the Bolikhamxay Provincial Court and Central Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital requesting an additional compensation for their land and crops along the access road to the Owner Site and Office Village 1 (OSOV1), from January to June 2022, NNP1PC was informed verbally through regular follow up with the National Assembly responsible staff that they have forwarded their submitted petition to the Supreme Court for re-consideration (Letter No. 029/ອອບສ, 12/05/2022). NNP1PC will continue to follow up with the Supreme Court staff on the progress.

Regarding a petition made by a former villager of Namyouak village, Zone 2LR (Hom District, Xaysomboun Province) to the Xaysomboun Provincial Court (Zone I, Anouvong District) that his assets in the former Namyouak village had not been correctly compensated because they used the certificate issued after the Cut Off Date (COD), the court found that the issuances of land certificates were inconsistent with the compensation policy because they were obtained after the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC) announced the establishment of the NNP1 Project dated of 03/09/2015 and after the Cut-Off-Date for assets registration. Thus, the Court discussed internally with DONRE of Hom District to find proper solutions. During this reporting period, the Court Officer already met with the Hom District Office of Natural Resource and Environment (DONRE) and Hom District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO), who confirmed again that the land certificates were issued after the Project cut-off-date. The findings were shared with the Chief Judge for final judgement. In June 2022, NNP1PC was informed that the Xaysomboun Provincial Court completed their review and court judgement will be made in July 2022.

Regarding a villager from the former Sopyouak Village, Hom District who filed a petition in the Xaysomboun Provincial Court (Zone II, Longxan District, Xaysomboun Province) complaining that his assets were not correctly compensated, in May 2021, the court staff informed NNP1PC that once they have sufficient information and the meeting with the prosecutor team is conducted, they will proceed with summarizing and judging the case internally in accordance with the court procedures. In this report period, the court continued to investigate the case and found that the case has sufficient information and it is invalid for compensation. The court will make a final judgement but has not yet specified the date. NNP1PC was informed that fire broke out in the Longxan District Court and most of the documents and evidences were damaged on 27 March 2022. NNP1PC was requested to resubmit a copy of documents for their review which was completed in early June. The court decision and hearing were postponed to the next quarter.

On 10 September 2021, NNP1PC received another grievance from one of the remaining six households claiming full compensation for the affected land in Thakokhai village, Pakngeum District, Vientiane Capital. NNP1PC collected the information related to their claim and prepared a response officially that the complaint is not valid for full compensation based on the existing GOL's regulatory framework and Project's related specific regulations for compensation. The

¹ One household decided to drop the case since 08 December 2020

response letter was submitted to the NNP1PC legal advisor for review of the contents and legal terms before sending to the complainant.

There have been no grievance cases received from the Non-Government Organisation (NGO) during the reporting period.

3 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

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

Phase 1 includes public and private infrastructure for 24 households in Phouhomxay Village and the improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 5. Phase 1 was started in February 2016 and the construction was completed at the end of 2016 and is therefore no longer documented in monthly 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).

3.1. PHOUHOMXAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2

The progress and status of infrastructure activities are summarized in **Table 3**.

The completed irrigation system in February 2020 in Phouhomxay Village is fully operational:

Construction work of the damaged walls of the canal A, B & C were completed on 24 June 2022 and can be operated normally. Some minor works such as spots repairing of the access roads beside canal A & B will be completed after this rainy season in November.

Table 3: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village from Jan-Jun 2022

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
1	Repair of collapsed walls of main irrigation canal-A, B, C and improvement of access track beside the irrigation canals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of the walls of the irrigation canal collapsed due to heavy rains and soil pressure. ESD decided to re-build the walls in Q4, 2021 and shared the design with Bolikhan District Irrigation Office who approved the drawing. Contract was signed but work slowed down due to the Covid 19 outbreak. After the Covid 19 situation improved, work started on 23 February 2022 and was expected to be completed by end of May 2022. 	40%
2	Extension of additional works for improving school and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work started on 8 February and completed on 22 March 2022 under 12 months of defect liability period. 	100%

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
	centre (veranda, additional ceiling for dormitories of the teacher, nurse and install steel frame for health centre windows)		
3	Improvement irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed site survey & inventory list for improvement such as repair of the main gates, extension of some sub canals, installation of supply wooden gate panels and canal's crossing slab. Work was completed in the beginning of August 2021 under 12 months defect liability period. 	100%
4	Repair of tractor road to agriculture area & grazing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed site survey & inventory list for improvement such as: road surface, side ditch, new culvert pipes, erosion & outlet pipes in Q1, 2021 Works was completed in the beginning of August 2021 and during the reporting period, is under 12 months defect liability period. 	100%

Figure 3: Infrastructure activities at Phouhomxay Village January-June 2022



3.2. Infrastructure Development in Zone 2 UR and Zone 4 Downstream Areas

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

Zone 2UR: Construction of Pou Water Supply, internal road, tractor roads started in late July 2021 during the rainy season and was ongoing while the construction of the suspension bridge had no progress since 2 December 2021 due to the conflict between the contractor and the project. Work was delayed considering that the expected completion was December 2022.

During this reporting period, NNP1PC had many follow-up discussions with the current contractor to clarify on superstructure materials specifications, method statements and nominated sub-contractor. On 14 January 2022, the Contractor submitted a revised price proposal for the remaining works and a new sub-contractor for supplying and installing cables and related superstructure materials. After discussing their proposal internally, NNP1PC had a follow-up meeting with the Contractor on the 27 January 2022 but NNP1PC could not accept their proposed terms of payment and changes of cable specifications which is different for the approved design. NNP1PC asked them to follow the signed contract terms of payment and confirm how the proposed new cable specifications would affect the overall bridge design. No answer was provided as per NNP1PC request. On 18 Feb 2022, the Contractor sent another proposal to discount the price of remaining work by 4% and new condition for payment but it did not respond on the technical matters. Another meeting was held in early June with the Contractor. Based on all discussions and negotiations held with the Contractor since October 2021, NNP1PC believed that this Contractor has no capability- financially and technically- to complete the remaining works. Contract termination and searching for a new qualified contractor were carefully considered by NNP1PC in order to meet the completion timeline planned by end of December 2022.

During this period, NNP1PC hired a barge service from June – December 2022 or as needed until the bridge is completed.

The construction of water supply system in Ban Pou was fully completed in March 2022 and tested for 1 month before handing it over to the villagers and local authorities. The Village Water Management Committee was established which consists of eight villagers (one female). A basic operation and maintenance manual was prepared and used to train the committee members by the concerned district health authority and NNP1 staff to ensure the sustainability of the system. An official hand-over ceremony of the system to the District and Provincial Governments was undertaken in April 2022. The Project continues to monitor and advised the committee that the system operation is under 1-year warranty.

Table 4: Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR January-June 2022

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to import the embedded materials for the Anchor Blocks and abutments in April 2021 by the Contractor which delayed the progress of the work compared to the Master 	

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
		<p>Work Program because no concrete placement was done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor revised the Master Work Program and requested for an extension for completion of work from 25 June 2021 to 31 October 2021. Completed the installation of piles while the placing of concrete for footing of the abutments and anchor blocks was ongoing. The contractor completed only the concrete work and since it had financial difficulties, it was unable to order the superstructure materials from overseas suppliers. The COVID 19 lockdown and the rainy season exacerbated the work delay. The contractor was not working since 2 October 2021 and they negotiated to extend the contract for the 2nd time. The meeting negotiation was held on 8 & 27 December 2021. NNP1PC pushed the contractor to complete the remaining work and advised it to revise the schedule plan for the extension time and submitted it to NNP1PC. NNP1PC is looking for another contractor to complete the pending work. 	54.6%
2	Improvement of Water Supply for Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the water supply was approved on 09/04/2021 by the government. The construction work was postponed to Q3, 2021 due to government imposed COVID-19 lockdown. When the COVID-19 situation improved, work resumed and was completed. The villagers began using the water on 3 March 2022 	100%
3	Enhance 230 m of Road 1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work was scheduled for construction on Q4, 2021 but presently waiting for instruction from 	0

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
		related the local government on the final road-grade elevation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiting for notice to proceed from the local government. 	
4	Fish landing in Zone 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 08 April 2021, local authorities (Pou village and Thathom District) approved a location to build a fish landing But ESD was waiting the final approval of the Xaysomboun Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO) on the Fish Landing Co- Management Plan (FLCMP) to ensure that the construction is in line with the FLCMP. 	0
5	Barge Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESD provided a barge operation service to the famers between 07 June 2021 and ended 27 January 2022. Completed the built-up of riverbed on 28 January 2022 Completed the floating bridge made of bamboos on 28 February 2022 	100%
6	Improvement of tractor road to agriculture land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of lockdown for COVID19 countermeasures of central and local government forced the work postponement to Q4, 2022. Work started on September 2021 and completed on March 2022. 	100%

3.3. Community Development Fund (CDF)

Table 5: Activities under Community Development Find during Jan-Jun 2022

Activity	Issues and Causes	Project Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully completed the construction of additional water supply at Thahuea and HatGniun Villages, Bolikhamxay province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDF Committee and two host villages decided to improve water supply because the current underground water system resulted to water shortage during the dry season as households increased their water use, The pumping system encountered the low voltage of the electric grid due to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC need to follow up the quality of the work with the Bolikhamxay RMU to ensure that power supply is stable and sufficient.

Activity	Issues and Causes	Project Solutions
	lack of proper study before the construction started.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of primary schools at Vanghai Village at Thathom district (Xaysomboun province) The construction is 97% complete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underground water level was too deep to support a water supply system. Lack of proper study about water availability prior the construction started. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school and district education office must monitor the water quantity to avoid water shortage in both the village and school since the village water supply provides for the school.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of primary schools at Houayxay village, Hom district under CDF. During the reporting period, the construction was 94 % complete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction did not follow the original plan for instance water supply was not included in the work. The XSB's CDF committee instructed the contractor to rebuild the water supply at the school, adjust more electric poles to meet the proposed design and improve land levelling of the school yard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school and district education office must monitor the Xaysomboun RMU and contractor on the rebuilding of the water supply to ensure sufficient water.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bituminous paving the internal roads at Phouhomxay village Bolikhamxay Province (distance of 6.452 Km). 100% completed in 31 May 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all sections of the internal roads were paved according to the first consultation meeting with the villagers due to the limited budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village and district public work office continued to monitor the construction quality until the end of defect liability.

4. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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

4.1. Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village

All self-resettlement households have 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.

According to the Concession Agreement, NNP1PC is responsible to provide the monthly transitional rice support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village for a period of 5 years. For the Zone 2LR 1st group and 24 households from Hatsaykham, the rice support was completed in November 2021. For the Zone 2LR 2nd group of 46 households, the rice support decreased from 50% to 25% on March 2022 and for the 3rd group of 12 households, the rice support decreased from 50% to 25% on May 2022. The status of the 5-year rice support is summarised below:

Table 6: Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at June 2022

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	52	08
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	50	10

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

The number of households participating in various livelihood activities is shown in **Table 7**.

Table 7: 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	365	63	428
Home Sweet Home	18	-	18
Paddy rice	1	1	2
Upland rice	-	-	0

Cassava	73	-	73
Mushroom	4	-	4
Fruit trees	9	-	9
Rubber	82	-	82
Other cash crops	46	35	81
Cattle ranching	68	-	68
Cattle fattening	4	-	4
Pig raising	1	-	1
Goat raising	3	-	3
Chicken raising	-	-	0
Other poultry	-	-	0
Integrated farming	1	-	1
Fishpond	2	2	4
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	5	15	20
Handicraft including broom-making	13	10	23
Food processing	-	-	0
Trading and shop operation	9	-	9
Renting	1	-	1
Service provision (milling and transport)	8	-	8
Other businesses	-	-	0
Employment	17	0	17

The livelihood restoration programmes for January to June 2022 are being implemented focusing on occupational development for lagging, vulnerable households in the resettlement village of Phouhomxay.

The key livelihood activities include home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm activities, village saving fund and vocational training programmes. The PAFO and DAFO technical staff seconded in the project returned to their home organizations in December 2021.

From January to June 2022, the livelihood team and Social Monitoring team interpreted the baseline data and three rounds of socio-economic survey in 2017, 2019 and 2021 including the internal monitoring information to identify lagging households as be the main target for livelihood development in 2022. There were 31 lagging households in Phouhomxay Village and four vulnerable households. In March 2022, the livelihood team conducted the individual consultation with 28 lagging households and one vulnerable household to determine their income sources in

2021 and their occupation development plan 2022. The information will be used in finding solutions and issues in their household's resources and potential to implement activities to increase household income in the growing season of 2022.

In this reporting period, the livelihood team continued to support and monitor the PAP on various occupation development covering dry season cash-crops, rubber tree plantation intercropped cassava plantation, wet season rice cultivation, broom making, and support the vocational training programme for young PAPs.

Key activities under the Livelihood Restoration Programme for Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5 during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, Host and Downstream Villages January-June 2022:

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Implement livelihood activities for food security (Home gardening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 household produced vegetable and 76 households raised native chickens for own consumption and 04 households grew mushroom. Not all households were able to implement food security activities because they were too busy with the harvest and planting of cassava and wet season rice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team will encourage the farmers to appropriately divide the labour among household members to ensure that they could have enough food to feed the young and elderly persons.
Implement wet and dry season cultivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 25/82 households implemented dry season cultivation in 6.5 hectares. 23 households planted watermelon and cucumber in 5.8 hectares. One household cultivated their dry season rice in 0.4 hectares. The rice yield was low due to damage by insects and birds. Farmers were too busy with the casava plantation Some famers have concerns about the water from the irrigation canal and afraid that they may encounter water shortage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support to all participating farmers and working closely with WUG committee in Phouhomxay to ensure they have enough water for all seasons. Training to control insects and birds
Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No NNP1PC technical staff responsible for this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment process by NNP1PC-PCD and

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
		expected to start working by August 2022
Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 members (20 females), total savings fund 17,401,000 LAK. Village saving fund had provided loans for 5 members, total loans were 8,200,000 LAK. 30% used for agriculture investment, 24% for secondary education and 46 % for business investment. Slow increase of the number of village fund members. Lack of awareness among villagers on the importance of fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance awareness about cash crop and increase access to market in parallel of increasing membership of the saving fund.
Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82 households are members of irrigation water user group. The water user group committee was established in second quarter and has regular meeting to allocate irrigated water to Phouhomxay farmers especially for wet season rice cultivation. The ESD could not organize a meeting for re-election of WUG committee officials and revision of rules and regulations during first quarter of 2022. The cause was due to Covid-19 because the authorities limited the number of meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued working and building capacity of new committee for water management. Propose to organize a regular meeting if Covid 19 situation would improve.
Rubber tree plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the productivity of rubber tree plantation, 73 Phouhomxay villagers planted cassava in 68.5 hectares intercropped with rubber trees and cash crops in 2021. Price of seedling of rubber tree increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support on propagation techniques to farmers in Phouhomxay for expansion to all planting areas.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of experience on seedling propagation techniques. 	
Fruit tree plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project organized the exchange visit for three Phouhomxay farmers in the orange plantation (Iron Bark Lao Company) Based on the previous experiences on fruit tree plantation in Phouhomxay, it had low survival rate and slow growth. Phouhomxay villagers need to learn more about orange plantation. After the study tour in the Iron Bark Company, PAPs reported that land in Phouhomxay is not suitable for cultivation of orange. Six Phouhomxay farmers were trained on how to produce seedlings such as mangoes, longan and lychees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should find other cash crop activities as planting orange need big investment and need quality of soil and water.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74 households (out of 82 households) planned to grow wet season rice in 2022. 70 households (out of 74) or 94.5 % completed the rice transplanting in 44.14 ha. Rice is generally growing well. Two households reported that their rice faced blast disease caused by the fungal pathogen. Poor soil quality, lack of technical knowledge and experiences on paddy rice cultivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For short-term support: The project provides some chemical fertilizers for PHX rice farmers and refresher training. For long term support: To ensure rice yield improvement, the project signed the contract with NAFRI for services of a soil and rice production improvement expert in June 2022 to provide technical support to

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
		farmers in second semester of 2022.
Bamboo Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 PAP planted “Pai Kim Zung” bamboos in 1.8 ha. Farmer started to harvest for household consumption and planned to train other farmers on propagation techniques. High price of bamboo seedling and lack of planting experience New bamboo varieties, no experience on propagation techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train farmers on propagation techniques and recruit more farmers.
Fisheries management in Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could not implement activities as planned. No technical staff responsible on fisheries occupation development in this semester. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going recruitment process by NNP1PC-PCD and expected to start working by August 2022.
Off-farm occupations development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 broom makers produced 522 brooms in six months, earned of LAK 7,830,000. Three women group members produced 29 Hmong embroidery during break from their farming and earned of LAK 2,320,000. Few off-farm activities in this reporting period because members were too busy with household farming activities; focused in cassava harvesting & plantation, dry season crops and wet season rice cultivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will encourage the farmers to appropriately divide the labour among household members and prioritise the activities
Vocational training programs for young PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 people (four females) attended the vocational training programs namely: car driving (five males), tailoring (four females) and hairdressing (three males) for three-month training period. Three of young PAPs finished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project waited until the situation improved.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<p>their training on hairdressing in July 2022 but they have to return to their own home due to the outbreak.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training courses were delayed due to the Impact of COVID 19 pandemic. 	
Resources Centre management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No NNP1PC technical staff is responsible since January 2022. New varieties of lettuce were introduced but no experience in lettuce production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going recruitment process by NNP1PC-PCD.
Promote livelihood restoration program/activities in host and downstream villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new livelihood activities implemented in host and downstream villages. This was impacted by COVID 19 especially in first quarter of 2022 and no technical staff responsible on livestock and fisheries occupation development in this period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESD will conduct the training needs assessment with all village authorities and target households to implement livelihood activities in second semester of 2022.

4.3. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

NNP1PC is providing technical and financial support to Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) in Phouhomxay. 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.

Table 9: Progress of PLUP Activities in Phouhomxay villages, January-June 2022

Activity	Issue and causes	Project Actions
Update the village location of land titles for 24 HHs former Hatsaykham villagers from “Hat Gnuin” to “Phouhomxay” village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 118 land titles had the village name updated and were handed over to the title holders in June 2022. • Two of land titles were undergoing correction due to some mistake on land categorization. • The delay was due to the COVID 19 pandemic in the first quarter of 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity was completed.

4.4. Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers

There are 149 households in Bolikhan district and 199 households in Hom district. The team has been working closely with the concerned district and relevant district offices such as District Agriculture and Forestry Office, Lao Women Union and District Cabinet Office.

Table 10: Number of Self Resettlers Household participating in Livelihood Activities

Item	Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	Hom Self-Resettlers	Total
Number of Affected Households	149	199	348
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	137	155	292
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	20	43	63
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	29	60	89
Home Sweet Home	4	6	10
Paddy rice			

Item	Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	Hom Self-Resettlers	Total
Upland rice			
Cassava			
Mushroom	1	1	
Fruit trees		3	
Rubber			
Other cash crops	9	7	16
Cattle ranching	10	21	31
Cattle fattening			
Pig raising			
Goat raising			
Chicken raising	2	5	7
Other poultry			
Integrated Framing			
Fishpond	3	7	10
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery			
Handicraft including broom-making		10	10
Food processing			
Trading and shop operation			
Renting			
Service provision (milling and transport)			
Other businesses			
Employment			

The livelihood team shared the techniques of crop growing, animal raising and off- farm skills through training. Inputs were also given to support the self-resettlers in the target villages. The progress of occupation development for the self-resettlers are presented in Section 4.4.1 for Bolikhan District and in Section 4.4.2 for Hom District.

4.4.1 Bolikhan District Self Resettlers

A total of 149 self-resettler households moved to Bolikhan District since April 2017. Out of 149 households, 137 PAHs have participated in livelihood activities (92%) while 12 PAHs are not participating in any activities. NNP1PC's livelihood team had held on-the-job training on green housing and fishpond and chicken pen construction and shared the techniques on crop growing and animal raising. The team also provided them inputs. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Bolikhan District is summarized in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District from January -June 2022

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Promote home gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed vegetable seeds and materials for the greenhouse of 5 households including 2 vulnerable households. • Villagers started growing vegetables. • Two vulnerable household who made a greenhouse are not active. • They have too many activities (paddy rice 0.65 ha: rubber tree 2.5 ha: and cassava 0.48 ha) and experiencing labour shortage (5 persons as household size with only 2 economically active). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood team continued to encourage the self-resettlers to grow vegetables for household consumption
Promote mushroom growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified 1 household interested and it prepared the area and local materials for mushroom house construction. • The mushroom planted in 2019-2020 grew from spores of poor quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team will continue providing technical support only to the households who really want to do it. • The Project will identify the shop that sell good quality of mushroom spores.
Promote integrated fruit tree farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting 10 households (4 HH in 2019 and 6 HH in 2022) which planted fruit trees by providing the fertilizer. • Mango, longan and rambutan have been bearing fruits since last year. • Three out of 10 PAP visited the orange farm in Gold Mine Project to learn and exchange experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team will monitor the PAPs and assist them regularly.
Promote other cash crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 households grew ginger growing in 2.8-ha area. The ginger is growing well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team will monitor the PAPs and assist them regularly.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Promote grass production for cattle farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 households improve their grass area for cattle raising. Total 67 heads to be raised in the area of 18 ha of forage to be planted. The grass is growing about 60-70cm. There was a cattle Lampi Skin disease outbreak last year, but no animal owned by the self-resettlers died. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to monitor the planting grass to feed animals and monitor about cattle diseases
Promote chicken raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 vulnerable households raised chickens. The Project provided 10 vaccinated chickens per household. The chickens are growing well with no issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to monitor the activities to ensure that the households could raise chickens without Project support.
Promote fish raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 households raised fish. Project provided 500 fingerlings per household. The fingerlings were healthy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to monitor the activities to ensure that the households can raise fish without Project support.
Promote frog raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 household raised frogs. The project provided 500 froglets to the household. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a first frog raising activity. More experiences are needed before expanding
Promote skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 villagers were interested to attend the vocational training on driving. Monitoring the 35 PAP who attended the training (18 PAP conduct business-service, 12 ran their own agricultural activities, 4 were employees and 1 was a housewife). 12 persons who attended tailoring and cooking classes did not go to tailoring and food business. They were engaged in agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will monitor the learners whether they could get a job or not.

4.4.2 Livelihood activities related to Hom District Self Resettlers

A total of 199 self-resettler households moved to Hom District. Out of 199 households, 155 PAHs have participated in livelihood activities (77.8 %) while 44 PAHs or 22.2% are not participating in any activities. Similar to Bolikhan, the NNP1PC's livelihood team held on-the-job training on green

housing, fishpond and chicken pen construction and shared techniques of crop growing and animal raising. It also supported the self-resettlers with inputs and organized broom making and fish processing training. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Hom District is summarized in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Progress of Livelihood Activities of Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of January-June 2022

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Promote home gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed vegetable seeds and materials for greenhouse to 6 households. 4 households completed the construction of green house. 2 vulnerable households have not completed their greenhouse. They stay in the agricultural area far away from village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project requested the village authority to inform the team once they are back home to complete the construction of green house.
Promote mushroom growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified 1 household interested and prepared the area and the materials for mushroom house construction. Self resettlers were not interested in the project activities as they have many competing activities such as rice and pineapple growing, cattle raising and business operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will provide technical support to the households who really want to do it, have the time and no competing activity.
Promote integrated fruit tree farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 households including 2 vulnerable households are growing fruit trees (mango, rambutan and lemon) around their houses. Vulnerable households with no labour available to do the activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team provided on-the-job training on growing fruit trees around the house.
Promote other cash crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 7 households conducting the cash crop. 6 households growing ginger (black-yellow). The ginger is growing well with 3 leaves in the area of 0.6 ha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team suggested to transport and sell the products to the traders in Vientiane
Promote grass production for cattle farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 households improved their forage area for cattle raising. Total of 163 heads to be raised in the area of 30 ha of grazing land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the activities to ensure that cattle have no health issues.
Promote chicken raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified 5 households interested including 3 vulnerable households. 4 households already renovated their old chicken pens. The chicken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project requested to village authority to inform team once the household return home.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<p>breeders will be provided in July 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The household stays in the agricultural area far away from village. • Households which were raising chickens earlier were still engaged in it. 	
Promote fish raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 households raised fish. • 2 households raised in earth pond and 5 households raised in plastic pond. They received the plastic sheet and completed preparing the pond. The fingerling would be provided in July 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will monitor the activities regularly
Promote broom making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 persons were trained on broom making but, in this season, they were busy with crop cultivation and no one was making a broom. • 4 old trainees continued making brooms and earned LAK 4.5M/year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project will encourage them to prioritise the activities. • Support marketing for old members. • Encourage them to prepare raw materials beforehand
Promote skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed with households to find out who were interested to attend a vocational training. • 9 trained PAPs were working at the shops. • 4 PAPs worked in their own agriculture farm. • 4 persons (1 on tailoring, 1 on cooking, 2 on auto mechanics) did not practice their skills. They worked in agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project has to identify those who really want to be trained and sign memo with their parents.

4.5. Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR

Table 13: Number of 2UR households Participating in Livelihood Development Activities from January-June 2022

Item	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Total
Number of Affected Households	209	115	324
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	205	115	320
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	205	115	320
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	526	276	802
Home Sweet Home	6	2	8
Paddy rice	54	16	70
Upland rice	-	-	-
Cassava	49	63	112
Mushroom	-	-	-
Fruit trees	12	11	23
Rubber	22	42	64
Other cash crops	-	-	-
Cattle ranching	170	49	219
Cattle fattening	3	15	18
Pig raising	7	-	7
Goat raising	7	1	8
Chicken raising	8	11	19
Other poultry	-	-	-
Integrated Framing	-	-	-
Fishpond	3	4	7
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	35	1	36
Handicraft including broom-making	-	-	-
Food processing	12	2	14
Trading and shop operation	19	2	21
Renting	-	-	-
Service provision (milling and transport)	28	23	51
Other businesses	20	-	20
Employment	71	34	105

A total of 209 households in Thathom District (Zone 2UR: Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Phiengta Village and self-resettlement villages) are eligible for livelihood restoration support. These include 115 self-resettlers who resettled in Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Vanghai Villages.

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

During first semester of 2022, the main livelihood activities of the farmers included pasture land preparation, cash crop harvesting especially the cassava and paddy rice planting which means that other occupational development activities slowed down.

Table 14: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR from January to June 2022

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Promote home gardening (Home sweet home)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 vulnerable households produced 226 kg of vegetables and 101 chickens for household consumption. Four vulnerable household could not grow vegetable regularly. The water was not enough for vegetable growing during the dry season. One of them is an old woman, her relative is busy farming cassava and paddy rice and have no time to help her in land preparation and fence maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advice to the households to prepare the garden for wet season vegetable growing in Q3 The team planned to discuss with the relative of the vulnerable household in Q3 and Q4.
Paddy rice farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 paddy rice farmers at 3 villages, completed dry season rice harvesting in the total area of 7.2 ha and the production was 25.75 t or an average yield was 3.5 t/ha Two farmers had low rice yield. 23 paddy rice farmers delayed rice transplanting. Many paddy rice farmers could not improve the soil fertility. Reduced irrigated water supplied to the paddy rice field. 23 farmers did not have enough water in their paddy fields due to high elevation and absence of irrigation system. The farmers had difficulty finding animal dung, husk and sawdust for make compost fertilizer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team advised the farmers to pump the water from river to paddy field and to prevent the birds coming into the rice field by net and stock installation. The team advised the farmers to take care of the rice seed bed and to transplant the seedlings in early July 2022 Advised the farmers to apply chemical fertilizer and provision of soil improvement technical training by NAFRI expert in Q4.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The price of bio-compost and fertilizer was increasing. The birds ate the rice grains before harvest. 	
Cash crop farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52 cash crop farmers in 6 villages, harvested their cassava and sold 82 t of dried cassava. 112 cash crop farmers completed planting cassava in the total area of 141 ha in 6 villages and 87% of them completed the first weeding in the total area of 107 ha. No reliable information on the price of cassava price during the harvest season. The cassava plant of 15 farmers died. Some cassava plants were not growing well. The cassava market information was not available or not updated regularly. Used of planting materials which were no longer suitable having been stored for a long time. Farmers planted the cassava in the same area for years exhausting the soil nutrients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to provide updated cassava market information to the production group in Q4 2022 Conducted field visit and group meeting to share cassava planting techniques. The team will conduct cassava planting training in Q4 2022.
Fruit farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 out of 23 fruit farmers started to harvest especially pineapples. The seedlings of a farmer died. Termites damaged the young fruit trees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise farmers to use biopesticide and lessons from IPM control in Q3 2022 such as keeping track of the pest and their potential damage.
Rubber farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 out of 64 rubber farmers at 3 villages are maintaining their rubber plantation with a total area of 12.5 ha 6 of the farmers did not have yet rubber seedlings to plant. The rubber seedling did not grow to the expected height. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to continue monitoring the rubber farmers in Q3
Cattle farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 cattle farmers including 15 women at 5 villages were trained on business management and economic calculation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to provided on-the-job training and field practice in the Q3-Q4 2022.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,296 cattle of 237 farmers in 6 villages were 100% vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Foot & mouth disease vaccine. All of 237 cattle farmers were developing their farms as planned. 2 farmers had difficulty understanding business planning methods. The vaccination of the cattle of 10 farmers was delayed. The training material was not suitable for people who cannot read and write. The farmers were busy with cassava weeding and rice planting. 12 new cattle farmers did not maintain their pastures well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advised the farmers to follow the vaccination plan for Q4 The team planned to closely monitor the cattle farmers on pasture maintenance in Q3.
Pig farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress 1: 7 pig farmers in 3 villages were trained on pig breeding and piglet nursery. Progress 2: 42 pigs of 7 pig farmers in 3 villages were 100% vaccinated against swine fever Progress 3: 7 pig farmers were developing their farms. The farmers reduced the number of their pigs due to the high price of animal feeds Progress 3: 7 pig farmers were developing their farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to provide animal feeding training in Q3 2022
Poultry farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress 1: 1,043 heads of poultry of 19 farmers in 3 villages were 100% vaccinated with fowl cholera vaccine Newcastle M and F vaccine. Progress 2: 19 poultry farmers were developing their farms in 3 target villages All poultry farmers reduced their poultry production. Chicken feed was expensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to conduct the animal feeding training in Q3 and Q4 and organized a poultry farmer group meeting on poultry production plan updating in Q3.
Goat farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 goat farmers were developing their goat farms. 221 goats of 8 farmers in 4 villages were 100% vaccinated against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Foot & mouth disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to provide on-the-job training to the new goat farmer on how to use medicine to cure animal

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new goat farmer did not develop his farm as planned. A farmer did not understand well that farm development planning and the benefit of improved pasture for farm development. 	diseases and farm development planning in the Q3
Fish farmer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 fish farmers in 3 target villages released 18,500 tilapia fingerlings in 4 ponds 3 farmers reduced fish production. The fish feed cost was increasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to conduct on-the-job training on the use of locally available materials as fish feeds in Q3 and Q4
Skill development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted two consultations with 10 PAPs who were interested in vocational training. Trained 6 vocational training applicants on business planning and completed the training. 4 applicants withdrew from the vocational training program due to family issues and some got a job outside their areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For those who dropped the training, the team will carefully select the applicants to ensure that the training will not encounter the same issues. For those who completed the training successfully, the team will assist them to enhance business planning in case they want to run their own business.
Service provider and shop owner capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the business plan updating of 45 out of 51 service providers and shop owners. Training on business planning and accounting of new 21 service providers and shop owners in 6 villages. Following Thathom Covid 19 prevention measures, transport service and food and beauty shops had to temporary stop business operation. Increase of fuel prices and inflation. Most of the target service providers and shop owners temporarily stopped their business operation and some opted to work outside the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to closely monitor the remaining service providers and shop owners in their business plan implementation in Q3 and Q4 2022.
Traders' capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress 1: Completed consultation with 4 new traders on business planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to provide on-the-job training to those who will

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress 2: Completed the business plan updating for 76% of 21 traders. Progress 3: Completed the business planning and accounting training of 12 traders in 5 target villages. 7 traders are not ready to update their business plan due to the inflation and less buyers. 	come back to the area from their work outside.
Food processor occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress 1: Conducted the food production group meeting. Progress 2: 4 out of 14 food processors in 3 target villages were having normal business operation. 10 out of 14 people temporarily stopped their business due to the increased cost of raw materials and do not have sufficient buyers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to closely monitor the remaining food processors on their business operation in Q3-Q4 2022.
Weaving and handicraft producer development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 out of 36 weavers in 4 target villages regularly produced Lao skirts. The Lao skirt market demand was decreasing The cost of weaving material was high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team planned to closely monitor the remaining weavers on their business operation on Q3-Q4 2022 and will assist them case by case basis.
Village Development Fund Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the monthly VDF operation in 3 target villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta and all of these are operating well. Some VDF committee members did not want to work for VDF. They were busy with occupation development especially the traders and some VDF committee members have family issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the VDF to build the capacity of persons interested to become VDF committee members in Q3 and Q4 2022

5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1. Labour Management and Camp-Followers Programmes

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

- Develop and implement NNP1PC recruitment and employment policy
- Engage only contractors and other providers of goods and services who comply with national labour standards and take measures to comply with the core labour standards

- Enhance awareness on Community Management
- Human Trafficking Impacts and Management
- Emergency Treatment and First Aid for Major Accidents/Injuries
- Personal Protective Equipment for workers and or Employees
- Annual Physical Examination for Workers.

Table 15: Key activities under the Labour Management and Camp Followers Programme during this reporting period are summarized below.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Follow up on camp followers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 6 business owners out of 12 camp followers (5 females) stay at Hat Gniun village. • it is likely that they will be staying in Hat Gniun permanently because they are running their businesses e.g., guesthouse, restaurant, drinking water factory. Their activities have been compliant with local regulation. • No outstanding issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESD will work with local authorities to ensure that they are in line with local law and regulation
Maintain the public order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers conducted 279 patrols. No outstanding social issue was reported. Night patrols were periodically conducted in Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Phouhomxay villages by the Village Security Team under 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. It was occasionally found that villagers from resettlement, host and outside villages went into the prohibited area around the project site for illegal activities such as fishing, hunting, etc. • Regulation was not strictly enforced by the security guards and there were parts of the project area which were beyond their span of control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NNP1PC will work with the district concerned offices to ensure that the laws and regulation will be enforced.

5.2. Education Programme

Activities under the Education Programme in the first semester 2022 are below:

Table 16: Activities under the Education Programme January-June 2022

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
NNP1PC's scholarship programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A meeting with the scholarship committees from both provinces (Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun) for final selection was organized on 3 March 2022 at Bolikhamxay RMU office. The committee unanimously offered the scholarship to 19 students (seven females) who meet the criteria for the academic year. The number did not meet the target due to limited number of applicants as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The acceptance letter from the Managing Director of NNP1PC and contract with the successful applicants was prepared in May 2022 and 17 out of 19 students signed the contract. The two students rejected it. One got a job in South Korea and another one decided not to study due to family issue. Current situation of NNP1PC scholarship: Up to date, 214 students received the NNP1PC's scholarship, 86 of whom have graduated, 109 were studying at various institutes and 19 dropped out. 24 out of 86 graduated students got a job in the government and private sectors while the rests were unemployed, doing volunteer work or pursuing further studies and others. Payment for ongoing students in academic year 2021-2022: The Project staff continued to monitor the scholars studying at various institutes on their educational status and payment for the academic year 2021-2022. In June 2022, payment for tuition, accommodation, food allowance, materials and travel cost were made to 65 out of 84 students. Dissemination of NNP1's scholarship policy to upper secondary students grades 7: The Project staff together with the concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the number of applicants (30 per year), the Project staff focused on disseminating the scholarship's policy and communicating this to the students for university/college's entrance exams. To prevent dropout, contract signing with the students will be stricter, their parents and head of the village must jointly sign the contract, any fine or punishment must be enforced if any violation occurred.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<p>District Education and Sport officers disseminated information on NNP1PC's scholarship policy to Grade 7 students and their parents to encourage them to apply for scholarship in the coming academic year 2022-2023. The meeting was organized at Thaviengxay, Tad Yong, Pou, Piengta, Va, Nakoun, Phameuang, Nakoun and Thathom villages with 92 participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaflets on the scholarship programme were distributed to the students and their parents. <p>Video on scholarship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ESD and the communication team prepared a video on the scholars at various institutes in Vientiane Capital, Xieng Khuang, Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun to present their stories and disseminate it to students who are eligible to apply for the scholarship in the coming academic years. The first draft video was prepared in June 2022 and it will be shared with the concerned parties for improvement once ready. 	
Support Formal Education Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special course for slow learners at Phouhomxay school: Since October 2021 to June 2022, NNP1PC continues to support additional teaching for 35 slow learners at Phouhomxay lower secondary and primary schools. There were, 19 out of 35 students who needed to continue the class, while the rest have improved their performance and moved out from the list. Outstanding exams: Following the direction of the Ministry of Education and Sports on promoting the best students, in February 2022, the Bolikhan District Education Office organized an outstanding students' exam for secondary students across the district. The Project facilitated and provided the operating cost to four students of Phouhomxay secondary school to join. All the participating students of Phouhomxay received a consolation prize. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise the Lao language proficiency of the students, the District Education Office together with the Project staff will conduct the following activities: (1). training of teachers on teaching's skills for minority ethnic students, (2). provide visual teaching materials for kindergarten and primary schools, and (3) organizing a special

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School lunch programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten school: The program was designed to provide daily feeding for the children. The operating cost was mainly donated by EGATi and partly supported by NNP1PC, while villagers contributed 4 kg of rice per child per month and their labour for food preparation. To prevent and control the transmission of COVID-19, the school lunch programme was not regularly running and it stopped in December 2021 to follow the provincial order on prevention and control of COVID19. It resumed in mid-January 2022 until 24 June 2022. However, so far only a half of total number of children joined the programme due to COVID-19 pandemic in early January 2022. • Exit strategy for education program: The Project has been providing a number of supports to improve education at Phouhomxay resettlement village such as the infrastructure construction and improvement and the operating cost and salary of teachers. A meeting between NNP1PC/SMO, RMU and government education officials was organized on 31 May 2022 at Bolikhamxay RMU office on the phasing out of project support and phasing in of government support. The parties agree on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In school year 2022-2023, there are additional paid salary teachers for Phouhomxay schools due to limited number of teachers allocated by the central government. Only 10 teachers were allocated to Bolikhamxay Province, two of these were given to Bolikhan District but were assigned to more needy schools in the district. ○ The Government will continue to pay the salary of 10 teachers in school year 2022-2023, while 9 voluntary teachers will be paid by the Project. ○ The Government will allocate operating budget for Phouhomxay 	<p>teaching course for the slow learners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to low participation from the community in school lunch programme, consultation with the community will be held prior to new school year 2022-2023 in order to find out the best solution. • The Project will continue to dialogue with the government counterpart to find out the best possibility in order to transfer smoothly the responsibility from the Project to the government

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
	<p>schools, while NNP1PC will still support the operating cost in school year 2022-2023 with the same amount as in the previous school year due to inflation in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All renovations of education infrastructure will be under the Community Development Fund (CDF). ○ The Project will reduce the activity budget and will only consider allocating budget for the essential activities. <p>– Outstanding issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some students at Phouhomxay were not good in Lao language • Low participation from the community in school lunch program • The exit strategy is a challenge for both the government and the Project. • Phouhomxay has homogenous Hmong population and their language is always used for communication within and outside the households resulting to low Lao language proficiency. • The Project has been providing a number of supports to the resettlers at Phouhomxay since the beginning of the project. But such continuing support must be calibrated to ensure that the resettlers will increase their self-reliance with the school lunch programme as an example. • The Project reduced supporting the salary from 19 teachers to only 9 volunteer teachers but still support school operating cost and teachers' incentives of the three schools. The plan to full support by the government budget could not meet the target due to financial constraints and lack of teacher's quota at national and district level. 	

5.3. Public Health Action Plan

The Public Health Action Plan for the Operation Phase is described in the Social Development Plan (2016) and consists of 4 main areas:

1. Community health in the resettlement area and host villages;
2. Community health in other Project Affected Zones;
3. Capacity building for GOL staff to include village health volunteers, health centres and district health office staff;
4. An integrated plan for management of water, sanitation and a hygiene programme (Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) which is linked to nutrition.

Key activities under the Health Programme during this reporting period are summarized below:

Table 17: Activities under the Public Health Programme January-June 2022

Table 17: Activities under the Public Health Programme January-June 2022

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions																																			
Support for the local government vaccination campaign against COVID-19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The government expected to reach 85% vaccination rate of total target group by the end of 2022 to attain herd immunity. In the first semester 2022, the Project continued to support Bolikhan and Thathom District Health Office in conducting vaccination against COVID-19 for villagers in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thaheua, Piengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou Villages. Up to June 2022, the number of villagers who were vaccinated is shown in the table below:<table><tr><th>Order</th><th>Village</th><th>Total population</th><th>Vaccination received (1st dose)</th><th>Vaccination received (2nd dose)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Thaheua</td><td>340</td><td>275 (80.9%)</td><td>225 (66.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>451</td><td>372 (82.5%)</td><td>372 (82.5%)</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>566</td><td>371 (65.5%)</td><td>353 (62.4%)</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Piengta</td><td>434</td><td>264 (60.8%)</td><td>257 (59.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>507</td><td>390 (76.9%)</td><td>389 (76.7%)</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Pou</td><td>1,409</td><td>966 (68.6%)</td><td>813 (57.7%)</td></tr></table>	Order	Village	Total population	Vaccination received (1 st dose)	Vaccination received (2 nd dose)	1	Thaheua	340	275 (80.9%)	225 (66.2%)	2	Hat Gniun	451	372 (82.5%)	372 (82.5%)	3	Phouhomxay	566	371 (65.5%)	353 (62.4%)	4	Piengta	434	264 (60.8%)	257 (59.2%)	5	Hatsamkhone	507	390 (76.9%)	389 (76.7%)	6	Pou	1,409	966 (68.6%)	813 (57.7%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Project will continue to support the District Health Office in the Project area in educating the villagers on Covid19 and vaccinating the villagers.
Order	Village	Total population	Vaccination received (1 st dose)	Vaccination received (2 nd dose)																																	
1	Thaheua	340	275 (80.9%)	225 (66.2%)																																	
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Strengthening of GoL's order for prevention and control of COVID-19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the first semester 2022, the project provided medical supplies for the prevention and control of COVID-19 to the Phouhomxay, Houaykhoun and Piengta Health Centres. The supplies consist of 450 boxes of face masks (50 pieces per box), 36 bottles of 0.5L alcohol gels, 14 litters of alcohol at 90% alcohol content and 6 boxes of disposable gloves (100 pieces per box).Up to the end of June 2022, there were 58 cases of Covid19 at the resettlement and host villages including among NNP1 and contractor staff and 42 cases at 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The ESD will closely monitor the Covid19 situation to ensure that outbreak will be limited at the community and Project level.																																			

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions																																												
	villages but the situation was considered under control by the government health authority.																																													
Awareness on COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Project continued to support Bolikhan and Thathom district health authorities in raising awareness among villagers and students on prevention and treatment of Covid19. Posters with explanation and demonstration on prevention of the disease were shown e.g., wearing facemask, handwashing with alcohol gel and soap. The information given were on wearing face mask, social distancing, handwashing, vaccination, access to health services, home treatment, other measures if one gets the disease and avoiding discriminating the infected. The number of participants in the awareness raising activities is shown in the Table below: <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th colspan="2">Villager</th><th colspan="2">Student</th></tr><tr><th>Total</th><th>Female</th><th>Total</th><th>Female</th></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>21</td><td>4</td><td>29</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>26</td><td>10</td><td>30</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>28</td><td>13</td><td>144</td><td>66</td></tr><tr><td>Piengta</td><td>56</td><td>41</td><td>44</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>45</td><td>26</td><td>45</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Pou</td><td>32</td><td>27</td><td>379</td><td>201</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>208</td><td>121</td><td>671</td><td>332</td></tr></table>	Village	Villager		Student		Total	Female	Total	Female	Thaheua	21	4	29	13	Hat Gniun	26	10	30	13	Phouhomxay	28	13	144	66	Piengta	56	41	44	17	Hatsamkhone	45	26	45	22	Pou	32	27	379	201	Total	208	121	671	332	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ESD will compile information to be ready for enhance community awareness on the outbreak.
Village	Villager		Student																																											
	Total	Female	Total	Female																																										
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Pou	32	27	379	201																																										
Total	208	121	671	332																																										
Prevention of malnutrition for children under 5 YO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In May 2022, the project continued to support District Health Offices of Thathom and Bolikhan in assessing the nutrition status of children under 5 years old in the target villages including raising the parents’ awareness on the importance of proper child nutrition in order to change their feeding behaviour and 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>78</td><td>33.3</td><td>7.7</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>32</td><td>9.4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>33</td><td>27.3</td><td>9.1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Piengta</td><td>31</td><td>22.6</td><td>6.5</td><td>3.2</td></tr><tr><td>Hatsamkhone</td><td>41</td><td>22.0</td><td>9.8</td><td>2.4</td></tr><tr><td>Pou</td><td>92</td><td>33.7</td><td>8.7</td><td>1.1</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>307</td><td>27.7</td><td>7.5</td><td>1.0</td></tr></table>	Village	Number of Children Assessed	Nutritional Status			Stunting (%)	Underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Phouhomxay	78	33.3	7.7	0	Hat Gniun	32	9.4	0	0	Thaheua	33	27.3	9.1	0	Piengta	31	22.6	6.5	3.2	Hatsamkhone	41	22.0	9.8	2.4	Pou	92	33.7	8.7	1.1	Total	307	27.7	7.5	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To address the situation, the Project staff will continue to provide the technical and financial supports to the district health authority in disseminating the nutrition information to their parents on the importance of proper child feeding in order to change their feeding behaviour and to improve the nutritional status in the future. Key	
Village	Number of Children Assessed			Nutritional Status																																										
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Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
		activities consist of improved incomes, livelihood, access to health care and water and sanitation.
Awareness on prevention of vector-borne disease (dengue).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dengue fever is likely to occur in the rainy season. In May-June 2022, the Project supported Bolikhan, Thathom District Health Offices in conducting an awareness campaign among the villagers at resettlement, host and 2UR villages on prevention of the disease. The team used posters made by the Ministry of Public Health and other development agencies for educating the villagers. There were 245 villagers who participated (149 females). The project team regularly monitored the incidence of the disease with health authorities in the project area. No outbreak was reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESD will compile information to be ready for enhance community awareness on the outbreak.
Capacity building for water supply management at Ban Pou (2UR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new ground water system was constructed and fully completed by the end of February 2022. On 9-10 March 2022, the Project team together with Thathom District Health Office met with the village authority at Ban Pou village to establish the village water management committee and the regulation on water use. The committee was set up consisting of eight members (one female). They were trained on 31 March 2022 by the District Health Office and the Project staff to strengthen their water management capacity to sustain the water system after its handover to the community on 16 May 2022. It is a challenge in terms of sustainability of the water supply system. In Ban Pou, there were more than 200 households which consists of diverse ethnicity. It is observed that the village authority was not strong enough in governing the village with low participation and low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project was working with the Thathom district authority in improving the situation because it is beyond the Project's authority.

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Exit strategy for public health programme.	<p>ownership in community development among villagers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project has been providing a number of supports to improve the health service at Phouhomxay resettlement village such as the infrastructure facilities and the operating cost and salary of health staff. The meeting between the NNP1PC/SMO, RMU and government health officials was organized on 26 May 2022 at Bolikhamxay RMU office to transfer smoothly the responsibility of supporting the health centre to the government after phasing out NNP1PC support. The key agreements made by both parties are as follows: The government will allocate for the salary of one (1) more staff of the Phouhomxay Health Centre from January 2023 onward. It means three out of four staff will be paid by the government while number of staff paid by the project will be reduced to one. Government will allocate operating budget for Phouhomxay Health Centre, while the NNP1PC will provide the same amount as in 2022 for the operating cost due to inflation in the country. All expenses on the renovations of health infrastructure facilities will be paid by the Community Development Fund (CDF). The Project will reduce the activity budget and will consider only the essential activities as its obligation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will continue to dialogue with the government counterpart to find out the best option to transfer smoothly the responsibility from the Project to the government.

Table 18: Number of villagers who have received vaccination against COVID-19

Order	Village	Total population	Vaccination received (1 st dose)	Vaccination received (2 nd dose)
1	Thaheua	340	275 (80.9%)	225 (66.2%)

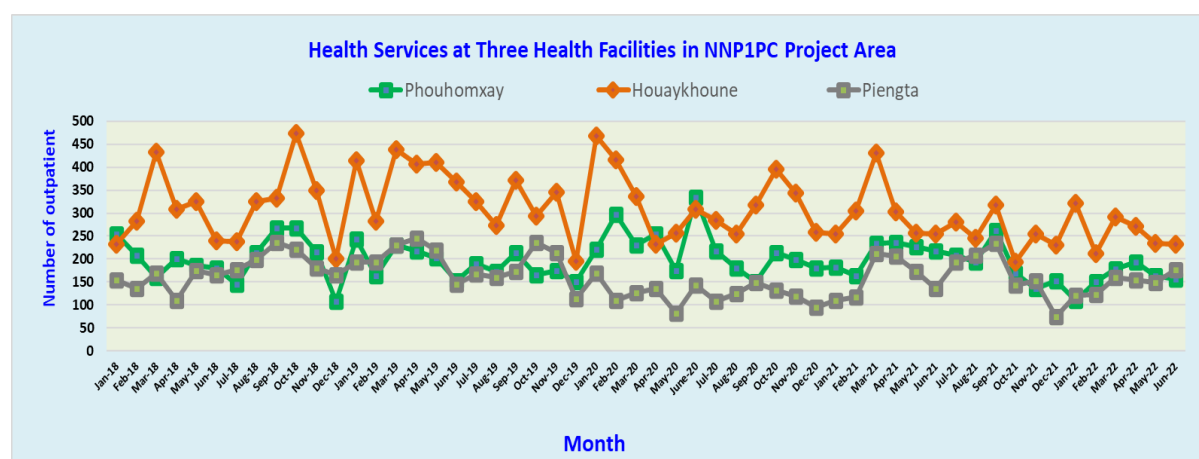
2	Hat Gniun	451	372 (82.5%)	372 (82.5%)
3	Phouhomxay	566	371 (65.5%)	353 (62.4%)
4	Piengta	434	264 (60.8%)	257 (59.2%)
5	Hatsamkhone	507	390 (76.9%)	389 (76.7%)
6	Pou	1,409	966 (68.6%)	813 (57.7%)

Table 19: The number of participants in the awareness raising activities on prevention of COVID-19

Village	Villager		Student	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
Thaheua	21	4	29	13
Hat Gniun	26	10	30	13
Phouhomxay	28	13	144	66
Piengta	56	41	44	17
Hatsamkhone	45	26	45	22
Pou	32	27	379	201
Total	208	121	671	332

Table 20: The result of the assessment of nutrition status of children under 5 years old

Village	Number of Children Assessed	Nutritional Status		
		Stunting (%)	Underweight (%)	Wasting (%)
Phouhomxay	78	33.3	7.7	0
Hat Gniun	32	9.4	0	0
Thaheua	33	27.3	9.1	0
Piengta	31	22.6	6.5	3.2
Hatsamkhone	41	22.0	9.8	2.4
Pou	92	33.7	8.7	1.1
Total	307	27.7	7.5	1.0

Figure 4: Routine health services at Health Center levels

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

Table 21: Gender Support in the Project Area: January-June 2022

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Strengthening of village governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the reporting period, the district special taskforce based in Phouhomxay meet with the village authority and elders in the resettlement and host villages to disseminate information on Lao Laws and regulations related to village administration in order to improve the village management and cohesion. 	
Promote CSR activity in Phouhomxay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESD staff together with district authority, students and Phouhomxay villagers conducted a big cleaning day on 25 February 2022 for cleaning of public facilities such as village hall, market, bus station, health centre, schools, roadsides within the village and watering trees. No outstanding issue. 	
Prevention of illegal activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project provided financial support to Bolikhan district police office to conduct the activity for prevention and solving of illegal activities in resettlement and host villages such as 	The Project will continue to support the police officers based in Phouhomxay and

	<p>drug abuse, theft and any violation of the laws or regulations. The police investigated the illegal activities by talking to the parents and village leaders to find out the root causes and how to limit the negative impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug abuse is the outstanding issue around the project area • Drug dealing is linked to outsiders mainly those are working inside the Chinese banana plantation. 	concerned authority.	district
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5.5. Vulnerable Households Programme

The Rural Development and Poverty Eradication Unit/DAFO of Bolikhan, Thathom, Hom districts conducted an assessment of the vulnerability status in 23 villages where the Project affected people have settled. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the Decree Number 348 of Lao government and the Project's objectives. The result shown in the table below

Table 22: Vulnerable households in Project areas

District	Village	Status in 2020 (Total Number of Household)	Status in 2021			Status up to June 2022
			Total Number of Household	Number of vulnerable households out of poverty	Number of vulnerable households coming into poverty	
Bolikhan	Phouhomxay	4	4	0	0	3***
	HatGniun	1	1	0	0	1
	Nahan	2	2	0	0	2
	Nakoun	1	0	1	0	0
	Phadai	1	1	0	0	1
Thathom	PakYong	3	2	1	0	2
	Pou	5	4	1	0	3*
	Piengta	4	4	0	0	3**
Hom	Houayxay	5	4	3	2	4
	Homthad	1	3	0	2	3
	Phalaveak	1	1	1	1	1
	Namkhean	0	3	0	3	3
Total		28	29	7	8	26

*One household at Ban Pou moved to Phaxay district, Xiengkhouang province

**One old lady in Piengta passed away

***One household at Phouhomxay moved to Longxane district in May 2022

Key activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme during this reporting period are summarized below:

Table 23: Activities for support of vulnerable households in the Project area

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Support vulnerable households in the Project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health monitoring: Health centre staff continued to provide household visit and emergency care when needed to the vulnerable people at Phouhomxay village on a weekly basis. All minor cases were treated at the village health centre. • Education support: Education materials were handed over to six students from vulnerable households at Piengta and Vanghai villages of Thathom district and another six students from vulnerable households at Phalavaek, Namkhien, Homthad and Houayxay villages of Hom district to enable them learn in the same pace as to the other students. • Livelihood support: The Project's livelihood team supported fish raising in fishpond and vegetable planting for the vulnerable households at Phouhomxay and the results were satisfactory. 	The livelihood team will follow up and continue to provide other appropriate support based on their labour capacity.

6. SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

The Socio-Economic Monitoring during the operation phase is described in the Social Development Plan and the updated the Resettlement and Ethic Development Plan (REDP) and consists of two main areas:

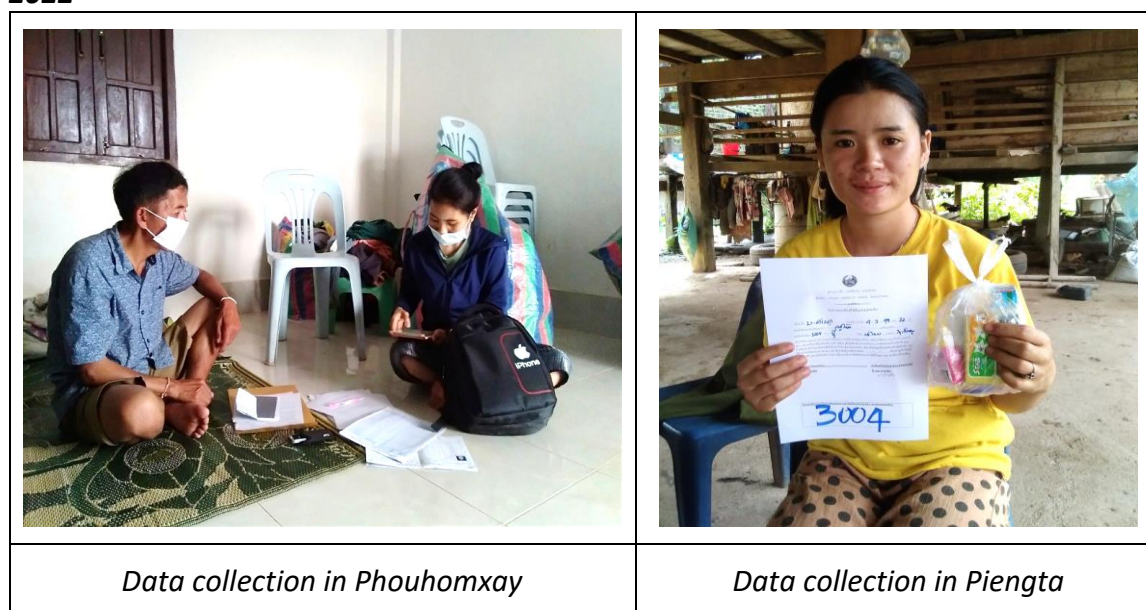
- On-going Socio-Economic Monitoring (OSEM)
- Biennial Socio-Economic Monitoring (BSES)

The key socio-economic monitoring activity from January-June 2022 was focused on OSEM#8. The NNP1PC monitoring team in coordination with the DCC Officers in Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom Districts (District of Agriculture and Forestry Office) planned and implemented the OSEM#8 data collection in the target villages.

The total of sample size is 500 households across the 3 districts of 4 zones which consisted of the following: 170 households in Bolikhan District, 241 households in Thathom District and 89 households in Hom District. The field data collection was from March to June 2022. By June 2022, 468 of the 500 households or 94%, were surveyed: 100% in Bolikhan District, 100% in Thathom District and 64% in Hom District. Approximately, the survey completed around 10-12 households (one questionnaire per household) per day.

The data collection team consisted of one socio-economic monitoring team leader and one government district officer from target district (District of Agriculture and Forestry Office). The government district officer also assisted the NNP1PC monitoring team leader to conduct interview and facilitate the survey processes by informing the target households on the survey.

Figure 5: Data collection occurred in Phouhomxay and Piengta Villages from January-June 2022



The challenges in the data collection were that in March and April, people were busy in their corn plantation. After April, they were working on their upland and lowland rice fields. The survey team had to conduct the survey early in the morning and in late afternoon to catch the target households.

7. UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Activity	Accomplishments and Issues	Project Actions
Emergency Evacuation Preparedness for 13 Downstream villages of NNP1 Dam in 2022.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Emergency Evacuation Workshop/Drills for the villagers of 13 downstream villages were completed in April 2022. The draft Village Emergency Evacuation Plan (VEEP) for Downstream Villages was verified and completed. The wrap-up meeting on VEEP was conducted on 29 June 2022. The revised VEEP was done based on the comment of ADB and the approval of the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) of Bolikhan and 	SMO and EMO of ESD will assess the villages that need further refresher training sessions to ensure that these villages are ready to evacuate safely in case of emergency.

	<p>Paksan Districts was expected to be completed in September 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 02 days per village of workshop/drills program is too short to provide the villagers full understanding of the concept behind the actual drill.• Some villages did not pay attention on the importance of the Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Program.• Limited participation of relevant stakeholders such as doctors, student in local institutions, soldiers and others.• Due to the limited time allocated to the workshop/drill, the Project organised an annual refresher training to the villages that have a low learning score.	
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