




Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

# Quarterly Social Monitoring Report

## First Quarter

January to March 2020

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<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Name</b>
2LR	Zone 2 Lower Reservoir
2UR	Zone 2 Upper Reservoir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
asl.	above sea level
CA	Concession Agreement
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DGC	District Grievance Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan
EMO	Environmental Management Office
EMU	Environmental Management Unit
FSL	Full Supply Level
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
Ha	Hectare
HH	Household or Households
IAP	Independent Advisory Panel
LAK	Lao Kip
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Laos PDR
MW	Megawatt (one million watts of electricity)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NNP1	Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project
NNP1PC	Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company
PAP	Project Affected People
OSEM	Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring
PRLRC	Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee
REDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan
RMU	Resettlement Management Unit
SDP	Social Development Plan
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
SMO	Social Management Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDC	Village Development Coordination Committee

## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the progress of activities from 01 January to 31 March 2020 and deals with the progress of implementation of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

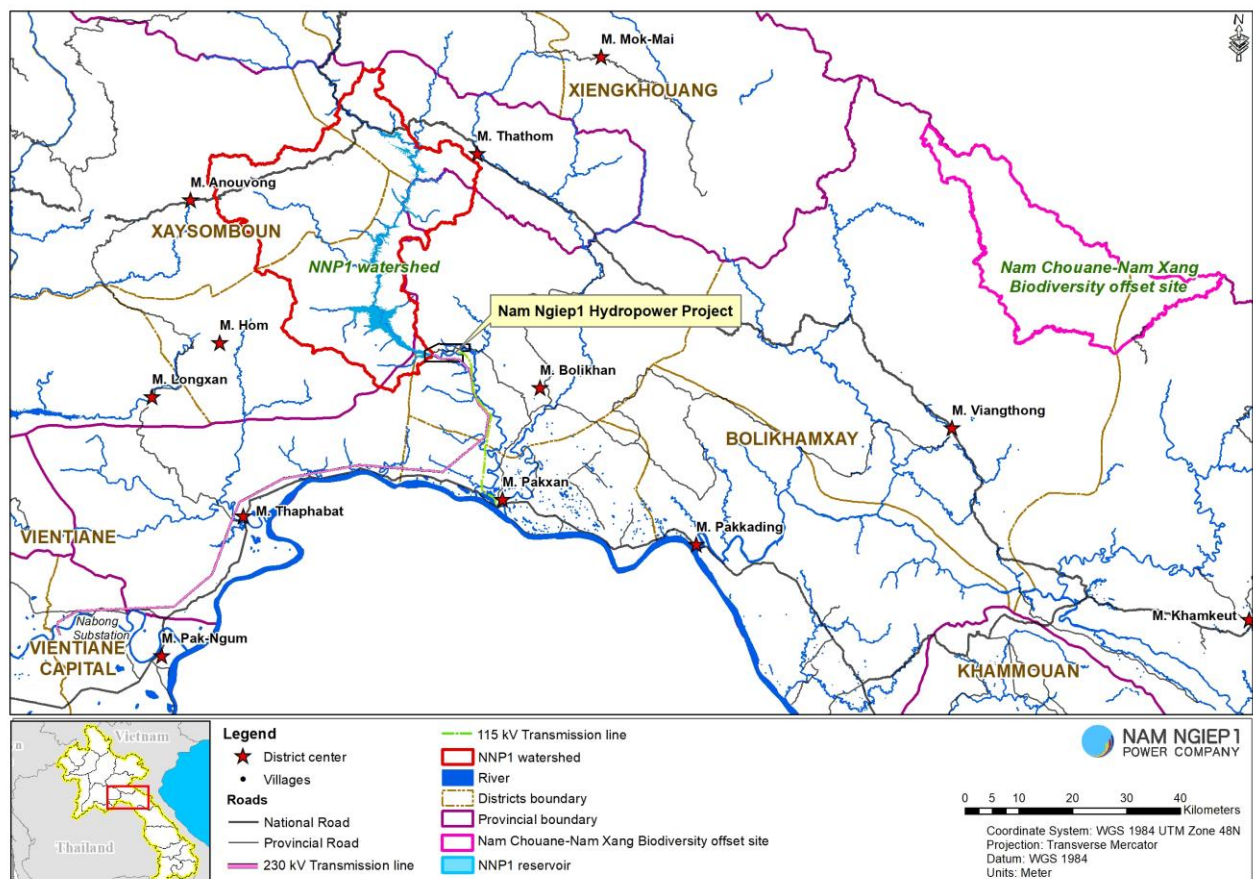
The construction of the Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project was completed in 2019 and commercial operations started on 05 September 2019.

The report deals with the progress of implementing the Project's social obligations and measures.

### 1.1 Background

The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project (NNP1) 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: Overview 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. The Project started commercial operations on 05 September 2019.

The Social Measures are described in the original approved Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP), the later updated and approved zone specific REDPs and the Social Development Plan (SDP) and the Master Plan for Livelihood Development. The purposes of the Master Plan for Livelihood Development are to express NNP1PC's coherent strategy for the development of the livelihoods of affected people as well as provide guidance to the Livelihood Teams for its

implementation. All these plans have been made public and uploaded onto Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company's website and Asian Development Bank (ADB) website.

The REDPs provide a comprehensive background to the Project and the legal framework in which the Project functions as well as a description of the applicable social safeguards policies. They further present all project resettlement and livelihood restoration plans including the Compensation Policy, Zone specific Resettlement Action Plans, Livelihood and Income Restoration Plans, Ethnic Development Plans, Public Consultation Plans leading to Broad Community Support, and describe the implementation and monitoring structures for these programmes as well as a schedule and budget for their execution. The plan for livelihood restoration was updated in 2019 in the Masterplan for Livelihood Development.

The Social Development Plan (Updated October 2016) covers issues and mitigation measures on public health, labour, gender, youth and children and indigenous culture which are not covered in the REDPs. The plan's update took into consideration the findings of the socio-economic survey of the project affected communities (Q4-2014), the needs and priorities of these communities which were obtained through consultations held since 2014 and the lessons learned from the initial activities implemented since NNP1 started partly implementing some components of the SDP.

### **Project Impact Zones**

As indicated in **Figure 1**, the implementation of the Social Measures is divided into geographical zones based on the assessment of the level and nature of the potential impacts from the Project construction and operations.

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

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

Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area) covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak were inundated. All of these villages are 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.

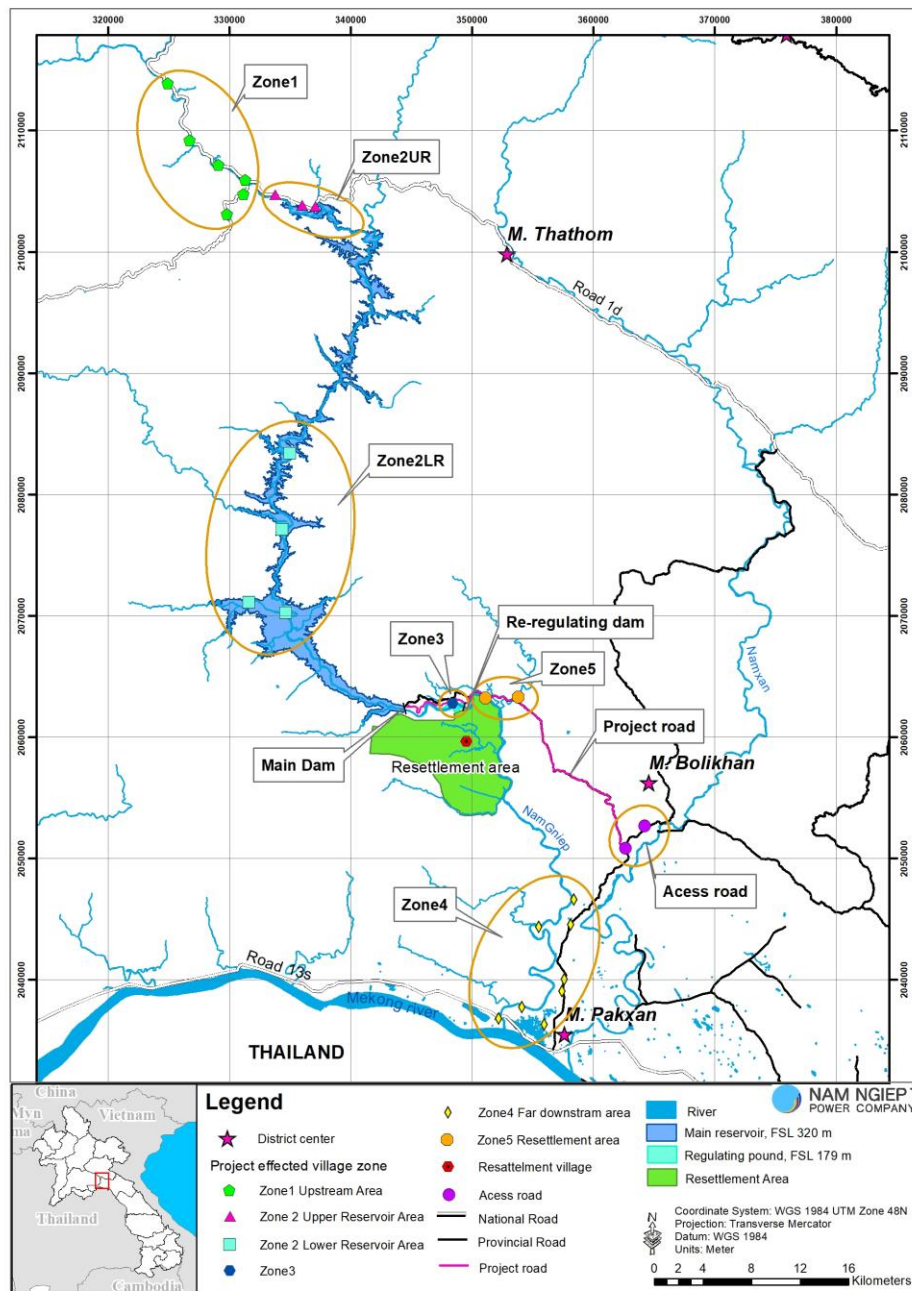
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components are being built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

Zone 4 (Downstream) covers the villages downstream from the regulating dam, excluding Hat Gniun Village and Thahuea Village, which is considered as host village. Zone 4 includes the villages of Nampa, Somseun, Houaykhoun, Thong Noi, Thong Yai, Xanaxay, Phonesi, 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



## 1.2 Summary of Progress as of the Q1, 2020

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

- Asset registration and compensation of the former Hatsaykham, Zone 3 were completed as of 9 November 2018.
- Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line were completed in Q3 2017. A total of 06 households still do not accept the compensation and NNP1 has held their compensation in the bank escrow account.

### 1.2.2 Summary of Infrastructure Development

- For the construction of the irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village, the contractor faced the issue of hard rock that needed to be excavated for a 250 m long section of the main irrigation canal (canal C). The rock excavation was finished in early February 2020. The construction

of a 250 m long masonry and concrete section was completed and started operation on 18 February 2020.

- **Final revision of the re-design of the suspension bridge at Zone 2UR** was completed on 10 February 2020 and in the process to get final approval internally before submitting to GOL (DPWT) for approval.
- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** This irrigation canal provides benefits to all Phouhomxay households by irrigating a total of 86 hectares (ha) except for 7 households (6 ha) who have paddy fields in higher elevation that cannot receive the water. Discussions with the Technical Department was made to identify issues and solutions to ensure that this remaining area receives the water during the dry season. In the meantime, additional plans were finalised to build the irrigation sub-canals to improve the irrigated water distribution for paddy fields as requested by villagers.
- For household water supply at Phouhomxay Village-Phouhomxay villagers finally selected the groundwater system to replacing the existing Gravity Fed Water Supply system so the ESD has designed the ground water system and was in bidding process.
- **Other villages:** For the construction of the suspension bridge in Zone 2UR, the detailed re-design report has been reviewed by KEPCo and EGATi engineers who advised to have a final review by an external consultant for quality assurance. The designer has completed and submitted the revised drawings, but NNP1PC requested the designer to provide one more option for consideration. The additional option was submitted to NNP1PC for review in January 2020 and by the end of Q1 2020. NNP1PC verified the detailed design and the re-design drawings have been approved by the Thathom District Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) in March 2020 before it was shared with the current contractor for further negotiations with NNP1PC on the re-construction.
- **Improvement of water supply for Pou Village:** ESD proposed two solutions for construction: ground water system or improvement of the current Gravity Fed Water Supply system. ESD have consulted with the villagers who finally selected the ground water supply system that ESD is preparing the technical design based on such concurrence.

### 1.2.3 Summary of Livelihood Development Programme

The participation rate in the Livelihood Program is shown below:

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Number of Affected Households	82	349	115	216	222	984
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	82	156	58	56	174	526
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	8	94	210	96	490

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	<b>481</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,350</b>
Home Sweet Home	76	8	26	9	96	215
Paddy rice	88	0	14	33	0	135
Upland rice	0	0	0	0	0	
Cassava	0	0	18	17	26	61
Mushroom	2	0	0	0	0	2
Fruit trees	11	0	10	9	0	30
Rubber	67	0	22	11	0	100
Other cash crops	65	0	0	0	0	65
Cattle ranching	63	0	36	138	0	237
Cattle fattening	0	0	14	2	41	57
Pig raising	0	0	0	9	0	9
Goat raising	3	0	0	8	1	12
Chicken raising	32	0	19	17	0	68
Other poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishpond	0	0	3	4	0	7
Integrated Farming	3	0	0	0		3
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	0	1	44	0	60
Handicraft including broom-making	17	0	0	0	0	17
Food processing	9	0	1	16	18	44
Trading and shop operation	9	0	1	22	10	42
Renting	1	0	0	0	0	1
Service provision (milling and transport)	2	0	3	62	0	67
Other businesses	1	0	0	35	0	36
Employment	17	0	30	35	0	82

The livelihood program participation rate at quarter is 53.4 % or 526 out of 984 households. Further, livelihood training courses were conducted. Around 42 participants or 34.7% were women as shown below:

Training	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Rubber planting techniques	0	0	0
Mushroom planting	0	0	0
Rice cultivation	0	0	0
Cash crop cultivation	0	0	0
Fruit trees cultivation	0	0	0

Fish breeding	4	6	10
Goat raising	0	0	0
Cattle raising	70	12	82
Business planning and book keeping	0	0	0
Off-farm skills training	5	24	29
Total	79	42	121

- Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** During Q4 2019, a total of 18 livelihood programmes were implemented continuously. Out of 82 households, 75 households planted vegetables for household consumption and the surplus were sold at the local market. A total of 65 PAP finished rice harvesting. Total production of rice is 98.95 ton in 30.87 ha. Average rice yield is 3.23 ton/ha. In Q1, during the first 2 months of the irrigation system operation, the farmers faced the issue of water shortage from the Phouhomxay irrigation system, in particular the paddy field at high areas. Around 43 % of Phouhomxay farmers were still able to plant dry season cash crops. A pump was rented to temporarily pump the water from the canal B coming from Houay Soup Noy Reservoir to the rice fields. A Village Water Use Committee was also established to oversee the management of the new irrigation system. In addition to the implementation of short-term livelihood activities, 44 PAP planted rubber trees in 25 hectares for a second year. It will take another 4-5 years to enable farmers to collect rubber.
- Summary of Livelihood development in Zone 2UR:**  
 A total of 35 farmers produced nearly 400 tons of cassava, which were sold at the local market in Thathom district. In Q1 2020, the 2UR Village Development Fund in Hatsamkhone, Phiangta and Vanghai Villages continued to operate and 72 villagers borrowed money for agricultural development activities.
- Summary of Livelihood development for Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom Districts:**  
 A livelihood team has been established to support the self-resettlers who 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 animal raising, fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation and home sweet home. During Q1, 2020, 65 PAP from Hom and Bolikhan districts were trained on Family Book Keeping and household financial management. Other livelihood restoration activities were implemented continuously.

#### 1.2.4 Summary of Grievances

- During Q1 2020, NNP1PC received 1 new grievance. Thus, the total number of grievances has reached 2,827 cases and 2,728 cases have been closed. The remaining 99 cases are related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level. The Project Land & Grievance team is investigating these cases and conducting village hearing meeting for resolution.
- As of 31 March 2020, a total of 2,827 cases have been filed since the start of the project, 2,728 cases have been closed, and 99 cases are pending.
- Out of the 99 pending cases, 98 cases are in Zone 2UR which were filed after the reservoir reached the full supply level of 320 m a.s.l. and one case concerns the 230 kV Transmission Line. For 10 households impacted by the full supply level, NNP1PC already conducted field

checking and verification. The next step is that the GOL and NNP1PC's grievance team will organize a meeting to hear their grievances.

### 1.2.5 Summary of Social Development

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

- Health: An awareness on the prevention of COVID-19 was organized at Thahuea, Hat Gniun and Phouhomxay Villages, 124 villagers (59 female) attended. Posters on COVID-19 prevention were distributed and posted at each school, health centre and village hall in 2UR, host and resettlement villages.
- Education: 167 students have received a NNP1PC scholarship. Out of these, 55 students have graduated, and 98 are still studying at different higher education institutions. In terms of ethnic and gender, 87 out of total scholars are Hmong and 64 scholars are women. 94 out of the 98 students have been paid their scholarship fees for school year 2019-2020.
- The Village Authority and Police Officers organized routine night patrols to prevent robbery, drug trafficking and minor crimes in Phouhomxay Village and host villages.

### Summary of Socio-economic Monitoring

**On-Going Socio-Economic Monitoring Round 6:** the NNP1PC Socio-economic Monitoring Team completed the data entries of 230 households (self-resettlement) in three districts (Hom, Bolikhan and Thathom), 147 households in 2UR, 42 households in Phouhomxay Village and 81 households in Host Villages.

## MAIN REPORT

## 2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

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

Phase 1 includes public and private infrastructure for 24 households in Phouhomxay Village and the improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 5. Phase 1 was started in February 2016 and the construction was completed in 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).

### 2.1 PHOUHOMXAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2

The Phase 2 construction of infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village includes development of the housing and agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR and the completion of the public resettlement infrastructure (health centre, primary and secondary school, market, bus station, village meeting hall, office and cultural area).

The progress and status of the Phase 2 infrastructure activities in Phouhomxay Village, are summarized in Table 1. Construction items completed are no longer included in this table.

Table 1: *Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q1, 2020*

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
1	Construction of a 250 m long section of the Main Irrigation Canal	Completed the construction of the Main Irrigation Canal and started operating the system on 18 February 2020.  Water is flowing from the re-regulation reservoir to Houay Soup-Noy irrigation reservoir as planned.	100
2	Extend the irrigation sub-canal for some higher elevation paddy fields for some high areas	Work to extend the irrigation sub-canal for some higher elevation paddy fields is progressing well and will be completed by the end of April 2020.	70
3	Improvement of Water Supply System in Phouhomxay Village	Improvements of the Water Supply System in Phouhomxay Village using drilled boreholes is progressing well. NNP1PC has selected a contractor through open competitive bidding. Work will be completed by June 2020.	0

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

Table 2: *Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR*

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The detailed re-design prepared by the consultant (designer) has been approved by NNP1PC and the Thathom District Public Works and Transport Office.</li> <li>KEPCo and EGATi Engineers on behalf of the Shareholders have reviewed the redesign and requested certain revisions.</li> <li>The designer has clarified key critical points to the NNP1PC.</li> <li>The revised drawings have been submitted to NNP1PC on 31 January 2020.</li> <li>Final revision of the re-design has been completed on 10 February 2020 and in the process to get final approval internally</li> </ul>	0

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
		before submitting to GOL (DPWT) for approval.	
2	Improvement of Water Supply for Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The final consultation meeting was done on 11 February 2020. All Villagers selected the groundwater-based system.</li> <li>Under bidding process for detailed design.</li> </ul>	0
3	Enhancement of 230 m of National Road 1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In February 2020, the revised road design was reviewed by the Xaysomboun Public Works and Transportation Office and Ministry of Public Work and Transport.</li> </ul>	0
4	Fish landing in 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMO completed the consultation process with the villagers and local authorities.</li> <li>The survey, design and consultation process have no progress due to the staff have limited access from COVID-19 lockdown.</li> </ul>	0

### 2.3 Update on the status of the handover of Phouhomxay public facilities, O&M Plan and establishment of users' groups.

The public facilities of Phouhomxay Village remain unchanged as it was in 2019

**Table 3: Summary of hand over status of public facilities**

No	Facility	Handover Status	Maintenance Arrangement	Responsible Agency/ies
1	Market, bus station, village hall,	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use on 22 February 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund is available and operational in late 2020.	NNP1PC
2	Health centre at Phouhomxay Village	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use in June 2017	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund is available and operational in late 2020.	NNP1PC
3	Schools at Phouhomxay Village	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use in November 2017	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund is available and operational in late 2020.	NNP1PC

## 2.4 Community Development Fund

Under the Concession Agreement (Annex C Part III, article 97) the Project is to provide US\$195,000 each year during the Concession Period following Commercial Operation Date (COD) for community development fund (CDF) programmes.

The fund will be used for constructing, improving and maintaining community infrastructure such as roads, access road to the village, walking path, crossing bridges, schools, dispensary, markets, electricity system, communication system, irrigation and water supply systems; human resources development in the vicinity of the project area, mainly training, scholarship, career promotion, income generation. The funding will go to the resettlement village, Zone 2UR villages, host villages, villages with self-resettlers and indirectly affected villages in reservoir areas and downstream. Cultural or traditional conservation and other activities may also be supported as agreed by the management committee in accordance with the policy of the community development fund.

In Q4 2019, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) issued the CDF national guideline to be used for all Independent Power Producers (IPP) countrywide. Since then, Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay provincial RMUs have appointed the CDF Management Committee and its secretariat and opened a Bank Account for the CDF at the Provincial Treasury. It is expected that the CDF for the two provinces will be disbursed in 2020 after NNP1PC has reviewed the Village Development Plan.

In Q1 2020, NNP1PC has drafted internal procedures to ensure that allocation and transfer of funds from the Company to the Fund in accordance with the national CDF guideline and NNP1PC's obligations and financial management rules. Due to the CDF has no plan to implement at the village level yet, so NNP1PC supported the administrative cost only.

## 3 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Concession Agreement, Annex C, Clause 87 requires the Company to assist PAP to regain, maintain and improve their net income and living standards beyond the pre-Project levels, and ensure that 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.

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

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 as summarised below:

**Table 4: Progress of the Monthly Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at the end of Q1 2020**

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Entitlement Provided in Kind (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)

Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	40	20
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	25	34
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	23	37

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

**Table 5:** Participation in Livelihood Development Program in Phouhomxay and 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	96	178
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	<b>481</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>673</b>
Home Sweet Home	76	96	172
Paddy rice	88	0	88
Upland rice	0	0	0
Cassava	0	26	26
Mushroom	2	0	2
Fruit trees	11	0	11
Rubber	67	0	67
Other cash crops	65	0	65
Cattle ranching	63	0	63
Cattle fattening	0	41	41
Pig raising	0	0	0
Goat raising	3	1	4
Chicken raising	32	0	32
Other poultry	0	0	0
Integrated Framing	0	0	0
Fishpond	0	0	0
Integrated Farming	3	0	3
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	15	0	15
Handicraft including broom-making	17	0	17
Food processing	9	18	27
Trading and shop operation	9	10	19
Renting	1	0	1
Service provision (milling and transport)	2	0	2
Other businesses	1	0	1
Employment	17	0	17

The key activities that the farmers participated the most consist of rubber plantation, other cash crop, cattle ranching and cattle raising.

The livelihood restoration program for 2020 is being implemented focusing on occupational development. The key livelihood activities include home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm, village saving fund and vocational training programmes.

Three district technical staff with the background skills such as agriculture, irrigation and off-farm still work at Phouhomxay Village.

In the beginning of Q1 2020, the livelihood team met with 82 households in Phouhomxay Village to determine their income sources in 2019, and use the findings for improving their livelihood plans for 2020.

The livelihood team continued to support and monitor PAP on occupation development especially on dry season cropping, cattle fattening, broom making, bamboo handicraft and animal vaccination programme in all NNP1PC intervention villages.

On 18 March 2020, RMU, GOL partners, village authorities and the Livelihood team met at RMU Office, Paksan District to report on the progress during 2019 and discuss the livelihood work plan for 2020.

In addition, the Livelihood team organized a training course on production group establishment based on the national procedures for technical staff, village authorities and group leaders. The trainers were from the Bolikhamxay Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO).

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

**Table 6:** Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, during Q1 2020

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Home sweet home for household food security	All households in Phouhomxay implemented the Home-Sweet-Home Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76 out of 82 households continued growing vegetable in greenhouse for own consumption.</li> <li>15 household grow vegetable for school lunch programme.</li> <li>69 households HHs continue raising 2,360 native's chickens for consumption.</li> <li>2 households produced mushroom.</li> <li>80 household growing 1,071 fruit trees in housing area and started to provide fruit in 2020.</li> <li>12 PAP was trained on fruit tree</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households' activity, no gender breakdown figures.</li> <li>No female participated in fruit tree propagation training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76 households continued growing vegetable for consumption.</li> <li>15 households sold their production to school lunch programs and some to OSOV canteen.</li> <li>Two households produced 122 kg of mushroom and earned</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
		propagation techniques.		2,440,000 LAK.
<b>Project 2:</b> Dry seasonal cash crop promotion: water melon, onion and cucumber	80% of total households in Phouhomxay participated in wet and dry season cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported 81 household to fence their paddy fields.</li> <li>Supported materials for 73 households to produce compost fertilisers.</li> <li>35 households (42.7 % of households) cultivated dry season crops (water melon, dry season rice, vegetable and cucumber).</li> <li>70 households prepared their area for wet season rice cultivation in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households' activity, no gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total paddy field area is 86 ha, total length of fence is 8,360 meters for animal protection.</li> <li>35 households cultivated dry season cash crops in 2020.</li> <li>73 tons of compost fertilizer produced.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Improve communal pasture for cattle raising in 2019	All 70 ha of grazing land are maintained, allocated to each clan, fenced and utilized. Cattle yard and water are available, for animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC provided 63 ha of community grazing land and 8 clans are in charge to manage the land.</li> <li>They completed fencing the land and planted grass seeds in their 48.8 hectares.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 ha of grazing land in Phouhomxay Village were maintained for raising cattle and goats.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	60% of large animal eligible for vaccination and 80% of poultry vaccinated in the 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle of 2019	The Livelihood team and DAFO organized awareness meetings on vaccination in all 11 villages. A total of 357 livestock owners and village authorities attended the meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30.7 % of large livestock and 25.8 % of poultry were vaccinated against common</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
				animal diseases in Phouhomxay Village, and in seven downstream and three host villages.
<b>Project 5:</b> Develop model farmers on integrated farming	At least 10 model farmers developed in Phouhomxay, zone 4 and zone 5 villages and used as training venue on integrated fish farming (fish and agriculture or livestock)	25 households developed as model integrated farms in 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key lessons have been compiled from the implementation of integrated model farming to be used for training programme in 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Promote fish seed production	At least 80,000 heads of fish fingerlings produced and sold by fish seed producers and seed supply network in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 villages and self-resettlers.	The Livelihood Team supported equipment and materials for 10 seed producers in Phouhomxay, Thaheua, Thongnoi, Nam Ngiep and Kuay Oudom village.	(6 females)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish seed production will start in Q2 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Off-farm activities: banana processing, weaving,	At least 10 production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 production groups have been established in accordance with the GOL procedures.</li> </ul>	Phouhomxay villagers formed their groups for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banana processing (6 females)</li> <li>Bamboo shoot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 production groups with 39 members exchanged their practical</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
tailor group etc.			processing (3 females) • Broom making (15 females) • Tailoring 15 (females)	experience s on how to maintain negotiatio n power with the purchasers .
<b>Project 8:</b> Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay , zone 5's villages	Villagers have access to savings and credit facilities in their village	• The saving funds have been established in 04 villages since 2018. • An annual meeting of village saving fund were done in this quarter.	• No gender breakdown figures.	• <u>Phouhomxay</u> : 29 members, total savings fund 12,509,000 LAK. • <u>Thahuea</u> : 41 members, total savings fund 21,425,000 LAK. • <u>Hatgniun</u> : 101 members, total savings fund 75,176,000 LAK. • <u>Somseun</u> : 61 members, total savings fund 55,520,000 LAK. • 52 members borrowed

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
				a total of LAK 80 million from the village savings fund.
<b>Project 9.</b> Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	Irrigation water distribution follows the water use management regulation. All cases of water use conflict are solved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members held regular meetings and organised canal cleaning regularly and 40 members attended.</li> <li>Farmers requested NNP1PC to address issues on irrigation water shortage.</li> <li>Due to the irrigation canal is not fully finished, NNP1PC continued to rent pumps to pump water for Phouhomxay farmers until 15 February 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 females (out of 40) attended the meetings on irrigation management .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 households are members of irrigation water user groups</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10.</b> Resources Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NNP1PC Livelihood team conducted demonstration on soil improvement and pest control, fish breeding, participatory fishery co-management, HN6 plain rice plantation.</li> <li>In Q1 2020, the Resource Centre focused on fish breeding to support and train PAPs. New demonstration activities include fruit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> <li>362 females attended the technical training in 2019.</li> <li>53 females attended study trip in 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstration activity was ongoing and team has been preparing report on the theme demonstrated.</li> <li>28 training courses done in 2019, total participant</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
		tree plantation techniques and flower growing.		<p>s are 889 persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 study trips implemented with a total of 137 participants</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11.</b> Vocational training programs	At least 30 youths from Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 attended vocational training and start forming their profession following the topics learnt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 young PAP completed vocational training. 50 % of them are working with private companies.</li> <li>02 young PAP completed the training on tailoring at Bolikhamxay Technical School in March 2020.</li> <li>02 young PAPs were trained in periwig production and started working for a private company in Vientiane capital in March 2020.</li> <li>03 young PAPs attended car driving at Paksan driving school.</li> <li>09 young PAPs registered for vocational training in VTE.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 females of 17 young PAPs.</li> <li>2 young females</li> <li>2 young females</li> <li>No female for car driving training</li> <li>Five females (out of 9) registered for training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of young PAP capable to generate income after training provided by NNP1PC. They received salaries ranging from 1.3 to 3.0 million LAK per month.</li> <li>Due to COVID-19 outbreak, the vocational training course was delayed.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12.</b> Rubber tree plantation	82 households planned rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,850 rubber seedlings were planted and 70 % survived in 2019.</li> <li>61 households (16 new households in 24 ha and 45</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>56 households planted rubber trees in 116 ha in 2019.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
		households replaced the dead rubber seedlings from 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households prepared land for growing in Q2 2020.</li> <li>The rest of the households did not plant rubber trees due to labour shortage.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No production yet.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13.</b> Fruit tree plantation	At least 40 households' plant fruit tree in Phouhomxay village	11 farmers planted 700 fruit trees in 2019.	No gender breakdown figures, household activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>450 of fruit trees survived or 64.3 percent of total planted in 2019.</li> <li>No product in this year.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 14.</b> Rattan plantation	At least 20 household grow rattan in Phouhomxay Village.	Phouhomxay: 9 farmers	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No production yet.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15.</b> Wet season rice plantation.	At least 74 households' plant wet season rice cultivation in Phouhomxay Village	Phouhomxay farmers finished their rice harvesting in 2019.	No gender breakdown figures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>68 households in Phouhomxay Village finished rice harvesting.</li> <li>Total production is 99 tons in 30.87 ha. Average rice yield 3.2 tons/ha.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
<b>Project 16.</b> Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay planted bamboo for selling and processing.	NNP1PC provided 750 bamboo seedlings to Phouhomxay farmers	No gender breakdown figures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 PAP planted “Pai Kim Zung” bamboos in 1.8 ha. No yield yet.</li> <li>The bamboos grow well due to the intensive care.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17.</b> Seedling nursery establishment	At least 1 seedling nursery could supply seedling to local markets.	One seedling nursery has been established in Thahuea Village	One female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15,000 of rattan seedlings were produced and supplied to the local market.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 18.</b> Blacksmith occupation	At least 01 blacksmith is capable to fabricate iron handmade objects to sell to local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two persons from Phouhomxay Village have learnt blacksmith production techniques and marketing systems in Xiengkhuang province.</li> <li>NNP1PC supported materials and tools to 2 farmers at Phouhomxay Village to fabricate and repair iron objects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender participated in this activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 knives were produced as a start-up activity.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 19.</b> Broom making occupation	Broom makers group supplied cleaning tools (brooms) to local market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Q1 2020, Phouhomxay farmers collected 2,000 kg of broom grass and produced brooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 females participated in a broom maker groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this quarter, 15 farmers produced 396 pieces of brooms</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
		that were sold to the market in Paksan.		and earned 4.2 million LAK.
<b>Project 20.</b> Fisheries management in Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir are closed to fishing and can be used to protect important habitats, for instance, allowing some fish populations to rebound from being overfished.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed and submitted regulations to Bolikhan district for fisheries management in Huay Soup Irrigation Reservoir in 2019.</li> <li>Shared the signed regulations with villagers in Phouhomxay and neighbouring villages to protect the reservoir.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82 households are engaged in fish conservation areas and patrolling of a 5-ha fish conservation zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 21.</b> Promote livelihood restoration program/activities in host and downstream villages	To implement the technical demonstration of livelihood alternatives to farmers in 03 Host and 07 downstream villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 Rice farmers from Thaheua and Hat Gnuin village finished rice harvesting of 2019 season.</li> <li>In 2020, 95 household in Phouhomxay (70 household) and Thaheua (25 Household) prepared for wet season rice cultivation.</li> <li>Provide technical supports on rattan plantation and support seedling for 41 farmers in 03 villages.</li> <li>Organized the awareness meeting on vaccination in all 11 villages, there were 357 livestock owners, village</li> </ul>	Household activity, no female breakdown figures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 households in Thaheua and Hat Gnuin finished rice harvesting. Total production is 68.5 tons in 21 ha. Average rice yield 3.2 tons/ha.</li> <li>10,230 of rattan seedlings were provided to farmers in host villages (Somseun: 9 farmers, Thahuea:</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in activity	Outputs
		<p>authorities attended the meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported equipment and materials to five fish seed producers in Thongnoi, Thongyai, Nam Ngiep and Kuay Oudom village and one household start fish breeding in April 2020.</li> <li>Supported equipment and materials for school garden at Houaykhoun primary school for student learning.</li> <li>Organized a training on bamboo rice basket making for 10 farmers at Nam Ngiep Village by team trainers from Phonhong district, Vientiane province.</li> </ul>	10 females attended the bamboo rice basket production training.	<p>23 farmers and Hatgniun: 9 farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock owners have awareness on livestock diseases and vaccination.</li> <li>All seed producers have basic equipment for fish breeding and prepared fish brood before start breeding activities.</li> </ul>

**Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q1, 2020**



All paddy field fenced by Phouhomxay villagers



Dry season crops



Compost fertilizers produced by Phouhomxay farmers



Broom making started in Phouhomxay Village



Awareness meetings on livestock disease and vaccination program organised at all impacted villages

### 3.3 Phouhomxay Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre functions both as a demonstration and training venue for interested local villagers from Phouhomxay and other nearby villages downstream. In this quarter, Resources Centre continues to maintain existing demonstration plots and distribute agriculture inputs (such as compost from worms, seedlings, techniques) to farmers. In addition, the Resource Centre also started new demonstration plots on fruit tree plantation and prepared for fish breeding training for farmers.

#### 3.3.1 Demonstration Activities in Q1, 2020

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

**Table 7:** Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q1 2020

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Improved Irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phouhomxay water user group (WUG) was established in March 2018 with 79 members. The aim of the group is to strengthen the local users to manage water resources infrastructure and water distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water user group regulations were endorsed by the Bolikhan District Irrigation Office</li> <li>One meeting was held in February 2020 (40 persons, 14 female)</li> </ul>
2	Vocational training of young PAP at Phouhomxay Village	Resource Centre staff organised orientation meeting for 12 young PAP before they attend vocational training in Paksan and VTE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 young PAPs (all male) started their vocational training on car driving at Paksan Driving School.</li> <li>09 young PAPs (six female) registered for vocational training in VTE.</li> </ul>
3	Training on rice cultivation and new rice variety experiment	The Resource Centre organised a demonstration on rice cultivation techniques to 25 farmers in Thaheua Village and 1 farmer in Hat Gnuin Village in 2019 and reported the rice production in January 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 farmers from Thaheua and Hat Gnuin Villages harvested their rice with an average rice yield of 3.2 tons per ha.</li> </ul>
4	Livestock raising	Resource Centre distributed two more pig breeders to Phouhomxay pig farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that the 2 pig breeders could produce the piglets that will be distributed to the other 5 pig farmers.</li> </ul>
5	Non-Timber Forest Products	Resource Centre continued to take care of bamboo, Damocles, coconut trees, lemon and other fruit trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that young bamboos and other fruits will provide seeds and seedling to be</li> </ul>

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
		seedlings before distribution to farmers.	distributed to the farmers.
6	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	Resource Centre staff continued demonstrating the techniques on earth worm raising and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>73 Phouhomxay households received materials to produce 73 tons of compost fertilizers.</li> </ul>
7	Fisheries Management for downstream villagers.	Resource Centre assisted fish farmers to prepare fish breeding in PHX, Thaheua and four downstream villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 farmers received materials and prepared to breed fish in the coming quarter.</li> </ul>

### 3.4 Phouhomxay and Host Village Vocational Training Program

In this reporting period, two young PAP completed the training on tailoring at Bolikhamxay Technical School in March 2020. In addition, two (02) young PAPs were trained as periwig production and work with private company in Vientiane capital in March 2020. Three (03) young PAPs had attended car driving at Paksan driving school and 09 young PAPs registered for vocational training in Vientiane Capital.

**Figure 4: Vocational Training Programme: Two young PAP finished tailoring training in Vientiane Capital in Q1, 2020**



### 3.5 Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom Districts

**Table 8: Participation in Livelihood Development Program Among Self-Resettlers in Hom and Bolikhan Districts**

Item	Hom Self-Resettlers	Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	Total
Number of Affected Households	150	199	349
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	97	59	156
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	8	0	8

Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	8	0	8
Home Sweet Home	8	0	8
Paddy rice	0	0	0
Upland rice	0	0	0
Cassava	0	0	0
Mushroom	0	0	0
Fruit trees	0	0	0
Rubber	0	0	0
Other cash crops	0	0	0
Cattle ranching	0	0	0
Cattle fattening	0	0	0
Pig raising	0	0	0
Goat raising	0	0	0
Chicken raising	0	0	0
Other poultry	0	0	0
Integrated Farming	0	0	0
Fishpond	0	0	0
Integrated Farming	0	0	0
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	0	0	0
Handicraft including broom-making	0	0	0
Food processing	0	0	0
Trading and shop operation	0	0	0
Renting	0	0	0
Service provision (milling and transport)	0	0	0
Other businesses	0	0	0
Employment	0	0	0

Since February 2020, the self-resettlers team has been strengthened. There are 5 team members divided into 2 units 1) unit 1 is responsible for Bolikhan District which included 2 female staffs; and 2) unit 2 is responsible for Hom district including 1 female and 1 (Hmong) male staff. The team leader is a woman. This self-resettler team work in parallel and actively consult with the self-resettlers on livelihood development program

There are 150 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.

The livelihood team conducted occupational consultation meetings with self-resettlers in the target villages to check their interest on various livelihood occupations. The progress of occupation development for the self-resettlers are presented in Section 3.5.1 for Bolikhan District and in Section 0 for Hom District.

### 3.5.1 Bolikhan District Self Resettlers

NNP1PC established the office at Bolikhan District for closer supervision of the livelihood program implementation. The two technical staff are permanently based in this office.

In January 2020, the livelihood team organized a meeting at Bolikhamxay RMU office to finalize the Livelihood Support Policy together with the task force committee from Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay Provinces. GOL is responsible for its approval.

The livelihood team met and consulted with 103 households in 10 villages to get their interests and opinions in participating in livelihood occupation development in 2020. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Bolikhan District is summarized in **Table 9**.

The team organized a meeting with RMU-Bolikhamxay, Bolikhan district staff, village authorities from seven villages and 14 PAP representatives' households to discuss progress of the livelihood activities in 2019 and the work plan for 2020.

The team distributed vegetable seeds, lime, fertilizer and materials to 8 households, of which, 3 are vulnerable households.

The training course on banana processing techniques was done for six PAPs and GOL technical staff from both districts at Phouhomxay.

Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the 16 young PAPs who attend vocational training programs in Vientiane Capital since 2019 returned to their villages on 19 March 2020 under GOL policy. They were able to completed after the Covid-19 was improved.

**Table 9:** Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District in Q1 2020

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in Activities	Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farmers	Rice yield: 3.5 tonnes/ha Income: LAK 3.2 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 PAP cultivated wet season rice in 2019.</li> <li>No new households are interested for 2020.</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice yield: 3.5 tons/ha in 2019.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (wet and dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generate income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>37 PAP constructed greenhouses and grow vegetables.</li> <li>PAP was advised on growing techniques and soil fertility improvement.</li> <li>15 households are interested growing vegetables for household consumption 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> <li>This is a household activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The yield is approximately 150 kg, which 100 kg for own consumption and earned amounted of LAK 1,500,000 for selling surplus.</li> <li>Meeting with 15 PAPs for preparing the local materials for greenhouse construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom producers	Mushroom yield 100 kg, which could generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP cultivated mushrooms in Q4 2019.</li> <li>No new households identified in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers were trained on mushroom cultivation techniques.</li> <li>Mushroom cultivation was damaged from</li> </ul>

				fungus contamination
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardeners	Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income: LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP planted fruit trees in 3 hectares 2019.</li> <li>The team provided technical advice to the farmers to manage water, prevent fire and drought, pests and diseases controls.</li> <li>6 new households are interested in planting fruit trees in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No outputs yet as this is the second year and farmers will get the fruit after 5 years.</li> <li>Meeting with 6 households preparing area for planting.</li> <li>Completed land preparation</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Rubber farmers	3 target persons with at least 1.5 ha per person. Income expected after 7 years: 36 million/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 PAP planted rubber trees in 3 hectares in 2019.</li> <li>49 PAP are interested planting rubber trees 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with 49 households preparing area for planting.</li> <li>Completed land preparation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Cattle fattening Farmers	At least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds. At least 2 cattle have been sold for LAK 8 million. /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP started cattle fattening activities 2019.</li> <li>4 new PAP are interested cattle fattening in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers earned LAK 15,000,000 from selling cattle.</li> <li>Meeting with 4 households preparing area for grass planting and local materials for cow pens.</li> <li>Completed land preparation for grass planting.</li> </ul>

<b>Project 7:</b> Cattle raising Farmers	50% of cattle farmers develop cattle farm with at least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds 70% of eligible animals are vaccinated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 PAP selected cattle farming technique to raise 200 cows 2019.</li> <li>42 new households are interested in cattle farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with 42 households preparing an area for grass planting.</li> <li>Completed land preparation for grass planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Goat raising farmers	Occupations developed: 90% Animal vaccination coverage: 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP raise 40 goats in one hectare.</li> <li>No new households are interested in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With 40 goats, farmers have 11 new kids.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Poultry raising farmers	Occupations developed: 90% Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 5.5 million /household /year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAP continued raising 1,320 native chickens in closed pens.</li> <li>No new households are interested in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	
<b>Project 10:</b> Fish culture farmers	At least 2 cycles of fish raising. Generate income LAK 5 million/household/ cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 households conduct fish farming in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with 16 PAP on business plan of fish raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11:</b> Vaccine service providers	90% of vaccines provided to animal owners with reasonable price Generate income of least LAK 1.5 million/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP worked as village veterinary workers.</li> <li>Vaccine and medicine to treat animals were managed under revolving fund system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both of them are male volunteer workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue the service selling medicines and conducting vaccination the animals.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12:</b> Skill development	Persons who completed training, get a job and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 PAPs were trained for the second round of vocational training programme in 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 females in 2020</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 new PAPs are attending vocational training in 2020.</li> </ul>		
<b>Project 13:</b> Family book keeping and compensation money management	Each household manages the compensation money effectively and record the daily income and expenditures in logbook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 PAP were trained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures due to household activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 PAP from Nahan, Phameuang and Nonsomboun were trained on family bookkeeping and financial management</li> </ul>

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

A total of 199 self-resettler households moved to Hom District. The livelihood team conducted consultation meetings with PAP in all five villages to confirm their occupation in 2020, and 82 PAP participated in the meetings in February 2020. They proposed 5 main occupations and 30 sub-occupations. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Hom District is summarized in **Table 10**.

The team also followed up with 4 vocational trainees who finished their short course training in 2019 and all of them started their business. In addition, 8 youths are in the training course in Vientiane, due to COVID-19 pandemic, they have dropped until the situation is normal, when they will continue their training.

**Table 9: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of Q1 2020**

Project Name	Expected Outcomes from Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of Women Participating in Activities	Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farmers	Rice yield: 3.5 tonnes/ha Income: LAK 3.2 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>07 PAP cultivated and harvested their wet season rice.</li> <li>11 PAH are interested in rice improvement yield in 2020,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsatisfactory outputs as the average yield is less than 2.8 tons/ha.</li> <li>Meeting with 11 PAHs to understand the location of their farm area, but they will do the</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcomes from Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of Women Participating in Activities	Outputs
				activity in their former area in the old villages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No support to be done.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (Wet & Dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generate income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 PAP grow vegetables in greenhouses in 2019. They harvested 60 kg of vegetable for consumption and sold to local markets.</li> <li>Farmers trained on pest and diseases control and soil fertility improvement by using compost.</li> <li>11 households cultivated vegetables for household consumption 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total yield still under the expected output and they earned only LAK 3,650,000 per season.</li> <li>Meeting with 11 PAP for preparing the local materials for green house construction.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom producers	Mushroom yield is 100 kg and generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>05 PAP cultivated mushrooms in Q4 2019.</li> <li>No new households identified in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each household earned LAK 2,190,000 /cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardeners	Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income: LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP plant fruit trees 2019.</li> <li>06 new households proposed to plant fruit tree in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fruit trees are growing slowly and not fruiting yet.</li> <li>Meeting with 6 households preparing area for planting.</li> <li>Completed land preparing.</li> </ul>



Project Name	Expected Outcomes from Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of Women Participating in Activities	Outputs
<b>Project 5:</b> Rubber Tree Plantation	19 target persons improved at least 1.5 ha per person after 7 years each receives LAK 36 million/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19 households are interested in planting rubber trees in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with 19 households preparing area for planting.</li> <li>Completed land preparing.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> NTFP	6 PAH expected to earn income in year 3, 500,000LAK/year /PAH from NTFP. 2 PAH expected income is 5,000,000 LAK/PAH after 5 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 PAH are interested in NTFP.</li> <li>2 PAH are interested in Papaya planting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with 8 households preparing an area for planting.</li> <li>Completed land preparation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Cattle fattening Farmers	At least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds At least 2 cattle sold for LAK 8 million/household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP continued raising cattle using fattening technique in 2019.</li> <li>6 new PAH are interested in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They earned LAK 27,600,000/PAH /Year from selling cattle.</li> <li>Meeting with 6 households preparing area for grass planting and local materials for cow pens.</li> <li>Completed land preparing for grass planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Cattle Farmers	50 % of cattle farmers develop cattle farm with at least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds and 70 % of eligible animals in the farms have	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAP selected cattle farming technique in 2019.</li> <li>30 households proposed to cultivate forage in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With 136 cows, they have 36 calves and earned amount of LAK 42,000,000 from selling 9 cows.</li> <li>They have collected 420 kg of forage seeds.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcomes from Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of Women Participating in Activities	Outputs
	been regularly vaccinated			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with 30 households preparing area for grass planting.</li> <li>Completed land preparation for grass planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Pig raising farmers	90 % of SR household who selected as pig raising farmers will vaccinate their pig against common pig diseases  Income: LAK 5.5 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 households proposed to raise pigs in 2020.</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 PAH who interested.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> Poultry raising farmers	90 % of PAP who selected chickens raising farmers. 90% of chicken received vaccine against chicken diseases.  Income: LAK 5.5 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 PAP raises 200 chickens in 2019.</li> <li>13 PAH proposed to raise chicken in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sold 120 chicken and earned amount of LAK 6,000,000</li> <li>Meeting with villagers on poultry raising only 13 PAH who interested.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11:</b> Fish culture farmers	At least 2 cycles of fish raising. Generate LAK 5 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 PAP raised fishes in ponds and plastic tanks.</li> <li>8 households proposed to join the fish farming activity in 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross income was valued at less than LAK 2,500,000 per cycle.</li> <li>Meeting with villagers on fish raising but only 8 PAH interested.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcomes from Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of Women Participating in Activities	Outputs
<b>Project 12:</b> Vaccine service providers	90% of vaccines provided to animal owners at a reasonable price Generate Income at least LAK 1.5 million/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One PAP was selected as village veterinary worker (VW) at Houyay Village to provide animal vaccines and care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male VW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No animal diseases were found.</li> <li>Vaccination service was valued at LAK 1,200,000 per cycle.</li> <li>Continue the service of selling medicines and conducting vaccination the animals.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Skill development	Persons who completed trainings, get a job and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 youths were trained in 2019.</li> <li>8 youths were at vocational training in Nasiew Vocational Development Centre, Vientiane Capital 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 female trainees in 2019.</li> <li>6 female trainees in 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 04 young PAP run their own business after training and earned income of LAK 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 per month per person.</li> </ul>

**Figure 5: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom Districts in Q1 2020**

	
<i>Vegetable growing in March 2020, in Phadai, Bolikhan District</i>	<i>Chicken raising in Phameuang, Bolikhan District</i>

	
Cattle raising in dry season in the forage plot at Phalavaek village, Hom District	Monitoring the motorbike shop in Namkhien, Hom District

### 3.6 Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR

A total of 216 households in Thathom District (Zone 2UR: Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Phiangta Village) are eligible for livelihood restoration support. This includes 125 self-resettlers who resettled in Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Vanghai Villages.

**Table 10:** Participation in Livelihood Development Program in 2UR

Item	2UR Non-Sel— Resettlers	2UR Self Resettlers	Total
Number of Affected Households	216	115	331
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	56	58	114
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	210	94	304
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	<b>471</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>669</b>
Home Sweet Home	9	26	35
Paddy rice	33	14	47
Upland rice	0	0	0
Cassava	17	18	35
Mushroom	0	0	0
Fruit trees	9	10	19
Rubber	11	22	33
Other cash crops	0	0	0
Cattle ranching	138	36	174
Cattle fattening	2	14	16
Pig raising	9	0	9
Goat raising	8	0	8
Chicken raising	17	19	36
Other poultry	0	0	0
Integrated Farming	0	0	0
Fishpond	4	3	7
Integrated Farming	0	0	0
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	44	1	45
Handicraft including broom-making	0	0	0
Food processing	16	1	17
Trading and shop operation	22	1	23
Renting	0	0	0
Service provision (milling and transport)	62	3	65
Other businesses	35	0	35
Employment	35	30	65

The first livelihood program in Zone 2UR is cattle ranching because the farmers have experiences for many years in raising cattle and the area has high soil fertility and low infection of animal

diseases. The other livelihood programs with high rate of participation are handicraft (weaving) and service provision such as milling and transport activities

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

During Q1 2020, the main livelihood activities of the farmers focused on the harvest of casava and dry season cash crop planting which means that other occupational development activities slowed down.

**Table 11:** Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR in Q1, 2020.

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farmers	Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha Income: LAK 11 million. /person/year for 48 target farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed the possibility for intensifying rice production in 06 villages at Thathom district.</li> <li>Monitor 7 of 48 rice farmers who grow dry season rice on 4.6 ha at Thaviengxay and Phiengta villages.</li> </ul>	28 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76% of 56.7 ha of 48 rice farmers is suitable for 2 crops of rice per year.</li> <li>7/48 rice farmers completed paddy rice transplanting on 4.6 ha.</li> <li>1,500 kg of compost were produced for soil improvement.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (wet & dry seasons)	At least 0.16 hectare of cash crop was cultivated, and they got income of LAK 10 million/person/year. For 35 target farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood team consulted with 36 PAP on occupation development and farm design in 4 villages as Pou, Phiengta, Thaviengxay and Vanghai.</li> <li>Monitored 16 PAPs in 3 villages for land preparation and cash crop maintenance.</li> </ul>	23 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 ha belong to 35 cash crop farmers are suitable for occupation development.</li> <li>30 farmers planted cassava on 49 ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated fruit tree garden: 0.5 ha/person was developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consulted 19 PAP and self resettlers at 5 villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Phonhom</li> </ul>	12 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19 PAP including self-resettlers confirmed to participate in the</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income: LAK 36 million /person/ year, after 5 years for 19 target farmers</li> </ul>	and Vanghai on personal occupation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed farm survey and fruit tree garden development planning with 19 farmers.</li> <li>Prepared to procure materials seedling.</li> <li>Monitored 10 farmers for farm design and land preparation.</li> </ul>		activity including 5 new members. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of 19 farmers have 13 ha of land and 4 of them have planted fruit trees since 2019.</li> <li>10 farmers prepared land and seedlings for fruit tree plantation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Rubber tree farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1 hectare per person/year and earn 16 million LAK/person/year after 7 years of planting for 34 target persons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood team consulted with 12 PAP and 22 self resettlers in 2 villages as Pou and Vanghai who interested to plant rubber trees</li> <li>Completed farm survey and farm designing with 34 farmers.</li> <li>Monitored 25 rubber farmers on land preparation and rubber nursery maintenance.</li> </ul>	15 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34 rubber farmers including 27 new farmers confirmed to plant rubber trees on 50 ha.</li> <li>In Q1 2020, 25 farmers have prepared 35 ha of land</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Home sweet home activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 vulnerable households and self-resettlement households who got compensation less than 300 million LAK.</li> <li>700 Kg of vegetable were produced for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly monitored 35 target household at Vanghai, Phiengta, Pou and Phonhom villages for the activity implementation.</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 vulnerable households have produced vegetables, catfish and chicken eggs and 5 of them have sold 200 kg of vegetables in local market.</li> <li>Some households at Vanghai Village</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	household consumption			cannot grow vegetables due to water shortage so they have focused more on poultry raising.
<b>Project 6:</b> Pig raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the farmers who select the pig raising, pig vaccination rate: 90 %</li> <li>Income: LAK 25 million/per/year after 3 years of farm establishment, for 9 target household</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with new PAPs to develop occupation in 3 target villages of Phiengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou</li> <li>Conducted field survey and pig farm activity development planning</li> <li>Regular monitoring of 9 pig raising farmers in 3 target villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 women participated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAP confirmed to start their occupation.</li> <li>All of 9 pig farmers have suitable area for raising 40 pigs.</li> <li>2 pig raising farmers have got 12 piglets.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> goat raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the farmers who select the goat raising, goat vaccination rate: 90 %</li> <li>Income: LAK 25 million/per./year after 3 years of farm establishment, for 9 target persons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with 9 PAP and self resettlers at Hatsamkhone, Pou and Thaviengxay village to develop occupation</li> <li>Conducted field survey and goat farm activity development planning</li> <li>Conducted goat raising group meeting</li> <li>Regular monitoring of 9 goats raising farmers in 3 target villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 women participated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAPs and self resettlers are interested and confirmed to develop their occupation.</li> <li>Completed goat farm survey for 9 PAPs and self resettlers with a total pasture area of 16,8 ha, 114 heads of goat and facilities for household goat farming.</li> <li>3 of 9 goats raising farmers in 3 target villages have got 12 goat kids.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
<b>Project 8:</b> poultry raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 % of those selected as poultry raising farmers</li> <li>• Animal vaccination rate: 90 %</li> <li>• Income: LAK 13 million/year/per. for 33 target persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with 33 PAP and self resettlers in 6 target villages to develop occupation</li> <li>• Conducted field survey and poultry farm activity development planning</li> <li>• Conducted poultry raising group meeting and production planning</li> <li>• Regular monitoring of 33 poultry raising farmers by 2 times per month.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29 women participated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33 PAPs and self resettlers confirmed to develop their occupation as first proposed.</li> <li>• Completed poultry farm survey for 33 poultry raising farmers and all of them have suitable location and facilities with a total area of 3.9 ha and 1.696 heads of poultry.</li> <li>• 18 of 33 poultry farmers have got 153 chicks and 2 poultry raising farmers have sold 37 heads of poultry to the local market and earned LAK 1,550,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Cattle farming	60 % of cattle farmers develop cattle farms with at least 3 improved pasture area to sufficiently produce animal feed and 70 % of eligible animal in the farm have been regularly vaccinated for 195 target persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with 195 PAP and self resettlers in 6 target villages to develop occupation.</li> <li>• Conducted field survey and cattle farm activity development planning</li> <li>• Conducted cattle raising group meeting</li> <li>• Regular monitoring of 195 cattle raising farmers</li> </ul>	- 33 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All of 195 PAPs and self resettlers confirmed to develop their occupation.</li> <li>• Conducted cattle farm survey with 195 PAPs and self resettlers. They have a total pasture area of 939 ha and 2.670 heads of cattle including facilities for household farm development.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of 195 cattle farmers have started their occupation and 6 of them have sold 6 cattle heads to local market and earned LAK 30,000,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> fish culture farmer	80% of fish farmers develop their profession with 7 target farmers earning an average income of 13 million Kip/year and 1 of them became a model farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with 7 PAP and self resettlers of 4 villages Phiengta, Hatsamkhone, Pou and Vanghai to develop occupation</li> <li>Conduct field survey and fish culture in pond activity development planning</li> <li>Regularly monitoring for 7 fish raising farmers in 3 target villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 women participated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 7 PAP and self resettlers confirmed for occupation development.</li> <li>Completed field survey with 7 fish culture farmers. They prepared a fish pond area of 1,6 ha for fish raising.</li> <li>7 fish raising farmers are improving the fishponds for fish raising in coming season.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11:</b> Skill development	10 of the 20 trainees are able to go to business or find a job.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitored 4 self-resettlers from Vanghai and Phonhom villages who attend truck driving training courses at Paksan Driving Training School</li> <li>Conducted orientation to introduce the skill development programme to 25 people at 4 villages.</li> <li>Conducted TNA for 20 people who are going to attend the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 women participated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 trainees have completed car training.</li> <li>6 topics of training are interesting to the target people such as: Car mechanic, electric and air conditioning, tailoring, beautician and cooking.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
		vocational training course		
<b>Project 12:</b> Servicer and shops owner capacity building	50% of the 76 target people are able to develop a profession and manage their business better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with new PAPs to develop occupation in 6 target villages</li> <li>• Conducted TNA and business planning for 7 PAPs at 2 villages of Hatsamkhone and Phiengta</li> <li>• Monitored 108 service and shop owners to help them develop their occupation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52 women involved in the program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 108 PAPs and self resettlers have agreed to join the occupation development program including 51 newcomers.</li> <li>• The participants are interested in business management.</li> <li>• 65% of 108 people were developing their occupation and the rest have not yet started their career development</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Trader capacity building	17 of the 24-target people for trading are able to go to find a job.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with new PAPs to develop occupation in 5 target villages</li> <li>• Conducted TNA and business planning with 2 traders at 2 villages of Hatsamkhone and Phiengta</li> <li>• Monitored 24 traders to develop their occupation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 women participated in the program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 PAPs and self resettlers have agreed to participate in the occupation development including 14 new interested people.</li> <li>• The participants are interested in business management.</li> <li>• 75% of 24 target people were developing their occupation and the rest have not yet started their</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
				career development
<b>Project 14:</b> Fish production capacity building	90 % of 40 people target to do fish production and earn an average income of LAK 12 million /person/year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with new 8 PAPs who selected fish production as occupation to be confirmed and develop their occupation.</li> <li>• Conduct the training need assessment (TNA) and business planning with 33 persons who selected fish production as occupation in 3 villages. Pou, Phiengta and Hatsamkhone.</li> <li>• Monitored the implementation of fish production program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 women participated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All of 8 target people have confirmed to participate in the occupation development</li> <li>• The participants are interested in economic planning and fish processing.</li> <li>• 97.5% of 40 target people were initiating their occupation and other PAP did not pursue fish production as occupation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15:</b> Food processing	50 % of those in food processing develop their profession and they manage their business better with 18 persons earning an of average income of LAK 12 million /person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted the training on food processing technique with total of 10 persons from Phiengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou.</li> <li>• Consultation with new PAPs to develop occupation in 5 target villages.</li> <li>• Conducted TNA and business planning for 4 at 2 villages of Hatsamkhone and Phiengta.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 women participated in the program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of 10 trainees understood well the introduced techniques for food processing.</li> <li>• 21 PAPs and self resettlers in 5 target villages have agreed to participate in the occupation development program including 7 new comers.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitored 21 food processors on occupation development.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The participants are interested in business management, and food processing technique.</li> <li>43% of 21 persons were developing their occupation and the rest have not yet started their career development</li> <li>8 food processors at Hatsamkhone, Thaviengxay and Phiengta villages have produced processed food and sour fish with a value of LAK 6,075,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16:</b> Weaving and handicraft Promotion	90 % of weaving and handicraft producers develop their profession and they manage their business better and 54 persons earned an average income of LAK 3.5 million /person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with new PAPs to develop occupation in 6 target villages.</li> <li>Conducted TNA and business planning with 4 people in 2 villages of Hatsamkhone and Phiengta</li> <li>Monitored 55 weaving and handicraft members on their occupation development.</li> </ul>	54 Women participating in the program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55 PAP and self resettlers have agreed to participate in the occupation development program including 4 new comers.</li> <li>The participants are interested in business management, and weaving design technique.</li> <li>100% of 55 target people developed their occupation.</li> <li>28 weaving group members at</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
				Hatsamkhone, Pou and Phiengta villages have produced 143 pieces of Lao skirts (Sine) and earned LAK 15,030,000.
<b>Project 17:</b> Village development fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70 % of total PAPs in the village participate in the activity</li> <li>4 village development funds established</li> <li>75% of VDF committees are able to manage VDF effectively</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided tool and equipment to 1 VDF of Vanghai Village.</li> <li>Followed up the monthly operation of 3 Village Development Funds at Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Vanghai villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A safety box and notebook were handed over to Vanghai VDF committee.</li> <li>All 3 VDFs were running well, the number of members and funds are increasing and no issue of payment back to the funds.</li> </ul>

### 3.7 Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

NNP1PC is providing technical and financial support to Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) in Zone 2UR. The aim of the PLUP is to ensure that the land plots of the PAPs are properly surveyed and marked, that landowner disputes are resolved and that the rightful landowners obtain legal documents to their land. The Company will support issuance of the land use tax certificates for the remaining parts of land plots impacted by the main reservoir.

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

**Table 12:** Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q1 2020

No		Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1		Update the land use tax certificate in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed land plot data verification for 463 plots.</li> <li>Conducted a community consultation meeting with PAP to inform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>255 land use tax certificates will be issued for 169 households.</li> <li>64 plots belonging to 42 households have not complied with land tax certificate issuing regulation. They have to pay land tax fee by themselves</li> </ul>

No		Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
		three villages of Zone 2UR.	about the results of the land parcel survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted a meeting with the district authority to update on the progress and solve the related issues with total 6 participants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 land parcels are pending certification by Pou Village Authority.</li> <li>The District Authority appointed the DONRE to work with Pou Village Authority to solve the pending land parcel certification.</li> </ul>
2		Update the participatory land use planning (PLUP) in three villages of Zone 2UR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reset of PLUP team.</li> <li>Prepared the material and related document for the PLUP process.</li> <li>Organized the PLUP kick-off meeting at Thathom District with a total of 10 people including village authorities of 3 villages and district line agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PLUP team has been approved by the District Governor of Thathom District which consist of 7 DAFO and DONRE staff.</li> <li>All related documents are available for the PLUP team such as: GIS shape file for 3 villages, the existing land asset, PLUP updated report 2016.</li> <li>The PLUP concept was introduced and agreed by all relevant parties as well as its agenda for implementation.</li> </ul>

## 4 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT LANDS

During Q1 2020, NNP1PC received 1 new grievance. Thus, the total number of grievances has reached 2,827 cases and 2,728 cases have been closed. The remaining 99 cases are related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level. The Project Land & Grievance team is investigating these cases and conducting village hearing meeting for resolution.

The petitions raised by five self-resettlement households from the former Hatsaykham Village were decided by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court on 12 June 2019. The complainants were not satisfied with the judgement issued by the People's Court. They appealed to the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital on 13 June 2019 with a reason that the Provincial Court had only considered the evidence from NNP1PC in its judgement. On 25 March 2020 the Regional Appeal

Court in Vientiane Capital ruled that all cases are invalid. The five households appealed the ruling to the Supreme Court on 26 March 2020.

The issue concerning different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/GBKS for the access road from Nonsomboun Village to main dam construction site and decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation has been considered by the Bolikhamxay Provincial Assembly who advised to hand this matter over to the President of the PRLRC. After further consultations with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Joint Steering Committee, the matter was discussed at the PRLRC meeting on 06/07 August 2019, and it was concluded that the decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation shall be applied to the valid cases. The minutes of meeting signed by the Chairperson of the PRLRC will be used as reference. However, before NNP1PC can execute the compensation payments, the parties need to consult with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to resolve one remaining issue related to determining the unit compensation rates for trees (whether based on the diameter of the tree or on the age of the tree). The issue was concluded by the end of November 2019 and the relevant compensation documents were completed by December 2019. In Q1 2020 there are 06 households with valid claim for top-up compensation. But only 04 households agreed and accepted the compensation while the remaining 02 households did not accept the proposed compensation because the proposed compensation is below their expectation and requested the grievance committees to review their cases again.

The SMO/Grievance Team in cooperation with the RMU, local authorities and PAP have been working on verifying the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level El. 320 m a.s.l. in August 2019. There were 98 cases. By the end of December 2019, only 40% of the cases are valid for compensation and NNP1PC already informed the PAP about the findings. In Q1-2020, the Grievance team continued verifying the remaining 60% to be used as reference during the 2UR village hearing meeting. The valid cases will be verified by Thathom District Grievance Committee hearing meeting.

## **5 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

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

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

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

In 2020, the key construction works have been completed by the contractors. Labour monitoring will be conducted twice a year in June and December.

Key activities under the Labour Management Programme during this reporting period are summarized below.

**Table 13:** Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follow-up Programmes In Q1 2020

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs																													
Follow up on the camp follower statistic	Four police officers are based at Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Q1, 12 camp followers (8 females) lived at Hat Gniun Village. They run small business such as guesthouse, drinking water factory and restaurant.</li></ul>																													
Maintain the public order	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The police officers conducted 118 patrols. Six social issues were reported including thefts, drug users and drug dealers, forest burning and firearm possession. For drug addiction, they were counselled before releasing to their family for internal control.</li><li>• Night patrols were regularly conducted in Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Phouhomxay villages by the Village Security Team. Generally, public security was maintained in the villages.</li><li>• Police Officers investigated the drug use in Phouhomxay, Hat Gnuin and Thahuea in January 2020. The results are reported below:</li></ul> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th colspan="2">Drug dealer</th><th colspan="2">Drug user</th></tr><tr><th>Suspected</th><th>Arrested</th><th>Suspected</th><th>Educated</th></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>9</td><td>7</td><td>25</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>26</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>11</td><td>10</td><td>28</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>22</td><td>18</td><td>79</td><td>19</td></tr></table>	Village	Drug dealer		Drug user		Suspected	Arrested	Suspected	Educated	Hat Gniun	9	7	25	4	Thaheua	2	1	26	5	Phouhomxay	11	10	28	10	Total	22	18	79	19
Village	Drug dealer			Drug user																											
	Suspected	Arrested	Suspected	Educated																											
Hat Gniun	9	7	25	4																											
Thaheua	2	1	26	5																											
Phouhomxay	11	10	28	10																											
Total	22	18	79	19																											

**Figure 6:** Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom district in Q1 2020

Police Officers Met with Suspected Drug Users in the Resettlement and Host Villages during January 2020



A villager of Phouhomxay was arrested and educated for possession of firearm



Guard Rails of Access Road to Owners' Site Office and Village were Stolen in February 2020.



Bushfire near NNP1PC Steel Bridge Caused by an Unidentified Person in February 2020.

## 5.2 Education Programme

**Table 14: Activities under the Education Programme in Q1 2020**

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Daily school lunch programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School	71 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All children at the kindergarten school received nutritious lunch daily. The activity was temporary stopped due to COVID-19 pandemic and to be reopened in June 2020. The assessment in January shows that stunting rate at 31 % and underweight at 10.5 % among kindergarten school children.</li> </ul>
School examination for first semester	All students in the Project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>94 % passed the school examination. Phiangta primary school needs to organise tutorial course for the slow learners.</li> </ul>
Special course for slow learners at Phouhomxay Secondary School	32 slow learners joined the course.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>78% of total slow learners passed average score.</li> </ul>
Improve school solid waste management at Phouhomxay	Teachers at Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nine waste bins were handed over to kindergarten, primary and secondary schools (three bins for each school). The waste collection has been improved.</li> </ul>
Support school garden at Phouhomxay Secondary School	Teachers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project gave materials that were not available while local materials and labour were provided by teachers and students. The construction is 50% complete. it will be restarted when new school year starts.</li> </ul>

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Exit strategy for education support from NNP1PC after COD	Government officers, RMU, NNP1PC/SMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The meeting was organized in March 2020, 24 participants (4 female) attended. Both GOL and NNP1PC were aware of the current support by the project and will jointly work on the exit strategy in order to ensure the sustainability.</li> </ul>

**Figure 7: school activities carried out at Phouhomxay Village**



*Daily School Lunch Programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School*



*Waste Bins were handed over to Phouhomxay Schools*



*Prepared School Garden at Phouhomxay Village*

### 5.3 Public Health Action Plan

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

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

Key activities under the Health Programme during this reporting period are summarized below:  
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**Table 15: Health Activities in Q1, 2020**

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Handover of medical equipment to three health centres in the project area	NNP1PC, Bolikhan and Thathom DHOs and three Health Centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 items of basic medical equipment were added to Phouhomxay, Houaykhoun and Piengta Health Centres to improve the quality of services.</li> </ul>
Handover of tools on Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)/School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) and Water Safety to counterpart	NNP1PC/SD and District Health staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NNP1PC handed over Community Led-Total Sanitation (CLTS), School Led-Total Sanitation (SLTS) and Water Safety educational materials to DHO and schools to enable the teachers to educate school children.</li> </ul>
Prevention of COVID-19 in the project area	Villagers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Posters on COVID-19 were distributed and posted at each school, health centre and village hall in Zone 2UR, host and resettlement villages.</li> <li>An awareness event on the prevention of COVID-19 was organized at Hat Gniun, Phouhomxay and Thaheua, 124 villagers (59 female) attended. The health team will continue to do such awareness activities in other project area in the next quarter.</li> </ul>
Prevention of gastro-intestinal diseases for students and villagers in the project area	Students and villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>611 students (311 girls) at Zone 2UR, host and resettlement villages received information on its prevention.</li> <li>222 villagers (173 female) at 7 villages of downstream area received information on its prevention.</li> </ul>
Prevention of malnutrition of children under 5 years old.	Villagers of host and 2UR villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>234 mothers of host and 2UR villages attended in the demonstration of the preparation of porridge. Messages on nutrition were disseminated to the mothers to change their behaviour.</li> <li>The nutrition status of 325 children was assessed. 35.4% were stunting,</li> </ul>

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		12.6% underweight and 3.1% wasting.
Water supply at Pou village	Government officers of Xaysomboune Province and Thathom District, NNP1PC and villagers of Pou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At a meeting held on 11 February 2020, 82% of villagers voted for the groundwater-based water supply system.</li> <li>The project's infrastructure development team will design and proceed the work.</li> </ul>
Exit strategy for health support from NNP1PC after COD	Government officers, RMU, NNP1PC/SMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A meeting was organized on 5 March 2020. 24 participants (4 female) attended. The government and NNP1PC will jointly work on the exit strategy in order to ensure the sustainability of the health programmes</li> </ul>

**Figure 8: Activities Under Health Programme During Q1 2020**



SMO Manager Handed over Medical Equipment to the Thathom District Governor



School Children at Piengta Primary School were trained on preventing COVID-19



*Health Education on Prevention of Gastro-intestinal Diseases at Downstream Villages*



*Health Education on Gastro-intestinal Diseases for Students at Schools in the Project Areas*



*Discussion Meeting on Future Support of NNP1PC on Public Health Program Was Organized at Bolikhamxay RMU office in March 2020*



*Porridge Demonstration for Villagers at 2UR Villages*

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

The Gender Programme during the operational phase is described in the Social Development plan and the updated REDPs and consists of two main areas:

1. Gender Mainstreaming.
2. Gender Empowerment.

Gender Mainstreaming is an ongoing activity integrated in all aspects of the project. Key activities under the Gender Programme during this reporting period are summarized below:

**Table 16:** Activities under the Gender Programme in Q1 2020

Gender Programme Activity	Participants	Results
Awareness on gender equality	Villagers at resettlement, host and 2UR villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An awareness activity was organized at the occasion of International Women's Day. 278 villagers (214 women) at resettlement, host and 2UR villages attended the session.</li> </ul>

Gender Programme Activity	Participants	Results
Disaggregated data collection at village level	Village authority at downstream, host and resettlement villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women hold leadership position <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Downstream 26.7%</li> <li>Host village 18%</li> <li>Resettlement village 14.6%</li> </ul> </li> <li>The situation has been reported to the concerned GOL entities for improvement when reorganization is due.</li> </ul>
Quarterly meeting with Phouhomxay Village Authority	29 participants from village, district and NNP1PC/SMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress and pending issues on social conditions, livelihood, infrastructure, grievance, PLUP and others were reported and plan was made for next quarter.</li> </ul>
Improvement of Village Administration	Village Authority of Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua	43 representatives of Village Authorities (4 female) were trained on government policies and laws to improve village governance.

**Figure 9: Villagers of Phouhomxay Attended the Awareness Orientation on Gender Equality and Enjoyed the Fun Activity**



**Figure 10: Quarterly Meeting Between Village Authority, Government and NNP1PC at Phouhomxay Village**



**Figure 11: Training of Village Authority of Resettlement and Host Villages on Village Administration**



### 5.5 Vulnerable Households Programme

Vulnerable households in Project areas

**Table 17: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q1, 2020**

No	Name of the village	Number of vulnerable households
1	Phouhomxay	4
2	Hatgniun	1
3	Nahan	2
4	Phadai	1
5	Nakoun	1
6	Vanghai	2
7	Pou	5
8	Piengta	4
9	Houayxay	5
10	Homthad	2
11	Phalavaek	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>28 households</b>

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

**Table 18: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q1 2020**

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Handover of household utensils, bedding materials and clothes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four (4) vulnerable households at Phouhomxay Village received household utensils, bedding materials and clothes from NNP1PC/SD to improve their living conditions.</li> </ul>

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Monitoring of social and livelihood support to vulnerable households in Zone 2UR and self-resettlement villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All households have access to social services such as health care and education.</li> <li>One vulnerable household at Phouhomxay Village received assistance to make a cement fishpond in order to support fish raising and home sweet home to improve family food supply.</li> </ul>
Other social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One vulnerable household at Phouhomxay Village received 1,000,000 LAK from NNP1PC to support the household for the funeral's expenditure of his daughter who passed away.</li> </ul>

**Figure 12: Social and Livelihood Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area**



Household Utensils, Bedding Materials and Clothes Were Handed Over to Four Vulnerable Households at Phouhomxay



Cement Fishpond Was Built for a Vulnerable Household at Phouhomxay



At Phouhomxay NNP1PC gave LAK 1,000,000 to a Vulnerable Family whose daughter passed away.



Health Care Provided to a Vulnerable Household Member at Phouhomxay

## 6 SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

The Socio-Economic Monitoring during the operational 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)

Key socio-economic monitoring activities in March 2020 are summarized below.

**Table 19: OSEM#6 Data Entries in March 2020**

Socio-economic Monitoring Activity	Work Progress	Completion (%)
OSEM#6 Data Entries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data entries was completed in all zones</li> <li>• 230 households for self-resettlements in three districts (Hom, Boilkhan and Thathom)</li> <li>• 147 households in 2UR</li> <li>• 42 households in Phouhomxay Village</li> <li>• 81 households in Host Villages</li> </ul>	

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

- The SMO team carried regular supervisory visit in the downstream villages to check the function of communication system such as loudspeakers, riverbank garden, village safe zones and water level gauge. Some parts of the audio need to be fixed.
- The team also prepared the training on emergency evacuation plan in the downstream villages with the social welfare and district office.