




Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Quarterly Social Monitoring Report Second Quarter

April to June 2020

					
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Abbreviation	Full Name
2LR	Zone 2 Lower Reservoir
2UR	Zone 2 Upper Reservoir
ADB	Asian Development Bank
asl.	above sea level
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
HOUSEHOLDS	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 social development activities from April to June 2020 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

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

The report deals with the progress of implementing the Project's social obligations and measures as stipulated in the ADB Facility Agreement, the Concession Agreement signed with the Government of Lao PDR, the NNP1 Social Development Plan and the NNP1 Livelihood Development Masterplan.

Compensation for loss of land and other assets was substantially completed for all Project Affected People (PAP) in May 2018 prior to start of impounding the main reservoir, and is therefore no longer reported. However, the compensation for the impacted assets related to the inundation of the reservoir is still being continued on a case by cases basis after determination of validity to compensate by the relevant grievance redress committees.

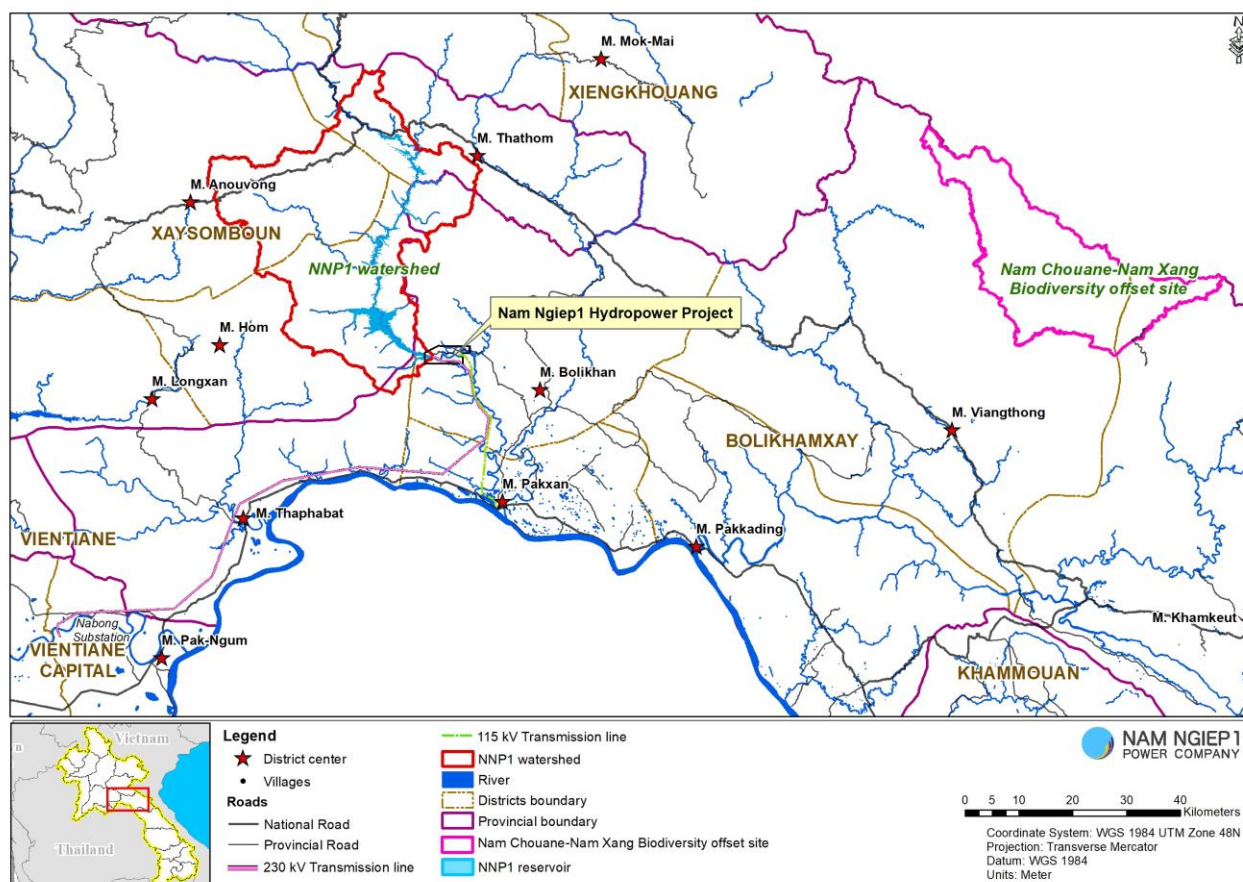
During Q2 2020, NNP1PC received 1 new grievance. Thus, the total number of grievances has reached 2,827 cases and 2,728 cases have been closed. The remaining 99 cases are related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level. The Project Land & Grievance team is investigating these cases and conducting village hearing meeting for resolution.

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 was completed on 10 February 2020 and was approved internally before submitting to GOL (DPWT) for approval.

1.1 Background

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

Figure 1: Overview Map of the Project

The main construction works of NNP1 started in October 2014. The impounding of the main reservoir started on 15 May 2018. Generation of electricity was postponed from February 2019 to 31 August 2019 due to technical issues with the main powerhouse. Commercial operations started 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, the Social Development Plan (SDP) and the Masterplan for Livelihood Development. 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 social 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 Social Development Plan (Updated October 2016) covers issues and their mitigation on public health, labour, gender, youth and children and indigenous culture that are not covered in the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plans (REDPs). Its update has taken 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 which started to partly implementing some components of the SDP.

Project Impact Zones

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

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

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

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

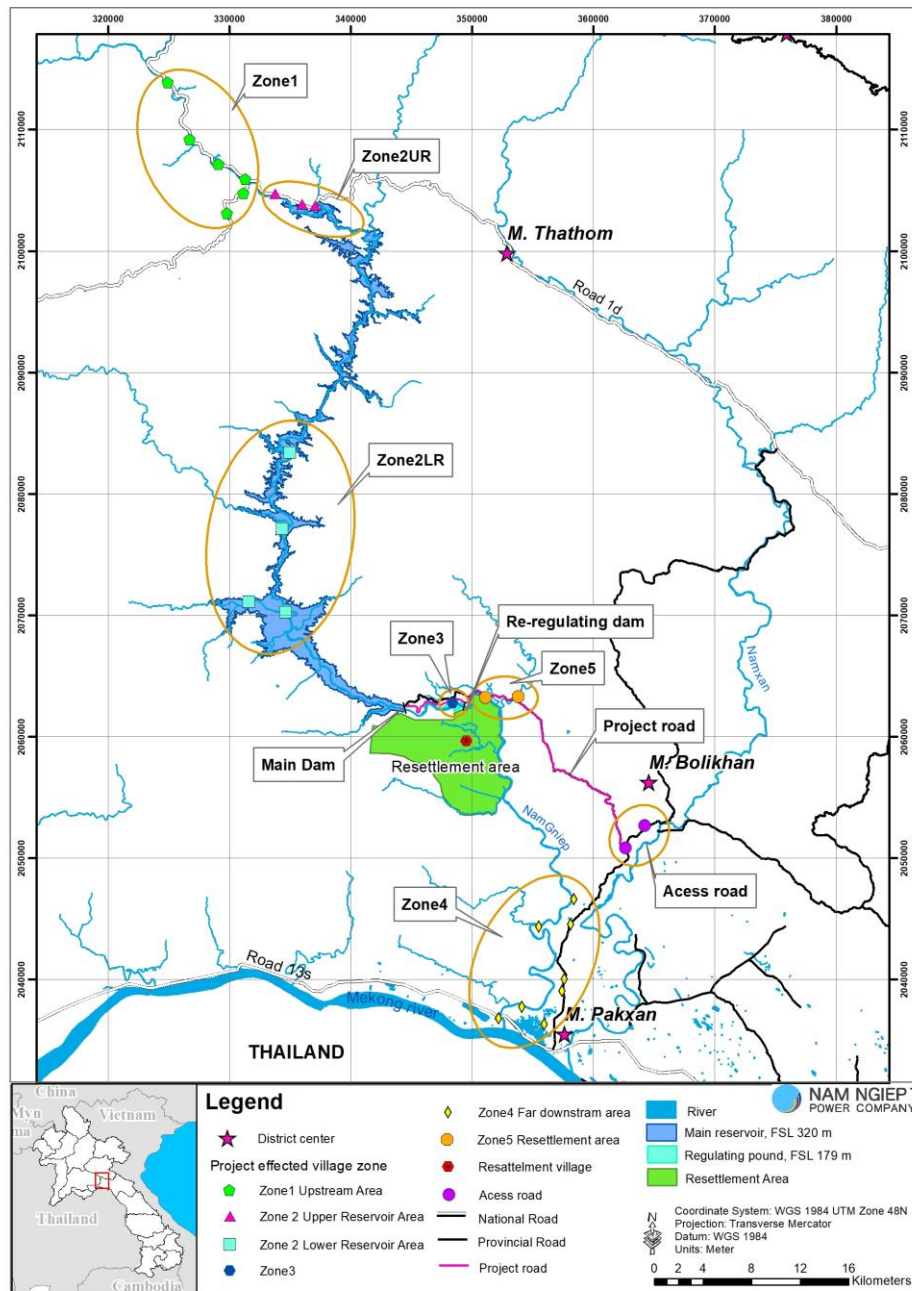
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components are being built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

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

Zone 5 (Host Villages) covers the villages nearest to the resettlement site being Ban Hat Gniun and Ban Thahuea

230 kV Transmission Line corridor covers 24 villages located in one province and Vientiane Capital affected by the permanent acquisition of land for transmission tower bases and the temporary impact from construction and line stringing.

Figure 2: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones



1.2 Summary of Progress during Q2 2020

1.2.1 Summary of Asset Registration and Compensation

- Asset registration and compensation of Hatsaykham, Zone 3 were completed on 11 December 2018.
- Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line were completed on 23 February 2018. A total of 6 households still do not accept the compensation and NNP1PC has held their compensation in the bank escrow account.

1.2.2 Summary of Infrastructure Development

Phouhomxay Village and Zone 2UR:

- Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** In Q2, during 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. 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 areas that cannot receive the water. Discussions with NNP1 Technical Division were made to jointly 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. Work to extend the irrigation sub-canal for some higher elevation paddy fields was suspended due to the COVID-19 outbreak. After the outbreak lockdown was ended, work was continued and completed in June 2020. In addition, the NNP1PC completed excavating a 1500 m³ water pond to collect additional water from Huay Soup Noy reservoir.
- Other villages:** For the construction of the suspension bridge in Zone 2UR, the detailed re-design drawings were approved by the Thathom District Public Works and Transport (DPWT). Before the official approval of the design, the detailed re-design report was reviewed by KEPCo and EGATi engineers who advised to have a final quality assurance reviewed by an external consultant. The designer has completed and submitted the revised drawings, but NNP1PC requested the designer to provide one more option for consideration. After the design was approved by the District Public Work and Transport, NNP1PC has advertised for selecting eligible contractor in June 2020. Seven bidders have submitted their applications for the above works. In the meantime, NNP1PC has informed the local authorities and villagers on the progress.

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	211	58	56	174	581
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	145	94	210	284	815
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	655	215	198	471	184	1644
Home Sweet Home	65	15	26	9	0	115

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Paddy rice	72	0	14	33	54	173
Upland rice	13	0	0	0	0	13
Cassava	62	0	18	17	0	97
Mushroom	2	6	0	0	0	8
Fruit trees	11	12	10	9	8	50
Rubber	76	70	22	11	0	179
Other cash crops	65	8	0	0	65	138
Cattle ranching	63	62	36	138	22	321
Cattle fattening	18	8	14	2	1	43
Pig raising	11	0	0	9	0	20
Goat raising	3	0	0	8	0	11
Chicken raising	32	0	19	17	0	68
Other poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated farming	3	0	0	0	0	3
Fishpond	16	0	3	4	12	35
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	6	14	1	44	0	65
Handicraft including broom-making	17	0	0	0	12	29
Food processing	12	2	1	16	10	41
Trading and shop operation	9	0	1	22	0	32
Renting	1	0	0	0	0	1
Service provision (milling and transport)	0	14	3	62	0	79
Other businesses	2	4	0	35	0	41
Employment	17	0	30	35	0	82

The participation rate in the livelihood programs is 59.0% (581 out of 984 households) or an increase of 5.6% from Q1 2020. Further, livelihood training courses were conducted. Around 242 of the 587 of the participants or 41.2% were women as shown below:

Training	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Rubber planting techniques	70	70	140
Mushroom planting	6	6	12
Rice cultivation	61	29	90
Cash crop cultivation	8	1	9
Fruit trees cultivation	12	12	24
Fish breeding	0	3	3
Goat raising	0	0	0
Cattle raising	0	0	0
Business planning and book keeping	166	89	255
Off-farm skills training	22	32	54
Total	345	242	587

Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:

- In Q2 2020, the farmers in targeted villages continued to implement livelihood activities according to the livelihood implementation plan for 2020. A total of 39 Phouhomxay farmers including 14 females were trained in June 2020 on rice cultivation techniques, soil improvement, weeding control and water management. This training assisted the villagers to overcome the issues such low production and water shortage that experienced in 2019 and to improve product quality and yield.
- The NNP1PC Resource Centre also promoted an innovative integration of fruit tree plantation and cash crops in Phouhomxay Village. There are 14 households who are interested in starting the proposed activity in 2020. The Resource Centre provided the farmers with banana, pineapple, fruit tree, black sugarcane, lemon grass and galangal seedlings along with field training.

Livelihood development in Zone 2UR:

- Some 35 farmers have completed their dry season cash crops and harvested cassava. They produced nearly 400 tons of cash crops mainly cassava. For the next season, 48 rice farmers from Pou, Thaviengxay, Phonhom village were trained on soil improvement and innovative rice cultivation techniques. They also received some materials and rice seed variety.
- For livestock activities, NNP1PC continued to promote cattle farming to 183 cattle farmers in five villages at 2 Zone 2UR by improving their pasture areas and cattle vaccination activity.

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. In Q2 2020, NNP1PC Livelihood team continued to promote cattle raising for 32 farmers on grass planting and cattle fattening techniques. 16 new PAP including 11 females attended vocational training schools.

1.2.4 Summary of Grievances

- During Q2 2020, NNP1PC did not receive any new grievance. Thus, the total number of grievances remains at 2,827 cases and of these, 2,728 cases were closed. Among the remaining cases, 99 are filed related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level. The Project Land & Grievance team is investigating these cases and plan to conduct village and district hearing meeting to find the solution.
- During Q2 2020, out of 99 pending cases filed in April 2019, 98 cases are in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached the full supply level of 320 m a.s.l. and 01 case is related to the 230-kV Transmission Line at Thakokhai Village, Pakngeum District. A local consultant was recruited to assist the Grievance team to verify the claimed impacted assets.
- At the downstream villages, all compensation for the temporary effects resulted from the high-volume water discharge above the maximum level of 160 m³/s which occurred in January 2019 were completed including the compensation for impacts on the riverbank gardens, a sand extraction company and a water supply pumping station in Somseun Village.

- The five self-resettler households from Zone 3 that filed petitions with the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court were not satisfied with the People's Court judgement made on 12 June 2019. They submitted their grievances to the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital for consideration. NNP1PC representatives attended the Regional Appeal Court on March 2020 together with the complainants. In June 2020, NNP1PC received the Regional Appeal Court judgement document that their claims were invalid. The five complainants from Zone 3 were still not satisfied with the Regional Appeal Court decisions and continued to submit their complaints to the Supreme Court of the Lao PDR, which is the highest judicial body of the country.
- The Grievance team continued to address the issue concerning different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/Gov-BKS dated 14 January 2014 for the access road from Nonsomboun Village to the main dam construction site and Decree 1003/Gov-XSB dated 21/08/2015 on the use of Unit Rate for compensation. In Q2 2020, Bolikhamxay-RMU, Bolikhan District Office for Natural Resource and Environment and NNP1PC verified the claimed areas to determine the eligibility and calculate the amount of compensation.

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:** No major health issues were reported during Q2, 2020. In Phouhomxay and host villages, no COVID-19 positive cases and death were recorded.
- **Education:** After two months of school lockdown due to COVID 19, all grades of primary school, lower secondary and upper secondary schools and a kindergarten reopened on 2 June 2020. Before the school started, teachers and health staff disseminated some key preventive measures to students such as washing hands, masks wearing, floor cleaning, personal hygiene, thermometer and knowledge of social distancing.

1.2.6 Summary of Socio-economic Monitoring

The mini survey of the former Hatsaykham cluster households was undertaken in the second week of May 2020 to follow up on their net income after the resettlement in 2017 as per ADB recommendation during December 2019 mission to confirm the BSES#3 2019 income. This survey included a sample size of 48 households¹ in 7 villages: 5 villages in Bolikhan District of Bolikhamxay Province, 1 village in Thathom District and 1 village in Hom District of Xaysomboun Province. In May 2020, 24 households were fully interviewed. In June 2020, the NNP1PC-SMO Socio-Economic Monitoring (SEM) staff together with the Bolikhamxay RMU and offices concerned have completed interviewing all 48 households. To meet the required timeline, some interviews were carried out at night-time and in the workplaces. The analysis is being carried out and shall be ready for reporting in Q3, 2020.

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

¹ This included 39 original households and officially registered 4 splitting households and 5 households who are encroachers

construction was completed in October 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 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 and office and cultural area).

The progress and status of the Phase 2 infrastructure activities in Phouhomxay Village, are summarized in **Table 1** and Error! Reference source not found..

Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q2 2020

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
1	Construction of the remaining section (250 m) of the Main Irrigation Canal in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the construction of the Main Irrigation Canal and started the full operation on 18 February 2020. Water is flowing from the re-regulation reservoir to Houay Soup-Noy irrigation reservoir as planned. 	100
2	Work to extend the irrigation sub-canal for some higher elevation paddy fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work could not be completed at the end of April 2020 as scheduled due to the COVID-19 outbreak for which GOL ordered a strict lockdown until early June 2020. After the lockdown has ended, work was continued and completed at the end of June 2020. In addition, the NNP1PC completed excavating a 1,500 m³ water pond to collect additional water from Huaysoup Noy Reservoir and use in these paddy fields when needed. 	50

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
3	Improvement of Water Supply System in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC has signed a contract with a contractor for improvements to the Water Supply System in Phouhomxay Village. Work started on 20 May 2020 and completed at the end of June 2020. The new System consists of two boreholes with a depth of 60 metres. The NNP1PC Infrastructure team and EMO have been working together to test the water quality of the above water supply system. 	100

2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ZONE 2UR and ZONE 4 DOWNSTREAM AREAS

The progress and status of the Phase 2 infrastructure activities in Zone 2UR are summarised in table 2.

Table 2: Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Work (%)
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC called for proposals to undertake the new bridge construction through NNP1 website and the Vientiane Times newspaper during 08 May – 08 June 2020. By the end of the closing date, a total of 07 technical and financial proposals were received and evaluation was completed by the end of June. NNP1PC informed the local authorities and villagers on the progress of activity. 	0
2	Improvement of Water Supply for Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final consultation meeting on the options of gravity fed water supply and groundwater system was done with Pou villagers on 11 February 2020. The majority of villagers selected the groundwater system. NNP1PC has to re-advertise due to the lack of qualified bidders found after the first call for proposals. 	0

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Work (%)
3	Enhancement of 230 m of National Road 1D at Zone 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first survey and design proposal conducted jointly with the Thathom District Public Works and Transport were completed and submitted to the Xaysomboun Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) for approval. Since this is a National Road, the Xaysomboun Provincial DPWT submitted the design to the Department of Roads (DoR), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) for review and approval on 05 March 2020. DoR, MPWT sent a response back to DPWT on 19 March 2020 to improve the design of the Road 1D to meet the national standards as the subgrade has to be at least 60 cm from the full supply level as well as modifying other design criteria for sub base and related materials. If NNP1PC follows these suggested requirements, the total height and length of this road section will be changed to be double of the original estimated costs. A workshop with the Thathom District GOL, Xaysomboun Provincial DPWT and NNP1PC will be held to discuss the comments and agreed on the next steps. 	0

2.3 Update on the status of the handover of Phouhomxay public facilities, operation and maintenance plan and establishment of user groups

Table 3: Update on the status of the handover of Phouhomxay public facilities, operation and maintenance plan and establishment of user groups

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 is designated for the Project affected people in the resettlement village, Zone 2UR villages, host villages, villages with self-resettlers and indirectly affected villages in reservoir areas and downstream. Conservation of culture and traditions and other activities may also be supported as agreed by the management committee in accordance with the policy of the community development fund.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) issued a Minister Agreement on the Management of Community Development Fund for Independent Power Producers (IPP) of Electricity Projects no. 1605/MEM on 22 August 2019. Since then, the CDF Management Committees of Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun Provinces were established on 23 September 2019 and 31 October 2019, respectively, which are chaired by the Provincial Governor or Vice-Governor with the Resettlement Management Unit (RMU) acting as the secretariat for each Committee. It is expected that the annual CDF for the two provinces will be disbursed in 2020 after the respective Committee endorses the proposed Plans.

In Q1, 2020, NNP1PC has drafted internal procedures to ensure that allocation and transfer of funds from the Company to the CDF is in line with the national CDF guideline and NNP1PC's obligations and financial management rules. It is expected that this draft will be finalised after one year of CDF operation to document actual practices implemented by both GOL and NNP1PC before submitting to GOL for endorsement. For the first year, since there is no CDF activity and the budget was kept by NNP1PC.

In Q2, 2020, the ESD transferred 10 percent of the annual CDF to the Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun RMU to support their administrative functions including related costs for the Committee members to carry out consultations, site inspections and supervision on CDF approved Projects.

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 incomes and living standards beyond the pre-Project levels, and ensure that PAP is 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 after completing their physical relocation as summarised below:

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

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Entitlement Provided in Kind (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	43	17
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	28	32
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	26	34

Four vulnerable households at Phouhomxay Village are included in these figures.

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

Table 4: Participation in Livelihood Development Programme 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	284	366
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	576	192	768
Home Sweet Home	65	0	65
Paddy rice	72	54	126
Upland rice	13	0	13
Cassava	62	0	62
Mushroom	2	0	2
Fruit trees	11	8	19
Rubber	76	0	76
Other cash crops	65	65	130
Cattle ranching	63	12	85
Cattle fattening	18	1	19
Pig raising	11	0	11
Goat raising	3	0	3
Chicken raising	32	0	32
Other poultry	0	0	0
Fishpond, cage and breeding	16	12	28
Integrated Farming	3	0	3
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	6	18	24
Handicraft including broom-making	17	12	29
Food processing	12	10	22
Trading and shop operation	9	0	9
Renting	1	0	1
Service provision (milling and transport)	0	0	0
Other businesses	2	0	2
Employment	17	0	17

The table demonstrated that Phouhomxay villagers, host villages and downstream villages participated the most on paddy rice plantation, rubber plantation and other cash crops.

The livelihood restoration programmes for 2020 are being implemented by focusing on occupational development. Key livelihood activities include home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock raising and fisheries, off-farm, village saving fund and vocational training programmes. Three GOL technical staff work side by side with NNP1PC staff.

The implementation of the livelihood activities was impacted by the COVID-19 lockdown measures announced by GOL which were in effect from mid-April to mid-June 2020. After the lockdown was eased, the livelihood team started to implement the wet season rice cultivation and fish breeding in Phouhomxay Village and conducted village planning meetings with village authorities in host and downstream villages.

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

Table 5: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, during Q2, 2020

Project Name	Planned outcome/output	No. of women participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
Project 1: Home sweet home for household food security	All 82 households implemented the Home-Sweet-Home Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household activity, no gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to routine growing vegetable, two farmers have produced mushroom and sold their products earning LAK 2,620,000. Phouhomxay farmers sold their vegetable and products, earned LAK 4,500,000 during this quarter. 12 households were trained on fruit trees propagation techniques. This will help the villagers to reduce investment cost on fruit tree plantation.
Project 2: Dry seasonal cash crop promotion: watermelon, onion and cucumber	80% of total households in Phouhomxay participated in wet and dry season cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household activity, no gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 households continued to cultivate dry seasonal cash crop in 2020 in 9.9 hectares. Total gross income earned from dry season crop is LAK 52,800,000. The number of households decreased from 2019 due to insufficient water supply caused by delayed completion of irrigation system construction.
Project 3: Improve communal pasture for cattle raising in 2019	All 70 ha of grazing land are maintained, allocated to each clan, fenced, utilized and cattle yard and water are available to animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63 ha of grazing land in Phouhomxay Village were maintained and fenced for raising cattle and goats. There were 18 farmers in Phouhomxay who started cattle fattening and developed their grazing land of 5.2 hectares.
Project 4: Animal health	60% of large animal eligible for	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood team, District Agriculture and Forestry Office

Project Name	Planned outcome/output	No. of women participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
care activity (Vaccination)	vaccination and 80% of poultry vaccinated in the 1 st cycle of 2019		(DAFO) and Village Veterinary Workers (VWV) vaccinated 101 cows (out of 422) or 23.9 percent against foot and mouth diseases outbreak in Phouhomxay and vaccinated 1,086 chicken heads representing 37.8 percent (out of 3,050).
Project 5: Develop model farmers on integrated farming	At least 10 model farmers developed in Phouhomxay, zone 4 and zone 5 villages where their farms are used as training venues on integrated fish farming (fish and agriculture or livestock)	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity is implemented regularly. • Key lessons have been compiled from the implementation of integrated model farming to be used for related agricultural training programmes in 2020.
Project 6: Promote fish fingerlings production	At least 80,000 heads of fish fingerlings were produced and sold by fish fingerling producers and supply network in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 villages and self-resettlers.	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this period the fish breeding activity started in the Resources Centre and provided 6,400 fish fingerlings to 16 farmers who have fish ponds and paddy fields in Phouhomxay Village. • The Livelihood Team could not provide technical assistance to the 10 fish fingerling producers in host and downstream villages due to the Covid-19 lockdown as mentioned above so they have to work on maintaining the fish ponds in the Phouhomxay Resource Centre.
Project 7: Off-farm activities: banana processing, weaving,	At least 10 production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	Phouhomxay villagers formed groups for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banana processing (6 females) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production group members started to produce and sell to local markets; • Banana processing: 62 kg of banana chip was made earned LAK 1,550,000.

Project Name	Planned outcome/output	No. of women participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
tailor group etc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bamboo shoot processing (3 females) Broom making (15 females) Pineapple processing (3 females) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broom making: 573 pieces of broom, earned LAK 5,730,000. Pineapple jam: 508 boxes of jam, earned LAK 2,540,000. There was no bamboo shoot processing since it is out of season.
Project 8: Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay and Zone 5 villages	Villagers have access to saving funds and credit facilities in their villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village saving fund run regularly as in Q1, 2020 as detailed below: <u>Phouhomxay Village</u>: a total of 29 members with a total saving fund of LAK 21,289,000. 41% of the fund is used as loan to members mainly for agriculture investments. <u>Hat Gnuin, Thaheua and Somseun Villages</u> have 201 members (121 female) with a total saving fund of LAK 150,609,000. 51% of the fund is used as loan to members mainly for agriculture investments.
Project 9. 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"> 15 females (out of 51) attended the cleaning of irrigation canal in Phouhomxay Village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All canals were cleaned by villagers (Water User Group members) and the participants gained more understanding on irrigation system operation and water utilization.
Project 10. Resources Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5 (see also Table 8 below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 30,000 fish fingerlings of two species (common carp and silver barb) were produced in this quarter in the Resources Centre for distribution to the local villagers which help to reduce their costs on fish raising. Phouhomxay Resource Centre organised routine demonstrations on soil

Project Name	Planned outcome/output	No. of women participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
			improvement and pest control to interested visitors.
Project 11. Vocational training programs	At least 30 youths from Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 attended vocational training and start forming their profession after completing their training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06 females participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 males were trained on car driving 2 males trained on electrician and 04 females for food processing and 02 for periwig training. The targeted number of trainees were affected by the COVID-19 lockdown for 3 months (from mid-April to mid-June 2020).
Project 12. Rubber tree plantation	82 households' planted rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76 households planted rubber trees in allocated land compared to 53 households in the last quarter. Farmers could not collect the rubber latex yet as harvesting can start after 6-7 years of the first planting.
Project 13. Fruit tree plantation	At least 40 households plant fruit tree in Phouhomxay village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As reported in Q1, 11 farmers planted fruit trees. 450 fruit trees survived or 64.3 percent of total planted in 2019. Farmers could not harvest fruit yet.
Project 14. Rattan plantation	At least 20 household grow rattan in Phouhomxay Village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 09 farmers plant rattan in Phouhomxay Village (about 50% of the target). Farmers are taking care of their new seedling.
Project 15. Wet season rice plantation.	At least 74 households cultivate the wet season rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 females (out of 39) attended the rice cultivation techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Q1, 68 Phouhomxay households finished their rice harvest. 74 households reported that they plan and prepare to cultivate wet season rice. Some farmers already planted rice seeds. Actual number will be reported in the next quarter.

Project Name	Planned outcome/output	No. of women participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
Project 16. Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay plant bamboo for selling and processing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 PAP planted “Kim Zung” bamboos in 1.8 ha. No yield yet.
Project 17. Nursery establishment	At least 1 seedling nursery could supply fruit tree and a few types of industrial tree seedlings to local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One nursery was formed in Thahuea village and activity progresses smoothly.
Project 18. Blacksmith occupation	At least 01 blacksmith is capable to fabricate handmade iron objects to sell to local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One household produced 30 traditional Hmong knives for sale, earned LAK 1,800,000. The activity progresses smoothly.
Project 19. Broom making occupation	Broom makers group supplied cleaning tools (brooms) to local market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 females participated in a broom maker groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this quarter, 15 females from Phouhomxay Village produced 573 pieces of broom and earned LAK 5.7 million.
Project 20. Fisheries management in Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir is closed for 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"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phouhomxay village authorities prepared to release fish fingerlings in the reservoir to increase fish population in July 2020 in observation of the National Aquatic and Wildlife Day.
Project 21. Promote livelihood	To demonstrate livelihood technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 134 females attended the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan for livelihood program were developed for all 10 host and downstream villages.

Project Name	Planned outcome/output	No. of women participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
restoration program/activities in downstream villages	knowledge to four host and seven downstream villages (total 11 villages)	consultation meeting. • 28 females participated the activity.	• 03 females attended the fish breeding techniques. • 09 females attended the fruit tree propagation techniques. • The study trip on fish processing was organized for 16 women groups from Nam Ngiep and Kuay-Oudom villages to visit fish processing group in Thalad, Phonhong district, Vientiane Province

Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q2, 2020



The first village meeting on livelihood after COVID lockdown at Phouhomxay Village, May 2020



Phouhomxay villagers planted the rice seedlings- May 2020



Brooms made in Phouhomxay Village, May 2020



Pineapple jam made in Phouhomxay Village in May 2020

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, Resource Centre maintained existing demonstration plots and distributed agriculture inputs to

farmers. In addition, also started new demonstration plot on fruit tree plantation and prepared for fish breeding training for farmers.

3.3.1. Demonstration Activities in Q2, 2020

Activities carried out at the Resource Centre are summarised below.

Table 6: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q2 2020

No.	Demonstration Activity	Outputs
1	Improved Irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phouhomxay water user group (WUG) was established in March 2018 and have 79 members. The aims of the WUG are to strengthen the capacity of villagers to manage water resource facilities (such as irrigation system and water supply system) and water distribution. The Bolikhan District Irrigation Office trained 51 water user group members (28 females) at the Resource Centre to enhance their knowledge about the WUG concept and principles.
2	Training on rice cultivation and new rice variety experiment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39 farmers with 14 females were trained on rice cultivation techniques, soil improvement and water management. This hand-on training included practice in paddy fields.
3	Non-Timber Forest Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resource Centre continued to maintain bamboo, Damocles, coconut trees, lemon and other fruit seedlings before distribution to farmers. The initial objectives are to demonstrate plantation techniques and produce seedlings to support the farmers. New demonstration plot on fruit tree plantation was established in Q2, 2020.
4	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resource Centre staff continued demonstrating the techniques on earth worm raising and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production for distribution to the farmers.
5	Fisheries Management for downstream villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fish ponds at Phouhomxay Resource Centre were used to enhance skills and knowledge on fish breeding for Thahuea and four downstream villages. 05 farmers in Thahuea, Thongnoi, Nam Ngiep and Kuay-Oudom villages received materials for breeding fish in this quarter. 30 Thongnoi villagers (3 female) farmers attended the breeding technique in Phouhomxay Resource Centre.

3.4 Livelihood Restoration Programme for Self-Resettlement

3.4.1 Livelihood activities related to Bolikhan District Self Resettlers

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	38	32	70
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	8	0	70
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	30	32	62
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

There are 150 self-resettlement households in Bolikhan district. The team has been working closely with the concerned district and relevant Bolikhan district offices such as District Agriculture and Forestry Office, Lao Women Union and District Cabinet Office.

The livelihood team worked only 2 months in the field during this quarter due to the COVID 19 pandemic. NNP1PC's livelihood team organized a hands-on training on rubber tree planting techniques to 51 households, 6 households on fruit tree planting and 32 households on forage planting for cattle raising.

Table 7: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District in Q2, 2020

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of women participating in the Activities	Actual Outputs
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Project 1: Cash crop farming (wet and dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables were produced which could generate income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures as this is a household activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed seed to 8 households 16 households started planting
Project 2: Mushroom production	Mushroom yield 100 kg, which could generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 households were trained on planting techniques.
Project 3: Integrated fruit tree gardening	Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income: LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed seedlings and materials to 6 households
Project 4: Rubber farming	3 target persons improve at least 1.5 ha per person after 7 years Income: 36 million/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on planting technique Distributed seedlings to 51 households.
Project 5: Cattle fattening	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"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with 2 households preparing area for grass planting and local materials for cow pens. Completed land preparing for grass planting.
Project 6: Cattle Farming	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"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with 32 households preparing area for grass planting. Completed land preparing for grass planting.

Project 7: Skill development	Persons who completed training, get a job and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06 females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 youths returned to the training course in Vientiane after the COVID-19 lockdown was ended in early June.
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3.4.2 Livelihood activities related to Hom District Self Resettlers

A total of 199 self-resettlement households have moved to Hom District. The livelihood team conducted consultation meetings with households in all five villages to confirm their occupation in 2020. They proposed 4 main occupations and 16 sub-occupations from these consultations.

The annual meeting with RMU and related GOL offices was organized in Hom district and chaired by the new District Governor. There were 22 participants (5 female) including 1 representative from Xaysomboun Province, 8 district technical staff, 10 villagers and 3 NNP1PC technical staff. The objectives of this annual meeting were to report on the progress of livelihood activities in 2019 and inform about the action plan for 2020.

Due to COVID-19 outbreak, several activities could not be able to implement in Q2, 2020 as planned causing some delays and postponement.

Table 8: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of Q2 2020

Project Name	Expected Outcomes	No of Women Participating in the Activity	Outputs
Project 1: Paddy rice farmers	Rice yield: 3.5 tonnes/ha Income: LAK 3.2 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESD team have explained and encouraged 11 PAHs to plant rice on their own lands. It is clearly stated that to implement this activity in their former villages is forbidden.
Project 2: 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"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06 households prepared the greenhouse construction.
Project 3: Mushroom producers	Mushroom yield 100 kg produced and generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with 4 households for preparing the local materials
Project 4: Integrated	Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed seedlings to 06 households. Completed planting.

Project Name	Expected Outcomes	No of Women Participating in the Activity	Outputs
fruit tree gardeners	LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years		
Project 5: 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"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed 3,800 rubber seedling to 19 households. Completed planting.
Project 6: Planting of NTFP	6 households are expected to earn the income in year 3 at LAK 500,000/year/household by planting rattan and cardamon. 2 households expected income LAK 5,000,000 /household after 5 months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 households are interested to plant rattan for consumptions and cardamon. Completed planting in 2020.
Project 7: Cattle fatteners	At least 3 improved grazing areas to produce enough animal feeds; at least 2 cattle are sold for LAK 8 million/household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 households are preparing area for grass planting and local materials for cow pens.
Project 8: 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 been regularly vaccinated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with 30 households preparing area for grass planting.

Project Name	Expected Outcomes	No of Women Participating in the Activity	Outputs
Project 9: Pig raising farmers	Occupation development: 90% Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 5.5 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with 1 villager on pig raising to select the place suitable for pig pen.
Project 10: Poultry raising farmers	Professional development: 90 % of 13 households Animal vaccination rate: 90% of chickens will be vaccinated Income: LAK 5.5 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 13 households out of 199 households selected the place for poultry pens.
Project 12: Skill development	Persons who completed training, get a job and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 females attended in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 youths are training at the vocational training in Nasiew Vocational Development Centre, Vientiane Capital 2020. 03 of them run their own business.

Figure 4: Livelihood activities carried out in Bolikhan and Hom districts in Q2 2020

	
<i>Annual Meeting in Hom district</i>	<i>Rubber tree planting in Nahan, Bolikhan district</i>
	
<i>Cattle fattening in Houayxay, Hom district</i>	<i>Youths return to school after COVID 19 lockdown</i>

3.5 Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 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	471	198	669
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

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

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

During Q2, 2020, the main livelihood activities of the farmers included dry season cash crop harvesting, cassava plantation and land preparation for paddy rice growing which meant that other occupational development activities slowed down.

Table 9: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR as of Q2 2020.

Project Name	Expected Outcome/Output	No. of Women Participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
Project 1: 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"> 28 females participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 rice farmers at Phiengta and Thaviengxay villages have completed dry season paddy rice harvesting with the area of 4.6 ha and they got about 13 t of rice with an average yield of 2.8 t/ha due to part of the area had less water during the rice flowering and insect damage 48 rice farmers from Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Vanghai villages have been trained on the soil improvement and paddy rice cultivation techniques 48 rice farmers of Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Vanghai villages have received 1600 Kg of rice variety seeds and 600 bags of limes and bio-compost
Project 2: Cash crop farmers	At least 0.16 hectare of cash crop is cultivated, and they got income of LAK 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 females participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 cash crop farmers of Pou, Phiengta and Thaviengxay villages have sold their

Project Name	Expected Outcome/Output	No. of Women Participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
(wet & dry seasons)	million/person/year by 35 target farmers		<p>products in the local market and earned LAK 28,900,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 cash crop farmers of Pou, Phiengta, Thaviengxay and Vanghai have received 188 kg of cash crop seeds and 172 bags of limes and bio-compost. 32 cash crop farmers from Pou, Phiengta, Thaviengxay and Vanghai villagers were trained on cash crop cultivation and soil improvement techniques and 80% of them do well understand on related technique.
Project 3: Integrated fruit tree gardener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated fruit tree garden: 0.5 ha/person is developed Income: LAK 36 million /person/year, after 5 years for 19 target farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 females participate in this activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19 fruit tree farmers of Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Phonhom and Vanghai villages have received 4,100 seedlings which include 3,500 pineapple seedlings and 600 fruit tree seedlings which they already completed planting. 18 fruit tree farmers have been trained on the fruit tree planting and maintenance techniques.
Project 4: Rubber tree farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 hectare per person/year and earn 16 million LAK/person/year after 7 years of planting for 34 target persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 females participated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 rubber farmers of Pou, Thaviengxay and Vanghai villages have received 6,800 rubber seedlings and 107 bags of limes and fertilizers. 29 rubber farmers have been trained on rubber plantation technique.
Project 5: Home sweet home activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home-sweet-home: 35 vulnerable households and self-resettlement household who got compensation less than LAK 300 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 vulnerable and laggard households at Pou, Phonhom and Vanghai villages have received materials for green house establishment.

Project Name	Expected Outcome/Output	No. of Women Participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 700 Kg of vegetable were produced for household consumption. 		
Project 6: Pig raising farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of target person are able to develop their occupation Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 25 million/per/year after 3 years of farm establishment, for 9 target farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 females participated in this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 pigs were vaccinated
Project 7: goat raising farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupation developed: 70% Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 25 million/per/year after 3 years of farm establishment, for 9 target persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 females participated on this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 goat raising farmers of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Thaviengxay villages were trained on goat raising techniques. 9 goat farmers of Pou and Hatsamkhone villages have received forage seeds and stems, molasses and EM for pasture improvement. 9 goat farmers at Pou, Hatsamkhone and Thaviengxay villages conducted goat vaccination for 85 heads of goat and they also completed the forage grass growing to improve their pasture in the area of 8.8 ha
Project 8: poultry raising farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupation developed: 50% Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 13 million/year/per for 33 target persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 females participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported 16 poultry farmers for poultry vaccination from 4 target villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Thaviengxay. 1,089 chickens were vaccinated.

Project Name	Expected Outcome/Output	No. of Women Participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
Project 9: Cattle farming	60% of cattle farmers develop cattle farms with at least 3 improved pasture area to produce sufficient animal feeds and 70% of eligible animal in the farm have been regularly vaccinated for 195 target persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33 females participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 183 cattle farmers of Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta, Phonhom, Vanghai and Thaviengxay village have received forage seeds and stems, molasses and EM to improve their pasture area. 23 cattle farmers from Vanghai village have been trained on cattle raising technique. 137 heads of cattle from 33 cattle farmers of Vanghai, Phiengta and Thaviengxay villages were vaccinated and until now a total of 2,025 heads of cattle have been vaccinated in 6 target villages.
Project 10: fish culture farming	80% of fish farmers develop their profession with average income of 13 million Kip/year and 1 of them become model farmer for 7 target farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 females participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 fish raising farmers continue improving the fishponds for fish raising in coming season.
Project 11: Skill development	50% of the trainees are able to establish their business or find the jobs for 20 target people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No female participated to this activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitored 4 self-resettlers from Vanghai and Phonhom villages who completed the truck driving training courses at Paksan Driving Training School 4 self-resettlers are looking for a job. The result will be reported in the next quarter.
Project 12: Service and shops owner capacity building	50% of servicers develop their profession and manage their business better for 76 target persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52 females participated to this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74% of 76 people have initiated their business as planned. The remaining are waiting for the vocational training courses.
Project 13: Trader	70% of traders develop their profession and they manage their business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 females participated in this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants are interested in business

Project Name	Expected Outcome/Output	No. of Women Participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
capacity building	better for 24 target persons.		management and investment record <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of 24 target people are developing their occupation
Project 14: Fish culture	90% of 33 fishers develop their profession and 60% of them manage their business better with average income of LAK 12 million /person/year for 40 target persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 females participated in this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82% of 33 fishers have a good understanding after a training on business planning and logbook recording
Project 15: Food processing	50% of 18 food processors develop their profession and they manage their businesses better with an average income of LAK 12 million/person/year for 18 target persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 females participated in this activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants are interested in business management, investment record and food processing technique 45% of 18 persons are developing their occupation 8 food processors at Hatsamkhone, Thaviengxay and Phiengta villages have produced processed food and sour fish with a value of LAK 8,640,000.
Project 16: Weaving and handicraft Promotion	90% of 54 weaving and handicraft producers develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of LAK 3.5 million /person/year for 54 target persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 females participated in this activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants are interested in business management, investment record and weaving design technique. 100% of 55 target people are developing their occupation. 36 weaving group members at Hatsamkhone, Pou and Phiengta villages have produced 101 pieces of Lao skirts (Sin) and earned LAK 11,515,000
Project 17: Village development fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 % of total PAPs in the village participate in the activity 4 village development funds established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 3 VDFs are running well, the number of members and funds have increased and no issue of payment to the fund.

Project Name	Expected Outcome/Output	No. of Women Participating in the Activity	Actual Outputs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of VDF committees are able to manage VDF effectively 		

3.6 Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

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

Table 10: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages in Q2, 2020

No	Activity	Outputs
1	Update the land use tax certificate in three villages of Zone 2UR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the land used tax certificates scanning and saving in the NNP1 Project database system
2	Update the participatory land use planning (PLUP) in three villages of Zone 2UR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the kick-off meeting and updating the PLUP committees with village authorities of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages. Conducted the PLUP process of Phiengta and Hatsamkhone villages and completed the step of village and household social and economic data collection and field survey for Phiengta village and now continuing the process at Hatsamkhone village. Completed field survey for 4 out of 5 plots of production, conservation and protection forest for Pou village. Completed 3 village boundary clarification meetings of Phiengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou villages with concerned villages of Thaviengxay, Phonhom, Nahong, Samkorthong and Namlong villages for acknowledgement and agreement. The result of the meeting is that all 55 conflict points of the three villages have been agreed with concerned villages and the result were noted.

4 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

In Q2, 2020, NNP1PC did not receive any new grievance. Thus, the total number of grievances remains at 2,827 cases and out of these, a total of 2,728 cases have been closed. The remaining 99 cases are related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached the full supply level. The Project Land & Grievance team is investigating these cases and plan to conduct village and district hearing meeting to discuss and resolve the issues after completion.

The petitions raised by five self-resettlement households from the former Hatsaykham hamlet was ruled by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court on 12 June 2019. The complainants were not satisfied with the judgement issued by the Provincial People's Court, so 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 of their claims are invalid, and the five households have appealed to the supreme court on 26 March 2020. As of 30 June 2020, the cases are still being reviewed by the prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

The issue concerning the different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/Gov.BKS for the access road from Nonsomboun to main dam construction site and decree 1003/Gov.XSB on the use of unit rate for compensation has been considered by the Bolikhamxay Provincial Assembly who advised to hand this matter over to the Chair of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (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/Gov-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 a key reference. However, before NNP1PC can execute the compensation payments, the parties need to consult with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of Bolikhamxay province 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. It was determined that 6 households are eligible for the top-up compensation, but only 5 households agreed and accepted the compensation while the remaining household still refuse the compensation and have requested the relevant committees to review and sort out the issue. The issue is expected to be concluded in Q3, 2020.

SMO-Grievance Team continued verifying the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level El. 320 m.a.s.l. in August 2019. The team, in cooperation with the RMU, local authorities and PAP are organizing consultations, carrying out field surveys and assessment of the impacts. By the end of October 2019, 100% of the above impacts were assessed based on field investigations, and over the course of Q1 and Q2 2020, this has been followed-up by verification of each individual case. As of 30 June 2020, the status is that 40% of the cases have been deemed invalid through District Grievance Committee meeting. The PAPs have been informed and they have agreed with the decision. The remaining 60% of the cases are still being processed and the Grievance team plan to hire a consultant to support resolving the remaining cases and prepare for a district 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
- Annual Physical Examination for Workers.

In 2020, the key construction works have been completed by the contractors. Therefore, the monitoring of manpower will be conducted twice a year by June and December accordingly.

Key activities under the Labour Management Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 11: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes** In Q2 2020.

Table 11: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes
In Q2 2020

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Follow up the camp follower statistic	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 6 business owners consisting of 15 camp followers (10 females) stay at Hat Gniun Village. It is likely that they will be staying in Hat Gniun village permanently to run their business e.g. guesthouse, restaurant, drinking water factory. They are following all local regulations.
Maintain the public order	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police officers conducted 152 patrols. Four social issues were reported including thefts, drug abuse and illegal fishing. Minor cases were educated, while offenders of more serious issues were arrested and punished according to the law. Night patrols were intensively conducted in Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Phouhomxay villages by the Village Security Team regarding the enforcement of PM's order on prevention and control of COVID-19 during the lockdown period. Rotation of district special taskforce team based at Phouhomxay in early May 2020: two new district officers have been assigned by the District Governor replacing the current team. In addition, two new police officers have been assigned by their office to replace two police officers based at Phouhomxay.

Figure 5: Activities in Support of Local Authority During Q2 2020

	
<p><i>Village Security Team set up barriers on the roads to reinforce the PM's Order on the Prevention of COVID-19</i></p>	<p><i>Village Security Team at work at night time to ensure security of target villages</i></p>
	
<p><i>A Police Officer investigates one of the thieves in the Police Office</i></p>	<p><i>Two villagers of Hat Gniun Village were educated on the illegal fishing near re-regulating dam at night which is prohibited due to safety concern</i></p>

5.2 Education Programme

Table 12: Activities under the Education Programme in Q2 2020

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Dissemination of NNP1PC's scholarship policy	Upper Secondary students grade 7 and their parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC's scholarship policy was disseminated to students at grade 7 and their parents in Thathom, Hom and Bolikhan districts. The leaflets have been distributed to target students and their parents.

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		The project team will follow up on their application for consideration by the scholarship's committee.
Daily school lunch programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School	71 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 17 March to 02 June, school lunch activity was suspended due to the COVID-19 lockdown. After the lockdown, 39 children out of 71 attended the lunch program. Parents said they did not have enough time to send children to schools, so the Village Committee for Education Development continued to educate their parents to improve the situation.
Reopening of schools	Teachers and students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools were closed on 17 March 2020 to follow the order of the Ministry of Education and Sport in order to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19. Grade 5 of primary school, grade 4 of lower secondary school and grade 7 of upper secondary school reopened on 18 May 2020, while the other classes restarted on 2 June 2020. The project team together with teachers supported the reopening and followed strict measures on the prevention of COVID-19 such as floor cleaning, personal hygiene, temperature taken, social distancing and others.
Soccer competition among primary students in the project area	Primary students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After months of school closure due to COVID-19, the soccer competition was organized in June for students of primary schools in Zone 2UR, host and resettlement villages to promote healthy lifestyle, prevention of drug abuse and strengthening of solidarity among the students.
Supervision by the District Education and Sport Office (DESO) to Phouhomxay schools	Bolikhan DESO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supervision was held in June 2020 to improve teaching-learning quality. It was found that the primary students are still

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		underqualified in Lao language, the DESO will continue monitoring and find out the solutions.

Figure 6: Activities in Support of Education During Q2 2020

	
<i>Dissemination of NNP1PC's Scholarship Policy to students in Thaviengxay village, Thathom district, Xaysomboun Province</i>	<i>Dissemination of NNP1PC's Scholarship Policy to student's parents in Wa Village</i>
	
<i>Daily temperature is being taken by the teacher before learning take place</i>	<i>Primary students Grade 5 keep social distancing during learning</i>

5.3 Public Health Action Plan

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

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

Key activities under the Health Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table9**

Table 13: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q2 2020

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Prevention of COVID-19 in the project area	Villagers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project provided materials to Health Centres and schools in the project areas e.g. alcoholic gel, facial masks, soaps, thermometer. Supported district and village authorities in imposing measures for villagers of Hat Gniun who come in from working in neighbouring countries. Nobody has shown symptoms of COVID-19. Supported head of village and Village Health Volunteers (VHV) of 16 villages at Zone 2UR, host, resettlement and downstream villages for disseminating COVID-19 messages. The message was broadcasted weekly via loudspeakers.
Prevention of dengue fever	Villagers in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported District Health Offices and Health Centres in Zone 2UR, resettlement, host and downstream villages in mobilizing villagers to conduct a big village cleaning day to remove mosquito breeding sites. There were 796 villagers who participated (466 females). The dengue disease has been regularly monitored by the health authority, few cases were found in the downstream villages, but it is under control by the authority.
Prevention of foodborne diseases in the project area.	Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 186 villagers (94 girls) at host and downstream villages received information on prevention of diarrhoea, dysentery and others.
Prevention of malnutrition of children under 5 years old.	Villagers of resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 mothers from Phouhomxay Village attended training on child nutrition including preparation of nutritious porridge for their children. The nutrition status of 325 children were assessed. It was found that 35.4% were affected by stunting, 12.6% were underweight and 3.1% were affected by wasting. The project will continue providing support for further reduction of malnutrition.

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
New groundwater at Phouhomxay	NNP1PC/ESD/SMO and Phouhomxay villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two boreholes were drilled and the groundwater has been pumped up to the existing cement tank and piloted use at the beginning of June 2020. The concerned team regularly monitored the water quality and the proper functioning of the system. The villagers were educated to drink boiled water.
Routine health services at six Health Centres	Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Health Centres in the project area have regularly been operated. The focus has been on treatment and prevention of gastrointestinal diseases e.g. diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.
Capacity Building of Health Centre staff	Phouhomxay and Piengta health officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One health staff of Phouhomxay Health Centre received a training on diagnosis and treatment for one month at Bolikhan District Hospital from 2 to 30 June 2020 in order to improve her skills on patient management. On the job training was organized for three staff of Piengta Health Centre to improve their skills in patient management, preventive activities and health information management.

Figure 7: Activities Under Health Programme During Q2 2020

	
<p><i>Alcohol hand gel and facial masks were provided to Health Centres for Prevention of COVID-19</i></p>	<p><i>Alcohol hand gel and facial masks were handed over to Phouhomxay Schools to Prevent COVID-19</i></p>



Phouhomxay Health Centre staff was practicing physical examination at the District Hospital



Health education was carried out on the prevention of gastro-intestinal diseases at the host villages



Health education on the prevention of malnutrition at Phouhomxay Village



Demonstration of porridge cooking for Phouhomxay villagers



Villagers at Hat Gniun conducted a Big Cleaning Day to tidy up their village and remove the mosquito's breeding grounds



Villagers at the host and downstream villages conducted a Big Cleaning Day to remove the mosquito's breeding grounds

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 which is integrated in all aspects of the project. Key activities under the Gender Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Activities under the Gender Programme in Q2, 2020

Gender Programme Activity	Participants	Results
Awareness on gender equality on the occasion of 65 th anniversary of Lao Women Union establishment (20 July 2020)	District Lao Women Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget, agenda and content of the awareness were prepared during the reporting period.
Disaggregated data collection at village level	Village authority at downstream, host, resettlement and 2UR villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women hold leadership position <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downstream 26.7% Host village 18% Resettlement village 14.6% 2UR villages 17% The situation has been reported to the concerned GOL entities for further improvement.

5.5 Vulnerable Households Programme

The vulnerable households in Project areas are listed in table 11

Table 15: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q2, 2020

No	Name of the village	Number of vulnerable households
1	Phouhomxay	4
2	Hat Gniun	1
3	Nahan	2
4	Phadai	1
5	Nakoun	1
6	Vanghai	2
7	Pou	5
8	Piengta	4
9	Houayxay	5
10	Homthad	1
11	Phalavaek	1
Total		27 households

Key activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme during this reporting period are summarised in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q2 2020

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Health monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health centre staff continued to provide health care for the vulnerable people at Phouhomxay village.
Livelihood support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four vulnerable households at Phouhomxay received 2,000 catfish fingerlings from the project for raising in the cement fishpond and one household received vegetable seeds for home garden.
Other social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One vulnerable household at Phouhomxay received LAK 1,000,000 from the project to help cover the wedding expenses of his son who gets recently married. One vulnerable household at Nahan village received LAK 1,000,000 from the project to help cover the funeral expenses of his wife who recently passed away from accident of tree toppled.
Tool's development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A guideline on support to vulnerable households was updated and shared with District Labour and Social Welfare Offices, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Offices and RMU of Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom districts for further comments and finalization.

Figure 8: Social and Livelihood Support to Vulnerable Households in the Project Area

	
<p><i>One vulnerable household at Phouhomxay Village received cash support from the Project for a traditional event</i></p>	<p><i>One vulnerable household at Nahan Village received cash from the Project for support of his wife's funeral</i></p>
	
<p><i>2,000 Catfish fingerlings were released in cement fishpond for a Vulnerable Household at Phouhomxay Village</i></p>	<p><i>Meeting with District counterparts to review the Guideline of Vulnerable Household Support</i></p>

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); and
- Biennial Socio-Economic Monitoring (BSES).

The key socio-economic monitoring activity for the team during Q2 2020 included planning of a mini survey of Hatsaykham resettlers to confirm their level of income. The mini survey was requested by ADB during their mission in December 2019 to confirm the result of the livelihood income of BSES#3 for former Hatsaykham hamlet households.

Mini survey preparation and data collection process:

The mini survey includes 24 households in Phouhomxay Village and 24 households outside of Phouhomxay. This survey was postponed due to the Covid-19 lockdown and finally completed in June 2020 when the COVID-19 lockdown was eased in early June. The report on data analysis will be prepared and reported in the next QMR.

Table 17: Table of mini survey target villages and sample sizes

Provinces	Districts	Villages	Target households	Completion
Bolikhamxay	Bolikhan	Phouhomxay	24	24
		Nonsomboun	12	12
		Sisavath	1	1
		Phameuang	3	3
		Bor	2	2
Xaysomboun	Thathom	Vanghai	5	5
	Hom	Phalavaek	1	1
Total			48	48

Figure 9: Meeting with Bolikhamxay RMU and District Coordinating Committee (DCC) to explain and arrange a survey and interviewing session during Q2, 2020

7 UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- NNP1 has completed the procurement of the loud speaker to support 13 downstream village in Bolikhan district-Hatgniun, Thaheua, Somseun, Houaykhoun, Nonsomboun, Sisavath, and Paksan district: Thong noy, Thong Nhay, Xanaxay, Namngiep and Kuay-Oudom.
- SMO/ESD plan for the training on emergency evacuation for the downstream villages with the relevant GoL departments e.g. Labour and Social Welfare, District Administration office.