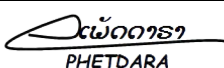




Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

Quarterly Social Monitoring Report Third Quarter

July to September 2020

A1	09 July 2020	 PHETDARA		 သ.စိုးလွင် ဖုန်ဆတ်	
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Rev	Date	Authored	Checked	Approved	Modification Details
Accessibility		Document No. NNP1-C-K2305-RP-022-A			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Confidential				

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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
EGAT	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
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
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
SMO	Social Management Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDC	Village Development Coordination Committee

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

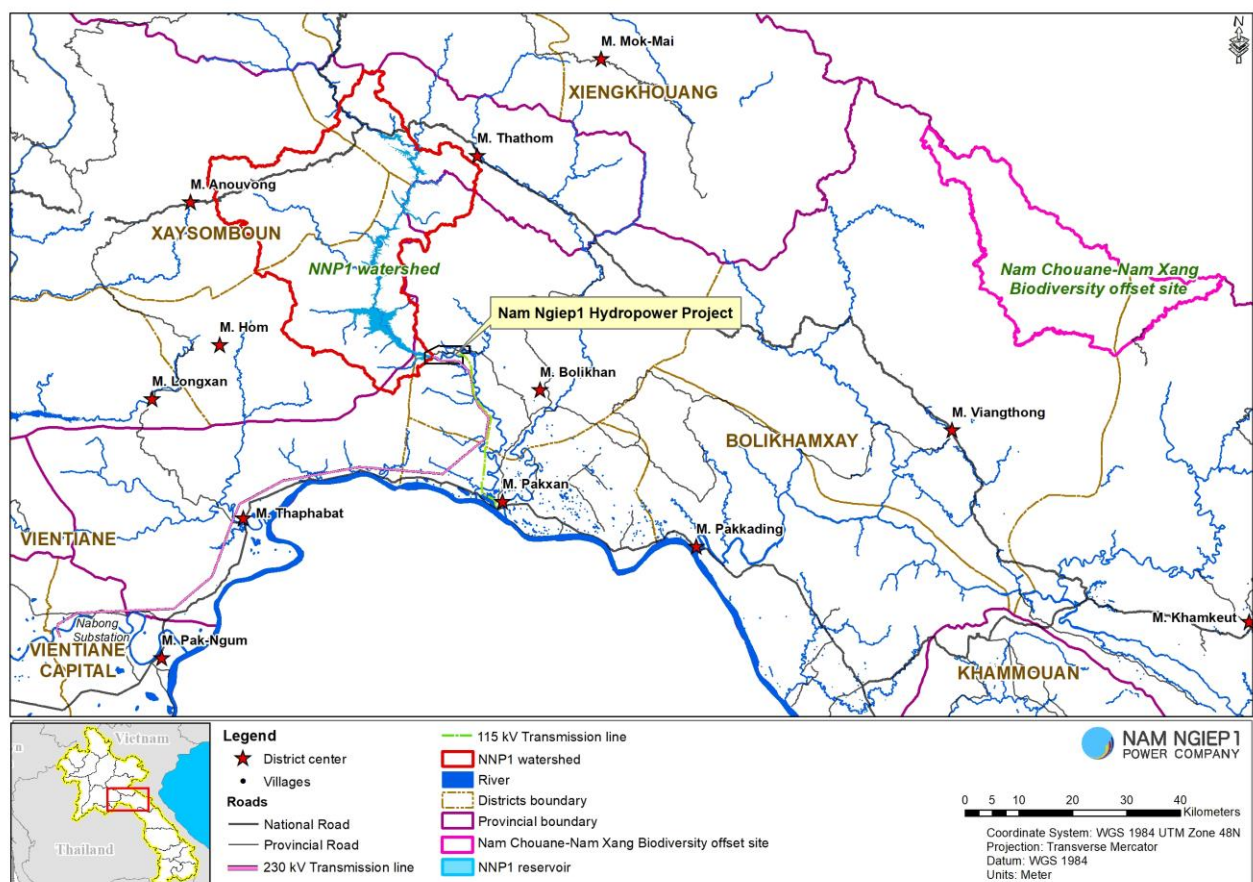
This report covers the progress of social management activities from 01 July to 30 September 2020 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

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

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**).

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. Commercial operations started on 05 September 2019.

Project Impact Zones

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

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

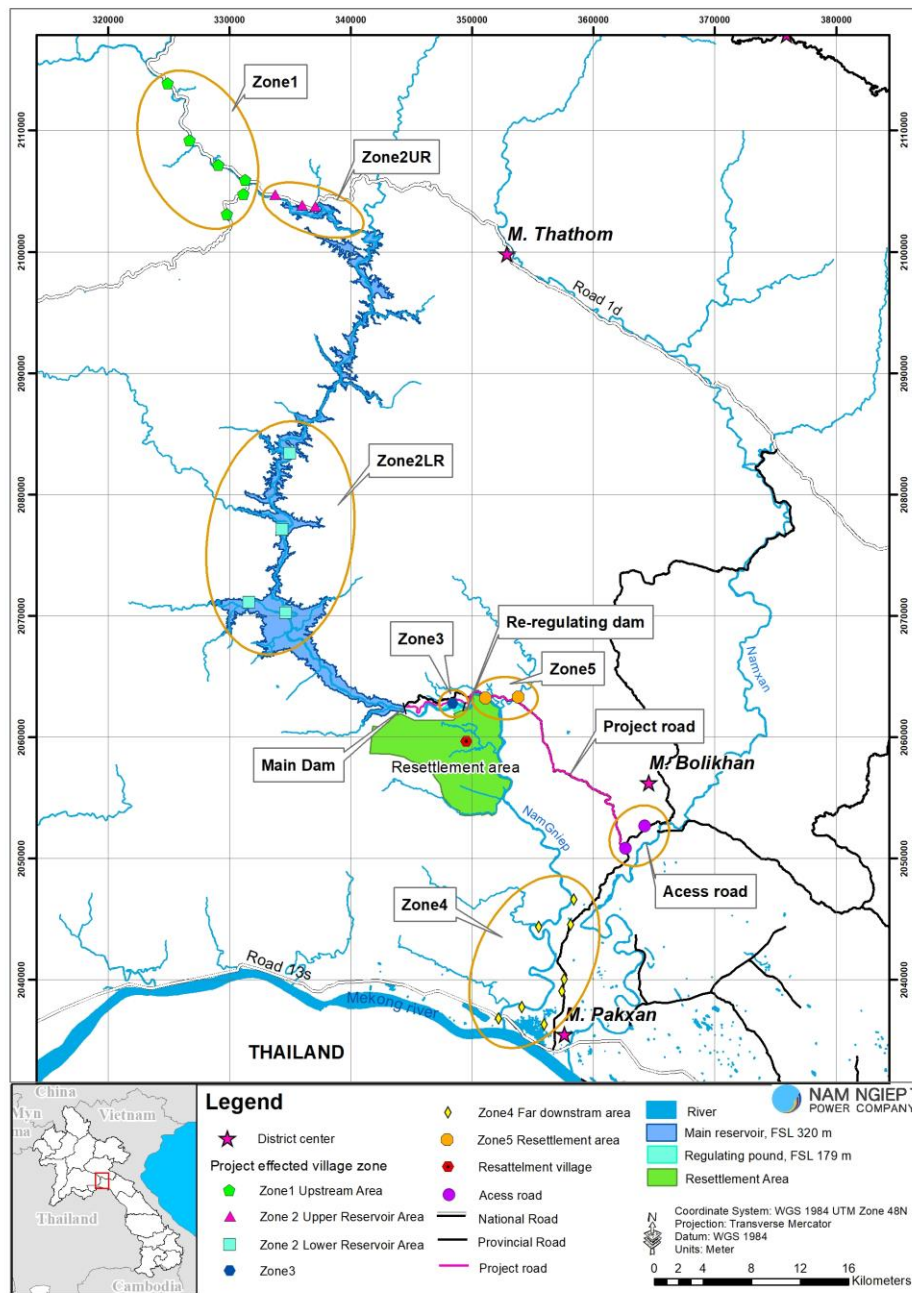
Zone 3 (Construction Area) covers the area where the main project components are being built and includes one community, Hatsaykham, which administratively belongs to the village of Hat Gniun, one of the two host villages.

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



The report describes the progress of implementing the Project's social obligations and measures as stipulated in the ADB Facility Agreement, Concession Agreement signed with the Government of Lao PDR and, NNP1 Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP) and Social Development Plan.

Compensation for loss of land and other assets was substantially completed for all Project Affected People (PAP) in May 2018 prior to start of impounding the main reservoir, and therefore this report only covers the progress of settling new grievances claimed by villagers after the Commercial Operation Date on 05 September 2019

1.2 Summary of Progress during Q3 2020

1.2.1 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 06 households still do not accept the compensation which has been held in the bank escrow account.

1.2.2 Infrastructure Development

- **Phouhomxay Village:** during the construction of the irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village, the Contractor faced an issue of hard rock that needed to be excavated for a 250 m long of the main irrigation canal. The excavation was finished in December 2019. The construction of a 250 m long masonry and concrete section were completed and started operation on 18 February 2020. This irrigation canal provides benefits to all Phouhomxay households by irrigating a total of 86 hectares except for 7 households who have paddy fields in higher areas (6 ha). Work to extend the irrigation sub-canal to cover the remaining higher paddy fields could not be completed at the end of April 2020 as scheduled due to the COVID-19 outbreak. After the Government's lockdown was ended in early June 2020, work was continued and completed by end of June 2020. In addition, a 1,500 m³ water pond was excavated to collect additional water from Huaysoup Reservoir for supplying the high area rice fields when needed. In order to improve water supply of completed irrigation system of Phouhomxay Village, NNP1PC reviewed the irrigation system design jointly with shareholders' staff from 14 to 16 September 2020. One of the main root causes were due to the fact that the water release from the main powerhouse was largely depended on the power demand ordered by EGAT which is produced at the night time. The water level in the re-regulation reservoir was therefore could reach the intake level of the irrigation system and flow along the main canal C1 to recharge the Houaysoup Reservoir at night time. Additional discussions with the Technical Department (TD) were made to better understand the water discharge patterns from the main dam and identify water needs by farmers in each season to identify the most effective solution for the remaining high area.
- **Zone 2UR.** For the construction of the suspension bridge in Zone 2UR, NNP1PC received 7 technical and financial proposals for the work. Out of these, only 2 bidders passed the technical evaluation and financial proposals were evaluated. In order to ensure that the selected bidder is qualified before signing a Contract, NNP1PC visited two suspension bridges in Xiengkhuang Province that were built by the selected bidder under the Government financing end of August 2020. From this site visit, NNP1PC confirmed their commitments and decided to go ahead with the selected bidder provided that they could also confirm the manufacturer of required construction materials.

1.2.3 Livelihood Development Programme

The participation rate in the Livelihood Program in this quarter is shown below:

Item	Phouhomxay	Hom and Bolikhan Self-Resettlers	2UR Self-Resettlers	2 UR Affected Households (No-Self Resettlers)	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Number of Affected Households	82	349	115	216	222	984
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	82	220	58	56	174	590
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	145	94	210	284	815
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	580	236	198	473	215	1,702
Home Sweet Home	36	22	26	9	0	115
Paddy rice	72	0	14	33	54	173
Upland rice	42	0	0	0	0	42
Cassava	62	0	18	17	0	97
Mushroom	2	6	0	0	13	21
Fruit trees	11	12	10	9	8	50
Rubber	76	70	22	11	0	179
Other cash crops	30	21	0	0	65	103
Cattle ranching	63	62	36	138	22	321
Cattle fattening	18	8	14	2	1	43
Pig raising	11	1	0	9	0	20
Goat raising	3	0	0	8	0	11
Chicken raising	69	0	19	17	0	105
Other poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated farming	3	0	0	0	0	3
Fishpond	21	0	3	4	12	40
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	6	14	1	44	18	83
Handicraft including broom-making	17	0	0	0	12	29
Food processing	9	2	1	16	10	38
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	37	0	84

The participation rate in the Livelihood Development Program is 60% (590 out of 984 households), an increase of slightly 1% from Q2, 2020. Further, livelihood training courses were conducted. Around 56 of the 145 participants or 38.6% were women as shown below:

Training of farmers by gender

Training	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total
Poultry raising	20	10	30
Integrated pest management	38	21	59
Rubber tree maintenance skills	Households' activity		19
Food processing	0	25	25
Truck driving skills	4	0	4
Fish farming	8	0	8
Total	70	56	145

Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:

- In Q3 2020, as the rainy season started, 70 Phouhomxay Village farmers started preparing their wet season rice cultivation covering 43.5 hectares.
- 76 Phouhomxay households have planted rubber trees on 50 hectares since 2018. During the reporting period, 59 households completed planting 9,186 rubber tree seedlings (provided by NNP1PC) and trees are growing well.
- The NNP1PC Resource Centre also promoted an innovative integrated fruit tree and cash crop plantation in Phouhomxay Village. As a consequence, 14 households have adopted this method.
- The Resources Centre trained 30 Phouhomxay farmers (10 females) on native chicken raising for sale.
- On 23 July 2020, Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua villages were declared and titled Development Villages as the villages have achieved 11 comprehensive development criteria set by the GOL, including with respect to community cohesion and security, poverty reduction, income generation, sustainable environment, social development and access to basic infrastructures. For more details of livelihood activities, please see **Table 6**.

Zone 2UR

- Similar to Bolikhamxay province, farmers in Zone 2UR started their rainy season cultivation together with other 17 livelihood activities. For more details of livelihood activities, please see **Table 7**.

Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom Districts

- A livelihood team was stationed in Bolikhan and Hom Districts' sub-offices 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 activities such as animal raising, fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation and home sweet home cultivation. During Q3 2020, 07 livelihood activities were implemented in Bolikhan District.
- In Hom District, 12 livelihood activities were implemented in Q3 2020.

1.2.4 Grievances and Compensation

- NNP1PC has recruited one local consultant to assist the Grievance and Government Relations team with investigating and verifying the grievances lodged by the PAP together with the related local GOL and RMU.
- As of 30 September 2020, a total of 2,827 cases have been filed since the start of the project. Out of these, 2,769 cases have been closed and 58 cases were pending for further processes.

The next step is that the GOL and NNP1PC will organise a meeting with the complainants to hear their complaints, discuss the field verification results.

1.2.5 Social Development

- Health: no major health issues were reported during Q3 2020.
- Education: NNP1PC has disseminated the scholarship policy in targeted villages to ensure that secondary students and their parents are aware of the objectives and key steps to obtain a scholarship provided by NNP1PC.
- One Phouhomxay Village volunteer teacher passed the tests and was appointed as GOL teacher. This makes Phouhomxay Schools have 10 teachers as volunteers and 10 teachers as Government paid staff. NNP1PC will continue paying the volunteers on a monthly basis.

1.2.6 Socio-economic Monitoring

- During Q3, 41% of the 500 households were interviewed under the Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring No. 7.

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 including the development of the housing and agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR was completed, inspected jointly with GOL and PAP and handed over to them since 2018. The public infrastructure¹ were completed, handed over on 22 February 2019 except for the irrigation system and a new water system to replace the previous system that were completed on 18 February 2020 and 31 August 2020 respectively.

The progress and status of the remaining phase 2 infrastructure development in Phouhomxay Village during Q3 2020 are summarized in Table 1.

¹ First water supply system; health centre, primary and secondary school, market, bus station, village meeting hall and office and, cultural heritage office were handed over to the community for use

Table 1: Progress of Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village in Q3 2020

No.	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
1	Construction of a 250 m long section of the main irrigation canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under operating and the warranty period of 12 months. 	100
2	Extend the irrigation sub-canal to higher elevation paddy fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Q3 2020, the ESD team and Phouhomxay farmers worked together to estimate the water needs for farming during the dry season. The information collected was shared with the Technical Division to consider the water discharge at the re-regulating dam. 	80
3	Improvement of the new water supply system in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the new improved water supply system in Phouhomxay Village on 19 June 2020, the groundwater-based system consists of 2 boreholes with a capacity to supply water 2.57 m³/hour/borehole. Installed main water shut off valves for control and maintenance of the water supply system on 31 August 2020. The infrastructure team and local Village Water User members have also fixed leaking and broken waterpipes found in September 2020 after complaints of few villagers. 	90

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

The infrastructure development in Zone 2UR consists of a suspension bridge, a water supply system, improvement of the National Road 1D and a fish landing.

The progress and status of infrastructure development in Zone 2UR is summarized in **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 2: Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR in Q3 2020

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of a new Suspension Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC received 7 technical and financial proposals for constructing a new suspension bridge. Out of these, only 2 	

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
		<p>bidders passed the technical evaluation and their financial proposals were evaluated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to ensure that the selected bidder is qualified before signing a Contract, NNP1PC visited the suspension bridges in Xiengkhuang Province that were built by the selected bidder using Lao Standard and GOL fund. NNP1PC could confirm their commitments and decided to go ahead in signing a Contract with the selected bidder on 22 October 2020. 	0
2	Improved New Water Supply System for Pou Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final consultation meeting was held on 11 February 2020. The villagers selected the groundwater-based system. The advertisement for a designer took more than 2 months (extended twice) due to no qualified bidder. Completed a second bidding process on 14 August 2020 and signed a contract with the selected bidder (consulting firm) for survey & design of the water supply system on 24 August 2020. A Notice to Proceed was issued on 15 September 2020 after the approval of Detailed Work Programme and Site Specific Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (SS-ESMMP) prepared by the Contractor. The contractor mobilized to the site on 17 September 2020 and started the field survey after the kick-off meeting with NNP1PC teams (SMO-Infrastructure on technical matters, EMO for SS-ESMMP compliance monitoring and TD for safety monitoring) on 21 September 2020. 	0
3	Enhance 230 m of the National Road 1D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Public Work and Transport (MPWT) commented on 19 March 2020 that the sub-grade must be at a minimum of 60 cm over the reservoir full supply level of El. 320 m above the sea level (asl). This means that the final surface pavement must be at El. 321.4 m asl. 	0

No	Activity	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site survey was completed on 25 June 2020 and the results were shared with the Public Works and Transport Office in August 2020 for review and approval. 	
4	Fish landing in 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the construction of the fish landing in 2UR is mentioned in the REDP for Zone 2UR, it is closely related to the Fishery Co-Management Plan (FCMP) implemented by the Watershed and Reservoir Protection Office (WRPO). EMO completed the consultation process with the villagers and the local authorities on the establishment of the fishing group and draft FCMP. ESD will consult with local authorities to select the location of fish landing in Q4-2020. 	0
5	Barge Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the construction of the suspension bridge cannot be finished during the rainy season, the ESD has rented a barge for assisting the villagers to cross the Nam Ngiep River. Completed a bidding process and signed a contract of barge operation for 4 months (20 September 2020 – 20 January 2021). Contractor prepared equipment and tools to operate the barge according to the contract made. 	20

2.3 Status of Infrastructure Facility handover

Table 3: Status of Infrastructure Facility Handover to the Community

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

	Phouhomxay Village	temporary use in June 2017	Fund is available and operational in late 2020.	
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
4	Improved surface of Internal roads and small roads lead to cash crop and grazing land	Handover to the village authorities for temporary use in November 2017 and renovated in Q3, 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund 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.

According to an Agreement on the CDF Management of IPP signed by the Minister of Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) no. 1605/MEM dated 22 August 2019, the CDF will be used for constructing, improving and maintaining community infrastructure such as 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 vicinity to the project area, mainly training, scholarship, career promotion and income generation. The fund will go to the resettlement village, Zone 2UR villages, host villages, villages with self-resettlers and indirectly affected villages in reservoir and downstream areas. 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.

Since the issuance of the CDF Management Agreement by MEM, Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay provincial RMU 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 first round of CDF of the two provinces will be disbursed in 2020 after the secretariat identifies community requested project approved by the Committee.

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 internal financial management rules.

In Q2 2020, the ESD has transferred a 10 percent of the CDF to the Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboun RMU to support their administrative management.

In Q3 2020, the RMU of the two provinces conducted the first round of meetings with the target villages. They informed the villages about the CDF policy and the criteria that will be applied when considered which projects or activities that will be supported by the fund.

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 as summarised in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Progress of the Monthly Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at the end of Q3, 2020 (September 2020)

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Entitlement Provided (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	46	14
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	31	29
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	29	31

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

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

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

Table 5: Number of Households Participating in Livelihood Activities in Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and 5.

Item	Phouhomxay	Host and Downstream Villages	Total
Number of Affected Households	82	222	304
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	82	174	256
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	82	284	366
Number of Households by Current Type of Activity	580	215	795

Home Sweet Home	36	0	36
Paddy rice	72	54	126
Upland rice	42	0	42
Cassava	62	0	62
Mushroom	2	13	15
Fruit trees	11	8	19
Rubber	76	0	76
Other cash crops	30	65	95
Cattle ranching	63	22	85
Cattle fattening	18	1	19
Pig raising	11	0	11
Goat raising	3	0	3
Chicken raising	69	0	69
Other poultry	0	0	0
Fishpond, cage and breeding	21	12	33
Integrated Farming	3	0	3
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	6	18	24
Handicraft including broom-making	17	12	29
Food processing	9	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 demonstrates that the rice cultivation, cash crops, cattle ranching and poultry raising are the key activities implemented by the PAP. The ESD should make great efforts to ensure that the farmers maximise yields and optimise business operations while also minimizing production costs.

The livelihood restoration programmes for 2020 continues to focus on occupational development. These include home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm, village saving fund and vocational training programmes. Three GOL district technical staff specialising on agriculture, irrigation and off-farm still work full time with the Project at Phouhomxay Village.

In Q3 2020, the livelihood team continued to support and monitor the occupational development of the PAP, especially on wet season cropping, cattle fattening, broom making, bamboo handicraft and animal vaccination programme in all NNP1PC intervention villages.

Key activities under the Livelihood Restoration Programme for Phouhomxay Village and Zone 4 and Zone 5 during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, Host and Downstream villages during Q3 2020:

Project Name	Expected target/outcome	No of women participating in activity	Outputs/Results
Project 1: Home Sweet Home for household food security	All households in Phouhomxay implemented the Home-Sweet-Home Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household activity, no gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 households out of 82 households continued growing vegetable for own consumption. 04 lagging households continued raising 80 native chickens for consumption.

Project Name	Expected target/outcome	No of women participating in activity	Outputs/Results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 households produced 167 kg of mushroom and earned LAK 4,160,000. Approximately 60% of their production was sold in local markets including to NNP1 Canteen and 40% were self-consumed. 09 households raised 9,000 catfish in four cement tanks and five plastic ponds for consumption. Catfish grows well in this period and it is expected to be harvested in the next quarter. 62 households grow 372 kg of local tropical vegetables in their housing area.
Project 2: Wet and 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"> 72 households grow wet season rice. 59 farmers (21 females) were advised on appropriate Integrated Pest Management for wet rice cultivation. Key points on effective water management and ways to prevent pests and diseases were provided to all farmers.
Project 3: Improve communal pasture for cattle raising in 2019	All 70 ha of grazing land are allocated to each clan to maintain, fence and utilize; cattle yard is available, and water is available for 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 well maintained for raising cattle and goats. Completed fencing the land and planted grass seeds in 48.8 hectares.
Project 4: Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	60% of large animal eligible for vaccination and 80% of poultry were vaccinated in the first cycle of 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 101 cattle were vaccinated (out of 422) or 23.9 % in August 2020. 1,086 poultry (out of 3,050) were vaccinated or 37.8 %) against common poultry diseases in Phouhomxay Village.





Project Name	Expected target/outcome	No of women participating in activity	Outputs/Results
Project 5: 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 households identified and development activities initiated in 2020. Key lessons were collected to improve development in 2021.
Project 6: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish seed production was initiated at the Resource Centre Fish farmers produced 25,000 fingerlings in this quarter.
Project 7: Off-farm activities: banana processing, weaving, tailor group etc.	At least 10 production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	<p>Phouhomxay villagers formed the following production groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banana processing (6 females) Bamboo shoot processing (3 females) Broom making (15 females) Tailoring (15 females) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 production groups consisting of banana processors, bamboo shoot processors, broom makers and tailors are operational and members exchange practical experiences on maintaining group dynamics and how to negotiate with the purchasers.
Project 8: Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay, zone 5's villages	Villagers have access to savings and credit facilities in their village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 137 females out of 227 members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Phouhomxay Village</u>: 30 members (9 females). Total savings fund LAK 12,800,000. <u>Thahuea Village</u>: 39 members (13 females). Total savings fund LAK 28,195,000. <u>Hat Gnuin Village</u>: 88 members (60 females). Total savings fund LAK 60,900,000.

Project Name	Expected target/outcome	No of women participating in activity	Outputs/Results
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Somseun Village</u>: 70 members (55 females). Total savings fund LAK 77,355,000.
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"> 56 females. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two meetings were held with 120 members to discuss water use.
Project 10. Resources Centre Management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration to interested farmers on soil improvement, pest control, fish breeding, and participatory fishery co-management.
Project 11. Rubber tree plantation	82 households plant rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 76 households planted rubber trees in 50 hectares while the remaining household faced the labour shortages and they are categorised as vulnerable households. No rubber was produced yet.
Project 12. Fruit tree plantation	At least 40 households plant fruit tree in Phouhomxay village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures, household activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 farmers planted 700 fruit trees such as mango, rambutan and longan in 2019. 450 of fruit trees survived (64.3 percent of total planted in 2019). Farmers continued taking care of the young seedlings.
Project 13. Rattan plantation	At least 20 households grow rattan in Phouhomxay Village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phouhomxay: 9 households planted rattan seedlings provided by the company. They integrated rattan with fruit trees plantation. No production yet.
Project 14. Wet season	At least 74 households' plant wet season rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 households in Phouhomxay Village planted wet season rice in 2020.

Project Name	Expected target/outcome	No of women participating in activity	Outputs/Results
rice plantation.	cultivation in Phouhomxay Village		
Project 15. Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay planted bamboo for selling and processing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 farmers planted “Kim Zung” bamboos in 1.8 ha. The numbers were increased because the farmers see the activity is suitable for their lands. Bamboo grows well due to the intensive care.
Project 16. Seedling nursery establishment	At least 1 seedling nursery could supply seedling to local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A seedling nursery has been established in Thahuea Village and it is well operated. The owner reported that the activity ran well and products were supplied according to the market need.
Project 17. Blacksmith occupation	At least 01 blacksmith is capable to fabricate iron handmade objects to sell to local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two persons from Phouhomxay Village visited Xiengkhuang province on how to improve the fabrication. To start the fabrication, NNP1PC supported materials and tools to them. 39 knives were produced and sold for LAK 780,000 LAK.
Project 18. Broom making occupation	Phouhomxay broom makers group supplied 100 brooms per month to local market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 females joined the broom maker groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 farmers produced 242 pieces of brooms and earned LAK 3,630,000
Project 19. 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"> 35 females attended the event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82 households are engaged in fish conservation areas and patrolling of 5-ha fish conservation areas. 150 persons from Phouhomxay Village and the host villages attended the Fish Release Event. 20,000 silver barb fingerlings were released into the Houay Soup Reservoir conservation area.

Project Name	Expected target/outcome	No of women participating in activity	Outputs/Results
Project 20. Promote livelihood restoration program/activities in host and downstream villages	Increased percentages of households in 3 host villages and 7 downstream villages to implement livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household activity, no female breakdown figures. One female attended the vocational training. All female weaving group members Household activity, no female breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 mushroom farmers harvested 411 kilograms of mushroom. Approximately 20 percent of product were self-consumed and 80 percent were sold at the local markets, earning LAK 7,624,000. 13 farmers from five downstream villages have produced 8,917 bags of mushroom. Weaving group in Thaheua and Hat Gnuin produced 70 pieces of Lao clothes and earned 7,000,000 LAK. 30 households in 06 villages intended to grow vegetable in shaded house, 09 households in 04 villages finished the construction and received vegetable seeds from the project. Supported grass seeds for 13 household in five in villages in the downstream area: Ruzi grass- 65 kg, 41 kg of Paspalum grass, 7,400 pieces of Israel Grass and 9,100 stems of Napier grass. The livelihood team organized a mid-year meeting with 14 village officials from seven downstream villages, 1 PAFO and 4 DAFO technical staff at RMU meeting room for progress report and develop action plan in 2020. Work plan for livelihood restoration in downstream villages were developed in this quarter.

Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q3, 2020

	
<i>Rice Growing in Phouhomxay Village</i>	<i>Cattle fattening in Phouhomxay Village</i>
	
<i>National fish releasing day organized at Huay Soup Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village on 13 July 2020</i>	<i>Off-farm Activities (banana and pine apple processing) performed by Women Groups in Phouhomxay Village</i>

3.3. Phouhomxay Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre continue to function as a demonstration and training venue for interested local villagers from Phouhomxay Village and other nearby villages downstream. In this quarter, the Resources Centre continues to maintain existing demonstration plots, distributed agriculture inputs to farmers. In addition, it also started new demonstration plots on fruit tree plantation and prepared for fish breeding training for farmers.

3.3.1. DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES IN Q3, 2020

Activities carried out at the Resource Centre are summarised in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 7: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre in Q3 2020

No.	Demonstration Activity	Expected Outcomes	Outputs/Results
1	Improved the use of irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The established Water User Group established in March 2018 with 79 members is functional and self-sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . During Q3 2020, they organised two meetings with 120 participants (56 females).

No.	Demonstration Activity	Expected Outcomes	Outputs/Results
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water User Group members select their leadership, handle disputes internally, collect fees, and implement the basic maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After each meeting, farmers cleaned the irrigation canals to ensure that water flows regularly.
2	Integrated rice and fish farming experiment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced cost of rice cultivation through the removal of weeds, insects and pests that are consumed by the fish Increased fertilisation of the rice planting, Provision of feed for fish, including the pollen from the rice flowers, Increased production (rice and fish). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going demonstration of rice-fish integration system by using rice variety "XeBangfai 2" from Khammouane Province integrated grown with 100 tilapias. Experimental area covers 675 m². Once complete, the results will be analysed and disseminated to villagers.
3	Livestock raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced cost of poultry raising Increased production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized farmer training on native chicken raising techniques. 34 Phouhomxay farmers participated and 15 households constructed their chicken pens.
4	Non-Timber Forest Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced investment cost Increased production for bamboos, mango trees, and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resource Centre continued to take care of bamboo, lemon, Damocles, mango trees, and other fruit trees seedlings before distribution to farmers.
5	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The production of the EM will be used locally to improve crops and reduced investment cost on chemical fertilisers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resource Centre continued demonstrating the techniques on earth worm raising and 1,210 liters of Effective Microorganisms (EM) were produced.
6	Fisheries Management for downstream villagers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish farmers in Phouhomxay, Thaheua and four downstream villages are able to produce fish fingerlings by themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five households in five downstream villages continued with fish breeding activity from July to September 2020.

3.4. Phouhomxay and Host Village Vocational Training Programmes

During this reporting period, 12 young PAP completed the training on tailoring at Bolikhamxay and car driving (03 young PAPs and 09 young PAPs registered for vocational training in Vientiane Capital. The accomplishments of the Vocational Training Program are summarized in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Accomplishment of the Vocational Training Programme in Q3, 2020

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No of women participated in the activity	Outputs/Results
Project 11. Vocational training programs	At least 30 youths from Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 attended vocational training and start practicing their professions based on the skills learnt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 females participated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to COVID-19 outbreak, the vocational training course was temporary postponed. Two of them completed the car driving training and worked with a company. They earned LAK 1,300,000 per month. The Project staff organised orientation meeting for 12 young PAP before they attended the vocational training in Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province and Vientiane Capital. 03 young PAPs (all male) in Phouhomxay finished vocational training on car driving at Paksan Driving School. 06 young PAPs (all female) in Phouhomxay finished the vocational training in Vientiane Capital. 03 young PAPs from host villages attended the vocational training in Vientiane Capital. Two electricians' course students are doing internships (actual practice) and one female finished the training.

Figure 4: Vocational Training Programme: 12 young PAP finished vocational training in Vientiane Capital in Q3, 2020



Six young PAP from Phouhomxay finished their vocational training programme in Vientiane Capital

A young PAP from Hat Gnuin village finished the Vocational Training

3.5. Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers

The number of self-resettler households participating in various livelihood activities is shown in **Table 9**

Table 9: Number of Self Resettlers Household participating in Livelihood Activities

Item	Bolikhlan Self-Resettlers	Hom Self-Resettlers	Total
Number of Affected Households	150	199	349
Number of Households Who Participated in Livelihood since the Start of the Program	124	96	220
Number of Households Currently Participating in Livelihood Program	85	60	145
Number of Households/persons by Current Type of Activity	143	93	236
Home Sweet Home	16	6	22
Paddy rice	0	0	0
Upland rice	0	0	0
Cassava	0	0	0
Mushroom	2	4	6
Fruit trees	6	6	12
Rubber	51	19	70
Other cash crops	8	13	21
Cattle ranching	32	30	62
Cattle fattening	2	6	8
Pig raising	0	1	1
Goat raising	0	0	0
Chicken raising	0	0	0
Other poultry	0	0	0
Integrated Framing	0	0	0
Fishpond	0	0	0

Integrated Farming	0	0	0
Tailoring, Weaving, Embroidery	9	5	14
Handicraft including broom-making	0	0	0
Food processing	1	1	2
Trading and shop operation	0	0	0
Renting	0	0	0
Service provision (milling and transport)	12	2	14
Other businesses	4	0	4
Employment	0	0	0

There are 150 self-resettlers' households in Bolikhan district, Bolikhamxay Province and 199 households in Hom district, Xaysomboun Province. The team has been working closely with the concerned districts and relevant district offices such as District Agriculture and Forestry Office, Lao Women Union and District Cabinet Office to promote and follow up on the livelihood development activities for them.

The team continued to provide technical advice on the maintenance of the rubber trees, fruit trees and forage to villagers after planting. The progress of occupation development for the self-resettlers are presented in Section 3.5.1 for Bolikhan District and in Section 3.5.2 for Hom District.

3.5.1. Bolikhan District Self Resettlers

A total of 150 self-resettler households moved to Bolikhan District since April 2017. Out of 150 households, 124 Project Affected Households (PAH) have participated in livelihood activities (83%) while 26 PAHs are not participating in any activities due to household labour shortage and having other jobs to do. NNP1PC's livelihood team organized on-the-job training on mushroom growing technique and sent 4 youths to attend the periwig training with guaranteed employment after completion by a Korean company. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Bolikhan District is summarized in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlerd Households in Bolikhan District in Q3, 2020

Project Name	Expected Outcome	No of women participated in the Activities	Outputs/Results
Project 1: Cash crop farming (wet and dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generated an income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. This is a household activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed vegetable seeds to 21 households 15 households conducted wet season cultivation. 6 households conducted dry season cultivation.

Project 2: Mushroom production	Mushroom yield was 100 kg, which could generate an income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-the-job training on mushroom growing. Provided the materials. Two households cultivated mushroom. The yield will be reported in the next reporting period.
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. 6 new households planted fruit trees such as oranges, mango and rambutan.
Project 4: Rubber plantation	3 target persons improve at least 1.5 ha per person. After 7 years, income target of LAK 36 million/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on planting techniques. Distributed seedlings to 51 households to plant rubber trees.
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"> Training on animal feeding. Two households started cutting grass for cattle fattening. Two households planted grass to feed cattle along with other activities.
Project 6: Cattle Farming	50% of cattle farmers develop cattle farm with at least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds and 70% of these animals are vaccinated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on animal feed production. Cows were released to the pasture area on a rotational basis. 32 households implemented cattle farming.
Project 7: Skills development	Persons who completed training, got a job and generate an income of LAK 1.5 million/month.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 youths completed the training. Four youths attended Periwig training in Vientiane Capital. 16 new PAPs attending vocational training in 2020.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three old trainee + one girl attended Periwig training. • Their employment opportunities after the training will be reported in the next quarter.
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3.5.2. Livelihood activities related to Hom District Self Resettlers

A total of 199 self-resettler households moved to Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. Out of 199 households, 96 PAHs participated in livelihood activities (48%) while 103 PAHs are not participating in any activity. The livelihood team conducted consultation meetings with households in all five villages to confirm their occupation in 2020. The progress of the livelihood activities for the self-resettlers in Hom District is summarized in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of Q3 2020



Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in the Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 1: Cash crop farming (Wet & Dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generated an income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 households cultivated vegetables for household consumption. • Provided training on compost production. • Villagers collected vegetable for household consumption and selling.
Project 2: Mushroom production	Mushroom yield of 100 kg and generated an income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 households were identified in 2020 as wanting to grow mushroom. • On-the-job training and materials on mushroom growing were provided.
Project 3: Integrated fruit tree gardening	Integrated fruit tree gardening: 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"> • 06 new households prepared land and tools to plant fruit trees at the end of 2020; • Training on fruit trees maintenance.
Project 4: Rubber Tree Plantation	19 targeted households improve at least 1.5 ha per	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 households are interested in planting rubber trees in 2020;

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in the Activity	Outputs/Results
	person; after 7 years period, each person will earn LAK 36 million/year		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on rubber tree maintenance
Project 5: NTFP planting	6 PAH expected to earn income in year 3: LAK 500,000/year/PAH from NTFP (Non-Timber Forest Products). 2 PAH have expected income of LAK 5,000,000 /PAH after 5 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gender breakdown figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 PAH are interested in NTFP planting. Training on NTFP maintenance.
Project 6: Cattle fattening	At least 3 improved pasture 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"> Six new PAH are interested in cattle farming in 2020. Training on cattle feed mixing with local raw materials.
Project 7: Cattle Farming	50% of cattle farmers develop cattle farms 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"> 30 households proposed to cultivate forage in 2020. Cows are released to pasture area on a rotational basis.
Project 8: Pig raising	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"> One household proposed to join the pig farming in 2020. Trained on preparing feeds using local raw materials.

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in the Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 9: Poultry raising	Professional 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"> 13 households proposed to join the poultry farming activity in 2020 These households completed constructing poultry pens and receive training on vaccination, etc. before NNP1PC provides the chickens.
Project 10: Skills development	Persons who completed the trainings got a job and generate an income of LAK 1.5 million/month.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 females' trainees in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 young students attending the Vocational Training in Vientiane Capital in 2020. One young woman attending Periwig training in Vientiane Eight young students completed the Vocational Training in Vientiane Capital 2020 and looking for a job.

Figure 5: Livelihood activities conducted in Bolikhan and Hom district Q3 2020

	
<p><i>Preparing mushroom bags in Phameuang Village, Bolikhan District</i></p>	<p><i>Banana processing in Wa Village, Bolikhan District</i></p>

	
<p><i>Mushroom bags steaming in Namkhien village, Hom District</i></p>	<p><i>Pasture improvement for cattle raising</i></p>

3.6 Livelihood Restoration Activities at Zone 2UR

The number of 2UR households participating in various livelihood activities is shown in **Table 12**

Table 12 Number of 2UR Households Participating in Livelihood Activities

Item	2UR Non-Self— 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	473	198	671
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 Framing	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	37	30	67

A total of 216 households in Thathom District (Zone 2UR: Pou Village, Hatsamkhone Village and Phiengta Village) are eligible for livelihood restoration support. These include 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 in Table 13

During Q3 2020, the main livelihood activities of the PAP included paddy rice planting and cash crop maintenance which means that other occupational development activities slowed down.

Table 13: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2 UR in Q3, 2020.

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 1: Paddy rice farming	Rice yield: 3.7 MT/ha; Income: LAK 11 million/person/year for 48 target farmers	28 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of 48 paddy rice farmers completed rice transplanting with a total area of 56.7 ha and 3 MT of compost were produced. 1.2 ha of paddy rice area from 9 farmers from Vanghai, Hatsamkhone, Phiengta and Phonhom villages were impacted by flood and insect damage in August 2020. A final rice yield will be reported in the next Quarter, 2020.
Project 2: Cash crop farming (wet & dry seasons)	At least 0.16 hectare of cash crop is cultivated, and 35 farmers get an income of LAK 10 million/person/year.	23 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 out of 29 cash crop farmers have sold sweet corn and peanut in the local market and earned LAK 15,500,000. 5 cash crop farmers from Vanghai were impacted by flood on an area of 1.5 ha.
Project 3: Integrated fruit tree gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated fruit tree garden: 0.5 ha/person was developed. Income: LAK 36 million /person/ year, after 5 years for 19 target farmers. 	12 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of 19 fruit tree farmers planted fruit trees in a total area of 13 ha. 9 out of 19 fruit tree farmers completed the first weeding of a total area of 6.5 ha and 3 of them sold 500 pineapples and 900 kg of maize.
Project 4: Rubber tree farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 hectare per person/year and earn 16 million 	15 women participated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of 34 rubber farmers of Pou, Thaviengxay and Vanghai villages

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	LAK/person/year after 7 years from planting for 34 target persons.		<p>have fully completed their rubber planting on 49 ha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 rubber farmers in Pou, Thaviengxay and Vanghai villages completed weeding their rubber fields with total area of 34.5 ha and one of them completed harvesting his upland rice which is intercropped with rubber plantation and he got 1,500 kg of rice.
Project 5: Home sweet home activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 vulnerable households and self-resettler households who got compensation less than 300 million LAK. 700 Kg of vegetable were produced for household consumption 	No gender figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 35 vulnerable and lagging households received material and equipment for home sweet home activity. 31 of them produced 260 kg of vegetables and catfish and some chicken and eggs for household consumption.
Project 6: Pig raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed profession: 70 % Animal vaccination rate: 90 % Income: LAK 25 million/year after 3 years from farm establishment, for 9 targeted households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 women participated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine pig farmers in Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phientga villages were monitored and two of them have sold four piglets and earned LAK 4,000,000.
Project 7: Goat raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupation developed: 70% Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 25 million/ year after 3 years from farm establishment, for 9 targeted persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 women participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two of 9 goat farmers in Pou and Thaviengxay villages have sold 4 goats and earned LAK 3,200,000.

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
Project 8: Poultry raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupation development: 50% • Animal vaccination rate: 90% • Income: LAK 13 million/year. for 33 targeted persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29 women participated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 poultry farmers at Pou and Vanghai villages have sold 110 heads of poultry and earned LAK 7,100,000.
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 raised animal in the farm have been regularly vaccinated.	33 women participated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87 cattle farmers including 15 women from Pou, Phiangta, Thaviengxay and Phonhom villages have been trained on cattle raising techniques. • 12 cattle farmers at Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiangta and Vanghai villages have sold 17 heads of cattle and earned LAK 101,000,000. Currently 134 out of 195 cattle farmers started selling their products.
Project 10: Fish culture	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 women participated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 fish raising farmers at Pou, Hatsamkhone, Phiangta and Vanghai villages received 7,000 fish fingerlings and 35 bags of limes and 28 rolls of green net • 7 fish farmers including 3 women from Pou, Phiangta, Hatsamkhone and Vanghai villages were trained on fish raising in pond technique. • 6 out of 7 fish farmers in Pou, Phiangta, Hatsamkhone sold 220 kg of fish and earned LAK 4,400,000
Project 11: Skill development	50% of 20 the trainees are able to establish their business or find the jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 women participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly monitor 4 people who completed the truck driving training and only one of them got employment from private company.
Project 12: Service providers and shop owners	50% of 76 service providers developed their profession and managed their business better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 women involved in the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49 service providers and shop owners at Thaviengxay, Phonhom, Phiangta, Hatsamkhone, Pou and Vanghai villages were trained on business planning, economic

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
capacity building			<p>calculations and logbook recording.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 Service providers, shop owners and traders at Thaviengxay, Phiengta, Hatsamkhone, Pou, Phonhom and Vanghai villages are still running their business regularly and nine of them started to use logbook recording
Project 13: Traders' capacity building	70% of the 24 traders develop their profession and they manage their business better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 women participating in the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 traders from Thaviengxay, Phiengta, Hatsamkhone, Pou and Vanghai villages were trained on business planning, economic calculations and logbook recording.
Project 14: Fishers' capacity building	90% of fishers develop their profession and 60% of them (equivalent to 40 target persons) manage their business better with an average income of LAK 12 million /person/year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 women participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 fishers at Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages regularly fish in the Project main reservoir after planting their paddy fields and earned about LAK 31,000,000/person/year in average.
Project 15: Food processing	50% of food processors (18 target persons) develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of LAK 12 million/person/year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 women participate in the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fish processing group was established in Hatsamkhone village consisting of 8 members. 12 food processors at Hatsamkhone, Thaviengxay and Phiengta villages have processed food and sour fish for a value of LAK 40,600,000 per year.
Project 16: Weaving and handicraft Promotion	90% of 54 weavers and handicraft producers develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 Women participate in the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55 weaving group members at Hatsamkhone, Pou and Phiengta villages produced 94 pieces of Lao skirts (sin) and earned LAK 11,150,000 in total.

Project Name	Expected Outcomes/Outputs	No. of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs/Results
	LAK 3.5 million /person/year		
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 (VDF) are established. 3/4 VDF committees are able to manage VDF effectively. 	<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 repayment to the funds is reported. 57 participants including 27 women of Pou village joined VDF establishment meeting and have unanimously agreed to set up the VDF and 9 villagers have been appointed for the VDF management committee. 8 members of Pou VDF committee including 4 women have shared the experience with Hatsamkhone VDF committee.

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 after the compensation was made during the Project construction period are properly surveyed and marked, that landowner disputes are resolved and that the rightful landowners obtain legal documents for their remaining land. The Company will support the issuance of the land use tax certificates for the remaining land plots impacted from the main reservoir.

The progress of the participatory land use planning activities is summarized in **Table 14**:

Table14 : Progress of PLUP Activities in Zone 2 UR, Q3 2020

No	Activity	Expected outputs	Outputs/Results
1	Update the land use tax certificate in three villages of Zone 2UR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected that 463 land plots will be verified. All PAP are aware about the results of the land parcel survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No progress during this reported period as NNP1 is in process of verifying the results completed by GOL before agreeing to issue the updated land use certificate for eligible PAP with NNP1 support for fees.

No	Activity	Expected outputs	Outputs/Results
2	Update the participatory land use planning (PLUP) in three villages of Zone 2UR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The field surveys will be conducted in 3 villages. After the surveys, team will map and update village rules and regulations for 3 target villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PLUP team completed field surveys for all production, conservation and protection forests of Pou village. Completed 80% of social and economic data for 3 villages of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta. Completed village mapping for Phiengta Village. Completed the village meeting with village PLUP committees of Pou, Hatsamkhone and Phiengta in order to improve the draft village PLUP rule and regulation with participants from DAFO, DONRE, NNP1 staff and related village PLUP committees

4. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

During Q3 2020, NNP1PC did not received new grievance via the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Thus, the total number of grievances remains at 2,827 cases, out of these, 2,769 cases were closed. The remaining 58 cases were mostly related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached the full supply level after COD. The Project will organise a meeting with the Thathom District Grievance Redress Committee and complainants to decide on their grievances after completing all field verifications jointly with GOL to obtain clear evidences to support the District Committee's decisions.

In Q3-2020, a household from Hatgniun village (ID 6045) continued encroaching the land at cash crop area. The SMO's Grievance team, RMU-BKS and BLK's District Office for Natural Resource and Environment (DONRE) completed in categorising his land from shifting cultivation land of 2012 to garden due to the land has sufficient reference. NNP1PC expected to compensate and close the case by Q4, 2020. For other encroachment in Phouhomxay Village, some self resettlers household from Nonsomboun village, Bolikham district have encroached the land for the Phouhomxay's second generation. They used land for planning casava and raising cattle. The issues were raised at the monthly meeting for solutions.

The petitions raised by five self-resettled households from Zone 3, former Hatsaykham village were judged by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court on 12 June 2019. The complainants were not satisfied with the judgement issued by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court. They continued submitting their appeals 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 out that all cases are invalid, and the five households appealed to the Supreme Court in Vientiane Capital on 26 March 2020. During this reporting period, their cases are still under review by the prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

The pending issue concerning the different land compensation rates between the Compensation Decree no. 031/G-BKS for the access road from Nonsomboun Village to the main dam construction

site and Decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation during Q2 2020, 06 households were deemed eligible for the top-up compensation, but only 05 households agreed and accepted the compensation while the remaining households still refused and requested the relevant committees to review and sort out the issue. In this quarter, the last household accepted the compensation agreement and signed the relevant documents, and the compensation payment will be completed in Q4, 2020.

In this reporting period, NNP1PC continues verifying the remaining impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached the full supply level El. 320 m a.s.l. In cooperation with the RMU, local authorities and PAPs, the team organized consultations, carrying out field surveys to verify and assess the impacts. A district level hearing meeting with Thathom District Grievance Redress Committees and relevant GOL counterparts was held on 21 September 2020 to consider all 2UR cases.

In Q3 2020, NNP1PC received 02 new court petitions from Xaysomboun Provincial court. The first case is related to a petition of a former villager of Namyouak Village, Zone 2LR who has filed a grievance to the XSB Provincial court, Zone I, Anouvong District, Xaysomboun Province on 20 July 2020 with a claim of additional LAK 3.26 billion in compensation for remaining 16 plots of land totalling 216.6 ha and other assets. The second case is related to a petition of a former villager of Sobyuak Village, Zone 2LR submitted to the Xaysomboun Provincial court, Zone II, Longxan district, Xaysomboun Province with a claim of additional LAK 170 million in compensation for land that was paid by the Project as shifting cultivation 1-3 years to be garden land. The cases are being reviewed by the Provincial Court.

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 in June and December accordingly.

Key activities under the Labour Management Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 14: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes in Q3, 2020**.

Table 14: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes in Q3, 2020

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results/Outputs																				
Follow up on the labour data	Social Development team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The labour data in the project site will be collected twice a year due to reduction of workers after the construction phase. In July 2020, the total number of workers is 247 including NNP1PC staff. The total number of Lao workers is 185 accounting for 75% of the total workforce. <table><tr><th>Worker Category</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>Total</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Foreigner Workers</td><td>57</td><td>5</td><td>62</td><td>25.1</td></tr><tr><td>Lao Workers (from Host villages)</td><td>133 (6)</td><td>52 (12)</td><td>185 (18)</td><td>74.9 (7.3)</td></tr><tr><td>Grand Total</td><td>190</td><td>57</td><td>247</td><td>100.0</td></tr></table>	Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Foreigner Workers	57	5	62	25.1	Lao Workers (from Host villages)	133 (6)	52 (12)	185 (18)	74.9 (7.3)	Grand Total	190	57	247	100.0
Worker Category	Male	Female	Total	Percentage																		
Foreigner Workers	57	5	62	25.1																		
Lao Workers (from Host villages)	133 (6)	52 (12)	185 (18)	74.9 (7.3)																		
Grand Total	190	57	247	100.0																		
Follow up on the camp follower statistics	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only 6 businesses consisting of 14 camp followers (9 females) stay at Hat Gniun Village. It is likely that they will be staying in Hat Gniun permanently to run their businesses, e.g. guesthouse, restaurant, drinking water factory. They operate in compliance with local regulations.																				
Maintain the public order	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Police officers conducted 121 patrols. One minor issue was reported which is related to illegal fishing near the re-regulation dam. The offenders were educated by the police officers.Night patrols were intensively conducted in Hat Gniun Village, Thahuea and Phouhomxay villages by the Village Security Team especially on the occasion of National Fish Release Day which was organized at Huaysoup Reservoir on 13 July 2020 in attendance of the Bolikhamxay Provincial Governor and delegation and during the Provincial Party Committee’s Congress which was organized at the end of September 2020.Monitoring of drug abuse in the resettlement and host villages: The Project supported the Bolikhan District Police Office in raising awareness on the harm of drug use for villagers in the host and resettlement villages since last year. The target drug users and dealers are being closely monitored by the police officers since the beginning of the program, and it is observed that the number of drug users and dealers has been significantly reduced. The majority of them have voluntarily stopped the illegal activity, while a few cases were arrested by the authorities. However, the police together with the district special taskforce and the village authorities will continue using all necessary																				

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results/Outputs																																									
		<p>measures to fight against the problems. The results of drug abuse are summarized in the table below:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Village</th><th colspan="3">Drug user</th><th colspan="3">Drug dealer</th></tr><tr><th>Sep 2019</th><th>Jan 2020</th><th>July 2020</th><th>Sep 2019</th><th>Jan 2020</th><th>July 2020</th></tr><tr><td>Phouhomxay</td><td>28</td><td>17</td><td>13</td><td>11</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Hat Gniun</td><td>25</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Thaheua</td><td>27</td><td>22</td><td>13</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>80</td><td>56</td><td>43</td><td>22</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Village	Drug user			Drug dealer			Sep 2019	Jan 2020	July 2020	Sep 2019	Jan 2020	July 2020	Phouhomxay	28	17	13	11	1	3	Hat Gniun	25	17	17	9	1	0	Thaheua	27	22	13	2	0	0	Total	80	56	43	22	2	3
Village	Drug user			Drug dealer																																							
	Sep 2019	Jan 2020	July 2020	Sep 2019	Jan 2020	July 2020																																					
Phouhomxay	28	17	13	11	1	3																																					
Hat Gniun	25	17	17	9	1	0																																					
Thaheua	27	22	13	2	0	0																																					
Total	80	56	43	22	2	3																																					
Strengthening village administration	Village authority of Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Project supported the Bolikhan District authorities in providing training to 37 village staff (5 females) from Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua villages to improve their skills on administration in order to be in line with the Government policy and regulations.• The Project supported the District Special Taskforce based at Phouhomxay Village in disseminating GoL regulations to village authorities in the resettlement and host villages such as on public security, justice, law on Lao Front for National Construction in order to improve the skills of the village authorities in administration.																																									

Figure 6: Activities to support the local authorities during Q3 2020

	
Monitoring of drug abuse at Thaheua Village (July 2020)	Head of Bolikhan District's mass organisation presided a training on Village Administration (September 2020)

5.2. Education Programme

The activities and output of the project's Education Program are shown in **Table 16**

Table 15: Activities under the Education Programme in Q3 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 continuously disseminated to students at grade 7 and their parents in Thathom, Hom and Bolikhan Districts. The leaflets were distributed to targeted students and their parents. The Project team will follow up on their applications until November 2020, and monitor the selection process with the Scholarship Committee.
Daily school lunch programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School	62 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity was temporarily stopped for one month in August 2020 due to school year break and re-opened on 1 September 2020. The number of children attending the kindergarten was not as high as expected and varied between 33 to 59 children due to cultivation season. During the reporting period, the Provincial Governor of Bolikhamxay Province and his delegation visited the kindergarten and appreciated the results of the school lunch programme supported by EGATi and encouraged the department concerned and villagers to continue the programme for as long as possible. To ensure its sustainability, besides purchasing produces from local villagers, a school garden at the secondary school has been established to produce some vegetables to support the program and as a learning hub for the students as well.
School close and final exams for school year 2019-2020	Teachers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school year 2019-2020 was prolonged until the end of July due to COVID-19 lockdown. The final

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		exams for school year 2019-2020 for primary and secondary students were completed in July 2020, 99.6% of total students passed the exams.
Re-opening of a new school year 2020-2021	Teachers and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools were closed in August 2020. The new school year 2020-2021 started on 1 September 2020 to follow the order of the Ministry of Education and Sport.
Exit strategy on education support from NNP1PC after COD	NNP1PC-SMO, RMU and the Government education counterparts	<p>An official meeting was organized on 6 August 2020 at Bolikhamxay Provincial RMU office regarding the future support on the operation of Phouhomxay schools. In order to transfer the responsibilities to GOL smoothly, key agreements were made by both parties as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will allocate and pay the salary for one (1) staff at the Phouhomxay Secondary School from October 2020 onward. This means the Government will be responsible for paying the salary for 10 out of 20 teachers. The project will pay the remaining from 11 to 10 teachers. The Government will allocate budget for salary of 7 teachers from September 2020 onward, while the rest will be paid by NNP1PC. The Government will increase the operating cost of Phouhomxay schools, while NNP1PC will cut down its annual contribution by 25% each year starting from September 2020.

Figure 7: Activities on Support of Education During Q3 2020

The Governor of Bolikhamxay Province, Dr. Kongkeo Xaysongkham Visited the Kindergarten at the Occasion of National Fish Release Day (July 2020)



Daily lunch is provided at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School supported by EGAT in collaboration with NNP1PC



School garden demonstration plots were built at Phouhomxay Lower Secondary School by teachers and students (September 2020)



Dissemination of NNP1PC's Scholarship Policy in Pak Yong Village (July 2020)



Meeting Between NNP1PC, RMU and GOL Education counterparts on future education support (August 2020)

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 **Table17***Error! Reference source not found..*

Table 16: Activities under the Public Health Programme in Q3 2020

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results/Outputs
Prevention of dengue	142 villagers with 84 females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNP1PC continuously supported the District Health Offices and Health Centres in the Project area to control mosquito breeding sites. A Big Cleaning Day was held at Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thaheua villages with 142 villagers participating (84 females). Referring to our records, this disease in the Project area is rarely found and under control by the health authority, the health team together with all the village authorities continue mobilizing villagers in cleaning their environment and removing potentially breeding sites of mosquitoes.
Improving awareness on maternal and child health	146 villagers with 128 females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal and child health is key indicators and highly prioritized by the Government. In supporting this GoL policy and to improve the maternal and child health in the Project area, the Project supported Thathom District Health Offices and concerned Health Centres in raising public awareness especially on the importance of vaccination, contraceptive use, antenatal care, post-natal care, safe delivery, nutrition and deworming. In total, 146 villagers (128 females) in Zone 2UR attended.
Nutrition assessment for kindergarten children	32 kindergarten children at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Phouhomxay health centre staff conducted an assessment of nutrition status for kindergarten children before the school closure (end of school year) at the end of July 2020. The results indicate that 40.6% of 32 assessed children is stunting, and 9.4% is underweight. The health team together with other stakeholders will continue to implement all available means to reduce the malnutrition rate.

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results/Outputs
Routine health services at targeted Health Centres	Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Health Centres in the Project area have regularly been operating focusing on the treatment and prevention of vector-borne diseases.
Capacity Building of Health Centre staff	Phouhomxay health officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One health staff of Phouhomxay Health Centre received a training on diagnosis and treatment for one month in July 2020 at Bolikhan District Hospital in order to improve her skills on patient management.
Capacity building of Village Health Volunteers (VHVs)	13 VHVs with 7 females from resettlement, host and downstream villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 VHVs (7 females) from resettlement, host and downstream villages were trained at the District Health Office during 20-21 August 2020 regarding the roles and duties of the VHVs and on Primary Health Care, especially on maternal and child health and nutrition.
Support medical equipment to Houayxay Village Health Centre, Hom District	Hom DHO/Houayxay HC and NNP1PC-SMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is observed that self-resettlers who have moved to Hom district, mainly in Ban Houayxay and Samsao (Phou Ngou) lag behind on the access to health care. Over the past few years, they have had to seek health care at Hom District hospital which is more than 20 kilometres from their villages. Recently, the District Health Office together with the villagers set up a simple Health Centre in Houayxay village and allocated four health staff there to provide health services for the villagers. In order to improve the health care of villagers especially the self-resettlers, NNP1PC handed over 12 items of basic medical equipment to the Health Centre such as blood pressure gauge, thermometer, wound cleaning kit, safe delivery kit and autoclave.
Exit strategy on health support from NNP1PC after COD	NNP1PC-SMO, RMU and Government health counterparts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESD, RMU and Provincial Health Department met on 5 August 2020 and agreed that from October 2020, the Health Department will pay salary for one staff meaning that two out of four staff will be paid by the government. Similar to night shift allowance and operating cost, NNP1PC will cut down its

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results/Outputs
		annual contribution by 25% each year starting from January 2020.

Figure 8: Activities under the Health Programme during Q3, 2020

	
<i>Villagers at the host villages cleaned-up their villages to control the mosquito's breeding sites (July 2020)</i>	<i>Piengta Health Center staff provided health related education on the importance of maternal and child health in 2UR</i>
	
<i>Second Health Officer practice physical examination at Bolikhan District Hospital (July 2021)</i>	<i>VHVs from resettlement, host and downstream villages are trained on primary health care at Bolikhan District Health Office (20-21 August 2020)</i>
	
<i>SMO manager Handed over of Medical Equipment to Houayxay Health Centre at Hom District Health Office (August 2020)</i>	<i>Meeting between NNP1PC with RMU and GOL health counterparts on future health related support (August 2020)</i>

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 that is integrated in all aspects of the Project. Key activities under the Gender Programme during this reporting period are summarized in *Error! Reference source not found.8*.

Table 17: Activities under the Gender Programme in Q3 2020

Gender Programme Activity	Participants	Results
Awareness on gender equality on the occasion of 65 th anniversary of Lao Women Union's establishment (20 July 2020)	Bolikhan and Thathom District Lao Women Unions representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project supported the District Lao Women Union Officers of Bolikhan and Thathom in awareness raising on the occasion of 65th anniversary of Lao Women Union's establishment. The event was attended by 304 villagers (278 females) from the target villages at Zone 2UR, host, resettlement and downstream. This activity aimed at mainstreaming gender considerations in village and home affairs.
Strengthening the relationship between project/GoL and villagers	Phouhomxay villagers, district GoL and project staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A friendship soccer match between Phouhomxay villagers, Project and GoL was organized on 28 July 2020 at Phouhomxay school stadium in order to strengthen the relationship between the Project staff and villagers.

Figure 9: Youth development and gender activities in the Project Area during Q3 2020

	
<p>Deputy Head of Thathom District's Lao Women Union gave a lecture at Hatsamkhone village on the history of Lao Women's Union establishment (July 2020)</p>	<p>Soccer match was held between village youth and Project/GoL teams (July 2020)</p>

5.5. Vulnerable Households Programme

Vulnerable households in Project areas

Table 18: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q3, 2020

No	Name of the village	Number of vulnerable
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



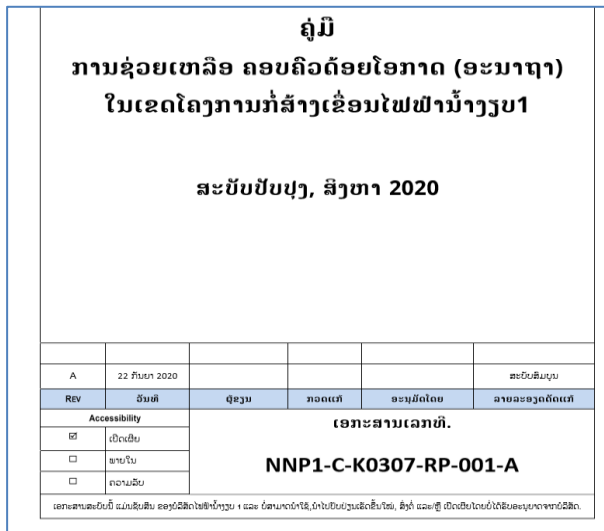

Key activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme during this reporting period are summarized in *Error! Reference source not found.*

Table 19: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q3 2020

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
Health monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Centre staff continued to provide health care services for the vulnerable people at Phouhomxay Village.
Social and livelihood monitoring for vulnerable households in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project team visited the Project vulnerable households in Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom districts to check if they have access to social services and livelihood activities; and if necessary, report back to

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results
	the related Government counterpart in the District and Provinces (Labour and Welfare) for GoL to work with the Project in improving their situation.
Tool development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Guideline on Support to Vulnerable Households was developed at the start of the project. However, some guideline items do not match the current situation and GOL updated Decrees as income or other social status have changed. The Project's Social Development team together with the Government counterparts from the District Labour and Social Welfare Office, DAFO/Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Unit and RMU in Bolikhan, Thathom and Hom districts have revised the Project Guideline to be in line with GoL's Decree no. 348/LG on Poverty Line and Development Criteria. The final version has been approved by the concerned parties. This revised Project Guideline will be applied for yearly assessment of vulnerability status which will be conducted in the next quarter.

Figure 10: Social and livelihood support to vulnerable households in the Project Area

	
<p><i>Phouhomxay Health Centre staff provided health check up for a vulnerable person at the Health Centre (August 2020)</i></p>	<p><i>Social Development Team visited a vulnerable household at Phouhomxay Village (July 2020)</i></p>
	
<p><i>A new Project Guideline on Support of Vulnerable Households was approved by the Project and GoL (September 2020)</i></p>	

6. SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING (SEM)

Mini survey

In Q3 2020, the SEM checked the data quality of the mini survey, which was collected in Q2 2020, then entered in the database, and used for simple analysis of socio-economic indicators.

OSEM#7 preparation and data collection

The SEM has updated the target households under the Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring (OSEM) Round 7. A total of 500 households will be sampled in four areas: Resettlers, Self-Resettlers, 2UR and Host Villages. The numbers of sample size will be less or more per village based on the number of current households updated, see Table 20.

Table 20: Targeted households to be interviewed in the Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring (OSEM) round7

Zone	Village name	No. of households	Target to be interviewed
Resettlers	Phouhomxay	82	42
Self-resettlers	Nonsomboun	15	7
	Sisavath	4	2
	Nalong	1	1
	Phameuang	24	14
	Pha Dai	1	1
	Bor	20	7
	Nahan	38	20
	Nakoun	6	3
	Thongphankham	1	1
	Var	40	16
	Vanghai	101	50
	Phonhom	12	7
	Thaviengxay	8	4
	Homthad	25	13
	Phalavaek	28	15
	Namkhian	55	23
	Phougou	10	6
	Houayxay	81	39
	Phoukatha	1	1
Host Village	HatGniun	88	44
	Thaheua	56	37
2UR	Pou	223	77
	Piengta	81	38
	Hatsamkhone	87	32
Total		1,088	500

During Q3 2020, the data collection was completed for 41% of the total targeted households. This included 100% of the households in Bolikhan District and 24% of the households in Thathom District. Data collection has not yet started in Hom District. The data collection team consisted of 2 socio-economic monitoring team members and 1 staff from the District Office. The district staff were trained in data collection and interviewing techniques prior to the survey. The team used tablets to collect and store the OSEM#7 data.

The District Office coordinated the survey with the village authorities and ensured that the households were informed about the interview schedule.

Figure 11: Data collection activities on OSEM7 at Thaheua and Phouhomxay Village in Q3, 2020.

7. UPDATE ON THE STATUS OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

- The District Authorities consist of the Labour and Social Welfare, the District Information Office and SMO team completed the handover of the loudspeakers sets to 13 villages and organised the Emergency Evacuation workshop for 7 village such as Phouhomxay, HatGniun, Thaheua, Somseun, Houaykhoun, Nampa and Nonsomboun and 1 secondary school (Sommongkhoun Secondary School). 708 villagers attended the workshop with 380 women.