




# Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

## Quarterly Social Monitoring Report Fourth Quarter of 2019

October to December 2019

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

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the progress of activities from 01 October 2019 to 31 December 2019 under the responsibility of the Social Management Office (SMO) of Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company (NNP1PC).

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

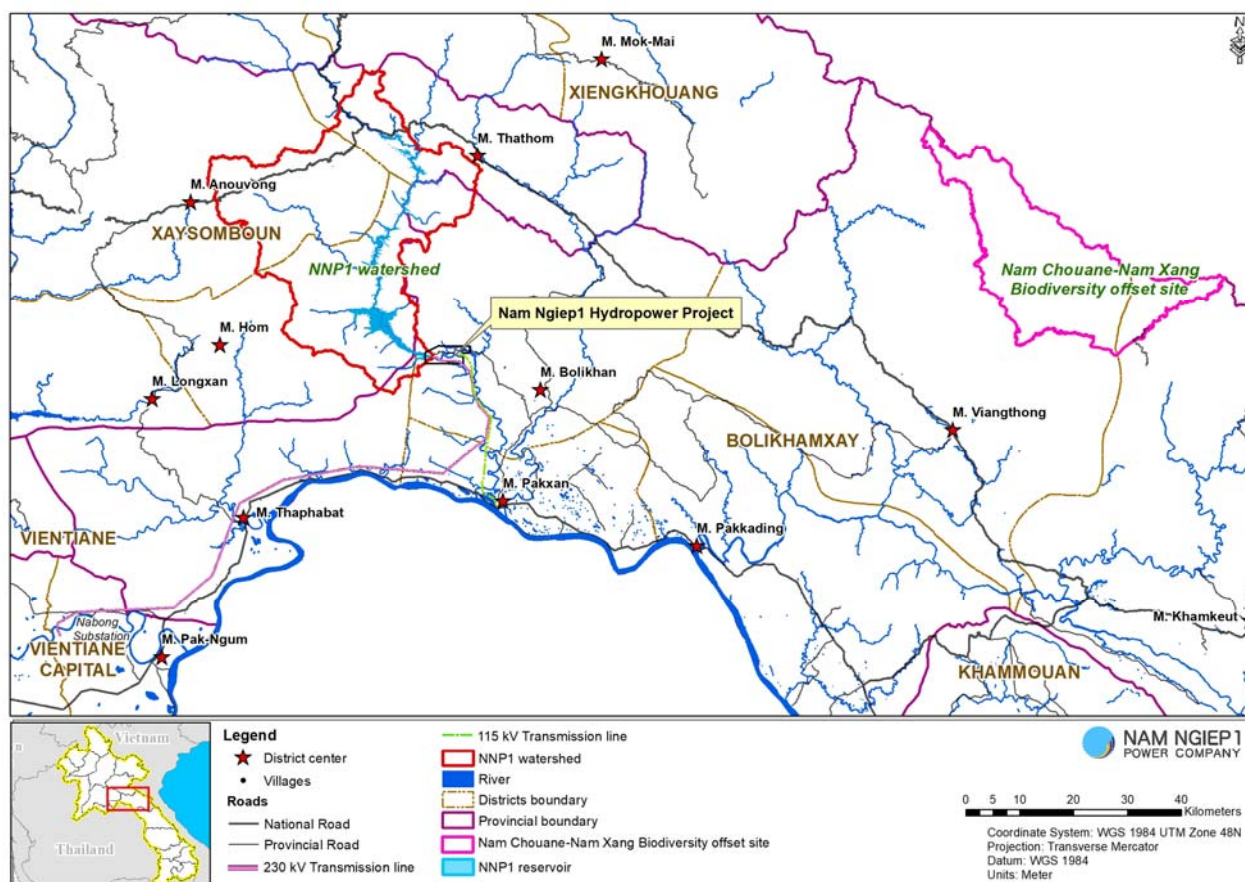
The report deals with the progress of implementing the Project's social obligations and measures as stipulated in the ADB Facility Agreement, Concession Agreement signed with the Government of Lao PDR and NNP1 Social Development Plan.

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 is therefore no longer reported.

## 1.1 Background

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

**Figure 1: Overview Map of the Project**



The main construction works of NNP1 started in October 2014. The impounding of the main reservoir started on 15 May 2018. Generation of electricity was postponed from February 2019 to

31 August 2019 due to technical issues with the main powerhouse. Commercial operations started on 05 September 2019.

The Social Measures are described in the original approved Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDP), the later updated and approved zone specific REDPs and the Social Development Plan (SDP). All these plans have been made public and uploaded onto Nam Ngiep 1 Power Company's website and Asian Development Bank (ADB) website.

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

The Social Development Plan (Updated October 2016) covers those social, economic, labour and cultural mitigation issues that are not covered in the Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plans (REDPs). The SDP elaborates on the issues of public health, labour and social management linked to construction and community development. This update has taken into consideration the findings of the socio-economic survey of the project affected communities (Q4-2014), the needs and priorities of these communities which was obtained through consultations held since 2014 and the lessons learned from the initial activities implemented since NNP1 started partly implementing some components of the SDP.

### **Project Impact Zones**

As indicated in **Figure 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 are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages were resettled and compensated for the loss of housing, residential land, productive lands, and other assets, and have their livelihoods restored.

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

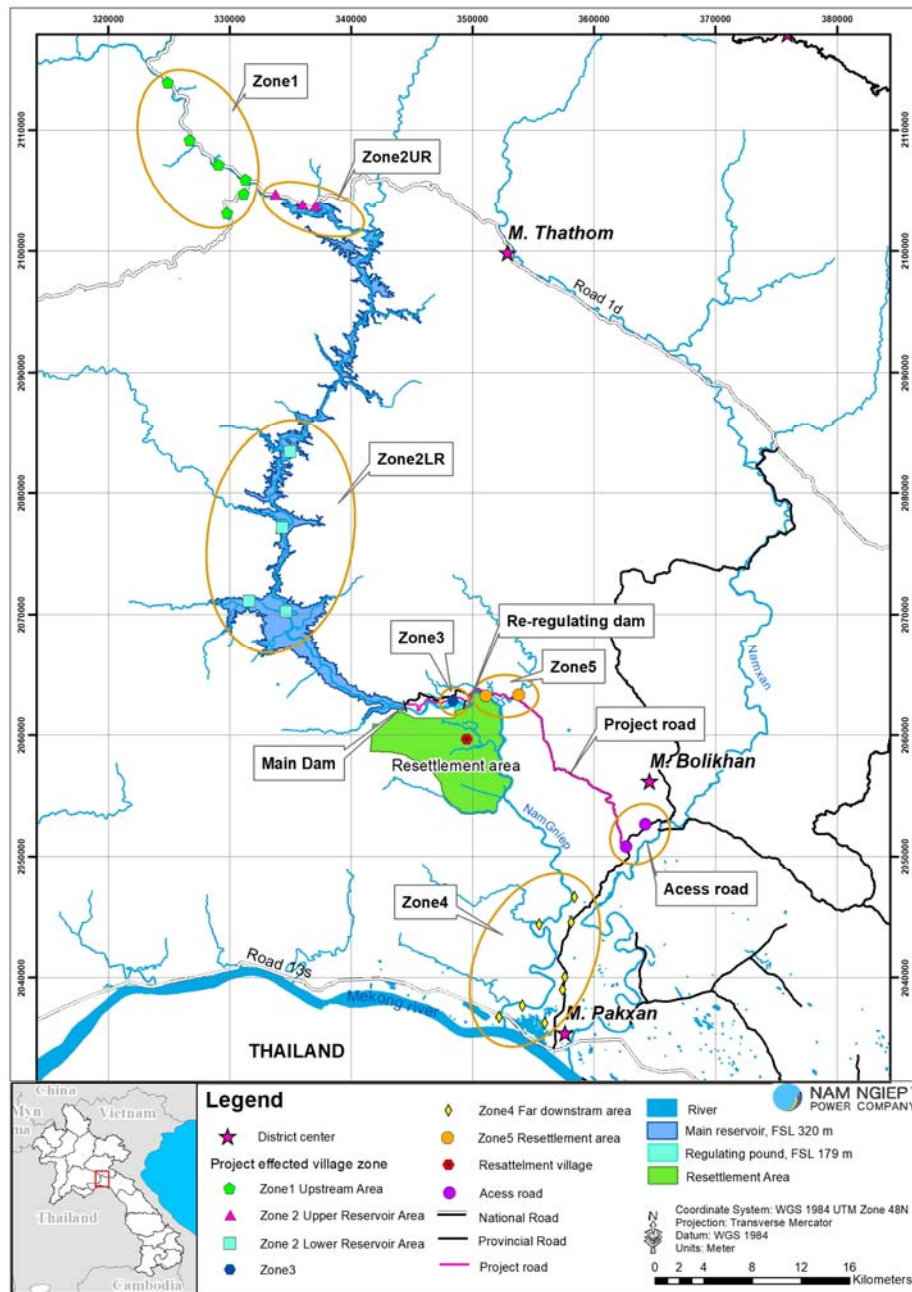
Zone 4 (Downstream) covers the villages downstream from the regulating dam, excluding Hat Gniun Village, which is considered a host village. Zone 4 includes the villages of Nampa, Somseun, Houaykhoun, Thong Noi, Thong Yai, Sanaxay, Phonsy, Pak Ngiep and Sene Oudom.



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

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

**Figure 2: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones**



## 1.2 Summary of Progress during Q4 2019

### 1.2.1 Summary of Asset Registration and Compensation

- Asset registration and compensation of Hatsaykham, Zone 3 are completed.



- Asset registration and compensation for Zone 4 are completed. Compensation for the impacts on the riverbank gardens has been completed and was paid before any project related impacts on the gardens occurred.
- Asset registration and compensation for Zone 5 are completed including compensation of Hat Gniun Villagers and compensation of Somseun Villagers who owned land inside the resettlement area.
- Asset registration and compensation in 4 villages in Zone 2LR are completed. Compensation of boats is complete for 113 out of 114 eligible households.
- Asset registration and compensation of the PAP in Zone 2UR are completed.
- Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line are completed.

### 1.2.2 Summary of Infrastructure Development

#### Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:

- **Phouhomxay Village:** The rock excavation of the remaining 250 m section of the Main Irrigation Canal was completed. The contractor has extended the concrete and masonry work of the main canal and completed 20 % by 31 December 2019. The work is expected to be completed on 31 March 2020. This irrigation canal will provide benefits to almost all Phouhomxay households by irrigating a total of 86 hectares in particular those who invest in cultivation of cash crops in the dry seasons.
- **Other villages:** For the construction of the suspension bridge in Zone 2UR, the detailed re-design drawings have been approved by the Thathom District Public Works and Transport. The detailed re-design report has been reviewed by KEPCo and EGATi engineers who advised to have a final revision by an external consultant for quality assurance. The designer has completed and submitted the revised drawings, but NNP1PC requested the designer to provide one more option for consideration. The additional option will be submitted to NNP1PC in January 2020.

### 1.2.3 Summary of Livelihood Development Programme

- **Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5:** The livelihood programmes are focusing on a wide range of agricultural activities such as raising livestock and fish, growing rice and vegetables and off farm activities. During Q4 2019, a total of 18 livelihood programmes were implemented continuously. Out of 82 households, 75 households planted vegetables for household consumption and the surplus were sold at local market. A total of 65 PAP finished rice harvesting. Total production of rice is 98.95 ton in 30.87 ha. Average rice yield is 3.23 ton/ha. In Q4, rice farmers still faced the issue of water shortage from the Phouhomxay irrigation system, in particular the paddy field at high areas. The NNP1PC has rented a pump to pump water from the Houay Soup Noy Reservoir to the rice fields. In addition to the implementation of short-term livelihood activities, 44 PAP planted rubber trees in 25 hectares for a second year. It will take 6 to 7 years to enable farmers to start producing rubber. More information on outputs of these livelihoods' activities are described in chapter 3 below.

- **Livelihood development in Zone 2UR:**

Farmers started their dry season cash crops and harvested cassava. A total of 35 farmers produced nearly 400 tons of various kinds of cash crops including cassava, which was sold at the market.

- **Livelihood development for Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom Districts:** A livelihood team has been established to support the self-resettlers that moved to Bolikhan and Hom Districts. After consulting with the self-resettled households on their interests in participating in the Livelihood Programme, the team started implementing various livelihood programmes such as animal raising, fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation and home sweet home. During Q4 2019, after the project extended the new livelihood programme support to the Self-Resettlers according to the selected occupations. The NNP1PC Livelihood team continued providing technical skills to the farmers in particular the new skills to increase better product such as mushroom plantation, fruit tree plantation for profit, cattle raising with fattening techniques, vocational training to support off-farm activities and individual income generation.

#### 1.2.4 Summary of Grievances

- The issue concerning different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/G-BKS for the access road from Ban Nonsomboun to main dam construction site and decree 1003/G-XSB for general compensation has been considered by the Chairperson of the Provincial Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Committee (PRLRC), and this committee has concluded that the decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation shall be applied to the valid cases. The Grievance Team is preparing payments to the 6 cases agreed but in 2 cases, the households do not accept the compensation proposed. The NNP1PC Grievance staff will meet with the District Grievance Committee in January 2020 to find appropriate solutions.
- In Q4, the Vientiane Appeal Court is reviewing the 05 cases who filed petitions in June 2019. On 07 October 2019, NNP1PC provided satellite images and interpreted them to the Regional Appeal Court Judge for better understanding the location of each land plot.
- On 17 September 2019, the NNP1PC handed over the ADB Response Letter to the two representatives of the 05 cases who refused to sign the acceptance letter when receiving the response letter.
- Zone 2UR Grievances: in relation to backwater issues at Zone 2UR, 120 houses with 160 cases have been impacted from backwater in 2019. In September 2019, the NNP1PC completed the field investigation and completed the desk review in December 2019. Due to the lack of staff, the work will continue in 2020. It is expected that the community hearing session will be commenced in July 2020 and the compensation will be finalised in September 2020.

#### 1.2.5 Summary of Social Development

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

- **Health:** No major health issues were reported during Q4 2019.

- Education: NNP1PC, together with the Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboune Provincial Education and Sport, completed the selection of students for NNP1PC scholarship. NNP1PC met with 29 students to explain about the NNP1PC requirement of the scholarship programme.
- Village Authority and Police Officers organized routine night patrols to prevent robbery, drug trafficking and minor crimes in Phouhomxay Village and host villages. Phouhomxay Village office was equipped with basic furniture to facilitate the meetings and working conditions.

### 1.2.6 Socio-economic Monitoring

**On-Going Socio-Economic Monitoring Round 6:** The NNP1PC Socio-Economic Monitoring Team completed the data collection of 195 households in Bolikhan District and 130 households in Thathom District.

The **Biennial Social Economic Survey Round 3** is completed and the findings were presented to NNP1PC Management and IAP/ADB mission in December 2019.

## 2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The development of resettlement infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village is divided into two Phases. Phase 1 includes public and private infrastructure for 24 households in Phouhomxay Village and the improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 5. Phase 1 was started in February 2016 and the construction was completed in 2016 and is therefore no longer documented in monthly progress reports.

Phase 2 includes public and private infrastructure for the households of Zone 2LR who decided to resettle in Phouhomxay Village, and improvement of public infrastructure in Zone 2UR, Zone 4 (Downstream) and Zone 5 (Host Villages).

### 2.1 PHOUHOMXAY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2

The Phase 2 construction of infrastructure in Phouhomxay Village includes development of the housing and agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR and the completion of the public resettlement infrastructure (health centre, primary and secondary school, market, bus station, village meeting hall, office and cultural area). Water Supply and Irrigation System at Phouhomxay Village remains unfinished. For water supply in Phouhomxay Village, the NNP1PC has considered various solutions either to use a ground water system or to improve the biosand filtration of the current gravity fed system. For irrigation system, as the rock excavation completed at the end of November 2019, the construction of a 250 m long masonry and the concrete section of the Main Irrigation Canal started on December and expected to be completed on January 2020.

The construction has been completed for almost all the infrastructure, except the construction of the Main Irrigation Canal for Irrigation Area 2 (Inlet and Outlet at the Irrigation Dam) and the access road to the cemetery. Meanwhile, irrigation water supply to facilitate the cash crop cultivation to the village has been provided by rented pumps to pump water from Huysoup Noy Reservoir to the rice fields. Rental started on 15 June 2019 and is expected to finish on 15 February 2020. For household water supply at Phouhomxay Village, the villagers and local authorities have selected

the groundwater system, which has lower construction and maintenance cost than the introduction of a biosand filtration system to the current gravity fed system.

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

**Table 1: Summarised Progress of Ongoing Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village**

No.	Activity	Updated Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
1	Rock excavation and construction of the remaining section (250 m) of the Main Irrigation Canal	31 December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock excavation completed</li> </ul>	100
2	Construction of a 250 m long masonry and concrete section of the Main Irrigation Canal	31 January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract signed.</li> <li>Started construction on 12 December 2019.</li> </ul>	20
3	Repairing of the main road (5.01 km) to Phouhomxay Village	31 January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work completed in June 2019.</li> </ul>	100
4	Construction of the Access Road to Phouhomxay Cemetery (3.5 m wide and 0.8 km long)	30 June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work is completed</li> </ul>	100
5	Extend the irrigation sub-canal for some higher elevation paddy fields for some high areas	31 May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed a detailed survey and drawings</li> <li>Construction will start in 19 March 2020 and complete before the 2020 rainy season.</li> </ul>	100 0
6	Installation of pipe culvert for Access Road to tree plantation area	30 June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work is completed</li> </ul>	100
7	Improvement of Phouhomxay Resource Centre	30 September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work was completed in September 2019.</li> </ul>	99
8	Improvement of Water Supply System in Phouhomxay Village	30 June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC has considered various solutions, including to use a groundwater system or to improve the filtration</li> </ul>	

No.	Activity	Updated Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
			<p>system of the current gravity fed water supply system, NNP1PC and the District Water Supply Office have consulted with the villagers who selected the groundwater-based system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NNP1PC completed the design of the groundwater-based system and the work is in the bidding process.</li> </ul>	0

**Table 2: Handover Status and Maintenance Arrangement of Facilities Phouhomxay Village**

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

## 2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ZONE 2UR and Zone 4 DOWNSTREAM AREAS

**Table 3: Infrastructure Development for Zone 2UR**

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of the Suspension Bridge	31 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The detailed re-design prepared by the contractor has been approved by NNP1PC and the Thathom District Public Works and Transport Office.</li> <li>KEPCo and EGATi Engineers have reviewed the redesign and requested certain revisions.</li> <li>The designer has completed and submitted the revised drawing, but the NNP1PC requested the designer to provide one more option for consideration.</li> <li>The additional option will be submitted to NNP1PC in January 2020.</li> </ul>	100 for the redesign work
2	Improvement of Water Supply for Pou Village	31 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC is considering various solutions to address water supply in Pou Village: to use a groundwater system or to improve the current gravity fed water supply system.</li> <li>Pou villagers have not yet decided which system they prefer, so NNP1PC and Water Supply Department and RMU will organise a second consultation meeting</li> </ul>	0



No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Progress	Completion of the Entire Work (%)
3	Enhancement of 230 m of the National Road 1D	31 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conceptual design was completed.</li> <li>The Xaysomboune Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) reviewed the design and recommended to elevate the National Road 1D to 322 m a.s.l.</li> <li>NNP1PC has redesigned according to these recommendations.</li> <li>NNP1PC will submit the revised road design to the DPWT for approval in January 2020.</li> </ul>	0

**For the Construction of the Suspension Bridge at 2UR,** in parallel with the redesign and bidding process, the Infrastructure team has informed the local authorities and villagers on the progress of bidding and identified the support to be provided by NNP1PC until the suspension bridge is functional.

**Water supply at Pou Village:** Pou villagers and the local authorities have not yet decided the proposed type of water supply either groundwater or current gravity fed water system. Key concerns of the villagers are related to water quantity and water use fees. NNP1PC and local health authorities proposed groundwater system because the current gravity fed system has been at high risk due to the farmers living near the water source use a lot of pesticides and herbicides to control the weeds, which may jeopardise the health conditions of the water users.

#### **Enhancement of 230 m of National Road 1D**

This activity was facing a technical issue due to the fact that this road should meet the national standard requirement despite its short distance.

**Hatsamkhone Market:** together with the Thathom District Authorities, the team has a plan to use the market to sell food and grocery for bus and truck stop on the road to northern provinces.

**Table 4: Handover Status and Maintenance Arrangement of Facilities at Zone 2UR areas**

No	Facility	Handover Status	Maintenance Arrangement	Responsible Agency/ies
1	Renovation of schools in 3 villages	Already handed over on 22 February 2019	National budget	District Education and Sport Office
2	Market and 3 village halls of 2UR	Handed over for temporary use in February 2019	Maintenance budget still under NNP1PC until the Community Development Fund is available and operational.	NNP1PC

**Table 5: Handover Status and Maintenance Arrangement of Facilities at Z4 Downstream Areas**

No	Facility	Handover Status	Maintenance Arrangement	Responsible Agency/ies
1	Water supply in 3 villages of downstream: Nampa, Songkhone and Somseun villages.	Handed over for temporary use in February 2019	Maintenance budget is under village collection fees.	Village authorities
2	Water supply in 3 villages of downstream: Nampa, Songkhone and Somseun villages.	Official handed over is scheduled in July 2020	Maintenance budget is under village collection fees.	Village authorities

### 2.3 Community Development Fund

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

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

In Q4 2019, the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) issued the CDF national guideline to be used for all Independent Power Producers (IPP) countrywide. Since then, Xaysomboun and Bolikhamxay provincial 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 CDF of the two provinces will be disbursed in 2020 after NNP1PC has reviewed the Village Development Plan.

### 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 below:

**Table 6: Progress of the Monthly Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at the end of Q4 2019**

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Entitlement Provided in Kind (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	37	23
Group 1 Resettlers from Zone 2LR	46	60	22	38
Group 2 Resettlers from Zone 2LR,	12	60	20	40

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

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

The livelihood restoration programmes for 2019 are being implemented focusing on occupational development. The key livelihood activities include home gardening, fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm, village saving fund and vocational training programmes. Three GOL technical staff work side by side with NNP1PC staff.

In Q4 2019, the livelihood team continued to support and monitor PAP on occupation development especially on commercial vegetable production and implementation of the animal vaccination programme in all NNP1PC intervention villages.

Key activities under the Livelihood Restoration Programme for Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5 during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 7**.

**Table 7: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village, during Q4 2019**

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated on activity	Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Home sweet home for household food security	All households in Phouhomxay implemented the Home-Sweet-Home Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76 out of 82 households constructed their greenhouse and planted vegetables.</li> <li>68 households raise chickens.</li> <li>69 households have received second round of vegetable seeds and know how to produce Effective Micro-organism (EM) for soil fertility and crop yield improvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households activity, no gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76 households produced 2,843 kg of vegetable, 75 % for own consumption and 25 % sold.</li> <li>68 households produced 2,380 kg of chicken and 3,183 kg of fish.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Dry seasonal cash crop promotion: water melon, onion and cucumber	80% of total households in Phouhomxay participated in wet and dry season cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 participants (39 female) from Phouhomxay Village and Thahuea Village were trained on Integrated Pest Management (IPM).</li> <li>96.3 % of Phouhomxay farmers cultivated dry and wet season crops in 2019.</li> <li>71 households (85.5 % of households) cultivate dry season crops (water melon, dry season rice and cucumber).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>39 women participated into activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>71 households cultivated dry seasonal cash crop and earned LAK 52,800,000 as gross income.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated on activity	Outputs
<b>Project 3:</b> Improve communal pasture for cattle raising in 2019	All 70 ha of grazing land are maintained, allocated to each clan, fenced, utilized, cattle yard is available, and water is available for animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC provided 63 ha of community grazing land and 8 clans are in charge to manage the land.</li> <li>They completed fencing the lands and planted grass seeds in their 48.8 hectares.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 of grazing land in Phouhomxay Village were maintained for raising cattle and goats.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Animal health care activity (Vaccination)	60% of large animal eligible for vaccination and 80% of poultry vaccinated in the 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle of 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers provided vaccines to the large and poultry animals as a second round.</li> <li>The vaccination programme will be continued until the end of January 2020.</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all 11 project villages, 1,728 heads (30.7%) of large animal were vaccinated in 2019 and 3,055 heads (18.4%) of poultry were vaccinated.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Develop model farmers on integrated farming	At least 10 model farmers developed in Phouhomxay, zone 4 and zone 5 villages and used as training venue on integrated fish farming (fish and agriculture or livestock)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 households developed as model integrated farms in 2019.</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key lessons have been compiled from the implementation of integrated model farming to be used for training programme in 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Promote fish seed production	At least 80,000 heads of fish fingerlings produced and sold by fish seed producers and seed supply network in Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 fish farmers have prepared fish brood stock and all breeding materials for fish seed production in 2020.</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 fish farmers know how to produce fish fingerlings.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated on activity	Outputs
	Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 villages and self-resettlers.			
<b>Project 7:</b> Off-farm activities: banana processing, weaving, tailor group etc.	At least 10 production groups of off-farm professions are established and functioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 production groups have been established in accordance with the GOL procedures.</li> </ul>	Phouhomxay villagers formed their groups for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banana processing (6 females)</li> <li>Bamboo shoot processing (3 females)</li> <li>Broom making (15 females)</li> <li>Tailoring 15 (females)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 production groups with 39 members were established for exchange practical experiences and maintaining negotiation power with the purchasers.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay, zone 5's villages	Villagers have access to savings and credit facilities in their village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In December 2019, saving funds were established in 04 villages amounted of LAK 176,623,500</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41 villagers borrowed a total of LAK 52 million from the village saving fund</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9.</b> Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	Irrigation water distribution follows the water use management regulation. All cases of water use conflict are solved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 members of water user group participated a study trip in Nalong Village of Bolikhamxay district.</li> <li>Members held regular meetings and organised canal cleaning regularly.</li> <li>No conflicts were found on water use in Q4 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 females attended the study trip on irrigation management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 households are members of irrigation water user groups</li> <li>14 members participated in the study trip and have some basic skills to manage the irrigation system</li> </ul>



Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated on activity	Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the irrigation canal is not fully finished, the NNP1PC continued to rent pumps to pump water for Phouhomxay farmers.</li> </ul>		
<b>Project 10.</b> Resources Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NNP1PC Livelihood team conducted demonstration on soil improvement and pest control, fish breeding, participatory fishery co management, HN6 plain rice plantation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstration activity was ongoing and team has been prepared report on the theme demonstrated.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11.</b> Vocational training programs	At least 30 youths from Phouhomxay Village, Zone 4 and Zone 5 attended vocational training and start forming their profession following the topics learnt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 young PAP completed vocational training. 50 % of them are working with private companies.</li> <li>2 young PAP have been trained on tailoring at Bolikhamxay Technical School in December 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 females of 17 young PAP.</li> <li>2 young females</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 % of young PAP capable to generate income after training provided by the NNP1PC.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12.</b> Rubber tree plantation	82 households planned rubber trees in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12,850 rubber seedlings were planted and 70 % survived in 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>56 households planted rubber trees in 116 ha in 2019. No yield yet.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13.</b> Fruit tree plantation	At least 40 households' plant fruit tree in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 farmers planted 700 fruit trees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>450 of fruit trees survived or 64.3 percent of total planted in 2019.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated on activity	Outputs
	Phouhomxay village			
<b>Project 14.</b> Rattan plantation	At least 20 household grow rattan in Phouhomxay Village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phouhomxay: 9 farmers</li> <li>Somseun: 9 farmers</li> <li>Thahuea: 23 farmers</li> <li>HatGniun: 9 farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No product yet.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15.</b> Wet season rice plantation.	At least 74 households' plant wet season rice cultivation in Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers finished their rice harvesting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>68 households in Phouhomxay Village finished rice harvesting.</li> <li>Total production is 99 tons in 30.87 ha.</li> <li>Average rice yield 3.23 tons/ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16.</b> Bamboo Plantation	At least 8 households in Phouhomxay planted bamboo for selling and processing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC provided 750 bamboo seedlings to Phouhomxay farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 PAP planted "Pai Kim Zung" bamboos in 1.8 ha. No yield yet.</li> <li>The bamboos grow well with high survival rates.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17.</b> Seedling nursery establishment	At least 1 seedling nursery could supply seedling to local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One seedling nursery has been established in Thahuea Village</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rattan seedlings and various types of seedling produced and supplied to local market.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 18.</b> Blacksmith occupation	At least 01 blacksmith is capable to fabricate iron handmade objects to sell to local markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized a study trip for two persons on blacksmith production techniques and marketing systems in Xiengkhuang province.</li> <li>NNP1PC supported materials and tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron tools were produced according to order.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	General Status of Activity	No of women participated on activity	Outputs
		to 2 farmers at Phouhomxay Village to fabricate and repair iron objects.		
<b>Project 19.</b> Broom making occupation	Broom makers group supplied cleaning tools (brooms) to local market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Q4 2019, NNP1PC consulted with farmers on the possibility to start a broom production as occupation.</li> <li>Prepared a training course on broom making skills for PAP in November 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 females participated in a broom maker groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In December 2019, 13 farmers were trained on broom making techniques in Phouhomxay Village.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 20.</b> Fisheries management in Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir, Phouhomxay Village	Huay Soup Noy Irrigation Reservoir are closed to fishing and can be used to protect important habitats, for instance, allowing some fish populations to rebound from being overfished.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed and submitted regulations to Bolikhan district for fisheries management in Huay Soup Irrigation Reservoir in 2019.</li> <li>Shared the signed regulations with villagers in Phouhomxay and neighbouring villages to protect the reservoir.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>83 households are engaged in fish conservation areas and patrolling of a 5-ha fish conservation zone</li> </ul>

**Figure 3: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q4, 2019**



Organized study trip on organic vegetable for 25 Phouhomxay farmers



One Phouhomxay farmer raises egg-laying chickens as occupation



Supported male goats to 3 goat raising farmers in Phouhomxay and Thahuea Village



Household gardening for food security in Phouhomxay Village (December 2019)

### 3.3. Phouhomxay Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre functions both as a demonstration and training venue for interested local villagers from Phouhomxay and other nearby villages downstream. In order to support the livelihood activities, which increased gradually, NNP1PC is constructing a warehouse to store raw materials, gardening tools and equipment to ensure that they are protected against the weather, robbery and pest damages as well as making it easier for staff to use when needed.

The team also ~~reshaping~~ improved the landscape of the Resource Centre through planting flowers at the entrance, backfilling with topsoil and levelling to prevent water stagnant and make it more attractive for the local people to come and study.

### 3.3.1. Demonstration Activities in Q4, 2019

Activities carried out at the Resource Centre are summarised in **Table 8**.

**Table 8: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q4 2019**

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Improved Irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phouhomxay water user group (WUG) was established in March 2018 with 79 members. The aims of the group are to strengthen the local users to manage water resources infrastructure and water distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water user group regulations were endorsed by the Bolikhan District Irrigation Office</li> <li>Two meetings were held in May (44 persons, 15 female) and September 2019 (47 persons, 26 female).</li> <li>One study trip was held for WUG committee in September 2019, 14 persons (4 female), aimed to learn about experiences in managing the irrigation.</li> <li>The users conducted monthly cleaning activities.</li> </ul>
2	Vocational training of young PAP at Phouhomxay Village	Resource Centre staff organised orientation meeting for 15 young PAP before they attend vocational training in Paksan and Thakhek districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2019, NNP1PC provided financial support to 15 young PAP to attend various subjects of vocational training programme. The most training subjects related to car driving skills and the average length of the training course is 2 months courses.</li> </ul>
3	Training on rice cultivation and new rice variety experiment	The Resource Centre organised a demonstration session of new cultivation technique of Vietnamese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52 farmers from Phouhomxay Village and Thaheua Village were</li> </ul>



No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
		plain rice variety. The technique focusses on the sowing and controlling water. This aims to see whether the variety is suitable for the Phouhomxay soil or not before scaling up to all farmers.	trained on new rice cultivation techniques.
4	Livestock raising	Resource Centre distributed two more pig breeders to Phouhomxay pig farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that the 2 pig breeders could produce the piglets that will be distributed to the other 5 pig farmers.</li> </ul>
5	Non-Timber Forest Products	Resource Centre continued to take care of bamboo, lemon, Damocles, coconut trees, and other fruit trees seedlings before distribution to farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that young bamboos and other fruits will provide seeds and seedling to be distributed to the farmers.</li> </ul>
6	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	Resource Centre staff continued demonstrating the techniques on earth worm raising and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>69 Phouhomxay households under home-sweet-home programme were trained on EM production.</li> </ul>
7	Fisheries Management for downstream villagers.	Resource Centre assisted fish farmers to produce and care of fish fingerlings in downstream village and 2 UR villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28,000 heads of fish fingerlings were produced in downstream and 2 UR villages.</li> </ul>

### 3.4. Phouhomxay and Host Village Vocational Training Programmes

In this reporting period, 15 young PAP from Phouhomxay Village, 1 from Hat Gnuin Village, and 1 from Thahuea Village attended the eight training subjects in different training centres under the Vocational Training Programmes of 2019. Nine of them who completed the training course have been working in private companies.



**Figure 4: Vocation Training Programme at Phouhomxay Village and Host Villages in Q4, 2019**

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

The NNP1PC has assigned 5 technical staff to promote livelihood activities for the self-resettlers who moved to Bolikhan and Hom Districts since February 2018. There are 349 households in Bolikhan district and 199 households in Hom district. The team has been working closely with the concerned district and relevant district office such as District Agriculture and Forestry Office and District Rural Development Office.

The livelihood team conducted occupational consultation meetings with self-resettlers in the target villages to check their interest on various livelihood occupations in February and March 2019. 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

The Livelihood team conducted initial consultations with self-resettlers in all 10 target villages about their interests in participating in livelihood occupation development.

**Table 9: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District in Q4 2019**

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of women participated in Activities	Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farmers	Rice yield: 3.5 tonnes/ha Income: LAK 3.2 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 PAP cultivated wet season rice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice yield: 3.5 tons/ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (wet and dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generate income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>37 PAP constructed greenhouses and grow vegetables.</li> <li>PAP was advised on growing techniques and soil fertility improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> <li>This is a household activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The yield is approximately 150 kg, which 100 kg for own consumption and earned amounted of LAK 1,500,000 for selling surplus.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom producers	Mushroom yield 100 kg, which could generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP cultivated mushrooms in Q4 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers were trained on mushroom cultivation techniques.</li> <li>Mushroom cultivation was damaged from contamination</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardeners	Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income: LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP planted fruit trees in 3 hectares.</li> <li>The team provided technical advice to the farmers to manage water, prevent fire and drought, pests and diseases controls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No outputs yet as this is the second year and farmers will get the fruit after 5 years.</li> <li>The papaya yield is 500 kg per season and maize yield is 200 kg that farmers use for own consumption</li> </ul>

				and feed animals.
<b>Project 5:</b> Rubber farmers	3 target persons improve at least 1.5 ha per person after 7 years Income: 36 million/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 PAP planted rubber trees in 3 hectares.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No yield yet, the rubber trees growth well and survival rate is 80 %.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Cattle fatteners	At least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds. At least 2 cattle have been sold for LAK 8 million. /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP started cattle fattening activities.</li> <li>PAP was trained on techniques on planting grass to feed animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers earned LAK 15,000,000 from selling cattle.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Cattle Farmers	50% of cattle farmers develop cattle farm with at least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds 70% of eligible animals are vaccinated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 PAP selected cattle farming technique to raise 200 cows.</li> <li>On-the-job training on grass planting was conducted to PAP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With 200 cows, they have 21 new calves and earned amount of LAK 49,000,000 from selling cows.</li> <li>They collected 1,350 Kg of forage seeds.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Goat raising farmers	Occupations developed: 90% Animal vaccination coverage: 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP raise 40 goats in one hectare.</li> <li>PAP was trained on goat raising and grass planting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With 40 goats, farmers have 11 new kids.</li> <li>They earned LAK 2,900,000 from selling 3 goats.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Poultry raising farmers	Occupations developed: 90% Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 5.5 million /household /year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAP continued raising 1,320 native chicken in closed pens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Q4, they earned LAK 2,500,000 from selling chickens.</li> </ul>

<b>Project 10:</b> Fish culture farmers	At least 2 cycles of fish raising. Generate income LAK 5 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 PAP raise catfish for the first round</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 % of the catfish was for own consumption and earned amount of LAK 6,700,000 from selling top local markets.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11:</b> Vaccine service providers	90% of vaccines provided to animal owners with reasonable price Generate income of least LAK 1.5 million/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP worked as village veterinary workers.</li> <li>Vaccine and medicine to treat animals was managed under revolving fund system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both of them are male workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>259 cows and 600 chickens were vaccinated against animal diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12:</b> Skill development	Persons who completed training, get a job and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 PAPs were trained for the second round of vocational training programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 females participated in the vocational training programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 PAP started their business and earned income amount of 1.5 to 8 million per PAP/month</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Family book keeping and compensate money management	Each household manages the compensation money effectively and record the daily income and expenditures in logbook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 PAP completed vocational training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures due to household activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 PAP from Nahan, Phameuang and Nonsomboun were trained on family bookkeeping and financial management</li> </ul>

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

Initial consultations about the interests to participate in livelihood activities was conducted with self-resettlers in all 06 target villages.

**Table 10: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of Q4 2019**

Project Name	Expected Outcomes from Participating Households	General Status of Activity	No of Women Participated inactivity	Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farmers	Rice yield: 3.5 tonnes/ha Income: LAK 3.2 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>07 PAP cultivated and harvested their wet season rice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsatisfactory outputs as the average yield is less than 2.8 tons/ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (Wet & Dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generate income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 PAP grow vegetables in greenhouses. They harvested 60 kg of vegetable for consumption and sold to local markets.</li> <li>Farmers trained on pest and diseases control and soil fertility improvement by using compost.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total yield still under expected outputs and they earned only LAK 3,650,000 per season.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom producers	Mushroom yield 100 kg produced and generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>05 PAP cultivated mushrooms in Q4 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each household earned LAK 2,190,000 /cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardeners	Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income: LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAP plant fruit trees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fruit trees growth slowly and not provide fruit yet.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Cattle fatteners	At least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds At least 2 cattle sold for LAK 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP continued raising cattle using fattening technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They earned amount of LAK 27,600,000/PAH /Year from selling cattle.</li> </ul>

	million/household/year			
<b>Project 6:</b> Cattle Farmers	50 % of cattle farmers develop cattle farm with at least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds and 70 % of eligible animals in the farms have been regularly vaccinated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAP selected cattle farming technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With 136 cows, they have 36 calves and earned amount of LAK 42,000,000 from selling 9 cows.</li> <li>They have collected 420 kg of forage seeds.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Poultry raising farmers	Professional development: 90 % Animal vaccination rate: 90 % Income: LAK 5.5 million /household/year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 PAP raises 200 chickens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sold 120 chicken and earned amount of LAK 6,000,000</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Fish culture farmers	At least 2 cycles of fish raising. Generate income LAK 5 million/household/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 PAP raised fishes in ponds and plastic tanks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross income was valued at less than LAK 2,500,000 per cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Vaccine service providers	90% of vaccines provided to animal owners at a reasonable price Generate Income at least LAK 1.5 million/cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One PAP was selected as village veterinary worker (VVW) at Houyxay Village to provide animal vaccines and care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male VVW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No animal diseases were found.</li> <li>Vaccination service was valued at LAK 1,200,000 per cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> Skill development	Persons who completed trainings, get a job and generate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 youths were trained at the vocational training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 female trainees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 04 young PAP run their own business after training and</li> </ul>



	income LAK 1.5 million/month	in Nasiew Centre, Vientiane Capital.		earned income of LAK 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 per month per person.
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**Figure 5: Youths Attended Skills Development Courses in a Training Centre, Vientiane Capital in Q4 2019**



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

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

The progress of the livelihood activities for the eligible households in Thathom District is summarised in **Table 11**.

During Q4 2019, the main livelihood activities of the farmers included cassava harvesting and dry season paddy rice transplanting which meant that other occupational development activities slowed down.

**Table 11: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR as of Q4 2019.**

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farmers	Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha Income: LAK 7.7 million /person/year for 40 target farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 farmers were advised on rice plantation such as rice seed selection, Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) for next growing season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 females attended group production meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average rice yield was 3.7 t/ha.</li> <li>Annual income was over LAK 7,700,000 per season.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised the rice production group meeting with 28 farmers.</li> </ul>		
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (wet & dry seasons)	At least 0.16 hectare of cash crop has cultivated, and they got income of LAK 7.7 million/person/year. For 35 target farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 farmers were advised on land preparation and crop maintenance practices.</li> <li>6 cash crop farmers were trained on Internal Control System for Good Agriculture Practices.</li> <li>Established 2 cash crop production groups with both of PAP and Self - farmers in Phiengta, and Vanghai Villages.</li> <li>Conducted annual assessment with 35 farmers so 7 farmers changed their occupation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 cash crop farmers earned approximately LAK 8,000,000 a year.</li> <li></li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/person</li> <li>Income: LAK 36 million /person/year, after 5 years for 19 target farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 cash crop production were established at Phiengta and Vanghai Villages.</li> <li>Thathom Livelihood team continued to provide technical advise on integrated fruit tree gardening to 84 farmers in different subjects: internal control for GAP, bio compost, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 fruit trees farmers met the plan but not get fruit yet since it take 5 years to get yields.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
<b>Project 4:</b> Rubber tree farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 target persons Improved at least 1.5 hectare per person/year/ and earn after 7 years 36 million LAK/person/year for 8 target persons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>08 rubber farmers at Pou village completed rubber tree maintenance and weeding.</li> <li>1,600 rubber seedlings were distributed to 08 framers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All rubber farmers planted the rubber tree area in average 1.5 ha/per person.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Home sweet home activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home-sweet-home: 35 vulnerable households and self-resettlement household who got compensation less than 300 million LAK.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributed fish farming materials and 21,000 fish fingerlings to 22 vulnerable and self-resettlement households in 2UR villages.</li> <li>Trained and monitored 35 households under the home sweet home activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average 400 Kg/hh of vegetable were produced plus some chicken eggs.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Pig raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Profession developed: 90 %</li> <li>Animal vaccination rate: 90 %</li> <li>Income: LAK 7.7 million/household/year for 16 target household</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Q4, 02 pig farmers run their activities.</li> <li>16 pig raising farmers in 4 target villages were trained on farm design, technical of pig raising training and supplement feeding.</li> <li>Distributed of material, vaccine, grass seed, vitamins for 16 pig raising farmers in 4 target villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41 piglets were produced and 6 farmers have sold 28 pigs to local market and earned LAK 25 million.</li> <li>55 pigs were vaccinated against diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> goat raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupation developed: 90 %</li> <li>Animal vaccination rate: 100 % for 9 target persons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>09 goat farmers were trained on supplemental feeding.</li> <li>NNP1PC provided materials, grass seed, vaccine, medicine, bone meal, EM, molasses, Lime for 9</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>78% of the goat farmers followed the goat raising instruction.</li> <li>100% goats were vaccinated.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
		goat raising farmers in 3 target villages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly monitoring for 9 goats raising farmers in 3 target villages</li> <li>Completed 100% of vaccination for 44 head of goat, in 3 target villages.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 of them have got 80 goat kids and have sold 28 goats to local market.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> poultry raising farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupation developed: 90 %</li> <li>Animal vaccination rate: 90 %</li> <li>Income: LAK 7.7 million/year/ho usehold for 25 target persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 poultry farmers in Vanghai Village were trained on supplement feed production.</li> <li>Completed 3 training courses on business planning and farm design, technical of poultry raising and supplement feeding for 25 poultry raising farmers.</li> <li>Distributed materials, vaccine, EM, molasses, Lime, hand spraying, IODOX and vitamin for poultry raising farmers</li> <li>Regularly monitoring by 2 times per month, of 25 poultry raising farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>84% earned an amount of LAK 7.7 million</li> <li>100% of poultry (1,040) were vaccinated.</li> <li>14 of them have increased 675 chicks and sold 529 chickens.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
<b>Project 9:</b> Cattle farming	50 % of cattle farmers develop cattle farms with at least 3 improved pasture area to produce sufficiently animal feed and 70 % of eligible animal in the farm have been regularly vaccinated for 186 target persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 farmers in Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages established cattle raising groups.</li> <li>Completed 4 training courses on business planning and farm design, technical of cattle raising, mineral rick and silage, cattle raising for 186 cattle raising farmers in 6 target villages</li> <li>Completed the distribution of forage seeds and materials for 171 cattle farmers.</li> </ul>	- No gender breakdown figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>79% of cattle (2,188 cows) were vaccinated.</li> <li>New 513 calves were born and 51 cows were sold</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> fish culture farmer	100 % develop their profession with average income of 11 million Kip/year and 4 of them become model farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitored 06 farmers on fish nursery maintenance.</li> <li>6 fish farmers in 4 target villages were trained on business planning, farm design, technical of fish raising and supplement feeding.</li> <li>Provided fish fingerling, lime and green net for fish raising farmers in 4 target villages</li> </ul>	• No gender breakdown figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>83% of target farmers developed following the instruction.</li> <li>4 of them generated income over LAK million (1,200 Kg of fishes)</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
<b>Project 11:</b> Skill development	50 % develop their profession for 41 target people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02 PAPs attended the training course on electric equipment and air conditioner repair at Nasiew Vocational Training Centre.</li> <li>Monitored 05 PAPs who attended mechanics repair, beautician, electrician and air-conditioner training courses at Nasiew Vocational Centre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 female trainee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of target person used their skills for improving occupation.</li> <li>3 out of 9 persons run their own business.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12:</b> Servicer and shops owner capacity building	90 % develop their profession and manage their business better for 61 target persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>94 PAP were trained at 2 UR on business planning and logbook recording, accounting and financial management with total of 82 person times.</li> <li>Followed 61 service providers and shops owner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47 persons develop their personal occupation and the average income is 36,165,000 Kip / person / year</li> <li>14 persons do not yet initiate the profession.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Trader capacity building	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better for 10 target persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood team has monitored 06 traders on family log book recording.</li> <li>02 PAPs in Hatsamkhone and Phiangta villages were trained on book keeping.</li> <li>Conducted 2 training courses on business planning and logbook recording, accounting and financial management with total of 14 person times.</li> <li>Followed 10 persons of services and shops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of target person were developing their occupation.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
		owner. 8 of them develop their personal occupation and the average income of this profession is 20,380,000 Kip / person / year and another 2 persons do not yet initiate the profession.		
<b>Project 14:</b> Fish man capacity building	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better for 34 target persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood team monitored 09 PAPs on family log book recording.</li> <li>• Conducted PAP occupation group consultation and activity planning</li> <li>• Conducted three training courses on business planning and logbook recording, accounting and financial management fish processing with total of 44 person times PAPs in 3 villages.</li> <li>• Regularly monitor 34 fishers and 32 people initiate their occupation and only 28 people could generate income over 7.7 million Kip and 4 people got less than that.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 94% of fishers were developing their profession and most of them can better manage the business.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 15:</b> Food processor	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of LAK 7.7 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 03 PAPs in Hatsamkhone village were trained on bookkeeping.</li> <li>• The revenue of the food processing groups increased from LAK</li> </ul>	No gender breakdown figures available.	65% of target person were developing their profession as the planned and only 35% of them were able to generate



Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
	/person/year for 14 target persons	<p>8,143,000 to LAK 10,658,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted three trainings on business planning and logbook recording, accounting and financial management, fish processing technique with total of 19 person times.</li> <li>Facilitate the production group establishment for Lao wine jar and banana processing groups with total of 6 group members.</li> <li>Facilitate the food and fish processing producers to the market fair for 3 times.</li> <li>Followed up 14 members of production group members at 4 villages and they earned about LAK 11,008,000 person/year.</li> <li>Completed personal assessment and only 65% of them develop their personal occupation.</li> </ul>		income over the target.
<b>Project 16:</b> Weaving and handicraft Promotion	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of 3 LAK million /person/year for 64 target persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28 weaving group members at Hatsamkhone, Pou and Phiangta villages produced cloth to supply local markets.</li> <li>30 PAP in Hatsamkhone village</li> </ul>	- No gender breakdown figures available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>88% of target person were developing their profession and generated income over 3 mil. Kip a year.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	General Status of Activities	No of Women Participated in Activity	Outputs
		<p>were trained on bookkeeping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted three training on business planning and logbook recording, accounting and financial management, weaving technique with total of 116 person times.</li> <li>Facilitate the weaving producer to the market fair 3 time.</li> <li>64 members of weaving groups at 5 villages were regularly following up.</li> </ul>		
<b>Project 17:</b> Village development fund	70 % of total PAPs in the village participate in the activity 4 village development funds established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided tool and equipment such as: safety box, notebook to 3 villages to run the village development fund.</li> <li>Facilitate the Village Development fund establishment for 2 villages of Phiengta and Hatsamkhone villages and 1 village have VDF committee strengthening (Vanghai village)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No gender breakdown figures available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hatsamkhone VDF has 102 members with total fund LAK 53,400,000 and 12 borrowers.</li> <li>Phiengta VDF has 52 members with total fund LAK 46,668,000 and 30 borrowers.</li> <li>Vanghai VDF has 181 members with total fund LAK 344,222,000 and 30 borrowers.</li> </ul>

### 3.7 Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

The progress of participatory land use planning activities is summarized in **Table 12:**

**Table 12: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q4 2019**

No	Activity	General Status of Activity	Outputs
1	Update the land use in three villages of Zone 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued to review the existing land asset data in Zone 2UR villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verified 463 land plots at 2 UR</li> </ul>

## 4. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

In Q4, 2019, the NNP1PC Grievance Team continued to work with the 02 Provincial RMU and the District Grievance Committees to ensure that the Company has handle all complaints and grievances that may arise in the course of the implementation of the Project Plans.

Out of 100 pending cases filed in Q3, 98 cases are in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level of 320 m a.s.l and 2 cases are in downstream villages which related to the high dam discharge in January 2019 and are under negotiation.

For the five self-resettlers households from Zone 3 that filed petitions with the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court, the complainants were not satisfied with the People's Court judgement of 12 June 2019. They submitted their grievances to the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital with the reasons that the provincial court only considered the evidence from NNP1PC to support its judgement. NNP1/ESD concurred with the Judgement of the Provincial Court. The Appeal Court is reviewing the case. On 07 October 2019, NNP1PC met the Regional Appeal Court to clarify the interpretation of satellite images for each land plot. NNP1PC has subsequently been informed that the Court is reviewing the cases.

The issue concerning different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/G-BKS for the access road from Nonsomboun Village to main dam construction site and decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation has been concluded and the hearing meeting was conducted on 29 October 2019 informing that the decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation shall be applied to the valid cases. The villagers were notified on 27 December 2019 about their compensations. Only 6 households are eligible for compensation, and 4 households have accepted and signed the relevant documents while 2 households rejected the proposed compensation. The Grievance team will discuss with the Grievance Committees to find proper solutions for the remaining households.

Regarding the land acquisition issues between Phouhomxay resettlers who hold land titles and former occupants of land from Hat Gniun Village in Phouhomxay Village area has not progressed as the former occupant refused to discontinue his cassava plantation, which he planted before December 2019. NNP1PC continued to discuss with the District Grievance Committee to find proper solutions before discussing with the former occupant. Progresses on these discussions will be reported in the next QMR.

## 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.

The composition of the labour force in Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project in December 2019 is presented in **Table 13**. In December 2019, about 77 % of the total workforce were Lao workers.

**Table 13: Composition of the Labour Force in Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project during Q4, 2019**

Gender	Foreign Workers	Lao Workers	Total	Percentage Lao
Male	61	170	231	-
Female	6	49	55	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>77</b>

Key activities under the Labour Management Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 14**.

**Table 14: Activities under the Labour Management and Camp Follower Programmes In Q4 2019**

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Follow up the labour statistics	Obayashi and its sub-contractors, and its sub-contractors, ESD contractors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total number of workers is reduced from 457 in November to 286 in December 2019.</li> </ul>
Follow up the camp follower statistics	Four police officers have been based at Phouhomxay Village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 15 camp followers stay at Hat Gniun Village with 9 females.</li> <li>• 6 robbery cases.</li> <li>• 2 drug users and 1 drug dealer were arrested</li> <li>• 2 cases of domestic violence (1 at Thaheua and 1 at Hat Gniun villages)</li> <li>• 1 illegal fishing (at Hat Gniun village)</li> <li>• 1 Illegal logging (at Thaheua village)</li> </ul>

Labour Management Programme Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Illegal hunting</li> </ul>
Support local authority to maintain the public order	Four police officers based at Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police officers conducted 34 patrols. Two cases of theft at main dam were reported. The offenders of both cases are not known.</li> <li>Night patrols were regularly conducted in Hat Gniun, Thahuea and Phouhomxay by the Village Security Team to ensure public order and prevent anti-social behaviour such as drug abuse, theft and minor crimes.</li> <li>A monthly meeting between the police officers based at Phouhomxay Village and Village Security Team of Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun Village and Thahuea Village was organized on 17 December 2019 to review the implementation of night patrols and plan for the next month. The meeting had 15 attendees.</li> </ul>

**Figure 6: Monthly Meeting between Police Officers and Village Security Team of Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thahuea (Q4 2019)**



## 5.2 Education Programme

**Table 15: Activities under the Education Programme in Q4 2019**

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results -Outputs
Daily school lunch programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten School	71 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All children at the kindergarten school received a nutritious lunch daily.</li> </ul>

Education Programme Activity	Participants	Results -Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EGATi donated LAK 30,446,000 to support school lunch program on 25 December 2019.</li> </ul>
Handover of textbooks to Phouhomxay schools	Teachers, District and Village authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC handed over textbooks to primary and secondary school students to meet the Government policy of one textbook per student per subject for all students as required in the entitlement matrix</li> </ul>
Handover of sport materials to schools at resettlement, host and 2UR villages	Teachers, District and Village authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sport materials were handed over to each school (primary and secondary) of Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Thahuea, Pou, Piengta and Hatsamkhone villages. These include 15 suits, 2 footballs, 1 valley ball, 2 rattan balls, 1 valley ball net, 1 rattan ball net per school.</li> </ul>
Monitoring of students who received scholarship from NNP1PC for the academic year 2019-2020	73 students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC paid scholarship fees for 46 students who submitted supporting documents.</li> </ul>
New scholarship award for academic year 2019-2020	29 students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC, RMUs and Education Officers of Bolikhamxay and Xaysomboune Provinces met and awarded NNP1PC's scholarships to 29 out of 45 applicants. Contracts between NNP1PC and the students were signed on 21 December 2019 at Paksan Office.</li> </ul>
Special course for slow learners at Phouhomxay secondary school	32 slow learners joined the tutorial course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers continue tutorial course on Lao language to the target students.</li> </ul>

### 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 **Table 16**.

**Table 16: Activities under the Health Programme in Q4 2019**

Public Health Action Plan Activity	Participants	Results-Outputs
Strengthening of capacity of District Health Officers and Health Centre staff in health care of infectious diseases on 17 and 18 December 2019 in Bolikhan District	10 staff (3 female) from Thathom and Bolikhan District Hospitals and Health Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 medical officers attended training on Infectious Diseases in Bolikhan District conducted by trainers from Bolikhamxay Provincial Hospital</li> </ul>
Strengthening of capacity of Health Centre staff at Phiengta in using of an appropriated medicine for health care	3 people (no female) of Phiengta Health Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 medical officers attended training on an appropriate use of medicines organized by trainers from Thathom District Hospital</li> </ul>
Strengthening the local health authority to maintain the village infrastructure (Gravity Water-Fed System)	7 Village Water User Group members of Phouhomxay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Bolikhan District Health Officers in monitoring of the Village Water User Group at Phouhomxay Village in order to improve its management</li> </ul>
Health education on hygiene for students at kindergarten and primary schools in resettlement and 2UR villages	440 students (236 girls) at Phouhomxay, Phiengta, Hatsamkhone and Pou kindergarten and primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Messages on handwashing, toothbrushing and toilet use were disseminated to the students. Handwashing facility was built at Phouhomxay kindergarten school.</li> </ul>
Health education on nutrition and waterborne diseases for villagers at downstream villages	204 villagers (137 female) at downstream villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised health education at village hall to disseminate the information on cause, prevention and treatment for waterborne diseases and malnutrition. Health education materials such as poster, leaflets, songs were produced at Ministry of Health level.</li> </ul>
Monitoring of diseases at three health facilities in the project affected areas	Phiengta, Houaykhoun and Phouhomxay Health Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To-date, there is no outbreak of disease</li> </ul>

**Figure 7: Awareness on Personal Hygiene at Schools in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 2 UR villages in Q4 2019**



## 5.4 Gender, Cultural Preservation and Community Development Programmes

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

1. Gender Mainstreaming.
2. Gender Empowerment.

Gender Mainstreaming is an ongoing activity integrated in all aspects of the project. Key activities under the Gender Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 17**.

**Table 17: Activities under the Gender Programme in Q4 2019**

Gender Programme Activity	Participants	Results Outputs
Gender mainstreaming	332 students (176 girls) at Phouhomxay and Sommongkhoun secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law on promotion of women advancement and women's protection was disseminated to students and teachers</li> </ul>
Improvement of the Phouhomxay Village Meeting Hall	Villagers of Phouhomxay Village (youth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The village hall was improved and equipped with basic equipment such as furniture, files, banners, ventilators and posters.</li> </ul>

**Figure 8: Gender Education Organized at Phouhomxay and Sommoungkhoun Secondary Schools in Q4 2019.**



**Figure 9: Handover of Equipment/Materials for Phouhomxay Village Office in Q4 2019 to Improve their Work Conditions.**



## 5.5 Vulnerable Households Programme

Vulnerable households in Project areas

**Table 18: Vulnerable households in Project areas as of Q4, 2019**

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

Key activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme during this reporting period are summarized in **Table 19**.

**Table 19: Activities under the Vulnerable Households Programme in Q4 2019**

Vulnerable Households Programme Activity	Results-Outputs
Monitoring of learning for school children of vulnerable households in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun, Piengta and Pou villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School children attend school regularly.</li> </ul>
Health monitoring and treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All members of vulnerable households in Phouhomxay are under the National Health Insurance scheme so they receive free health care services by the GOL.</li> </ul>

## 6 SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

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

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

## Results of the Finding from the BSES 2019

Three biennial socio-economic surveys (BSES) of project affected households (PAHs) were undertaken in 2014, 2017 and 2019. The 2014 survey was undertaken as the baseline survey against which to judge the effectiveness of the resettlement program, the 2017 survey was undertaken prior to resettlement, and the 2019 Biennial Socio-Economic Survey represents the first survey undertaken after physical resettlement. The project was not operational when this survey was undertaken and the resettlers were still in the process of establishing new livelihoods and resettlers in the resettlement village of Phouhomxay are receiving food support.

### Phouhomxay Resettlers

- Were successfully relocated prior to creation of the new reservoir in 2018.
- Report a decrease in incomes and consumption compared to baseline. Some evidence households may have over-reported pre-project incomes and may also be undervaluing current food support.
- Have increased savings and household possessions driven by compensation payments and increased opportunities for ownership of electrical goods following connection to national electricity grid.
- Have improved dwelling quality, access to services.
- Households are participating in community activities and are more satisfied with community infrastructure and services than self resettlers
- Report similar levels of personal happiness to self-resettlers
- Households are still in the process of establishing new livelihoods, and incomes should increase as the new livelihoods come on stream and the Phouhomxay irrigation system becomes fully operational.

### Self Resettlers

- Were successfully relocated prior to creation of the new reservoir in 2018.
- Report a decrease in incomes to baseline. The decrease in agricultural incomes are offset to some degree by an increase in off-farm incomes.
- Have maintained levels of household consumption and expenditure
- Have improved dwelling quality, access to services.
- Households are participating to in community activities but are not all registered as official residents.
- Report similar levels of personal happiness to self-resettlers
- Households have purchased and/or constructed new dwellings but are still in the process of acquiring replacement agricultural land and are not in a position to significantly increase incomes in the short-term

### Hosts

- Have consistently reported high levels of income and consumption and appear to have benefitted economically from the construction phase of the project.



- These communities must now adjust to the post-construction, operational phase of the project.
- There is some evidence that these communities are benefitting from fishing opportunities on the new reservoir.

#### Downstream

- Have only been partially impacted by the project. Relatively small areas of land (riverbank gardens) have been acquired but commercial operations had not started when the survey was undertaken.
- Households have maintained or improved living standards (based on levels of household consumption) on average

Key socioeconomic monitoring activities during Q4, 2019 are summarised in **Table 20**.

**Table 20: Socio-economic Monitoring Activities in Q4 2019**

Socio-economic Monitoring Activity	Work Progress	% Completion
Data collection of the On-Going Socio-Economic Round 6 in Bolikhan, Hom and Thathom Districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out of 500 households, NNP1PC completed interviews with 195 households in Bolikhan District and 130 households in Thathom District.</li> <li>• Data collection of the households in Thathom and Hom Districts will be carried out in January 2020.</li> </ul>	80