




# Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project

## Quarterly Social Monitoring Report Second and Third Quarter of 2019

April to September 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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the progress of activities from 01 April 2019 to 30 September 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.

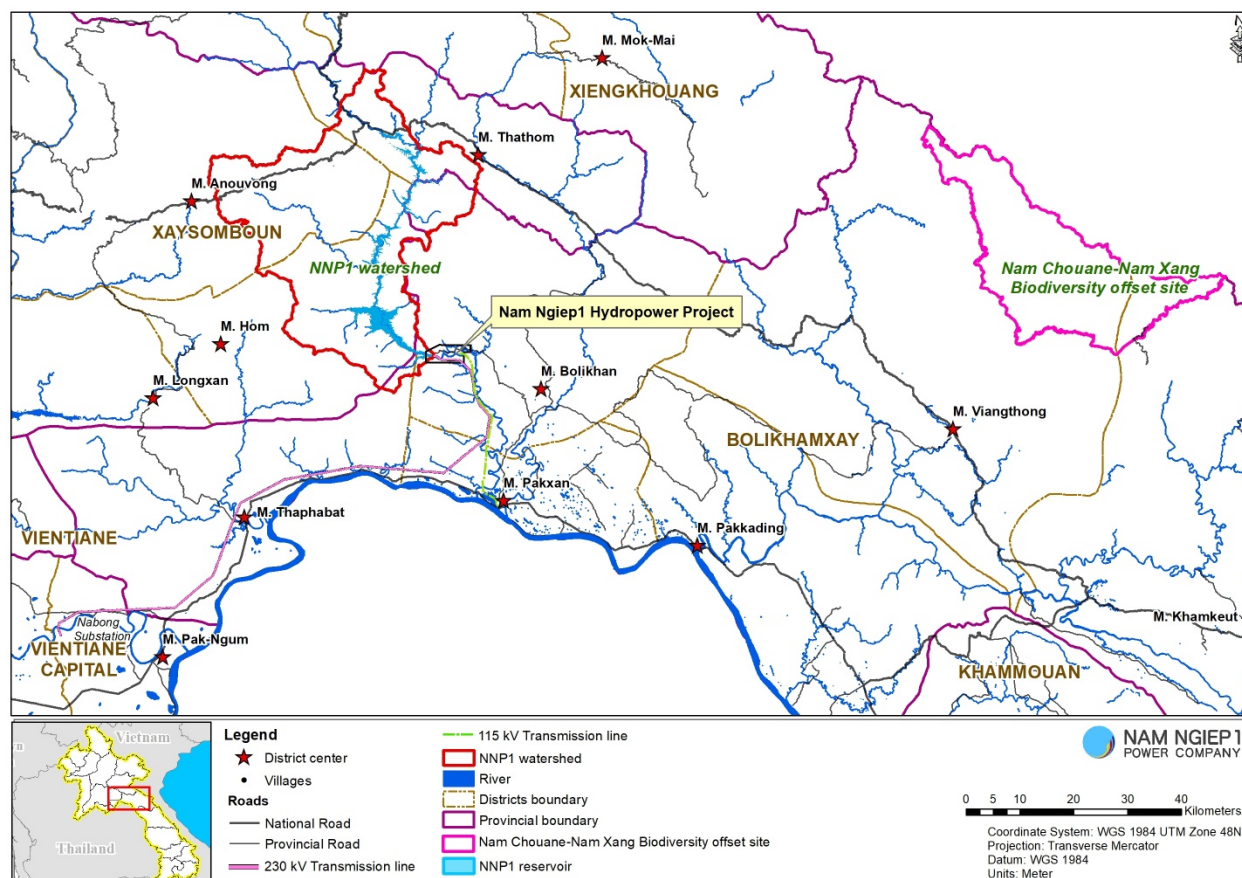
Compensation for loss of land and other assets was substantially completed for all Project Affected People (PAP) in May 2018 prior to start of impounding the main reservoir, and is therefore no longer reported.



# 1 BACKGROUND

The Nam Ngiep 1 Hydropower Project is located along the Nam Ngiep River in Xaysomboune and Bolikhamxay Provinces of Lao PDR, about 41 km north of Paksan, the provincial capital of Bolikhamxay Province (see Figure 1-1).

**Figure 1-1: 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. The Project achieved a Commercial Operation Date on 05 September 2019.

The social measures are described in the original approved Resettlement and Ethnic Development Plan (REDPs), 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 issues and their mitigation measures that are not covered in the Resettlement and Ethnic



Development Plans (REDPs). The SDP elaborates on the issues on 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 were obtained through consultations held since 2014 and the lessons learned from the initial activities implemented since NNP1 started partly implementing some components of the SDP.

## 1.1 Project Impact Zones

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

This report deals with 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.

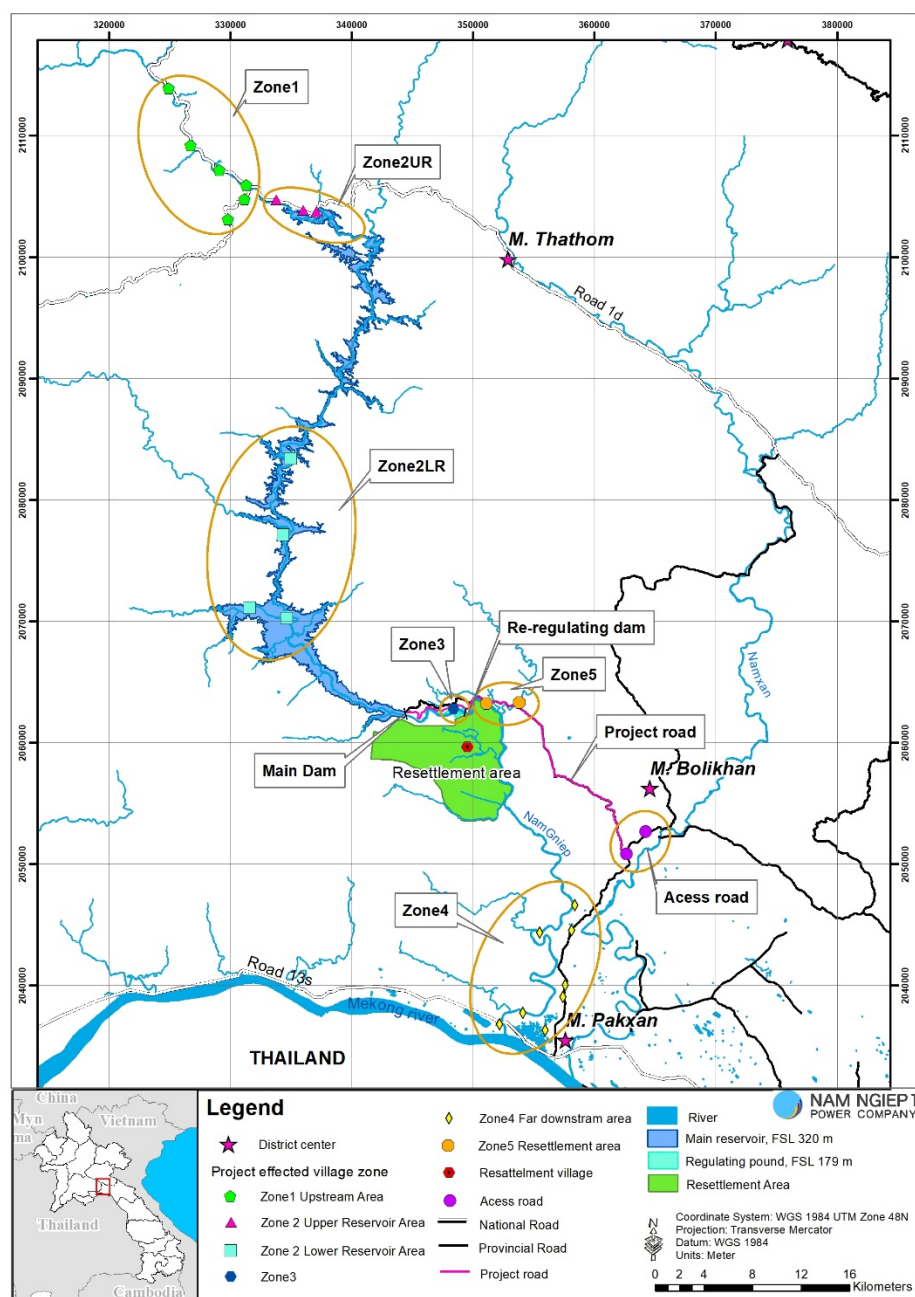
**Zone 2LR (Lower Reservoir Area)** covers the lower section of the reservoir, where the four villages of Houaypamom, Sopphuane, Sopyouak, and Namyouak were inundated. All of these villages are located in Hom District, Xaysomboun Province. All households in these villages were resettled and compensated 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

**Figure 1-2: Overview Map of the Project Impact Zones**

## 2 PROGRESS AS OF THE Q2 AND Q3, 2019

### 2.1 Asset Registration and Compensation (Source: NNP1PC Database)

- Asset registration and compensation of the former Hatsaykham villagers, Zone 3 were completed on 11 December 2018.
- Asset registration and compensation for Zone 4 were completed on 10 July 2018. Compensation for the impacts on the riverbank gardens was completed and paid before any project related impacts on the gardens occurred.

- Asset registration and compensation for Zone 5 were completed on 19 June 2018 including compensation of Hat Gniun Villagers and compensation of Somseun villagers who owned the land inside the resettlement area.
- Asset registration and compensation in 4 villages in Zone 2LR were completed on 6 June 2018. Compensation of boats was completed for 113 out of 114 eligible households on 20 December 2017.
- Asset registration and compensation of the PAP in Zone 2UR were completed on 22 February 2018.
- Asset registration and compensation for the 230 kV Transmission Line were completed on 23 February 2018. A total of 06 households still hold their compensation in the bank escrow account.

## **2.2 Infrastructure Development**

### **2.2.1 Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5**

Phase 1 of the infrastructure construction started in February 2016 and was completed in November 2016. Phase 2 of the construction works started in December 2016. This phase included the construction of public infrastructure (health centre, primary and secondary schools, market, bus station, village meeting hall, office and cultural area, water supply system and irrigation reservoir with canal system), housing and development of agricultural lands for resettlers from Zone 2LR. All works have been completed except the rock excavation and construction of the main irrigation canal. Due to difficulties with the removal of hard rock, the irrigation canal is expected to be completed in Q1 2020. After these public facilities were constructed, the village committees were formed together, trained and provided with the basic operation and maintenance guidelines. The operation and maintenance guidelines for the Village Hall, Cultural Display Room, bus stop, village market and the gravity fed water supply system were reviewed and approved by the relevant District Government Offices in on 4 April 2019. The maintenance and operation of the schools as well as the health centre are under the relevant GOL offices responsibility (Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health). The respective district authorities have trained the committee members to manage the facilities under their responsibility. The cost for maintaining and repairing the facilities will be covered by the Village Development Fund and small user fees. Other public facilities such as Phouhomxay village roads, irrigation system and new water supply system will be drafted after all the remaining infrastructure work are completed in coordination with relevant GOL office using their standard O&M Guidelines.

### **2.2.2 Zone 4**

The improvements of the water supply systems in three downstream villages were completed in Q2 2018 and the extension of the water supply network in Somseun Village and Songkhone Village was completed in Q4 2018. During the reporting period, the quantity of water is adequate for all households. The water quality is tested every quarter by the EMO team to ensure that it meets the relevant national standards. Due to the existence of some faecal and total coliforms, the Social Development team advised the communities to boil water before drinking.

### 2.2.3 Zone 2UR

The infrastructure development in Zone 2UR comprises the construction of a suspension bridge across the Nam Ngiep river, improvement of water supply systems and improvement of community infrastructure including school buildings, a health centre, and other community buildings. All works are completed except the construction of the suspension bridge and the improvement of water supply at Pou Village. The construction of the suspension bridge has been delayed due to a partial collapse of the structure. A redesign and reconstruction of the bridge is under way and the construction is expected to be completed in Q1 2020. The construction of water supply at Pou village has been delayed because the villagers have expressed that they would prefer a Gravity Fed Water Supply System (GFWSS) instead of the proposed groundwater system, as they believe that managing the GFWSS is less costly. NNP1PC is concerned that it will be extremely difficult to find safe and adequate surface water sources for the approximately 200 household at Pou Village. Consultations and technical considerations will continue. It is expected that a final decision on which system to construct will be made in Q4 2019 and that the water supply system will be completed in Q1 2020.

## 2.3 Livelihood Development Programme

### 2.3.1 Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5

The livelihood programmes are focusing on a wide range of agricultural activities, raising animals and fish, growing rice and vegetables and marketing the products. During Q2 and Q3 2019, 18 livelihood programmes were implemented continuously. Out of 82 households, 75 households planted vegetables for household consumption, 65 PAP planted rice in 34.8 hectares and 44 PAP planted rubber trees in 25 hectares. PAP was trained on various livelihoods activities such as breeding catfish fingerlings and growing grass on their 41.5 hectares grazing land for cattle raising and cattle fattening. The product is approximately four tons per hectare. Encroachment issues at Phouhomxay Village by the former land owner of HatGniun Village who still insists to use the land against the Order of the Bolikhan District Grievance Committee to stop cultivating cassava in the 1.2 hectares not belonging to him. The Grievance Team has reported this pending issue to the Bolikhan District Authority for final decision. Any progress made on this will be reported in the next Quarterly Report. Livelihood activities expanded to downstream villages using the lessons learned from Phouhomxay Village. The Resource Centre in Phouhomxay Village is playing an important role in the demonstration in some of the livelihood activities which the Centre also supported various training courses such as training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), compost making, fish breeding and animal vaccination. During the reporting period, PAP was trained on irrigation water use, wet season rice new cultivation techniques. An introductory session for the young PAP who attended the vocational training was organised when living outside of the villages. The Resource Centre is being refurbished and expanded with compost storage, training room and accommodation space. The work is expected to be completed in October 2019.

### 2.3.2 Livelihood development in Zone 2UR

The livelihood programme has been expanded to include the self-resettlers living in Thaviengxay, Phonhom, Khonesana and Vanghai (Paknyong cluster) villages in Thathom District, Xaysomboun Province. During Q2 and Q3 2019, a total of 16 livelihood activities were implemented including key activities such as animal and fish production, rice and vegetable cultivation and off-farm activities. In order to support occupational development, community consultation and field survey were held in 6 villages. A total of 565 PAP have confirmed their commitments to participate in the implementation of various livelihood activities. The Home-Sweet-Home activity is an additional activity to secure household food in the target villages, with a special focus on the vulnerable and poor self-resettled households who received less than LAK 300 million in compensation from NNP1PC.

### 2.3.3 Livelihood Development for Self-Resettlers in Bolikhan and Hom Districts

A dedicated 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 interest 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 Q2 and Q3 2019, the project extended the new livelihood programme to the Self-Resettlers according to the selected occupations. New activities consisted of mushroom growing, fruit tree plantation, cattle raising with fattening techniques, vocational training to support off-farm activities.

## 2.4 Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

The PLUP team has consulted with the local authorities on the PLUP concept that the team will use during the assessment period.

## 2.5 Grievances

During the reporting period, the total number of grievances reached 2,801 cases. Out of these 2,665 cases have been closed. The remaining 136 cases are related to impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached the full supply level. The Grievance team is investigating these reported cases. The petitions raised by five self-resettlement households from Hatsaykham were decided by the Bolikhamxay Provincial People's Court on 12 June 2019. The complainants were not satisfied with the judgement issued by the People's Court so they appealed to the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital with a reason that the provincial court had only considered the evidence from NNP1PC in its judgement. The Regional Appeal Court has not rendered its judgement during this reporting period.

## 2.6 Social Development

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

- Phouhomxay Village has been officially announced as Model Healthy Village (MHV) in June 2019. Key health indicators as set by the Ministry of Health were met with full participation of the villagers and line agencies.

- Phouhomxay lower secondary students (grade 1-3) and primary school students passed their examination (100%) while 62 out of 63 lower secondary students (grade 1-3) passed their examination. For grade 4, lower secondary students passed their examination as well.

## 2.7 Socio-economic Monitoring

- A preliminary evaluation of the results of the biennial socio-economic survey 3 were presented to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), ADB and the Independent Advisory Panel (IAP) during the mission in June 2019. The report on the Biennial Social Economic Survey was completed in September 2019.
- In September 2019, NNP1PC conducted the data collection of the Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring round 6 in Bolikhan district followed by Thathom and Hom districts.

## 3 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

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

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

### 3.1 Phouhomxay Infrastructure Development Phase 2

The Phase 2 development 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 system, and irrigation pond with canal system).

The construction has been completed for almost all the infrastructure, except for the construction of the main irrigation canal and four sub-canals for Irrigation Area 2 (Inlet and Outlet at the Irrigation Dam) and the access road to the cemetery.

The progress and status of the Phase 2 infrastructure activities in Phouhomxay Village, are summarized in Table 3-1. Construction items completed are no longer included in this Table 3-1.



**Table 3-1: Summarised Progress of Ongoing Infrastructure Construction of Phouhomxay Village**

No.	Activity	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	30 September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavated 16,299 m<sup>3</sup> of a total of 17,394 m<sup>3</sup>. The excavation of the remaining 1,091 m<sup>3</sup> requires rock blasting.</li> <li>The contract period was extended up to the end of September 2019 as rock blasting was delayed due to heavy rains.</li> </ul>	98
2	Construction of a 250 m long section of the Main Irrigation Canal	30 November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract signed.</li> <li>Work will start after rock excavation is completed.</li> </ul>	0
3	Repairing of the main road (5.01 km) to Phouhomxay Village	30 June 2019	<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 completed in June 2019.</li> </ul>	100
5	Extend the irrigation sub-canal for some higher elevation paddy fields (B1, B2, B3 and C1)	30 November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed a detailed survey and drawings.</li> <li>Construction will start in mid-October 2019 after the end of the rainy season.</li> </ul>	0
6	Installation of pipe culvert for Access Road to tree plantation area	30 June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work completed on 19 June 2019.</li> </ul>	100
7	Improvement of Phouhomxay Resource Centre	30 September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract executed, work was completed in September and waiting for final checking.</li> </ul>	99
8	Improvement of Water Supply System in Phouhomxay Village	30 November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC is considering various solutions, whether to use the existing groundwater systems, or to improve the filtration system of the current gravity fed water system.</li> </ul>	0



No.	Activity	Target Date for Completion	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Scope (%)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNP1PC and the District Water Supply Office prepared community consultations.</li> </ul>	

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

No	Activity	Date of Completion	Work Progress	Completion of Entire Work (%)
1	Construction of Suspension Bridge	30 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The detailed design report prepared by the contractor has been approved by NNP1PC and the Thathom District Public Works and Transport Office.</li> </ul>	100 for the redesign work
2	Improvement of Water Supply for Pou Village	30 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conceptual design under preparation</li> </ul>	0
3	Enhancement of 230 m of the National Road 1D	31 December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conceptual design was completed.</li> <li>The Xaysomboun Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) has reviewed the design and recommended to elevate the Road 1D to 322 m a.s.l. so NNP1PC will redesign according to these recommendations.</li> </ul>	0

## 4 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Concession Agreement, Annex C, Clause 87 requires the Company to assist PAP to regain, maintain and improve their net 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.

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

According to the Concession Agreement, the NNP1PC is responsible to provide the monthly transitional rice support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village for a period of 5 years, which is summarised in **Table 4-1**.

**Table 4-1: Progress of the Monthly Transitional Rice Support to PAP in Phouhomxay Village at the end of Q3 2019**

Group	Total Number of Entitled Households	Entitlement Duration (Months)	Entitlement Provided in Kind (Months)	Remaining Duration of Entitlement (Months)
Hatsaykham Resettlers	24	60	33	27
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group 1	46	60	18	42
Resettlers from Zone 2LR, Resettlement Group 2	12	60	14	46

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

The livelihood restoration programmes in 2019 are being implemented under the direction of newly developed Key Performance Indicators (KPI). Livelihood technical staff were assigned to implement various livelihood activities such as home garden and fruit tree plantation, paddy field cultivation, livestock and fisheries, off-farm, microfinance including management of the Resources Centre and vocational training programs. Three GOL technical staff specializing in agriculture, livestock raising and civil engineer (irrigation) were allocated to work in close coordination with the NNP1 technical staff.

**Main objectives of livelihood restoration programs in Phouhomxay village are as follows:**

- to promote livelihood activities in housing area to ensure household food security through home sweet home programme, which includes home gardening, native chicken raising, catfish raising in cement tank and growing fruit trees.
- to promote income generation through rice production, cash crop cultivation, fruit tree and rubber tree plantation.
- to develop livelihood occupation for individual persons for long-term sustainability.

In order to fulfil these objectives, the livelihood team conducted household consultations in four villages namely Phouhomxay, Thaheua, Hat Gniun and Somseun Villages on their occupation development in Q1, 2019. In total, 200 persons in Phouhomxay Village have selected their occupation as indicated below.

**Table 4-2: Different Occupation Selected by PAP at Phouhomxay Village During Q2 to Q3 2019**

No.	Main Occupation	Main Activity	No. of PAP Selected their Occupation
1	Paddy rice farmer	Rice plantation	70
2	Cash Crop/Plantation farmers	Rubber, bamboo, cassava, etc.,	61
3	Livestock farmers	Cattle raising, poultry and pig raising	31
4	Trader	Middleman	1
5	Service providers	Running small grocery shop and various service providers	19
6	Employees	Government and private officers, Drivers	18
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>200</b>

**Table 4-3: Progress of Activities Implementation for the Selected Occupation at the end of Q3, 2019**

No.	Main Occupation (participating PAP)	Progress at the End of Q3, 2019
1	Paddy rice farmer (70)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 PAP farmed rice in 34.8 ha.</li> <li>97% of the farmers have rice with good growth rate as a result of adequate water supply and farmers followed technical instruction provided by NNP1PC staff.</li> <li>8 farmers started to grow water melon in their rice field.</li> </ul>
2	Cash crop plantation (15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plantation of a new bamboo specie by 1 PAP has a good survival rate and started to have the first batch of bamboo shoots.</li> </ul>
3	Rubber Tree plantation (56)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 56 PAP established rubber tree plantation in 43.3 ha.</li> <li>While waiting for the yield of rubber tree and to ensure food security, PAP grow rubber trees mixed with upland rice (total upland rice in 2019 is 116.0 ha). Ten (10) households who planted rice mixed with rubber plantation already harvested their upland rice.</li> </ul>
4	Livestock farmer (31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 31 farmers planted grass seed on 48.5 ha for raising the cattle.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 PAP learned how to raise cattle fattening from other farmers in Khammouane province.</li> <li>3 PAP started integrated farming in Phouhomxay village.</li> </ul>
5	Trader (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One PAP who selected to be a trader had changed his mind due to the lack of experiences.</li> </ul>
6	Service provider (19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 PAP has opened a small grocery.</li> <li>1 PAP is being trained on motorcycle repair and the course will be extended up to October 2019.</li> <li>1 PAP is being trained on music play skills and will finish in October 2019.</li> <li>1 PAP was trained on electrician skills and got a job in Paksan District. He earns LAK 1,100,000 per month.</li> <li>2 PAP were trained as beautician and got a job.</li> <li>2 PAP changed to training on tailoring and started working at private factory in Vientiane.</li> <li>1 PAP was trained in haircutting and prepared to open a service.</li> <li>2 PAP prepared booths for banana processing.</li> <li>4 PAP started to produce and sell clothes for children.</li> </ul>
7	Employee (18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 PAP were trained on driving skills and get a job.</li> <li>6 PAP are employed in private companies.</li> <li>7 PAP are working for the Government.</li> </ul>

**Table 4-4: Progress of Livelihood Restoration Programmes in Phouhomxay Village and Zone 5, (Q2 and Q3 2019)**

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
<b>Project 1:</b> Home sweet home for household food security	All households in Phouhomxay Village implemented the Home-Sweet-Home Program	81	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>76 out of 82 households constructed their greenhouse and started growing vegetables for own consumption.</li> <li>69 households have received second round of vegetable seeds and know how to produce Effective Microorganism (EM) for soil fertility and crop yield improvement.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
<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 crop cultivation	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>63 participants (39 female) from Phouhomxay and Thahuea were trained on Integrated Pest Management (IPM).</li> <li>8 new households grow water melon, cucumber and sweet potatoes in Phouhomxay villages.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Improve communal pasture for cattle raising in 2019	All 70 ha of grazing land are maintained, allocated to each clan, fenced, utilized, cattle yard and water are available for cattle	75	<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 hectares.</li> </ul> <p><b>Villages in Zone 4 and 5:</b> 57 households planted grass in 57 ha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 26 farmers in Hat Gniun,</li> <li>➤ 19 farmers in Thahuea</li> <li>➤ 12 farmers in Somseun villages.</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	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-established eight Village Veterinary Workers (VWV) in four villages.</li> <li>The Livelihood Team prepared vaccines for a second-round animal vaccination programme scheduled for November to December 2019.</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)	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 households selected integrated farming activity as their occupation.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
<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, zone 4 and zone 5 villages and self-resettlers.	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phouhomxay Resource Centre and 3 farmers in Phouhomxay have started fish breeding and produced 40,000 fingerlings of common carp, silver barb and catfish.</li> <li>With the assistance of the Livelihood Team, Phouhomxay farmers sold 28,000 heads of fish fingerlings to farmers in downstream villages and 4,000 heads to 2UR farmers.</li> </ul>
<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.	30	<p><b>Banana processing groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 producer groups with 12 members produce banana chips for local markets. Quality of the product has been improved gradually.</li> </ul> <p>The activity is progressing well</p> <p><b>Weaving groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thahuea (11 members) and Hat Gnuin (7 members) weaving groups were trained on weaving design and fabrics in Xiengkhuang province.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tailoring groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group members produced children clothes</li> </ul> <p><b>Off-farm production group</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Team organized a study trip for two persons who selected blacksmith as occupation.</li> <li>A broom making group was established and planned to start activity in November 2019.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
<b>Project 8:</b> Support Village microfinance systems in Phouhomxay village and villages in Zone 5	Villagers have access to savings and credit facilities in their village	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village Credit and Savings funds (VCF) were established in four villages in 2018.</li> <li>Continued to follow-up on VCF works in four villages during Q1 2019.</li> </ul> <p><u>Phouhomxay</u>: 28 members with a total of LAK 7,935,000 in savings fund. Provided loan to 5 households.</p> <p><u>Thahuea</u>: 42 members, total savings fund LAK 8,920,000. Provided loan to 3 households.</p> <p><u>Hatgniun</u>: 79 members, total savings fund LAK 31,315,000. Provided loan to 6 households.</p> <p><u>Somseun</u>: 48 members with total savings fund of LAK 22,000,000.</p> <p>➤ The saving group committee members were re-elected and more members were added. The new members will be trained on savings and credit management in October 2019.</p>
<b>Project 9.</b> Irrigation management in Phouhomxay village	Irrigation water distribution followed the water use management regulation. All cases of water use conflict are solved.	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the delay of the construction of the main irrigation canal, NNP1PC has to rent pumps to pump water from Huay Soup irrigation reservoir into the irrigation systems to support the dry season cropping activities.</li> <li>To sustain the irrigation management systems in Phouhomxay Village, a study trip for 14 representatives of the PHXRA water user group was held at Nalong village on 24 September 2019.</li> </ul>



Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
<b>Project 10.</b> Resources Centre management	At least 10 demonstration themes are implemented by farmers in Phouhomxay and Zone 5	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In September 2019, 3 on-farm research actions were started such as experimental rice variety, fuel saving cookstoves and earth worm raising.</li> <li>The lessons have been applied in the home sweet home programme in Phouhomxay Village.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11.</b> Vocational training programs	At least 30 youths from Phouhomxay, Zone 4 and Zone 5 attended vocational training and start forming their profession following the topics.	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 young PAP from Phouhomxay Village and 2 from Hat Gnuin and Thahuea villages attended the vocational training programme and 15 of them finished the training course on 10 September 2019.</li> <li>9 young PAP worked in private companies and the rest is preparing their own business.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12.</b> Rubber tree plantation	Promote rubber tree plantation in Phouhomxay Village	60	56 households prepared 116 ha for rubber tree plantation in 2019.
<b>Project 13.</b> Fruit tree plantation	Promote fruit tree plantation in Phouhomxay village	60	In September 2019, 11 farmers planted 700 fruit trees and 05 of them started cover the root of fruit trees with vetiver grass to stabilise soil and protect it against erosion.
<b>Project 14.</b> Rattan plantation	Promote Rattan plantation in Phouhomxay and in Zone 5's villages	60	Rattan plantation in the project area is growing well in 2019, and another 40 PAP have joined the activities in 2019.
<b>Project 15.</b> Wet season rice plantation.	Promote wet season rice cultivation in Phouhomxay and Zone 5's villages	70	81 households in Phouhomxay Village and 20 households in Thahuea Village joined the wet rice planting and received seeds from the NNP1PC.

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
<b>Project 16.</b> Bamboo Plantation	Promote bamboo plantation in four villages	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 21 PAP planted “Pai Kim Zung” bamboos in 1.8 ha.</li> <li>➤ NNP1PC provided 750 bamboo seedlings.</li> </ul> <p>The bamboos grow well with high survival rates based on technical instruction provided by NNP1PC staff.</p>
<b>Project 17.</b> Seedling nursery establishment	Promote seedling nursery in four villages	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 out of 4 households established seedling nursery in four villages to produce fruit trees, rattan and tree seedlings.</li> <li>• One household in Thahuea village produced rattan seedlings and supplied to local market.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 18.</b> Downstream programs	Promote livelihood restoration program/activities in downstream villages	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NNP1PC Livelihood Team support livelihood activities in seven downstream villages.</li> <li>• 31 households grow vegetables in greenhouses.</li> <li>• 28 households raise fish in ponds</li> <li>• 14 households raise catfish in cement tank.</li> <li>• 17 households raise catfish in plastic ponds.</li> <li>• Prepared a study trip for farmers interested in bamboo handicraft in Thakokkane hamlet of Nam Ngiep villages, Paksan District.</li> <li>• Established a fish conservation zone at Nam Ngiep villages, Paksan District.</li> <li>• Prepared a training course for village veterinary workers in 07 villages.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected outcome	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress (%)	General Status of Activity
<b>Project 19.</b> Blacksmith occupation	Supports PAP on blacksmith	10	Organized a study trip for two persons on blacksmith production techniques and marketing systems in Xiengkhuang province.
<b>Project 20.</b> Broom making occupation	Support PAP on broom making	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consulted with farmers on the possibility to start the broom production as occupation.</li> <li>• Prepared a training course on broom making skills for PAP in November 2019.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 21.</b> Fisheries management in Houay Soup Reservoir, Phouhomxay	Supports the establishment of fisheries management program in Houay Soup Reservoir	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed and submitted regulations for fisheries management in Houay Soup Irrigation Reservoir in 2019.</li> <li>• Shared the regulations with villagers in Phouhomxay and neighboring villages to protect the reservoir.</li> </ul>

**Figure 4-1: Livelihood Restoration Programme at Phouhomxay Village in Q2 and Q3, 2019**

On-going supports home sweet home program for HH food security (EM production and support seeds etc.)



Upland rice mixed with rubber tree in PHX, 116 ha.



Wet season rice, 34.8. Ha.



Integrated farming started in PHX



Resources Centre, Sep 2019



Saving fund functioning in PHX



Capacity of weaving groups



Young PAP finished vocational training programs

### 4.3 Phouhomxay Resource Centre

The Phouhomxay Resource Centre functions both as a demonstration and training venue. In order to support the livelihoods activities, which increased gradually, the Resource Centre is constructing a warehouse, a compost storage and reshaping the landscape. In this reporting period, a contractor is improving the office, training room and housing. The work is expected to be completed in October 2019.

#### 4.3.1 Demonstration Activities

Activities carried out at the Resource Centre are summarised in **Table 4-5**.

**Table 4-5: Activities Carried Out at Phouhomxay Resource Centre during Q2 and Q3 2019**

No.	Demonstration Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Improved irrigation system operation	Water users meeting to maintain irrigation system at Phouhomxay Village
2	Vocational training of young PAP	Orientation meeting of young PAP before they attend vocational training in Paksan and Thakhek districts.
3	Training on rice cultivation	52 farmers from Phouhomxay and Thaheua Village were trained on wet rice cultivation techniques.
4	Integrated farming	Implement rice planting experiment at the Resource Centre.
5	Non-Timber Forest Products	Continued to take care of bamboo and rattan, before distribution to farmers.
6	Effective micro-organisms and biological extract production, bio-pesticide, and compost fertilizer	Continued demonstrating the techniques on earth worm raising and Effective Microorganisms (EM) production at the Resource Centre (RC) Organized farmer training on EM production to 69 households under home sweet home programmes and supported materials for all 69 households.
7	Fisheries Management for downstream villagers	Supported fish farmers to produce and take care of 28,000 heads of fish fingerlings for livelihood programme in downstream villages. A total of 4,000 heads for 2UR livelihood programs and 10,000 heads for fisheries management activities were distributed.

#### 4.3.2 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. After the training, 09 of them could be employed with the private companies.

#### 4.3.3 Livelihood Restoration Programmes for Self-Resettlers

The Company established a livelihood team dedicated to promote livelihood activities to self-resettlers who moved to Bolikhan and Hom Districts in February 2018.

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

##### 4.3.3.1 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 occupations.

**Table 4-6: Number of Self-Resettlers Households in Bolikhan District in Q3, 2019**

No.	Village Name	Number of Self-Resettlers Households in the Village
1	Nonsomboun (NSB)	15
2	Wa (W)	39
3	Nakoun (NK)	5
4	Bor (B)	18
5	Phameuang (PM)	24
6	Sisavath (SSV)	4
7	Nahan (NH)	38
8	Phadai (PD)	1
9	Thongphankham (TPK)	1
10	Nalong (NL)	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>146</b>

**Table 4-7: Number of Self-Resettlers Households Participating in Various Livelihood Activities per Village in Bolikhan District in Q3 2019**

Project Name	Number of Bolikhan PAP Participating in Livelihood Activities during June 2019									
	NSB	W	NK	B	PM	SSV	NH	PD	TPK	NL
Total number of persons involved in Livelihood Programmes	06	36	07	07	07	06	47	01	0	02
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	2	6	0	5	2	1	8	1	0	1
<b>Project 2:</b> Vegetable farming (wet & dry seasons crops)	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom production	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardening	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Project 5:</b> Rubber farmers	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0



<b>Project 6:</b> Cattle fattening	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Project 7:</b> Cattle raising	0	9	0	0	4	1	23	0	0	0
<b>Project 8:</b> Goat raising	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Project 9:</b> Poultry raising	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Project 10:</b> Fish culture	0	3	1	0	0	4	6	0	0	1
<b>Project 11:</b> Vaccine service providers	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Project 12:</b> Skill development	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 4-8: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlement Households in Bolikhan District as of Q3 2019**

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	Rice yield: 3.5 tons/ ha Income: LAK 3.2 million / household/ year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 25 PAP cultivated wet season rice.</li> <li>➤ PAP received technical advice on how to increase yields.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farming (wet and dry seasons)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generate income of LAK 2.5 million/ person/ year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 5 PAP constructed greenhouses and grow vegetables.</li> <li>➤ PAP was advised on growing techniques and soil fertility improvement.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom production	Mushroom yield 100 kg, generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 3 PAP cultivated mushrooms during this quarter.</li> <li>➤ Farmers were trained on mushroom cultivation techniques.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardening	Integrated fruit tree gardening: 1 ha/household Possible income: LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 3 PAP planted fruit trees in 3 hectares.</li> <li>➤ Technical advice was given to the farmers to manage water,</li> </ul>



			prevent fire and drought, pests and diseases controls.
<b>Project 5:</b> Rubber farming	3 target persons improve at least 1.5 ha per person after 7 years Income: 36 million/year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 03 PAP planted rubber trees in 3 hectares.</li> <li>➤ Rubber seedlings were distributed to PAP.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Cattle fattening	At least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds. At least 2 cattle have been sold for LAK 8 million. /household/year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 02 PAP started cattle fattening activities.</li> <li>➤ PAP were trained on planting grass techniques to feed animals.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Cattle raising	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	63	<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>
<b>Project 8:</b> Goat raising	Occupations developed: 90% Animal vaccination coverage: 100%	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 01 PAP raises 40 goats in one hectare.</li> <li>➤ PAP received training on goat raising and grass planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 9:</b> Poultry raising	Occupations developed: 90% Animal vaccination rate: 90% Income: LAK 5.5 million /household /year	63	9 PAP continued raising 1320 heads of poultry in closed pens.
<b>Project 10:</b> Fish culture	At least 2 cycles of fish raising. Generate income LAK 5 million/household/cycle	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 12 PAP raise catfish in the first round.</li> <li>➤ 9 PAP raise fishes in ponds.</li> <li>➤ 38 kg of fish were harvested for consumption and sold for 780,000 LAK.</li> <li>➤ Provided 7,500 fingerlings to new 4 PAP to raise in ponds.</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	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 02 PAP worked as village veterinary workers.</li> <li>➤ Vaccine and medicine to treat animals managed under revolving fund system.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 12:</b> Skill development	Persons who completed training, get a job and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 07 youths were trained under vocational program. 05 ran their services.</li> <li>➤ 01 PAP completed the course on music (electrical organ) in July 2019 and started his own business.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13:</b> Family book keeping and compensated fund management	Each household manages the compensation money effectively and record the daily income and expenditures in logbook	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 65 PAP from Nahan, Phameuang and Nonsomboun Villages were trained on family book keeping and financial management.</li> </ul>

#### 4.3.3.2 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 4-9: Number of Self-Resettlers in Hom District in Q3 2019**

No.	Village Name	Number of Self-Resettlers Households in the Village
1	Houayxay (HX)	80
2	Phou Ngou (PN)	10
3	Homthat (HT)	20
4	Phalavak (PLV)	28
5	Phoukatha (PKT)	1
6	Namkhiene (NK)	54
<b>Total</b>		<b>193</b>

**Table 4-10: Number of Self-Resettlers Households Participating in Various Livelihood Activities Per Village in Hom District in Q3 2019**

Project Name	Number of Hom PAP Participating in Livelihood Activities during September 2019					
	HX	PN	PLV	HT	NK	PKT
<b>Total number of persons involved in Livelihood Programmes/ total number of PAP</b>	<b>11/80</b>	<b>07/10</b>	<b>09/28</b>	<b>06/20</b>	<b>16/54</b>	<b>0/1</b>
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	1	2	1	1	2	0
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farming (wet & dry seasons crops)	2	0	2	5	4	0
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom production	2	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardening	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Project 5:</b> Cattle fattening	3	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Project 6:</b> Cattle raising	0	4	2	0	3	0
<b>Project 7:</b> Poultry raising	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Project 8:</b> Fish culture	1	0	1	0	2	0
<b>Project 9:</b> Vaccine service	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Project 10:</b> Skills development	1	0	1	0	2	0
	11	7	9	6	16	0

**Table 4-11: Progress of Livelihood Activities for Self-Resettlers Households in Hom District as of Q3 2019**

Project Name	Expected Outcomes from Participating Households	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activity
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	Rice yield: 3.5 tons/ha Income: LAK 3.2 million /household/year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 07 PAP cultivate wet season rice.</li> <li>➤ Rice will be harvested in November 2019.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farmers (wet & dry seasons crops)	At least 100 kg of vegetables produced and generate income of LAK 2.5 million/person/year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 4 PAP grow vegetables in greenhouses. They harvested 60 kg of vegetable for consumption and sold to local market.</li> <li>➤ Farmers trained on pest and diseases control and soil fertility improvement by using compost.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Mushroom production	Mushroom yield 100 kg produced and generate income of LAK 2 million/household/cycle	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 5 PAP cultivate mushrooms in 2019.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 4:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardening	Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/household Income: LAK 35 million /household/year, after 5 years	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 02 PAP plant fruit trees.</li> <li>➤ They were trained on fruit tree cultivation techniques.</li> <li>➤ Fruit tree seedlings were distributed to PAP.</li> <li>➤ Regular follow-up monitoring during the implementation period</li> <li>➤ In year 1 to year 3, PAP grow seasonal crops such as upland rice, maize, and beans.</li> <li>➤ The fruit trees grow well.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Cattle fattening	At least 3 improved pasture areas to produce enough animal feeds At least 2 cattle sold for LAK 8 million/household/year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 3 PAP continued raising 07 cattle using fattening technique.</li> <li>➤ 4 heads of cattle were sold for LAK 29,500,000.</li> <li>➤ NNP1PC provided the ingredients for producing supplemental feed for cattle fattening.</li> <li>➤ PAP continued 4 heads of cattle to fatten in the second round.</li> </ul>

<b>Project 6:</b> Cattle farming	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	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 PAP select cattle farming technique.</li> <li>➤ NNP1PC provided training and grass seeds to farmers. Three months after planting grass, it is now ready to be cut to feed the cattle.</li> <li>➤ 136 cattle regularly grazed in the forage plots in rotating system.</li> <li>➤ 13 new calves were born in September 2019.</li> <li>➤ PAP was advised to reserve 1,600 m<sup>2</sup> - 3,200 m<sup>2</sup> of forage plot for seed production in the next planting season.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 7:</b> Poultry raising farming	Professional development: 90 % Animal vaccination rate: 90 % Income: LAK 5.5 million /household/year	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1 PAP raises 200 poultry. NNP1PC trained on poultry raising techniques, vaccination of poultry and ways to increase the number of small chicks using hatching machine. 200 poultry were vaccinated.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8:</b> Fish culture	At least 2 cycles of fish raising. Generate income of LAK 5 million/household/cycle	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 4 PAP raise fishes in ponds and plastic tanks. 4,500 fishes and fish feeds were distributed to PAP.</li> <li>➤ Regular follow-up monitoring during the implementation period</li> <li>➤ The activity was progressing well and 1 PAP already harvested the fish and planned to continue activity.</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	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ One PAP was selected as village veterinary worker (VW) at Houayxay Village to provide animal vaccines and care.</li> <li>➤ NNP1PC provided training on animal care and on managing vaccine supply via revolving fund system. The VW provided vaccines and medicines for</li> </ul>

			<p>animal treatment in Houaxay Village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A VVW at Ban Nahan have sold drugs to treat animal as well as advised villagers to vaccinate their poultry before the climate become cool.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> Skill development	Persons who completed trainings, get a job and generate income LAK 1.5 million/month	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 2 out of 4 youths who were trained at the vocational training in Nasiew Centre, Vientiane Capital practice skills and learnt in the private garage in Longxan district, Xaysomboune Province.</li> <li>➤ One youth start her small restaurant at her own village</li> </ul>

**Figure 4-2: Cattle Fattening at Houayxay Village in Hom District in Q3 2019-Food Supplementation**



**Figure 4-3: Followed-up fish raising in ponds and in plastic sheet in Hom and Bolikhan Districts in September 2019**



#### 4.3.3.3 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES AT ZONE 2UR

The target of the livelihood development for Zone 2UR villages expanded in 2018 to include self-resettlers in Thathom District in addition to the 3 villages that already included in 2017 (Pou Village,

Hatsamkhone Village and Phientga Village). So, the livelihood activities now cover the self-resettlers in Thaviengxay, Phonhom and Vanghai Villages (Paknyong cluster).

During January 2019, all livelihood activities in Zone 2UR were evaluated by the involved PAP. The evaluation included taking stock of successes achieved during 2018 and identification of priority issues requiring continued efforts during 2019 to be resolved.

In preparation for the 2019 activities, the Personal Occupation Survey was completed for 602 people (341 households) from 6 target villages.

565 PAP have confirmed their commitment to participation in the various activities after completing the personal occupation consultation and field survey.

Home-sweet-home is an additional activity to support the food security for households in the target villages especially for vulnerable and poor self-resettlers household who received less than LAK 300 million in compensation from NNP1PC.

**Table 4-12: Participation of Villagers in the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Q3 in Zone 2UR**

Project Name	Number of 2UR PAP Participating in Livelihood Activity in September 2019					
	Pou	Hatsamkhone	Phientga	Thaviengxay	Phonhom	Vanghai
<b>Total number of people involved in the Livelihood Programmes</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	21	4	9	0	4	2
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop growing (wet & dry seasons)	10	0	6	0	0	19
<b>Project 3:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardening	11	2	1	1	0	4
<b>Project 4:</b> Rubber tree farming	6	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Project 5:</b> Pig raising	6	5	5	0	0	0
<b>Project 6:</b> Goat raising	6	2	0	1	0	0
<b>Project 7:</b> Poultry raising	6	4	2	0	1	12
<b>Project 8:</b> Cattle farming	68	68	7	5	8	30
<b>Project 9:</b> Fish culture	3	1	1	0	0	1
<b>Project 10:</b> Skill development	5	11	13	1	0	0
<b>Project 11:</b> Servicing	17	14	6	1	2	21
<b>Project 12:</b> Trader capacity building	5	4	1	0	0	0



Project Name	Number of 2UR PAP Participating in Livelihood Activity in September 2019					
	Pou	Hatsamkhone	Phiengta	Thaviengxay	Phonhom	Vanghai
<b>Total number of people involved in the Livelihood Programmes</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Project 13:</b> Fisherman capacity building	16	9	10	0	0	0
<b>Project 14:</b> Food processing	3	6	1	0	0	0
<b>Project 15:</b> Weaving and handicraft production	9	24	30	0	0	1

**Table 4-13: Progress of the Implementation of Various Livelihood Activities in Zone 2UR as of Q3 2019.**

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress Against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activities
<b>Project 1:</b> Paddy rice farming	Rice yield: 3.7 t/ha Income: LAK 7.7 million /person/year	4 / 4	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 25 farmers were advised on rice storage and seed selection for next growing season.</li> <li>➤ Six paddy rice farmers were advised on Internal Control System for Good Agriculture Practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 2:</b> Cash crop farming (wet & dry seasons)	At least 0.16 hectare of cash crop has cultivated, and they got income of LAK 7.7 million/person/year.	5 / 8	56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 farmers were advised on land preparation and crop maintenance practices.</li> <li>• Conducted training for 6 cash crop farmers on Internal Control System for Good Agriculture Practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 3:</b> Integrated fruit tree gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrated fruit tree garden: 1 ha/person</li> <li>➤ Income: LAK 36 million</li> </ul>	6 / 15	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 farmers completed grass weeding</li> <li>• 04 farmers were trained on Internal Control System in Good Agriculture Products.</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress Against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activities
	/person/year, after 5 years			
<b>Project 4:</b> Rubber tree farming	➤ 6 target persons Improved at less 1.5 hectare per person/year/ and earn after 7 years 36 million LAK/person/year	6 / 10	74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 03 rubber farmers at Pou village completed rubber tree maintenance and weeding</li> <li>• 01 farmer plan to harvest the upland rice integrated with rubber tree plantation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 5:</b> Home sweet home	➤ Home-sweet-home: 30 vulnerable households	8 / 8	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitored 35 households under the home sweet home activities.</li> <li>➤ Distributed material to 22 household and 2100 cat fish fingerling to 5 households to initiate their home sweet home activity.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 6:</b> Pig raising	<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</li> </ul>	4 / 7	64	02 pig farmers run their activities with support of the Livelihood team.
<b>Project 7:</b> goat raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Occupation developed: 90 %</li> <li>➤ Animal vaccination rate: 100 %</li> </ul>	13 / 4	72	09 goat farmers were trained on supplemental feeding.

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress Against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activities
<b>Project 8:</b> poultry raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Occupation developed: 90 %</li> <li>➤ Animal vaccination rate: 90 %</li> <li>➤ Income: LAK 7.7 million/year/ hh</li> </ul>	4 / 4	66	13 poultry farmers in Vanghai village were trained on supplement feed production.
<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	5 / 8	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 50 farmers in Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages established cattle raising groups.</li> <li>➤ 05 farmers managed their activities well.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 10:</b> fish culture	100 % develop their profession with average income of 11 million Kip/year and 4 of them become model farmers	14 / 4	61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitor 06 farmers on fish nursery maintenance.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 11:</b> Skill development	50 % develop their profession	22 / 15	60	<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 motorbike mechanics, beautician, electrician and air-conditioner</li> </ul>

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress Against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activities
				training courses at Nasiew Vocational Centre.
<b>Project 12: Servicing</b>	90 % develop their profession and manage their business better.	12 / 22	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 12 PAPs in Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages were trained on bookkeeping.</li> <li>➤ Monitored 05 service providers on family log book recording.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 13: Trader</b>	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better.	16 / 4	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood team assisted 06 traders on family log book recording.</li> <li>• 02 PAPs in Hatsamkhone and Phiengta villages were trained on book keeping.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 14: Fisherman capacity building</b>	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better	18 / 17	48	Livelihood team assisted 09 PAPs to improve family log book recording.
<b>Project 15: Food processing</b>	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of LAK 7.7 million /person/year	16 / 14	66	<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 8,143,000 to LAK 10,658,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 16: Weaving and handicraft Promotion</b>	90 % develop their profession and they manage their business better with average income of 3 LAK million /person/year	12 / 8	64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28 weaving group members at Hatsamkhone, Pou and Phiengta villages produced cloth to supply local markets.</li> <li>• 30 PAP in Hatsamkhone village were trained on bookkeeping.</li> </ul>
<b>Project 17: Village development fund</b>	70 % of total PAPs in the village participate in the activity	17/ 5	57	Organized a consultation meeting with 79 villagers in Pou village to establish Village Development Fund (VDF)

Project Name	Expected Outcome for Participating Households	Monthly Progress/ Planned Progress (%)	Cumulative Annual Implementation Progress Against the Annual Plan (%)	General Status of Activities
	4 village development funds established			

**Figure 4-4: Supplement Mineral Blocks Production Training for goat raising farmers at 2UR Zone in Q3, 2019**



**Figure 4-5: Followed-Up PAPs in Zone 2UR who Attending the Vocational Trainings in Vientiane Capital, Q3 2019**



## 5 PARTICIPATORY LAND USE PLANNING (PLUP)

The Participatory Land Use Programme is focusing on 5 main activities:

- Support the GOL to issue land titles to PAP in Phouhomxay Village (completed).
- Support the community to update the land use plan in Phouhomxay Village (completed).
- Support the community to establish rules and regulations for the various land types in Hat Gnuin Village (completed).
- Support the community to update the land use plan in Hat Gnuin Village (completed).
- Support the community to update the land use plan in three villages of 2UR.

Progress of these activities are summarized in **Table 5-1**:

**Table 5-1: Progress of PLUP Activities in 2 UR villages, Q3 2019.**

No	Activity	General Status of Activity
1	Support the community to update the land use in three villages of Zone 2UR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consulted and planned with the local authorities of Zone 2 UR on the PLUP concept.</li> <li>• Continued to review the existing land asset data in Zone 2UR villages.</li> </ul>

## 6 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

During Q3 2019, NNP1PC received 134 new grievances. Thus, the total number of grievances has reached 2,801 cases and of these, 2,665 cases have been closed. The remaining 136 cases are related to the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level. The Project Land & Grievance team is investigating these cases.

For the five self-re-settler 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 appealed their grievances to the Regional Appeal Court in Vientiane Capital for reason 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.

The issue concerning different land compensation rates between compensation decree 031/GBKS for the access road from Ban Nonsomboun to main dam construction site and decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation has been considered by the Bolikhamxay Provincial Assembly who advised to hand this matter over to the President of the PRLRC. After further consultations with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Joint Steering Committee, the matter was discussed at the PRLRC meeting on 06/07 August 2019, and it was concluded that the decree 1003/G-XSB on general compensation shall be applied to the valid cases. The minutes of meeting signed by the Chairperson of the PRLRC will be used as reference. However, before NNP1PC can execute the compensation payments, the parties need to consult with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to resolve one remaining issue related to determining the unit compensation rates for trees (whether based on the



diameter or the tree or on the age of the tree). The issue is expected to be concluded by the end of October 2019.

SMO is verifying the impacts in Zone 2UR after the reservoir reached full supply level El. 320 m a.s.l. in August 2019. The Team in cooperation with the RMU, local authorities and PAP are organizing consultations, carrying out field surveys and assessment of the impacts. By the end of September 2019, 60% of the cases in Zone 2UR were assessed.

### **Boat compensation in 2LR**

In zone 2LR, compensation for a total of 131 boats were completed on October 2018.

### **Scanning of all compensations**

At the end of Q3, the required scanning and permanent filing of compensation documents (49,651 documents) including asset registration and payment records into the NNP1PC filing system have been completed. Hard copies of compensation documents have been handed over to the relevant Government counterparts including provincial RMU together with soft copies of the files on CD-ROM.

## **7 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

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

The Labour Management Programme deals with the NNP1PC workforce and adherence to the Lao Labour Law and International Labour Organization's (ILO) Core Labour Standards. In September 2019, the total number of workers were 488 (83 females) persons. The number of Lao workers working for the Company has decreased from 326 in August 2019 to 288 in September 2019 and comprises 59 % of the total workforce including 28 workers from the host villages.

#### **7.1.1 Labour statistics**

The composition of the labour force is tabulated in **Table 7-1** below.

**Table 7-1: Worker Category in September 2019 (Q3)**

<b>Worker Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Foreigner Workers	184	16	200	41.0
Lao Workers (from Host villages)	221 (12)	67 (16)	288 (28)	59.0 (5.7)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Information on Labour related issues is summarized in **Table 7-2**.



**Table 7-2: Information on Labour Related Issues in September 2019 (Q3)**

Description	Feb 2019	Mar 2019	Apr 2019	May 2019	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2019	Sep 2019
Number of Injuries	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Workers transferred to hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Number of workers of 18 years or below	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding child labour (younger than 14 years old)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of non-compliances regarding forced labour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people elected as labour union representatives	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Workers represented through labour union representatives	39	39	35	31	31	30	26	25

### 7.1.2 Labour Camp Inspections

No camp inspection in September 2019. It was conducted in August 2019. The results of the inspection are in the table 7-3

**Table 7-3: Results of Inspection of Contractors by the Lao Labour Union and Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Representatives in August 2019**

No.	Item	Number of Camps Inspected	Number of Camps Meeting All Criteria	Number of Camps not Meeting All Criteria
1	Child and Young Labour	7	7	0
2	Forced Labour	7	7	0
3	Discrimination (Gender, Race, colour, origin, political opinion)	7	7	0
4	Union Representation	7	6	1
5	Registration of Lao employees with LLU	7	7	0
6	Worker's Lao ID card, passport, work and stay permit of foreign workers.	7	7	0
7	Internal Regulations	7	5	2 (HM and Lilama)
8	Employment Contracts	7	7	0

No.	Item	Number of Camps Inspected	Number of Camps Meeting All Criteria	Number of Camps not Meeting All Criteria
9	Salary/wages Payment	7	7	0
10	Minimum Wages / Piece Rate Wages	7	7	0
11	Overtime Pay	7	7	0
12	Social Security and other benefits	7	7	0
13	Working Time	7	7	0
14	Public Holiday	7	7	0
15	Annual leave/sick leave/other leave	7	7	0
16	Occupational Safety and Health System	7	7	0
17	Annual Health check up	7	6	1 (HM)
18	First Aid Service	7	7	0
19	Welfare Facilities	7	7	0
20	Working Environment	7	7	0
21	Worker Accommodation	7	7	0
22	Emergency Preparedness	7	7	0

No urine test was conducted during September 2019.

### 7.1.3 Camp Followers Programme

The activities dealing with camp followers this month are summarized in **Table 7-4**. Since the start of 2018, the number of camp followers has declined following a reduction in the number of construction workers on site.

At the beginning of September 2019, the police team based in Phouhomxay Village was re-structured according to the proposal of NNP1PC. Five out of six police officers were withdrawn to their base at the provincial and district police quarters, while three new officers from the district police were assigned to be stationed at Phouhomxay. Currently, there are four police officers.

The police officers at Phouhomxay Village patrolled the area to deal with social issues in Phouhomxay Village and the host villages.

To reduce drug use of villagers, the district police officers met with Village Authorities and 75 drug users and dealers and prepared a plan for drug detoxification.

**Table 7-4: Summarized Activities of the Camp Follower Programme during May to September 2019**

No.	Item	May 2019	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2019	Sep 2019
1	Number of police officers based in the Phouhomxay Police Post who are supported by the NNP1PC	6 (1 female)	6 (1 female)	6 (1 female)	6 (1 female)	4 (no female)
2	Number of police patrols conducted by Hat Gniun Police, covering the NNP1PC construction areas, host communities and Phouhomxay	92	121	89	130	32
3	Number of significant issues observed during the police patrols	0	0	0	0	0
4	Number of common legal issues observed during these patrols.	1	4	1	3	4
5	Number of shops in the camp follower area where the Project conducted Sexually Transmittal Disease (STD) Awareness Campaigns	1	0	0	0	0
6	Monthly cumulative total of women who participated in the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	2 (2 new)	0	0	0	0
7	Number of Contractor/ Subcontractor Camps where Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0
8	Number of workers attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness campaigns	0	0	0	0	0
9	Number of villages in which Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0
10	Number of villagers attending the Sexually	0	0	0	0	0

No.	Item	May 2019	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2019	Sep 2019
	Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns					
11	Number of Schools in which Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0
12	Number of Students attending the Sexually Transmittal Disease Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0	0
13	Number of villages in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0
14	Number of villagers attending the Road Safety Awareness Campaigns	0	0	0	0	0
15	Number of schools in which Road Safety Awareness Campaigns were conducted	0	0	0	0	0
16	Number of students attending the Road Safety Awareness campaigns	0	0	0	0	0
17	Total number of camp followers at the camp followers' area in Hat Gniun Village	16	16	10	10	7
18	Total number of female camp followers	5	8	6	6	5
19	Number of foreign camp followers	8	9	3	3	5
20	Number of foreign female camp followers	4	5	3	3	4

From the above table, the Police based at Phouhomxay Village monitored activities 1 to 4, and the Bolikhamxay Provincial Labour and Social Welfare Office monitor the activities 5 to 20 on an annual basis due to the number of camp followers were reduced gradually.

## 7.2 Education Programme

### 7.2.1 Scholarship Programme

The NNP1PC Scholarship programme awarded 27 scholarships for the educational year 2018-2019. Eleven of the awards went to female students. The target of 30 scholarships was not reached, due to a lack of high school students who want to continue their education.

Up to date, 138 students have received a NNP1PC scholarship. Among the 138 students, 90 are studying at various institutions, 38 have graduated and 10 have dropped out. For the academic year 2019-2020, NNP1PC has received 43 applications for scholarship (end of September 2019). The applications are being evaluated and the final selection will be made in November 2019.

**Figure 7-1: Employment Status of Graduated Students**

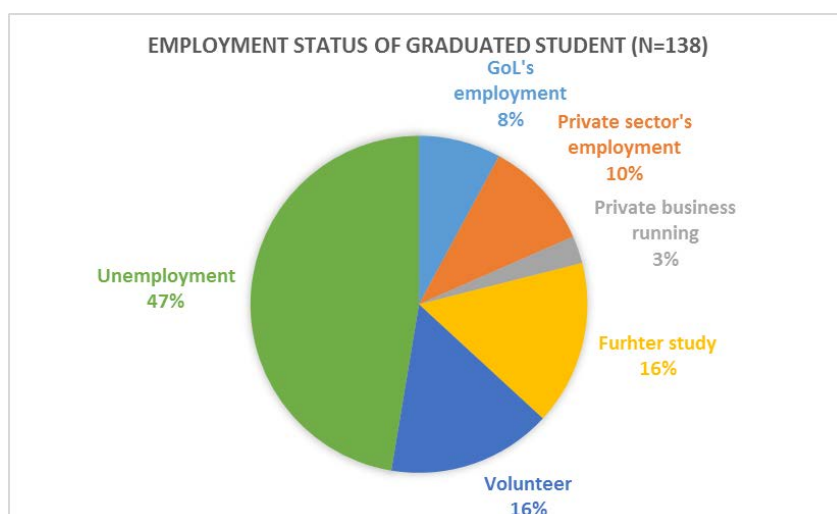


Figure 7-1 presents results of 138 students who graduated under the NNP1PC scholarship programme from 2014 to 2019.

**Table 7-5: Status of the Scholarship Programme, 30 September 2019 (end of Q3)**

Academic Year	Total Number of Scholarships Awarded	Hmong Students	Hmong Students %	Female Students	Female Students %	Hmong Female Students
September 2014 - June 2015 <sup>1</sup>	19	14	74	6	32	3
September 2015 - June 2016	32	18	56	7	22	3
September 2016 - June 2017	30	18	60	14	47	8
September 2017 - June 2018	30	21	70	12	40	9
September 2018 - June 2019	27	7	26	11	41	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to the limited number of high school students graduated during the first years of the scholarship programme, the gender and ethnic targets could not be achieved. The team will continue to monitor the next academic year.

### 7.2.2 Formal Education Programme

The school year 2019-2020 officially started in September 2019. School enrolment will be reported in the monitoring report of Q4 2019.

To increase the number of pre-primary school children in kindergarten, a Child Feeding Programme (School Lunch Programme) was introduced at Phouhomxay Village on 09 September 2019. EGATi supports food costs and cooking utensils, whereas NNP1PC and villagers contribute with rice and provide materials and labour to build a dining space. 81 children aged 3-5 years in Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thahuea villages benefit from this programme. Health staff carried out a baseline nutrition assessment of the school children.

In addition, NNP1 Social Development Program in cooperation with the Bolikhan District Health and Education and Sport (DOES) Office conducted a health awareness and health check for all kindergarten, primary and secondary school students. The medical checks focus on checking their vision (eyes), hearing (ears) and dental health which are linked directly to their learning's ability.

**Figure 7-2: Official Opening New School Year 2019-2020 Was Organized in September 2019**



**Figure 7-3: School Lunch Programme at Phouhomxay Kindergarten was re-started again after a short break during the school holiday.**





**Figure 7-4: Health Check for Student at the Opening of School Year 2019-2020**

### 7.2.3 Adult Education Programme

The adult education programme was suspended due to the villagers are busy with their farming.

## 7.3 Public Health Action Plan

### 7.3.1 Participation in Health Programmes

Key activities during this reporting period are summarized in table 7-6.

**Table 7-6: Participation of PAP in the Public Health Programme Activities during Q2 and Q3 2019**

Activity	Total participant	Total female participant
Phouhomxay villagers participated in big cleaning day for the prevention of dengue fever	25	4
Hatgniun and Thaheua villagers participated in big cleaning day for the prevention of dengue fever	67	39
Villagers in Nampa, Somseun and Houaykhoun downstream the dam participated in health education on nutrition	67	54
Villagers in Thaheua participated in deworming treatment	270	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>232</b>



### 7.3.2 Monitoring of Health Statistics

The Project is using the Data Health Information System 2 (DHIS2), from the Ministry of Health for closely monitoring clinical symptoms of the top ten diseases such as water-borne, food-borne diseases, skin infection, and communicable diseases. Data is obtained from the 3 health centres covering the project impacted zones:

- The Houaykhoun Health Centre which covers Zone 4
- The Piengta Health Centre which covers Zone 2UR
- The Phouhomxay Health Centre which covers Phouhomxay and Zone 5.

(Monitoring started from October 2017)

The health data is presented in **Table 7-7**.

**Table 7-7: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Houaykhoun Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 4 (Source: DHIS2 August 2019)**

No.	Name of Disease	Feb 2019	Mar 2019	Apr 2019	May 2019	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	3	4	4	0	5	3	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	12	21	29	20	17	14	8
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	5	7	7	4	2	2	1
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	35	26	29	40	20	29	25
7	Skin diseases	10	2	18	25	19	21	12
8	Common cold	21	16	24	17	13	3	19
9	Pneumonia-bronchitis	3	0	6	3	2	1	6
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	16	36	16	23	19	38	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>101</b>

**Table 7-8: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from Piengta Health Centre Covering Villages in Zone 2UR (Source: DHIS2 August 2019)**

No.	Name of Disease	Feb 2019	Mar 2019	Apr 2019	May 2019	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	7	6	8	6	2	6	1
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	15	15	19	21	13	8	9
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	3	4	2	2	1	3	0
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	20	16	2	20	13	12	18
7	Skin diseases	1	5	4	4	3	5	4
8	Common cold	32	31	35	21	15	24	27
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	20	27	29	15	4	5	5
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	25	44	33	43	29	35	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>

**Table 7-9: Reported Cases of 10 Selected Diseases from the Phouhomxay Health Centre Covering Zones 3 and 5 (Source: DHIS2 August 2019)**

No.	Name of Disease	Feb 2019	Mar 2019	Apr 2019	May 2019	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2019
1	Diarrhoea with blood (dysentery)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Diarrhoea no blood no severe dehydration	15	15	15	12	10	14	10
3	Malaria tested positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Dengue fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Conjunctivitis	6	1	4	1	3	5	3
6	Digestive system diseases/gastritis	7	6	8	4	5	0	12
7	Skin diseases	20	4	0	4	0	7	0
8	Common cold	13	29	28	17	18	25	26
9	Pneumonia- bronchitis	21	20	26	17	15	11	13
10	Nervous system non-psychiatric/ back pain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>

### 7.3.3 Health Programme for Phouhomxay Village and Host Villages

During Q2 and Q3 2019, the Phouhomxay health staff continued providing health care services to villagers of Phouhomxay, Hat Gniun and Thahuea.

The result of stool test during the mid-term health survey in early 2019 indicated that the infection rate of intestinal parasites in Phouhomxay Village and the host villages is highest compared to other students in host villages. The health team has addressed this situation and conducted a health education session with deworming for villagers in Phouhomxay and Hat Gniun villages in July and August 2019, and this month for villagers in Thahuea Village with 270 people (135 female) attending.

**Figure 7-5: Villagers from Thahuea Village attended deworming activity in Q3 2019.**



### 7.3.4 Community Health Programme for the Project Impact Zones

The Houaykhoun and Phiangta Health Centres are functioning in both the downstream and Zone 2UR areas. Up to date, there is no outbreak of disease.

### 7.3.5 Water, Sanitation and Nutrition Program

NNP1 health team together with Houaykhoun Health Centre staff educated 67 villagers (54 women) on nutrition in order to prevent malnutrition.

**Figure 7-6: Health Education Session on Nutrition Was Organized at Downstream Villages**



### 7.3.6 Capacity Building of GOL Health Staff

With support from the NNP1PC health programme, Bolikhan District Health Officers conducted a refresher training on primary health care for Village Health Volunteers (VHV) from resettlement, host and downstream villages in order to strengthen their capacity. Such training was also organized by Thathom District Health Officers for the VHVs from 2UR villages.

**Table 7-10: Various Trainings Were Organized in Q2 and Q3 2019**

Date	Location of training	Training Topic	Total Number of Participants	Number of Female Participants
03 June 2019	Pakngum District	New born resuscitation course	2	2
18 June 2019	Bolikhan District Health Office	Dengue Fever Management	2	2
3-4 September 2019	Bolikhan District Health Office	Primary Health Care	15	9
19–20 August 2019	Thathom District Health Office	Primary Health Care	4	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>

**Figure 7-7: Bolikhan and Thathom DHOs organized a refresher training for Village Health Volunteers (VHV) in September 2019**



## 7.4 Gender, Cultural Preservation Programmes

In September 2019, the Social Development Team met with Thathom and Bolikhan District Lao Women Union to prepare activities related to assessment of women status and their awareness about women empowerment policy.

## 7.5 Community Development

The Social Development team together with the relevant District Authorities accompanied 12 members of Phouhomxay Village Authorities on a study visit to Ban Nong Or of Khamkeuth District and Ban Phadai and Ban Dong of Bolikhan District from 02 September 2019 to 04 September 2019 to strengthen their capacity in village management including administration, socio-economic development, public security and participation of mass organisations.



**Figure 7-8: Phouhomxay Village Authority Visit Ban Nong Or (Khamkeuth), Ban Phadai and Ban Dong (Bolikhon) in September 2019.**



## 7.6 Vulnerable Households Programme

Vulnerable Households are households who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets, and production base, or face the risk of being marginalized by the effects of resettlement. In the project area, several vulnerable households have been identified and these households will continue to be monitored and will be given special attention.

Of the 26 vulnerable households originally living in Zone 2LR, 10 chose resettlement to Phouhomxay Village and 16 chose to arrange their own self-resettlement. A reassessment by the Bolikhon District Labour and Social Welfare Office, village authority and the NNP1PC Social Development Team of the status of the 10 vulnerable households found that in January 2018, only 4 households remain vulnerable due to members have elderly and invalid persons. The remaining 6 households are no longer considered as being vulnerable due to their living conditions have already improved based on the recent socio-economic survey result.

**Table 7-11: Number of Vulnerable Households per Zone and Villages as of September 2019**

Zone	Number of Vulnerable Households
Zone 2UR	9
Phouhomxay	4
Hat Gniun	1
Self-Resettlers	14*
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

14\* One household at Nam Ying village, Longxan district is excluded

During the reporting period, the Social Development and Livelihood Team assisted vulnerable households in Phouhomxay Village with fish raising, chicken raising, gardening and fruit tree caring.

**Table 7-12: Progress on Providing Special Attention to the Needs of Vulnerable Households during Q2 and Q3 2019**

No.	Project Activities	Key Achievement in Q2 and Q3 2019
1	Follow up on the health conditions of vulnerable households	Phouhomxay Health Centre staff continued medical checks of vulnerable household members who have difficulty accessing the Health Centre. No major health issues were founded among the elderly of vulnerable households.
2	Follow up and support on the education of children living in vulnerable households	➤ Handed over Education materials for 16 children of vulnerable households for new school year 2019 – 2020.
3	encourage participation in Livelihood Program Activities	➤ Supported for four vulnerable households to improve their livelihood activities e.g. fish raising, chicken raising, home garden, fruit tree plantation;
4	Long term community support	➤ Manual on kinship system has been drafted and reviewed by the concerned parties. The team compiled comments for consultation with the local authorities, the implementation will be the next step.

**Figure 7-9: Village Youth Group Assisted the Vulnerable Households to Build a Cement Fish Pond at Phouhomxay (Q3 2019)**



## 8 SOCIO ECONOMIC MONITORING

NNP1PC conducts socio-economic monitoring to measure the progress of achieving net income targets and to indicate if there is a need to modify the livelihood and income restoration and improvement programmes.

The monitoring programme has two main components:

- Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring Programme (OSEM) which consists of a series of small-scale surveys and monitoring activities designed to identify emerging socio-economic issues and track household well-being in the short-term.
- Biennial Socio-Economic Survey which is a detailed and large-scale household survey (1880 households) undertaken every two years by external contractors to evaluate household incomes and well-being in accordance with CA requirements. The second survey has been undertaken at the beginning of 2017 and follows the same methodology as the baseline survey.

### Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring (OSEM)

Data collection of OSEM Round 5 was completed in December 2018. The next OSEM survey (OSEM-6) is scheduled to take place during Q3-2019.

### Biennial Socio-Economic Survey Round 3 (BSES-3)

A total of 1797 households were included in the survey including all directly and indirectly impacted zones, upstream, upper reservoir, resettlers (both self-resettlers and households relocated to Phouhomxay), resettlers host communities, and downstream households.

A preliminary evaluation of the results of the biennial socio-economic survey was presented to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Independent Advisory Panel (IAP) during the ADB/IAP monitoring mission in June 2019.

In September 2019, NNP1PC conducted round 6 of the Ongoing Socio-Economic Monitoring at Bolikhan District.

**Table 8-1: Expected Number of Households Under OSEM 6 in 3 districts**

No	Name of District	Number of Target Villages	Total Households	Sample Size (household)
1	Bolikhan	12	368	195
2	Thathom	6	531	209
3	Hom	5	195	96
Total		23	1,094	500

**Figure 8-1: OSEM 6- Interview Session at Phouhomxay Village in Q3 2019**

