

## Upon Starting Implementation Stage in Phonxay

All 5 target villages in Phonxay District have just started Implementation Stage of PAREDD Approach, after their plans for activities were approved at their whole village meetings (Step 10 of the Planning Stage).

In prior to actual implementation of these activities, not only PAFO/DAFO officers but also concerned villagers of the 5 villages have been required to put their great effort for various preparations. For example, in advance to implementing afforestation (Type-1 Activity) planned in late May or early June, building a storing place for saplings at village, taking good care of transported saplings at village, clearing sites for afforestation, preparing the afforestation sites with fence, conducting training on how to plant saplings, planning a monitoring schedule for planted saplings, and many more tasks are all necessary for its preparation.

To implement all Type-1, Type-2, and Type-3 Activities successfully, participation, cooperation, and contributing effort of the concerned villagers are indispensable. All three types of activities will contribute to development of their own village, which can last for generations. Therefore, I would like the concerned villagers to realize that they are the responsible owner and primary player for these activities.



## Life and Forest for Japanese

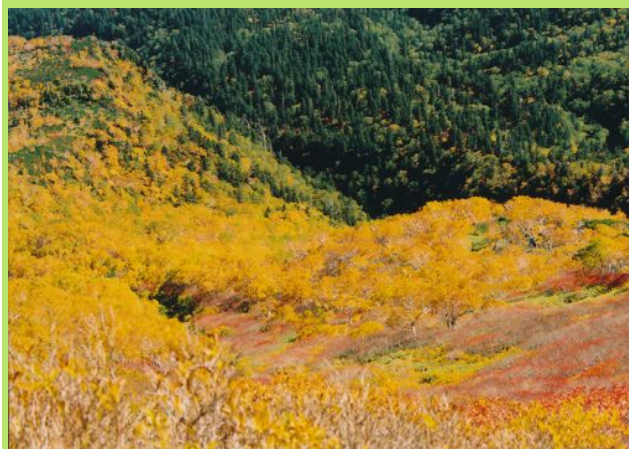
Almost every 5 years Japanese Government conducts a survey to know how Japanese people feel forests in their life. The recent survey was conducted in 2012.

According to the results of the survey, 48% of respondents answered that preventing disaster is the most important function of forests. Like Lao P.D.R, Japanese country is narrow and mountainous, and Japan is sometimes hit by strong earthquakes. So Japanese people expect that forests prevent landslides, floods, or mitigate Tsunami from sea.

In addition, regarding forest functions, 45% of respondents answered for mitigating global warming, 41% of respondents answered for protecting water resource, 37% answered for clean air, while 24% answered for industrial timber production.

Many Japanese people want forests to protect environment, rather than to product industrial timbers.

**Makoto DAIMON, Chief advisor**



**Natural forest in northern part of Japan (Hokkaido)**  
In autumn season, leaves turn in red and yellow color. Japanese people love the beauty of forests very much.

## PAREDD Project

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**The Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation**



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## Livestock training in Phonxay district

At present, Type 2 activities (for livelihood improvement) which will be soon implemented in Huaykhing village cluster, particularly livestock raising, are under preparation. Therefore, from 23-28 April 2013, a training course on basic knowledge of raising livestock was held under the following 3 topics:



1. Selection of location and pen making.
2. Selection of animal breed.
3. Preparation of feed and type.

| Sakuan village                 | Huayha village               | Huaytho village              | Phakbong village             |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Goat: 26 trainees, women 2     | Goat: 8 trainees, women 4    | Goat: 7 trainees, women 0    | Goat: 11 trainees, women 5   |
| Pig: 22 trainees, women 2      | Pig: 23 trainees, women 11   | Pig: 3 trainees, women 0     | Chicken: 2 trainees, women 0 |
| Chicken: 25 trainees, women 14 | Chicken: 7 trainees, women 4 | Chicken: 2 trainees, women 0 |                              |
|                                |                              | Fish: 4 trainees, women 0    |                              |

Participants from the 4 villages had extended their good cooperation, evidencing by their participation in the training, as well as helping to make animal pen as demonstration.

## Implementation of Step 10 (final approval of the plan) in Huaykhing Village, Phonxay district

A meeting for presenting the plan of activities and budget plan following Step 10 of PAREDD approach was held on April 30, 2013, in Huaykhing village. The three types of activities which receive financial support from PAREDD project are summarized as follows:

### Type 1 activities (reforestation and plantation to benefit the whole village)

- |                                  |              |                         |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Reforestation                 | area: 6.2 ha | budget: 41,960,000 Kips |
| 2) Village fruit tree plantation | area: 4.7 ha | budget: 37,105,000 Kips |
| 3) School fruit tree plantation  | area: 0.6 ha | budget: 3,680,000 Kips  |

### Type 2 activities (individual livelihood improvement)

- |                    |                             |                         |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Goat raising    | participants: 13 households | budget: 31,200,000 Kips |
| 2) Pig raising     | participants: 13 households | budget: 18,200,000 Kips |
| 3) Chicken raising | participants: 22 households | budget: 13,200,000 Kips |
| 4) Fish rearing    | participants: 5 households  | budget: 3,450,000 Kips  |

### Type 3 activities (community development)

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Water supply repair | budget: 7,800,000 Kips |
|------------------------|------------------------|

**Total financial support for Type 1, 2, and 3 by PAREDD project: 156,595,000 Kips**



## Livestock progress data in 4 target villages of Xiengngeun district

It is now 9 months after the procurement of livestock completed in 4 target villages. Based on the data collected, the number of livestock has mostly increased save for only a few families that could not reach the target. Details are as follows:

### Huaykhot village:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| At procurement time: | Now:     |
| - Pig 16 heads       | 24 heads |
| - Goat 28            | 54       |
| - Chicken 301        | 893      |

### Nakha village:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| At procurement time: | Now:     |
| - Pig 67 heads       | 36 heads |
| - Goat 28            | 32       |

### Paktho village:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| At procurement time: | Now:     |
| - Pig 22 heads       | 38 heads |
| - Goat 35            | 37       |
| - Chicken 48         | 149      |

### Huaykhong village:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| At procurement time: | Now:     |
| - Pig 21 heads       | 26 heads |
| - Goat 45            | 52       |
| - Chicken 170        | 605      |

The increasing number of livestock is very important since it will help the participants be able to pay back the loans to the village fund and on time. Adding to that, it also helps relieve poverty for the families. All participants are quite confident that their livestock will be incessantly multiplied on a gradual basis.

