

Houaykhing village profile

Houaykhing is belonged to Houaykhing village cluster. It is about 36 km away from Phonxay district centre to the east or approximately 60 km from Luang Prabang town. Elevation at the residential area of Houaykhing village is between 1,200 – 1,400 m ASL. The village, established in 2003 by merging three small villages following the government policy, is situated along the main dirt road connecting to Xiengkhouang province that can be used only during the dry season. On the East, Houaykhing has border with Kiewlai village (non-target village); on the West it borders Houaytho and Longlath villages (target village); on the North it borders Huayha (target village); and on the South it has border with Naphieng and Sopbood villages (non-target village). Houaykhing village is composed of 210 households and has a population of 1,479 inhabitants, out of which 752 are women. The village consists of Lao 5 households, Khmu 122 households and Hmong 83 households. Villagers practice traditional shifting cultivation for planting rice as their main occupation over a total farming area of 518 ha. Besides, they grow crops, namely sweet corn, sesame, ginger, pumpkin, etc. In addition to dealing with these annuals, the collection of non-timber forest products, i.e., elephant foot yam (*houa doukdeua*), bamboo moth, *meuak* tree bark (*peuak meuak*), broom grass, just to name a few, is also a lucrative source of supplementary income for villagers. Livestock raising is commonly for consumption (i.e. pig, chicken, goat, etc.) while cattle and buffalo are long-term capital for the families. Houaykhing village is still being rated as poor village due to the lack of basic infrastructures, for instance, electricity supply from national grid. Villagers use solar panel and/or small generator for lighting system in their houses. Other small basic infrastructures available in the village include a pre-school, primary and junior secondary school. In terms of hygiene and sanitation, the village has a 6-bed health post built in 2010, and villagers can use clean water from the gravity water supply system built a couple years ago. Just recently, with the help from PAREDD project the said water supply system has been improved in order to cope with the increased population in the village. Nearly 90% of the households now use individual latrine supported by the Lao Red Cross in recent years. In 2011, Unitel, a phone service provider has introduced fixed telephone line and mobile phone to the village making communication between village and district and other places more convenient and quicker.

Greetings from Ms. Kana Tamura who came to PAREDD as a short-term public relations intern

Nice to meet you. My name is Kana Tamura. I'm a new employee of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). I've started my working at JICA since this April, and came Laos in this July for on the job training overseas. As training, I have 3 months to learn practical work at overseas office or projects of JICA in Laos and also have planned to work at different office in each month. And this August was for working at PAREDD office. I was left mainly 2 work as my work at PAREDD project. One is to make a PR poster of the PAREDD project and another is to shape ideas for constant and sustainable use of signboard constructed in 4 villages which PAREDD project has held. Both of work are related strongly with villagers' activities and expected to be a good tool for informing about PAREDD project. For these 2 work, I visited each of the 4 villages beginning of this month and also interviewed about project activities. The villagers whom I met there were very kind to me. So I wish that my results of this month will be useful for them, all villagers, and for PAREDD project. I'm very happy if you remind me when you see the poster. Thank you very much.



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The 2nd training course on Village Veterinary Services (VVS), held recently from 27-28 August 2012, in the four target villages of Xiengngeun district

To upgrade the knowledge and skills for VVS workers, as well as promoting livestock raising with the aim of increasing the animal population in an efficient way, leading to effective operation of the revolving fund for type 2 activities (type 2 activity = individual household income generating activity), a 2nd training course was held for VVS workers from the four target villages from 27-28 instant. The training course also aims to facilitate the development of livestock raising activities in an organized way and with high quality in order to achieve the basis that has been set out by PAREDD approach.

Training topics are focused on the review of role and responsibility of VVS worker, rules and regulations for the management of vaccines, medicines and equipment through the VVS fund, and instructions on how to prevent seasonal common diseases that occurred, and how to treat diseased animals properly. At the end, a second batch of vaccines and medicines was delivered free of charge to the VVS fund of the four villages, with a small portion used in the second day of training for demonstration purposes.

News from Xiengngeun District



Below is picture of “foot-and-mouth” disease contracted by goats in Paktho village, Xiengngeun district, Luang Prabang province, during this rainy season.



PAREDD project has supported various activities for generating income for villagers. Out of which livestock raising is one of the important sources of income. Recently, goats in two of the project target villages (Paktho and Houaykhong villages) have contracted “mouth disease”. Fortunately, the project has recently helped setting up “Village Veterinary Service” in the said two villages, the outbreak therefore had been contained.

Method of treatment for the foot-and-mouth disease:

Method 1: use something which is sour or bitter and can be sourced in the locality such as star fruit or citrus. Slice the fruit and apply its fluid to the infected area of the mouth, rub it until it is bleeding, and after that apply blue metizand and tetravef-blue spray (3 times a day) for at least 3 continuous days together with injection of pan-step one shot per day.

Method 2: use the bark of rosewood tree, bring it to a boil, let it cool down and add a little salt to the warm liquid and use it for cleaning the infected mouth area. After that, apply blue metizand or tetravef-blue spray (3 times a day).

Notes: During the treatment period, animals must be tied up or penned.

A reforestation project by NAFReC

The Northern Agriculture and Forestry Research Centre (NAFReC) has received assistance from PAREDD project towards the implementation of plan for planting trees in the “Phouchomngae” district conservation forest area, Xiengngeun district, Luang Prabang province. Purpose of this reforestation project is to plant trees on the degraded forest area which has been cleared by villagers for their swidden agriculture in the past, as well as to protect the water sources in order to have water for use all year round and for environmental protection. Tree species supported by PAREDD project for planting this time (planted during June 2012 this year) include Mai Somfard – 1,000 saplings, Mai Xaichampa – 500 saplings, Mai Xor – 500 saplings, Mai Dou – 475 saplings and Mai Taekha – 2,400 saplings, totaling 4,875. Objective of NAFReC is to plant trees covering 5,000 linear meters along the border line of the conservation area in every year. This year is the first planting year for the centre. Mr. Sichanh, officer in charge of tree planting of NAFReC, said that soon the centre will erect boundary posts and forest signboards for identifying the “Phouchomngae” conservation area, which is also supported by PAREDD project.

