

Introducing a new project counterpart from Xiengngeun District Agriculture and Forestry Office

My name is
Ms. Amphone
Chaleunphonh.
I am working
for Xiengngeun
District Agricul-
ture and Forestry
Office as livestock technical officer.



I have been assigned to work as counter-
part of the PAREDD project from
November 19, 2012 onwards. I am very
pleased to know all of our colleagues and
villagers in the four project target villages
where I am now working with.

Villagers are very cooperative, I therefore
think that I can do my best to contribute to
improve the animal husbandry in the
villages in an efficient way and thus
sustain the village revolving fund.

“REDD+”; Protecting forests generates income

DAIMON Makoto, TCA of PAREDD

In the 1st bulletin of this May, I wrote that
villages shall be rewarded for protecting
forests, because forests benefit cities also. I
think that REDD+ will be one of the answers
to the issue.

Trees consist of carbon. REDD+ is a
mechanism to trade carbon stock in forests in
special market (Carbon Market). The carbon
is traded as stock in forests, so trees are not
cut. If villages succeeded in reducing
deforestation under REDD+, villages will be
able to sell carbon stock of protected forests.
And the benefits will be shared to villages,
local communities and country.

But REDD+ is a new idea, still has many
issues to be resolved for implementation. In
addition, protecting forests is not easy, for
example, how to stabilize shifting cultivation,
how to improve villagers' livelihood. So
PAREDD is conducting surveys in Lunag
Prabang Province to realize REDD+.



Villages protect
forests



PAREDD

Bulletin of November 2012 – 7th edition



*The Participatory Land
and Forest Management
Project for Reducing
Deforestation in Lao
PDR.*



P.O.Box: 841
Luangprabang Province
Lao PDR
Tel: 071-254378
Fax: 071-254379
Email:
paredd.lpb@gmail.com

News from Phonxay district

The implementation of PAREDD approach in Huaykhing village cluster, Phonxay district, has now arrived Step 8 – detailed planning of type 2 activities (livelihood improvement activities). It is concluded that plans of type 2 activities in each of the five target villages have been formulated, and participants have been clearly selected against each group of activity. Most of the type 2 activities chosen by villagers are animal husbandry such as goat, pig, poultry and fish culture.



LFMC evening meeting (Sakuan village)



Village meeting (Sakuan village)



Villagers select activities (Huaykhing village)

News from Xiengngeun district

A training course was recently held, from November 21-23, 2012, in the four target villages of Xiengngeun district, for the livestock raising groups. Purpose of the session is to train participants on how to nurse newly born animals and care for the livestock. Contents of the training are as follows:

Chicken raising – normally it takes 18-21 days for the eggs to hatch; the hen's face becomes red when it comes to the egg laying period and it is necessary to prepare a nest for the hen to lay eggs. On the first day after the baby chicks are hatched, they must have to be vaccinated against New Castle (soft type) and separated from their mother, and at the same time given food and water. After that, chicks must be vaccinated and follow with a booster on periodical basis following the vaccination calendar.

Pig raising – the pregnancy for a sow is about 115 days; before giving birth to piglets, pigpen must be prepared and covered with straw or small branches in order to keep the piglets warm. Soon after piglets are born, they need to have their umbilical cord clamped and their needle teeth clipped, and have the newborn piglets received colostrum (first milk) from their mother. After that, piglets must be vaccinated and follow with a booster on periodical basis following the vaccination calendar.

Goat raising – pregnancy for a mother goat is about 150 days; after delivery, clean the newborn goats, provide warm and dry shelter, and have baby goats received colostrum (first milk). Clean baby goats' teeth when not feeding as their teeth are very sharp. At two months of age, put the goats on a de-worming schedule (human deworming drugs are acceptable) and have them vaccinated in accordance with the seasonal inoculation program.

The 1st LFMC Exchange Meeting

On 21st November 2012, in the four target villages of Xiengngeun district, the 1st LFMC (Land and Forest Management Committee) exchange meeting was convened with participation of committee members from the above four villages.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and exchange the lessons and experiences, including the sharing of ideas and findings from the members in each village. This is in order to improve the tasks of LFMC in a more efficient manner, as well as to review the duties and responsibility of each member.

In addition, LFMC members from the four villages have shared their future plan of work and fixed the date for the next LFMC exchange meeting which will be held on a regular basis and in rotation in each village. LFMC in each village has agreed to take turn to hold the meeting every 3 months.

- Huaykhot – tri-monthly on the full moon day of the month
- Nakha – tri-monthly on the 15th day of the month
- Parktho – tri-monthly on the 20th day of the month
- Huaykhong – tri-monthly on the 15th day of the month.

⇒ Note: The next LFMC exchange meeting will be held in Huaykhong village.

