Realizing of revolving soon

PAREDD Type2 Activity that DAFO provides support of skill and knowledge is implemented by loan of Village Development Fund supported by seed money PAREDD granted. 1st year's repayment of installment plan was done in some villages in XGN site, and 1 year's and/or 1.5 year's loan program will be settled sooner.

LFMC and VDF management unit each village are supported by DAFO assess and evaluate 1st loan program. Also they exam and consider feasibility of new activities by next revolving loan.

Beside of that, PAREDD plan to organize orientation of revolving plan making for LFMC and VDF management unit in June.

Village Development Fund (VDF) contributes not only such household level livelihood improvement, but also it is expected to be the fund for management of common property resources near future.

We would like to request all participants of the program to recognize that revolving loan is not only for your income generation. You are a foster of VDF by means of repayment of your loan with success of your activity.



Tree planting in Huaykhing village

PAREDD recently held a tree planting ceremony in Huaykhing village, Phonxay district. The activities were carried out with the cooperation of Phonxay district authorities and District Agriculture and Forestry Office, commemorating Arbor Day on June 1, with participation of district authorities, staff and villagers, as well as nearby villages.



Participants planted 800 fruit tree saplings on two hectares of the village communal land. The trees included mango, orange and rambutan. Other tree species for reforestation purpose, also supported by the project, will be planted later on a separate date.







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Replanting trees in Xiengngeun district, Luang Prabang

In early June 2013, four project target villages in Xiengngeun district have replanted trees on the village land after receiving support from PAREDD for the second time. There were totally 1,383 saplings (fruit tree 533 saplings and tree for reforestation 850 saplings) distributed to four villages as follows: Huaykhot – 320 fruit tree saplings, Nakha – 850 reforestation tree saplings, Paktho – 73 fruit tree saplings, and Huaykhong – 140 fruit tree saplings. The provincial and district staff and villagers expressed their gratitude for the support and assistance, making the replanting of trees this time a success.



Progress and plan for Type 1 Activity in Huaykhing village, Phonxay district

PAREDD has provided saplings for planting in 5 target villages of Huaykhing village cluster, Phonxay district, as per the following details:

1. Trees for reforestation purpose in **3** villages of Huaykhing village cluster (planting space **3** x**3** m)

| Species | Unit | Phakbong (in conservation | Huaykhing (in protection | Huaytho (in protection | Remarks |
|------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| | | and protection areas) | forest area) | forest area) | |
| May Kor | Sapling | 600 | 2.500 | 1.800 | |
| May Hian | Sapling | 300 | 1000 | 600 | |
| Eagle wood | Sapling | 500 | 1.400 | 1.000 | |
| May Makkoo | Sapling | 100 | 300 | 400 | |
| May Ten | Sapling | 100 | 500 | - | |
| May Makkok | Sapling | 100 | 200 | - | |
| May Makmeu | Sapling | - | 1000 | 500 | |
| Total: | Sapling | 1.700 | 6.900 | 4.300 | |

2. Fruit trees in 5 villages of Huaykhing village cluster

| S/N | Name of village | Unit | Quantity | Area (ha) | Remarks |
|--------|-----------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | Sakuan | Sapling | 340 | 1.2 | |
| 2 | Phakbong | Sapling | 320 | 1.1 | |
| 3 | Huaykhing | Sapling | 1.530 | 5.3 | |
| 4 | Huayha | Sapling | 320 | 1.00 | |
| 5 | Huaytho | Sapling | 1.040 | 3.6 | |
| Total: | | Sapling | 3.550 | 12.2 | |

2nd Village Veterinary System (VVS) training course in Xiengngeun district

PAREDD has provided a second 2-day training course, 28/05/2013 in Nakha village and 29/05/2013 in Paktho village, on VVS.

Points of importance (1):

Animal diseases commonly occurred in the village or seasonal, they are:

i) Hemorrhagic fever in cattle and buffalo, ii) foot and mouth disease in cattle, buffalo, goat and sheep, iii) swollen belly in goat and sheep, iv) swine fever (diarrhea, v) fowl cholera, and vi) New Castle in poultry.

Points of consideration (2):

- 1. Make vaccination calendar for each kind of animal to facilitate VVS worker;
- 2. Temperature of the animal must be taken every time before treatment of sick livestock; and
- 3. Read the handbook for vaccination and treatment before using the drugs.

Points of consideration (3):

Before vaccination, it is required that:

- 1. A whole village meeting be organized for reviewing the VVS fund;
- 2. Collect statistics of livestock in the whole village and list up households that need vaccination; and
- 3. Make appointment with livestock owner for vaccination date so with taking records.

