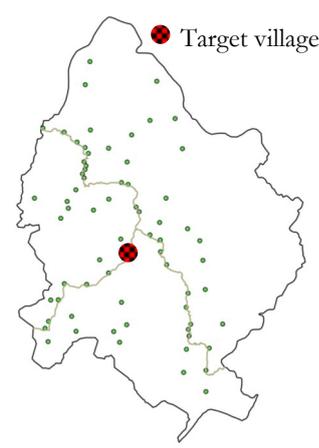
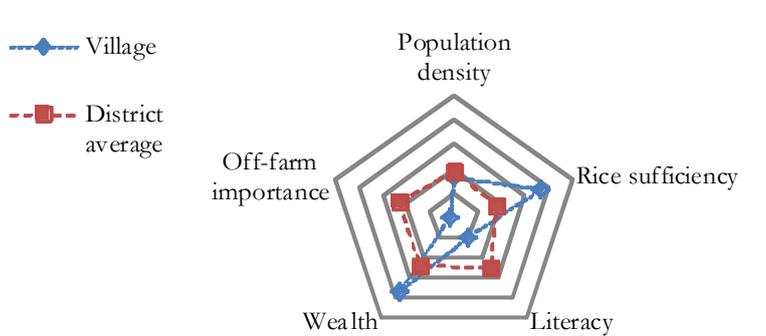


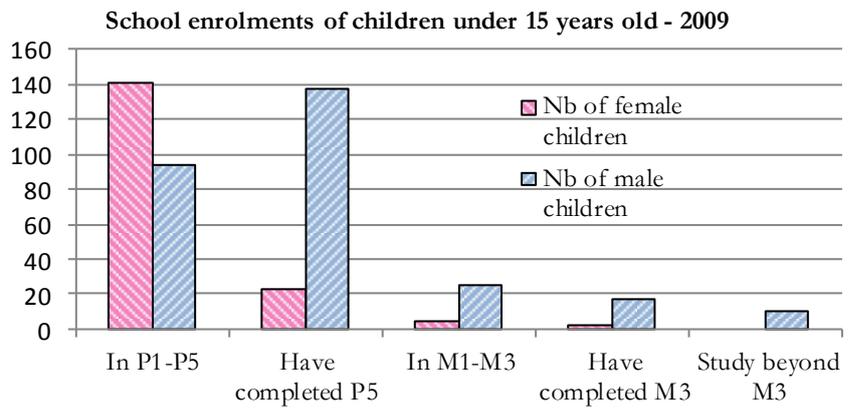
Population		Location							
96 households, 698 inhabitants, 318 women	Ethnicity: 100 % Hmong	Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust road, difficult access during the rainy season. 1 hour drive by motorized vehicle to Viengkham 							
Population density: 18 inhabitants/km ² (village area : 3827 ha)	Number of labour forces: 286								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Houay Thong, the number of children between 0 and 15 years old is higher than the number of adults. Family planning is considered as a big issue by village women. 		Age pyramid - 2011 <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Elders</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults</td> <td>303</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children</td> <td>333</td> </tr> </table>		Elders	62	Adults	303	Children	333
Elders	62								
Adults	303								
Children	333								

Livelihood Indicators		Water supply	
 <p>For each indicator, the village value is compared to the average value of the 25 Agrisud target villages in Viengkham district.</p>		2002, EU (no longer working)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even though village economic indicators are above average, literacy is very low as Lao Loum is not their mother tongue. 		Latrine	-
		Electricity	-
		Primary school	1975-2007 (P1-P2) 2007-2011 (P3-P5)
		Village funds	Livestock fund (2002, EU) Education fund (2010, Unesco)
		Average rice shortage	1 month
		Poverty rate	32%
		Illiteracy rate	51% (Agrisud baseline 2009)

History		Date of village establishment: 1890			
Period		1966-1974	1975-1983	1984-1990	1991-2011
Population		89 HH	38 HH	85 HH	92 HH
		Population dispersed in the forest during the war. In the mid-1970' gathered again			
Infrastructure construction		Military airfield built during the war	A new school (P1-P2) in 1975	Began road construction	Enlargement of the main road. The EU Project and UNESCO help for infrastructures (P3 to P5 classes, new meeting room).
Agriculture	Rotation (years)	9	5	4	4
	Yield (t/ha)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
	Changes in practices			In 1991, started to open one big plot for all the villagers	-In 2003-2004 used salt as a herbicide. -In 2005 stopped to grow opium. -In 2006, started to use herbicides. -Since 2009, construction of a road to go to the cultivated fields.
Livestock					-Stopped to raise horses as they became useless because of the road. -Started livestock production for the market.

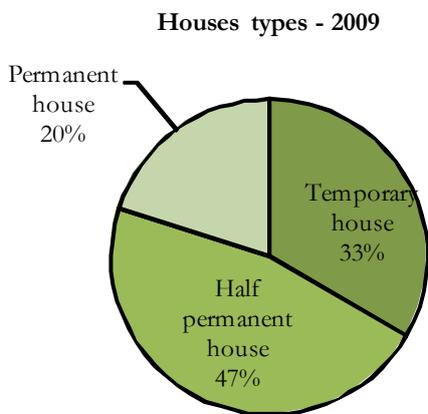
Education

• A lot of girls do not finish the primary school. The boys go to school longer than the girls, some continue after M3.

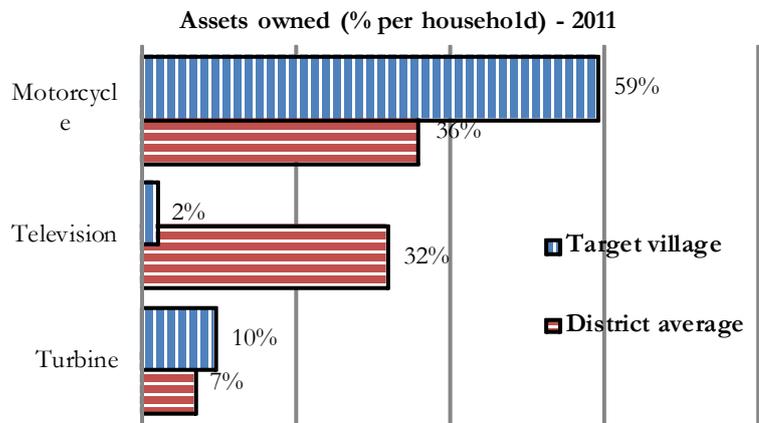


Source: Agrisud baseline survey 2009

Household Assets



Source: Agrisud baseline survey 2009



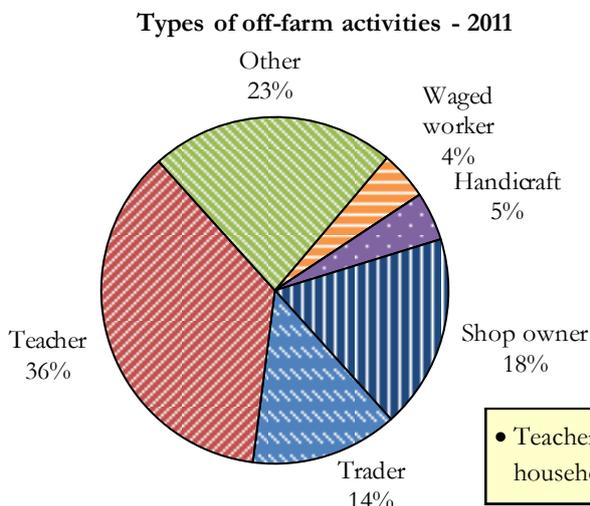
District average from Agrisud baseline survey 2009

• Most villagers in Houay Thong live in traditional Hmong houses (made of wood)



• Good accessibility allows villagers to use motorbikes.
 • Because of remoteness of water streams and occasional dried up of the unique water tank, few inhabitants have a turbine.

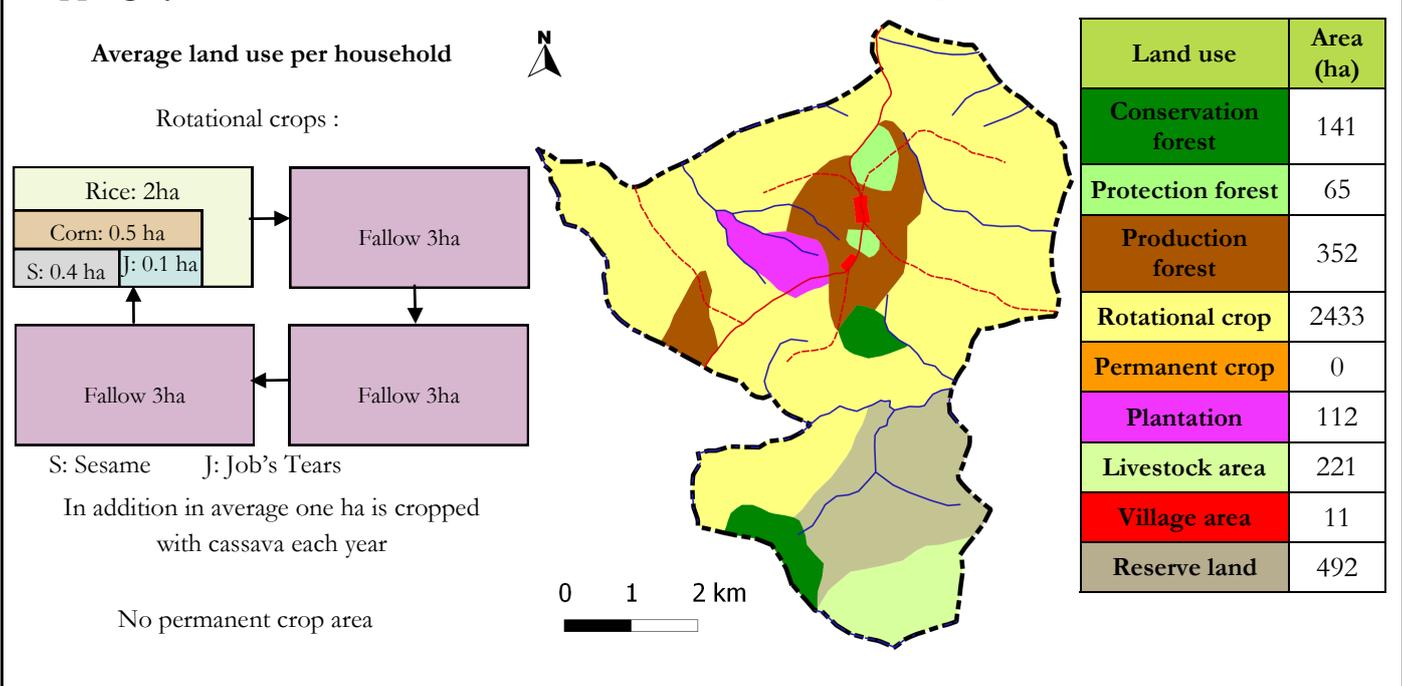
Off-farm Activities



Percentage of households with off-farm activities as a main source of income	1%
Percentage of households practising at least one off-farm activity	17%
Percentage of households collecting NTFPs	52%

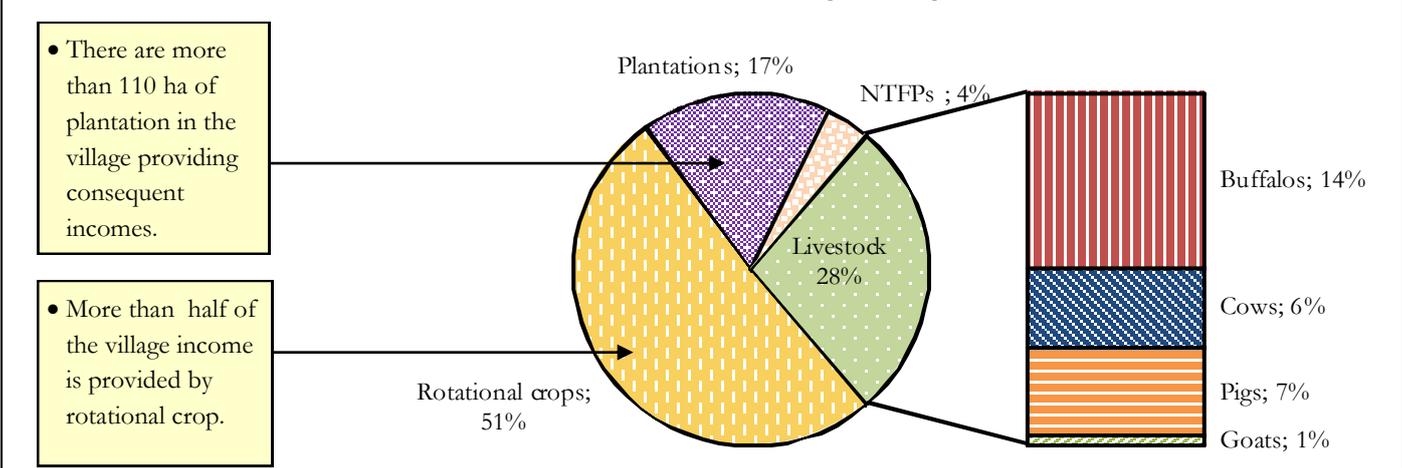
• Teacher is a very common off-farm activity as 10 households have a teacher as member

Cropping Systems

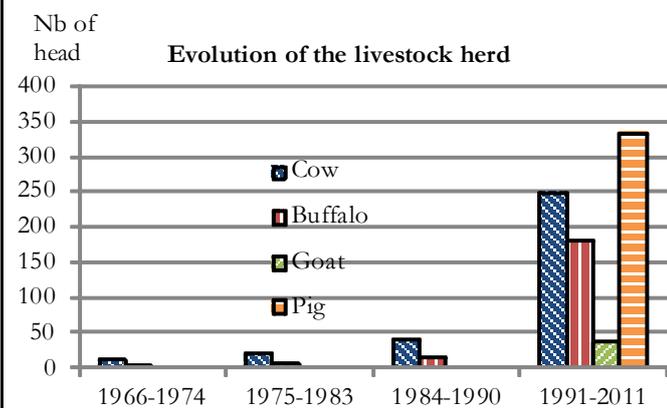


Income

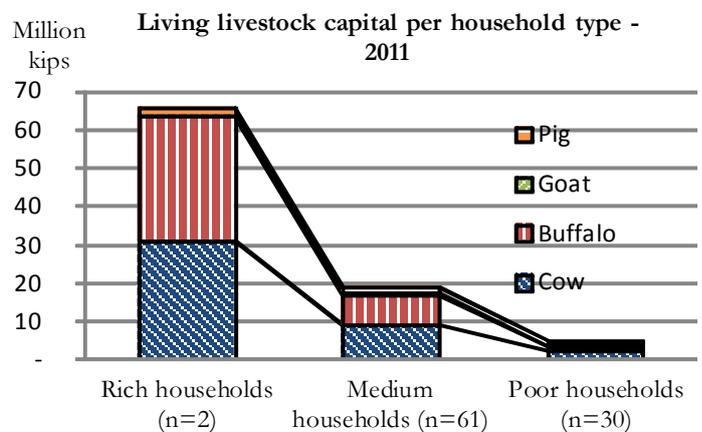
Distribution of income generating activities in 2011



Livestock Systems



Livestock	Number of heads in 2011
Cows	250
Buffaloes	181
Goats	38
Pigs	334



For each household type, the value of the livestock herd is compared. The household are classified according to the district classification system.

- Rich: well-off household, surplus income every year.
- Medium: intermediary situation, irregular income depending on the cropping conditions of the year.

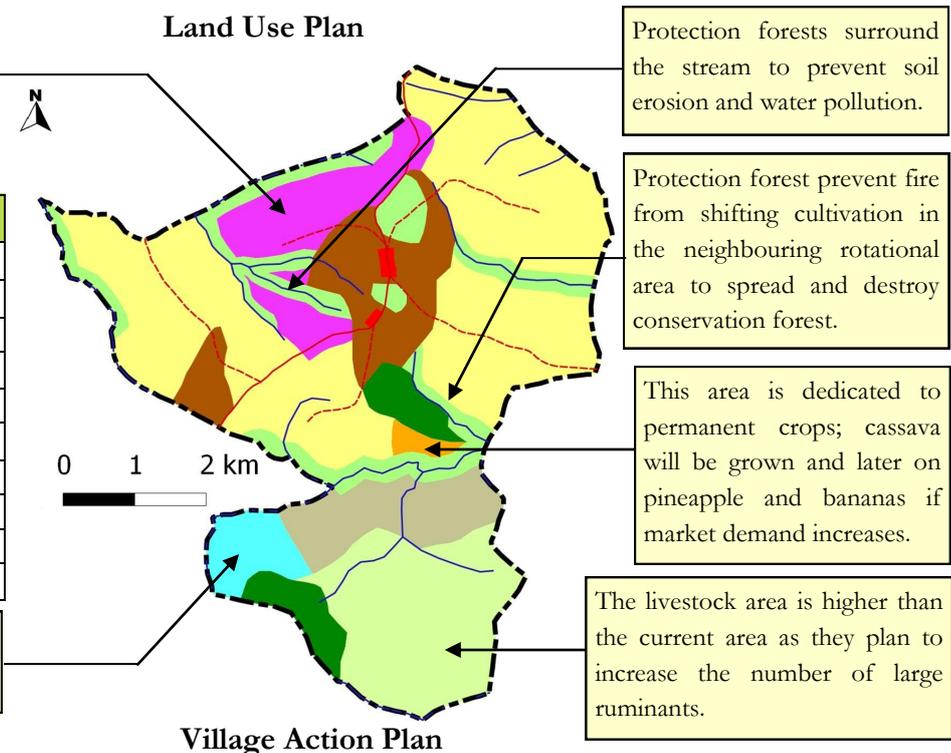
Problem Census

Problem census	Rank		Cause	Impact	Proposed solution
	♀	♂			
Not enough water in the	1	1	The village location is higher than the big stream, the streams beside are too small, there is no water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Women and children spend a lot of time and energy to collect water. •Not enough water for a good hygiene. 	Build a tank, 1 km from the village or install a water supply 12 km away.
Livestock diseases	2	3	Vaccination are not done properly and not enough animals are vaccinated as they are roaming freely in the forest	The people lose money and some have a lot of debt	Training to good care of livestock and support from a veterinary
Not enough place in the school	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The number of pupils increase every year. •There is not enough money in the village to build a new classroom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There are a lot of pupils in one class room. •Many children do not go to school, especially the poorest families. Some must go to school in other villages. 	Build a new classroom
Women have too many	4		Do not know how to control the birth	Women spend less time in the fields and productive activities. They do not have enough money for food, clothes and education	Training on family planning from district health services
No electricity in the village	5	4	The village is located far from the big town and main road and the stream is too small to use water turbines	Life is difficult on the evening. They have to buy gas for the light and candles. They felt as an under develop town.	Connect to the electricity grid as soon as possible
Rice yield is decreasing		5	Soil fertility is decreasing every year as population pressure increases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rice production is not sufficient. •Some people work as waged worker in the neighbouring village. The people become poorer. 	Promotion of commercial crops that would fit to the actual market demand.

Plantation area is higher than the current one as plantation will provide an important source of income to villagers in the future.

Land Use Plan	Area (ha)
Conservation forest	165.17
Protection forest	455.01
Production forest	351.25
Rotational crop	1577.08
Permanent crop	27.62
Plantation	312.22
Livestock area	552.1
Village area	12.34
Reserve Land	251.78
Improved pasture	122.54

An improved pasture area will allow villagers to intensify animal husbandry.



Land Use	Planned activities	Suggested support
Permanent crops	Increase the area dedicated to pineapple and banana if market demands.	-
Plantation	Increase plantation such as castor bean, rubber tree, coffee, jatropha, rambutan, orange at the condition that the market is secure.	Villagers do not need support, they already have enough seeds.
Improved pasture	Grow forage such as <i>Bracharia ruziziensis</i> and guinea grass for the large ruminants Villagers will open one big field all together in 2011 and try forage (or multiply it for next year if the seeds arrive late).	ADB could provide <i>Bracharia ruziziensis</i> and guinea grass seeds.
	Grow crops such rice bean, maize, stylosanthes, sorghum for feeding the little livestock.	Agrisud will support 15 families in maize/rice bean association crops and sorghum/stylosanthes association crops.
Livestock area	Improve livestock health.	Agrisud is training two Veterinary Village Workers who will support vaccination, and will support village pharmacy.