

Houaykou

(Lat: 20.3593202, Long: 102.9403587; Alt: 903m)

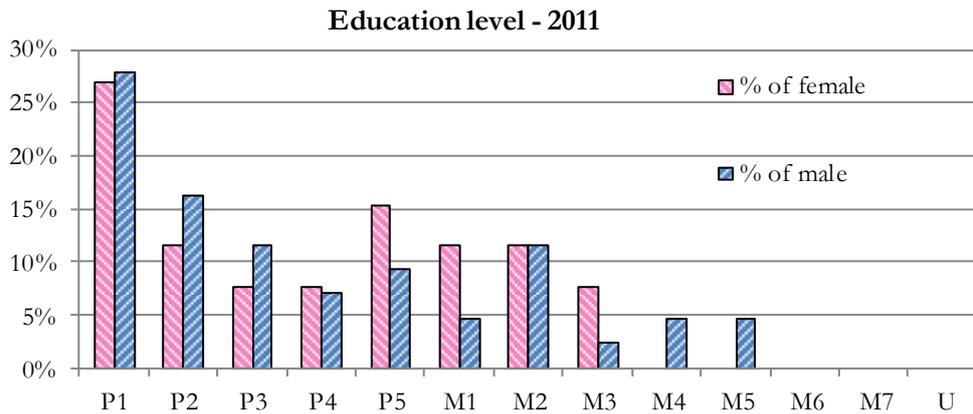
Population	Location									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">41 households, 235 inhabitants, 136 women</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Ethnicity: 100% Hmong</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village area: 1602 ha, population density: 17.7 inhabitants/km²</td> <td>Number of labour forces: 116</td> </tr> </table>	41 households, 235 inhabitants, 136 women	Ethnicity: 100% Hmong	Village area: 1602 ha, population density: 17.7 inhabitants/km ²	Number of labour forces: 116	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust track to the national road No river access 45 min by car (27 km) from Viengkham </div>					
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to the number of adults, there are many children. However the villagers do not point this as a problem. </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Age pyramid - 2011</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Elders</td> <td style="width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: left;">61</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Adults</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: left;">132</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Children</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="text-align: left;">142</td> </tr> </table>	Elders		61	Adults		132	Children		142	
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Livelihood Indicators	Table																
<p>Population density</p> <p>For each indicator, the village value is compared to the average value of the 25 Agrisud target villages in Viengkram district.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houaykou is the richest village of the Agrisud target villages and the level of rice sufficiency is the highest. Because of its remoteness and its low number of inhabitants, the educational system is not efficient in Houaykou: it is the lowest literacy rate among Agrisud target villages. Villagers do not have off-farm activities. </div>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Water supply</td> <td>2004 (not working during dry season)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latrine</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity network (year)</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary school</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970s: P1-P2 2006-2011: P1-P3 </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village funds</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average rice shortage</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poverty rate</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Illiteracy rate</td> <td>66% (Agrisud baseline 2009)</td> </tr> </table>	Water supply	2004 (not working during dry season)	Latrine	-	Electricity network (year)	-	Primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970s: P1-P2 2006-2011: P1-P3 	Village funds	-	Average rice shortage	1 month	Poverty rate	17%	Illiteracy rate	66% (Agrisud baseline 2009)
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History		Date of establishment: 1968			
Period	1968-1975	1976-1991	1992-2010	2011	
Population	6 HH	45 HH	59 HH	41 HH	
Infrastructure construction		The local doctor left the village. P1 and P2 class opened.	In 2003, EU project trained a local doctor. •A track was dug by villagers in 1993, then enlarged in 2003 so that the village is accessible by car. •In 2004, EU project installed a water supply system. •In 2006, P3 class opened.		
Agriculture	Rotation (year)	>11	9	6	5
	Yield (ton/ha)	2.5	-	-	1.2
	Changes in practice	Rice, maize, cassava and opium for self consumption	Crops fenced to prevent livestock damages .	•Stopped growing opium. •In 2005, started to used herbicides in order to reduce labour requirements. •In 2008, started to grow sesame, tried to grow pigeon pea but not successful -> indebtedness.	
Livestock	Raise cows since the establishment	•End 1970s started to raise buffaloes. •In 1981, sold large livestock because they damaged crops and started raising goats. •In 1991 a disease killed a lot of pigs.	•In 2008, a disease killed 150 goats in 3 months. •Started to raise buffaloes again.		

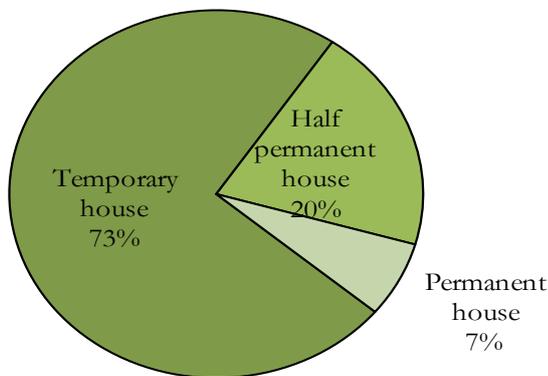
Education

- Many attend school after P3 (the last level accessible in Houaykou).
- However the literacy rate remains very low



Household Assets

Houses types - 2009

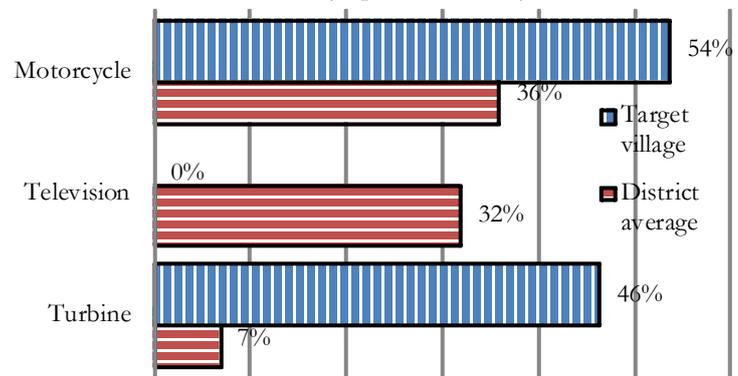


Source: Agrisud baseline survey 2009

- Because of the village remoteness, it is difficult to transport materials for building concrete houses.



Assets owned (% per household) - 2011



District average from Agrisud baseline survey 2009

- Half of the households in Houaykou have a turbine but the electricity produced during the dry season is not sufficient to make a television work. More than half of the villagers have a motorbike: they can reach faster the fields by the tracks they have built on the hillsides.



Off-farm Activities

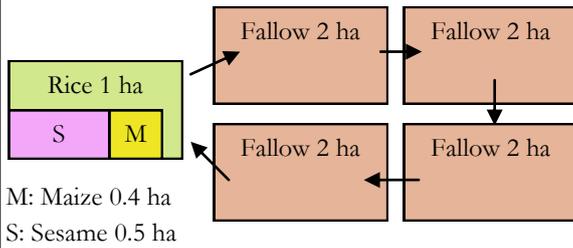
% of household with off-farm activities as a main source of income	0%
% of households practicing at least one off-farm activity	2%
% of households collecting NTFPs	80%

- In this remote village, the villagers make a living from natural resources available through cropping, livestock and NTFP collection.

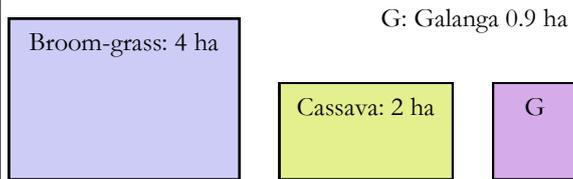
Cropping Systems

Average land use per household

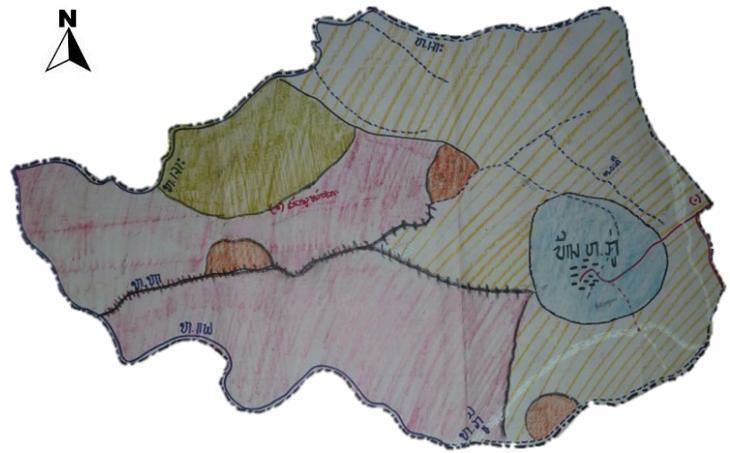
Rotational crops :



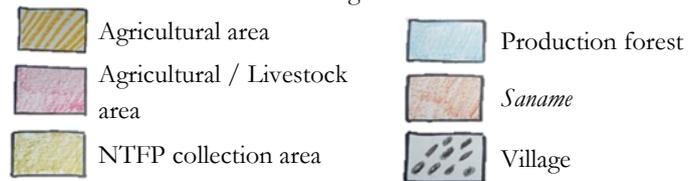
Permanent crops :



Village land use in 2011

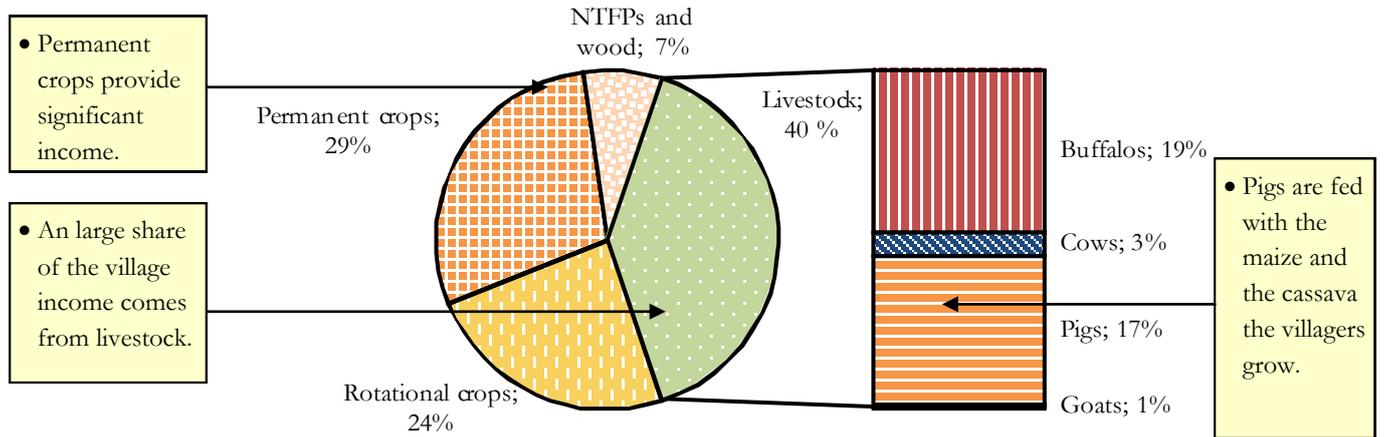


-Legend-



Income

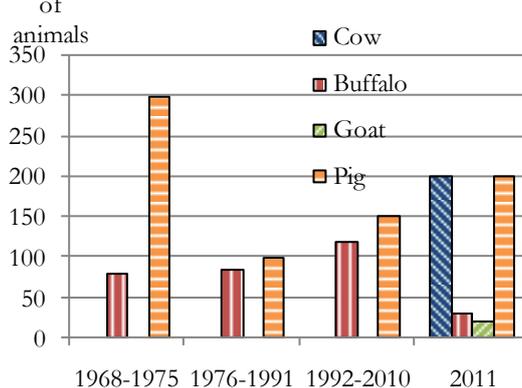
Distribution of income generating activities in 2011



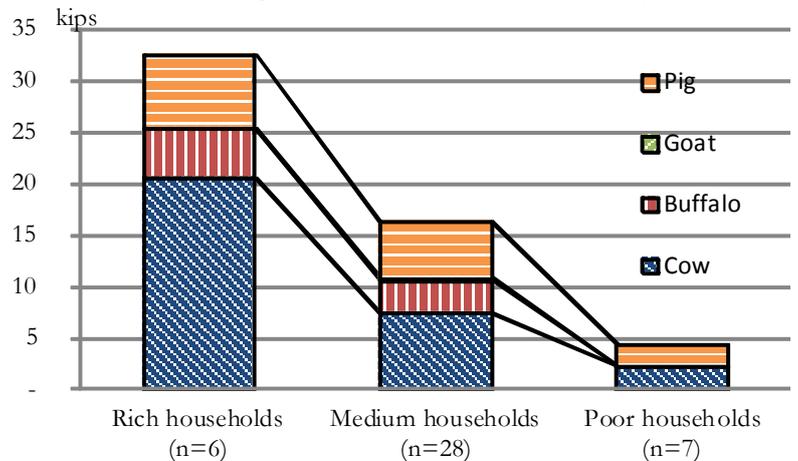
Livestock Systems

Livestock	Number of heads in 2011
Cow	129
Buffalo	37
Goat	12
Pig	468

Evolution of the livestock herd



Living livestock capital per household type - 2011



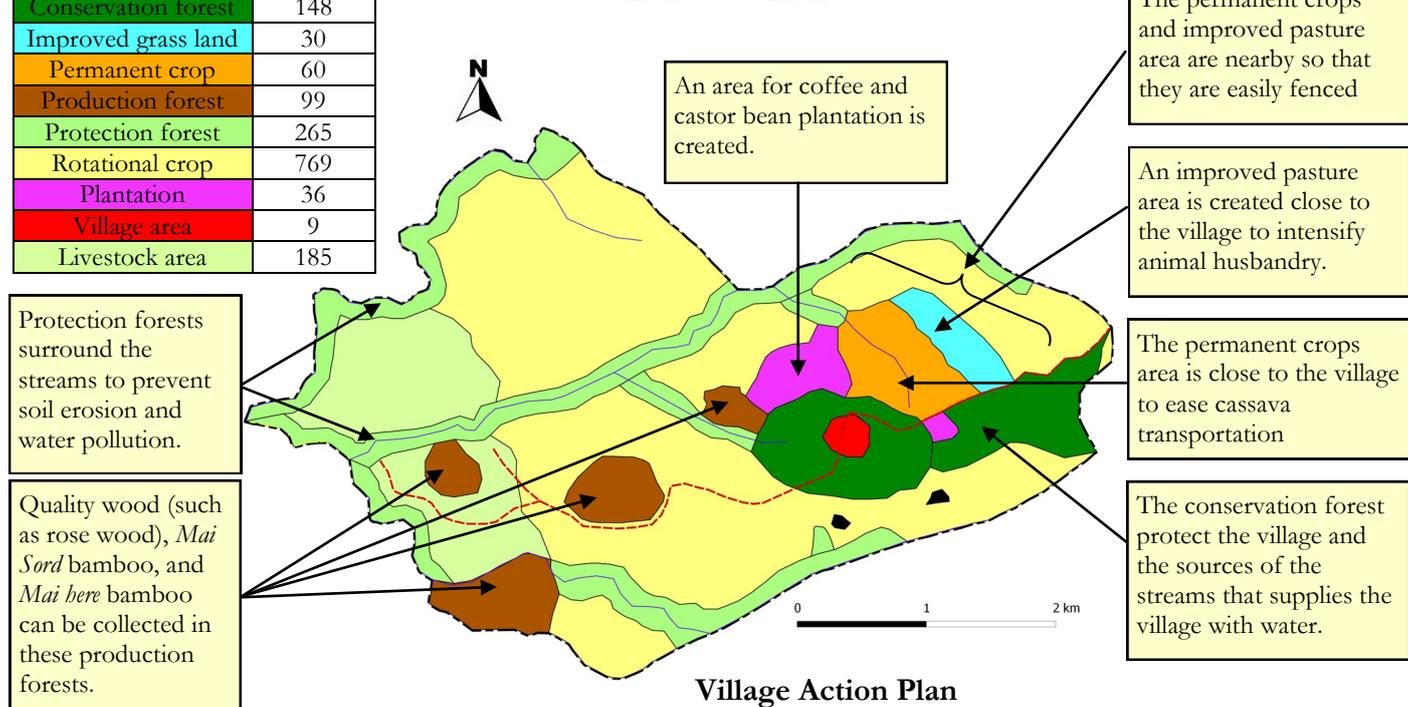
For each household type, the value of the livestock herd is compared. The household are classified according to the district classification system.
 Rich: well-off household, surplus income every year
 Medium: intermediary situation, irregular income depending on the cropping conditions of the year
 Poor: rice insufficient every year

Problem Census

Problem census	Rank		Cause	Impact	Proposed solution
	♀	♂			
Not enough water	1		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Water system is not working well, especially during dry season. •Other streams are far away from the village (more than 10 min walk) and lower, difficulties to bring water back to the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Not enough water for drinking, for animals and for domestic uses. •Diseases happened. •Villagers spend a lot of time to get not much water. 	Need help to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •repair the old water supply system. •connect pipes to another stream to have more water.
Animal diseases/ mortality	2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Roaming animals increase the risks of contamination. •Weather too dry for the animals •No vaccination in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Get less income from animals. •Livestock breeders become poorer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Separate the animals by fencing dedicated livestock areas. •Would like to learn by themselves how to inject vaccines
Road impassable during wet season	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Road very small and steep. •Village in the mountains and located far from town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hard to bring sick people to the hospital during the rainy season. •Difficult to sell products. 	Need material from the district to improve the road, villagers can provide labour force.
Medicinal system not appropriated	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Village far away from the town •Only one man can provide medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Medicines not available all the time because the 'medicine man' often works in the fields. •Poor people cannot buy medicine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Need more than one doctor. •Will continue to use traditional medicine
Use of herbicides		2	High weed pressure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People often sick and weak. •Livestock touched, one goat died. •Spend a lot of money for herbicides and medicines 	No solution, they will continue.

Land Use 2011	Area (ha)
Conservation forest	148
Improved grass land	30
Permanent crop	60
Production forest	99
Protection forest	265
Rotational crop	769
Plantation	36
Village area	9
Livestock area	185

Land Use Plan



Village Action Plan

Land Use	Planned activities	Suggested support
Rotational crop	Improved maize-based cropping system through association with a legume crop (<i>Vigna umbellata</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Agrisud provides maize and rice bean seeds and trains villagers about cropping techniques. •Not interested in pigeons pea because of a bad experience with this crop (promoted by the Nayobay bank).
	Learn about the use of herbicides to prevent health and environmental problems.	Agrisud provides training about the proper use of knapsack sprayer and the methods to be used to protect the health.
Livestock	Improved livestock health through vaccination and training of volunteer Veterinary Village Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Agrisud has already trained two villagers about livestock health. •Agrisud provides support for a village pharmacy.
	Forage production to feed big livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ADB project can provide Bracharia and guinea grass seeds. •Agrisud project provides Stylosanthes seeds.
Plantation	Interested in castor beans and coffee. But a reliable market outlet should be secured first.	The SADU project may provide help to link farmers to the market. Castor bean company based in Luang Prabang is active in the district.
Gardening	Lack of water in the village area is a main constraint to vegetable production. Search a new intake (source) for upgrading water system.	If there is enough budget at the end of the project, Agrisud could provide a water supply system if a closed and good quality water source can be found.