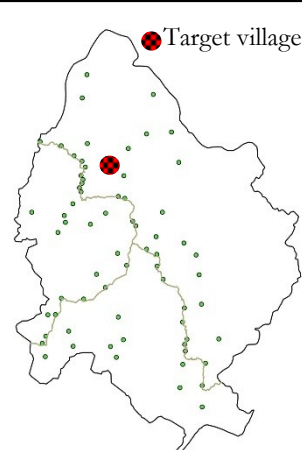
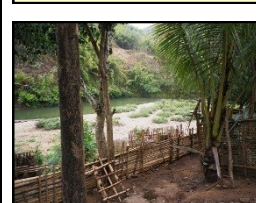
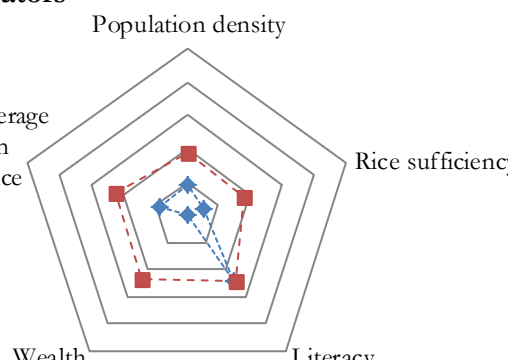


Hat Houg

(Lat: 20.500320, Long: 102.9184159, Alt: 479m)

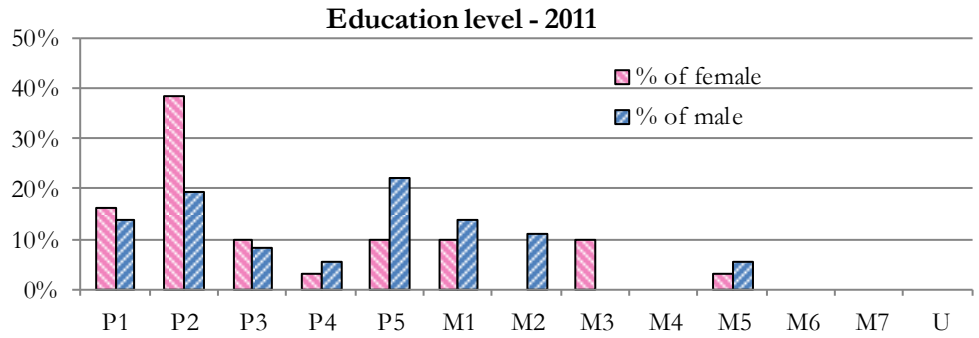
<h3>Population</h3> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">70 households, 281 inhabitants, 175 women</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Ethnicity: 100% Khmu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village area: 2614 ha, population density: 10.6 inhabitants/km²</td> <td>Number of labour forces: 105</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> Age pyramid - 2011 </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Elders</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">30</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults</td> <td style="text-align: center;">114</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children</td> <td style="text-align: center;">157</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <div style="margin-top: 10px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demographic transition has yet not started. </div>	70 households, 281 inhabitants, 175 women	Ethnicity: 100% Khmu	Village area: 2614 ha, population density: 10.6 inhabitants/km ²	Number of labour forces: 105	Elders	30		Adults	114		Children	157		<h3>Location</h3> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River access only 10 km from Viengkham </div>  
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<h3>Livelihood Indicators</h3> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Population density</p>  </div> <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"> Isolated, very poor, rice insufficient, Hat Houg is one of the less developed village in the district. The literacy rate is nonetheless high thanks to project support to schools and education. </div>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Water supply</td> <td>~2004, Red Cross project</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latrine</td> <td>~2004, Red Cross project</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity network (year)</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary school</td> <td>1977-2011 : P1-P3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village funds</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average rice shortage</td> <td>5.8 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poverty rate</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Illiteracy rate</td> <td>42 % (Agrisud baseline 2009)</td> </tr> </table>	Water supply	~2004, Red Cross project	Latrine	~2004, Red Cross project	Electricity network (year)	-	Primary school	1977-2011 : P1-P3	Village funds	-	Average rice shortage	5.8 months	Poverty rate	73%	Illiteracy rate	42 % (Agrisud baseline 2009)
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History		Date of establishment: 1977			
Period	1977-1981	1982-1991	1992-2003	2004-2011	
Population	53 HH	46 HH	46 HH	56 HH	
	Khmu villagers gather after the war ended.	Many families moved out.			
Infrastructure construction	P1-P3, one classroom.	P1-P3, two classrooms.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrines, and water supply were built by Red Cross project. In 2008 : a concrete school (two classrooms. P1-P3), was built by EU project. 	
Agriculture	Rotation (year)	>10	8	6	6
	Yield (ton/ha)	4.5	3	1.8	1.3
	Changes in practices		Started growing sesame and job's tears.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planted teak tree. Stopped job's tears because of the lack of market demand. 	Few families started to use herbicide because of weed pressure.
Livestock			Almost all the animals died from an epidemics. Only 5 buffalos survived.	Started to raise cows.	

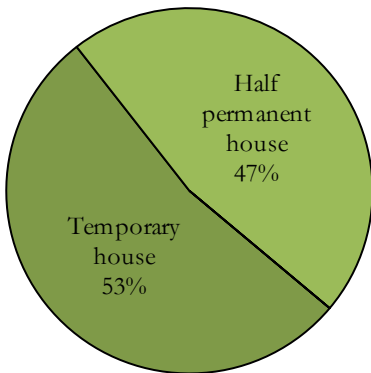
Education

- Even though P3 is the highest class level, some children study beyond in neighbouring villages (Bouamvan or Sair: P4-P5 then Vang Bai: M1-6)
- Twice more men than women reach P5 level.



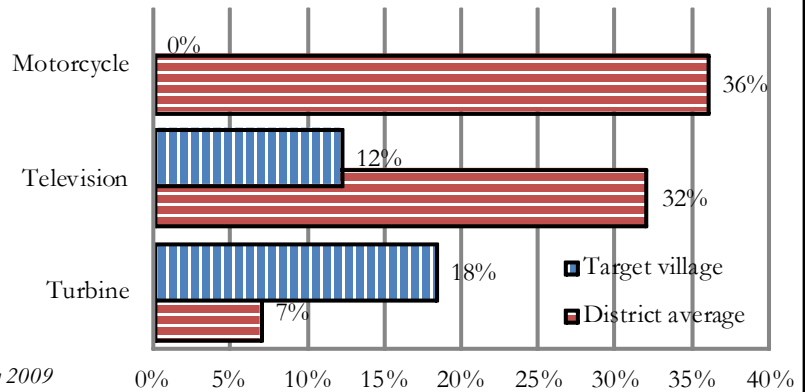
Household Assets

Houses types - 2009



Source: Agrisud baseline survey 2009

Assets owned (% per household) - 2011



District average from Agrisud baseline survey 2009

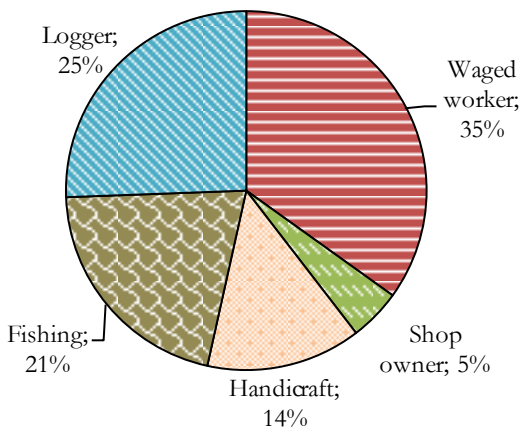
- Most villagers live in temporary bamboo houses.



- Isolated but located on the Nam Xeng river bank, the only source of electricity is hydro-power (turbine). Consequently few villagers own televisions.
- In the absence of road access, villagers do not have motorbikes

Off-farm Activities

Off-farm activities generating incomes



For each off-farm activity, the associated sector size is proportional to the income generated in the village

- A few villagers trade NTFPs that other Hat Houg villagers collect. This activity generates high income in the village. As river is the only way to export products, rich villagers who own boat, buy NTFPs from villagers and sell them in Viengkham.
- The poorest households in the village work in the upland rice fields of richer households, for buying rice when their rice stocks are depleting.

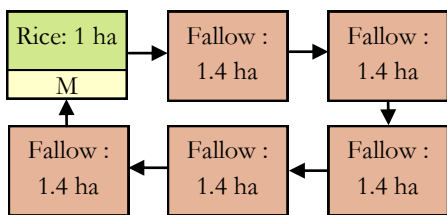
Percentage of households with off-farm activities as a main source of income	5%
Percentage of households practising at least one off-farm activity	69%
Percentage of households collecting NTFPs	88%



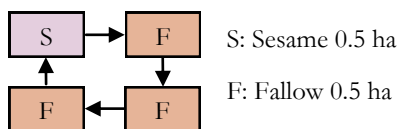
Cropping Systems

Average land use per household

Rotational crops :



M: Maize 0.4 ha



S: Sesame 0.5 ha

F: Fallow 0.5 ha

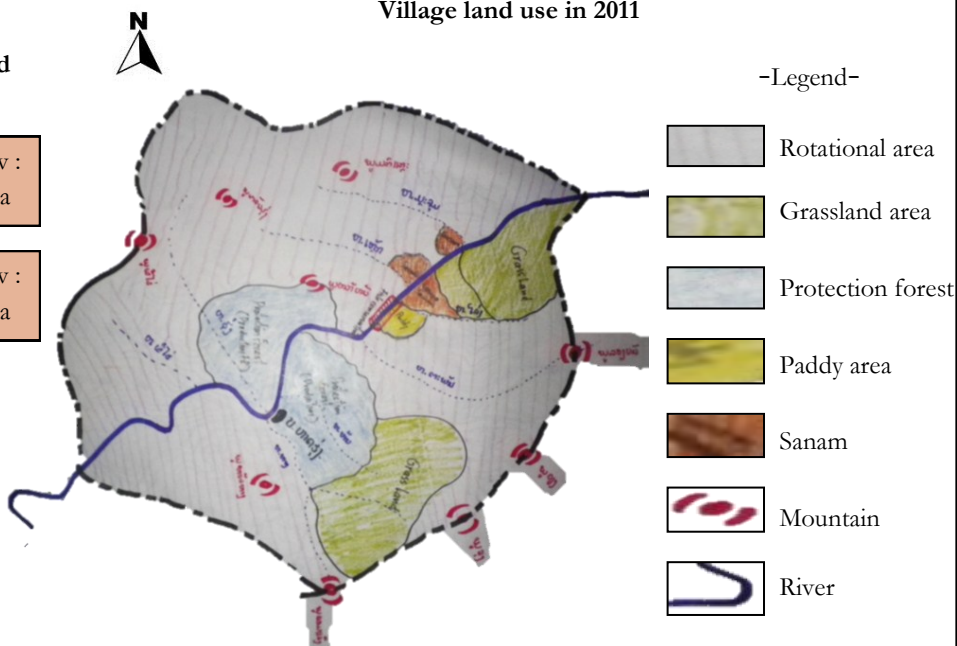
Permanent crops :

Broom-grasse 0.1 ha

Cassava 0.1 ha

Galanga 0.1ha

Village land use in 2011

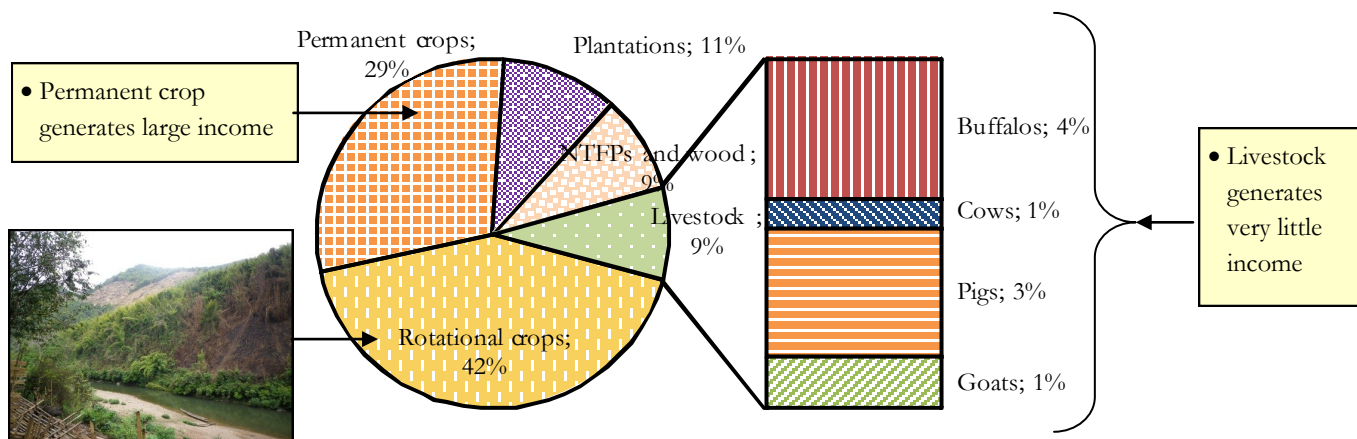


-Legend-

- Rotational area
- Grassland area
- Protection forest
- Paddy area
- Sanam
- Mountain
- River

Income

Distribution of income generating activities in 2011

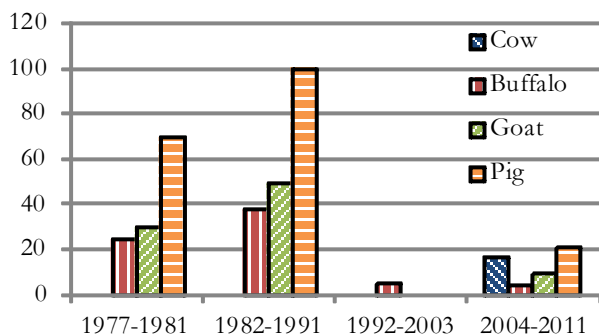


Livestock Systems

Livestock	Number of heads in 2011
Cow	17
Buffalo	4
Goat	10
Pig	21

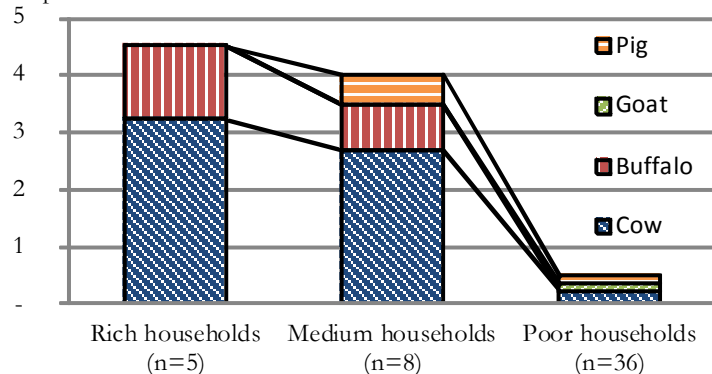
Number of animals

Evolution of the livestock herd



Million kips

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.

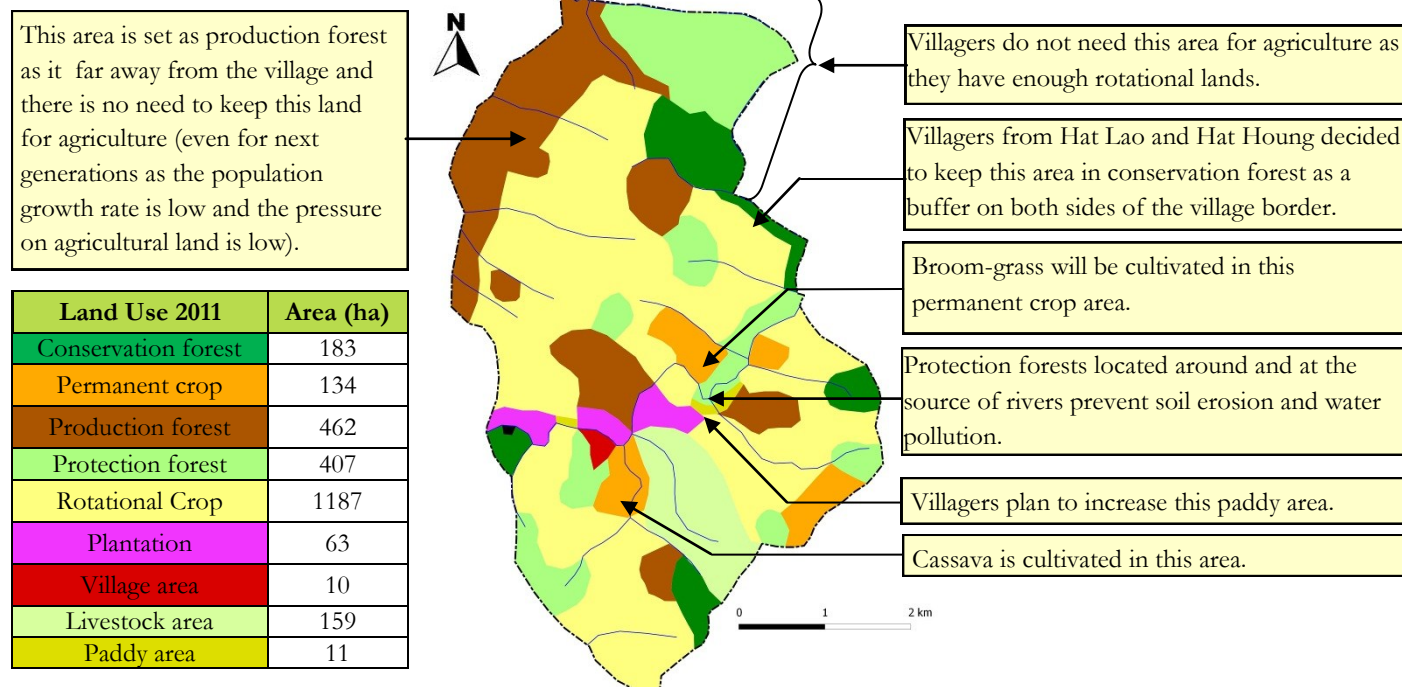
Medium: intermediary situation, irregular income depending on the cropping conditions of the year.

Poor: rice insufficient every year.

Problem Census

Problem census	Rank		Cause	Impact	Proposed solution
	♀	♂			
Low rice yield	1	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •“Short” period of fallow. • Diseases. •Pests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rice shortages. •Spend time to collect NTFPs to buy rice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mice traps. •Alternative source of income.
NTFPs depletion	2	-	No area reserved for NTFP collection.	They spend time going far away collecting NTFP.	Increase area dedicated to NTFPs domestication.
No road	3	-	Village far away from the main road. The village is too small.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Difficult to move: for children who go to school after P3, for sick people who go to the hospital. Difficult to commercialize products. 	Would like to get a road.
No meeting room	4	-	Not enough budget to build it.	Village meetings are possible only in classroom after school hours.	Request the material for construction and villagers will provide the labour force.
Land conflict with Hat Lao	-	1	In 2005, a village was removed between Hat Lao and Hat Houng. The attribution of the ownerless land was not made by the district authorities.	Not enough rotational agricultural land.	-
Land conflict about a paddy field	-	2	A family from Hat Lao cultivates a paddy field in Hat Houng. They now want to sell it at high price, triggering anger from Hat Houng people who lent the field.	Many quarrels between villagers of the two villages.	-
Livestock disease	-	3	A unknown disease kills the livestock recurrently.	The number of animals decreases.	-
Land conflict with Phongkham	-	4	Villagers from Phongkham practise shifting cultivation in their land.	Not enough rotational land.	-
Livestock conflict	-	6	Livestock from Boumavan and Hat Lao destroy their crops.	The production is destroyed and there are quarrels.	-

Land Use Plan



Village Action Plan

Land Use	Planned activities	Suggested support
Rotational crops	Reduce crop damages by pests: especially birds and rats.	GIZ program on mice control could provide support.
Permanent crops	Increasing yield through crops association.	Agrisud provides rice bean seeds and training for a mix cropping system with maize and rice bean associated.
	Hybrid maize production to feed livestock.	Agrisud provides seeds to target villagers to grow maize in the permanent crop areas as delineated in the land use plan.
Livestock	Livestock vaccination	The two Had Houng Veterinary Village Workers who have been trained by Agrisud will vaccinate the animals with the support of a DAFO technician.