

Namxoy

(Lat: 20.1909974, Long: 103.0872342, Alt: 497m)

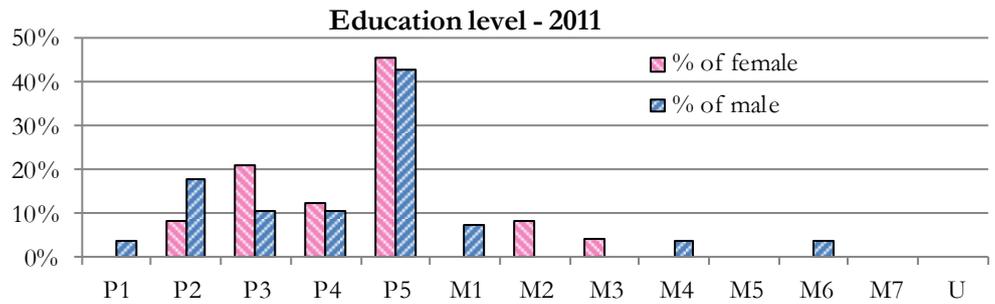
Population	Location									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">104 households, 525 inhabitants, 253 women</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Ethnicity: 89% Khmu, 11% Lao Loum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village area: 3827.1 ha, population density: 18.9 inhabitants/km²</td> <td>Number of labour forces: 247</td> </tr> </table>	104 households, 525 inhabitants, 253 women	Ethnicity: 89% Khmu, 11% Lao Loum	Village area: 3827.1 ha, population density: 18.9 inhabitants/km ²	Number of labour forces: 247	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;"> ● Target village </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Accessibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along the all-weather road. Accessible all year round 1 hour by car from Viengkham </div>					
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> The pyramid is typical of the beginning of demographic transition in better-off villages. </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> Age pyramid - 2011 <table style="margin: 0 auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Elders</td> <td style="width: 50px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">49</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Adults</td> <td style="width: 50px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">262</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Children</td> <td style="width: 50px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">214</td> </tr> </table> </div>	Elders		49	Adults		262	Children		214	
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Livelihood Indicators	Water																
<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> ◆ Village Population density ■ District average </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;"> • Compared to the district average, off-farm is the main activity for only few Namxoy villagers. However it is a better-off village. </div>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Water</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latrine</td> <td>2005 (EU micro-projects)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary school</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970s: P1-P4 1985-2003: P1-P5 2003-2011: P1-P5 concrete school (EU project) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Village funds</td> <td>2005 (EU project)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average rice shortage</td> <td>1.4 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poverty rate</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Illiteracy</td> <td>40% (Agrisud baseline 2009)</td> </tr> </table>	Water	2000	Latrine	2005 (EU micro-projects)	Electricity	-	Primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970s: P1-P4 1985-2003: P1-P5 2003-2011: P1-P5 concrete school (EU project) 	Village funds	2005 (EU project)	Average rice shortage	1.4 month	Poverty rate	21%	Illiteracy	40% (Agrisud baseline 2009)
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History		Date of establishment: 1911			
Period	1911-1976	1977-1985	1986-2000	2000-2011	
Population	9 HH Few households (only Lao Loum). Stayed in the village during the war.	64 HH Two Khmu villages were asked to move in Namxoy.	140 HH At the end of the period, 140 households lived in Namxoy.	104 HH At the beginning of this period, 30 households left the village to find paddy fields elsewhere.	
Infrastructure construction	Road built in 1976.	In 1985, P5 class opened.	In 2000, EU project built the water supply system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, the concrete school was built. In 2005, permanent toilets were built. 	
Agriculture	Rotation (year)	9	9	6	
	Yield (T/ha)	3	2	1.5	
Changes in practices		Since 1983, caterpillars eat 30% of the rice and sesame production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1987, one hectare of paddy was built. In 1985, 5 households began teak plantations. Since 1995, a lot of traders come to buy cash crop, NTFPs, livestock. Villagers get more and more income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2000, began to sell sesame. In 2002, started job's tears (promoted by a company). In 2005, 5 households started to use herbicides, but after few years decided to stop to preserve human and animal health. 	
Livestock	In 1970, a epidemic occurred - out of 300 pigs 250 died.	In 1978, around 400 poultry died.	60 buffaloes (out of 80) died because of a disease.	In 2001, started to raise cows (promoted by a bank) and then goats.	

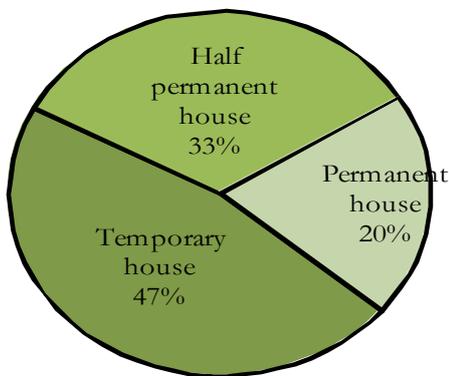
Education

- Most villagers reached P5, the highest class level in Namxoy however few study beyond after P5.
- The males go further in the class levels.



Household Assets

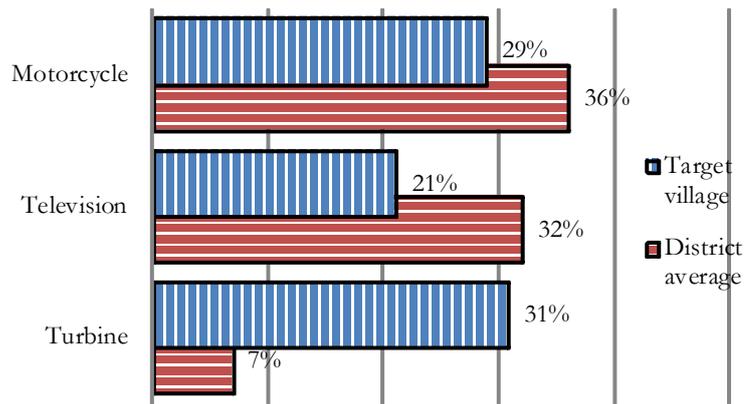
Houses types - 2009



Source: Agrisud baseline survey 2009

- More than 50% of the households in Namxoy have an half permanent house or a permanent house. However the proportion of permanent house evolves quickly.

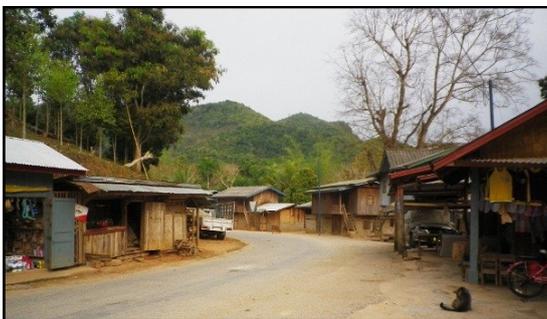
Assets owned (% per household) - 2011



District average from Agrisud baseline survey 2009

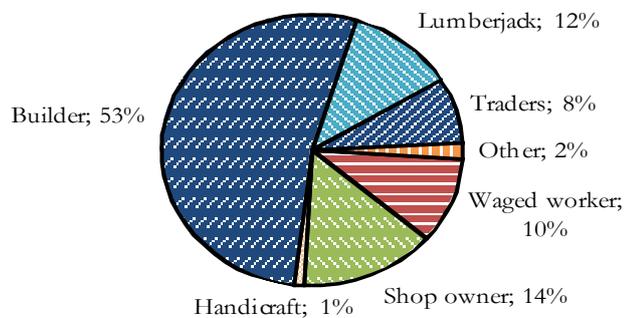
- Even if there is a road in Namxoy, the percentage of motorcycle per household is lower in Namxoy than the district average. The same trend is observed for the number of television, which is explained by the absence of electricity in Namxoy. The villagers have a lot of turbines as a source of electricity.

Off-farm Activities



- House builder is a important source of incomes for villagers.
- More than 3 shops provides large income in the village.
- Rice insufficient villagers work for rich families to bridge the gap between harvests.
- Villagers equipped with trucks trade NTFPs.

Off-farm activities generating incomes

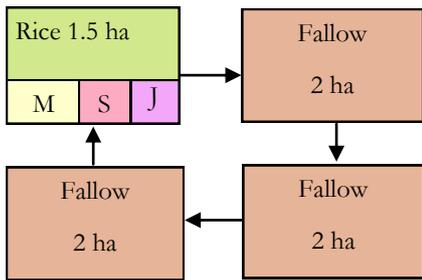


For each off-farm activity, the associated sector size is proportional to the income generated in the village.

Cropping Systems

Average land use per household

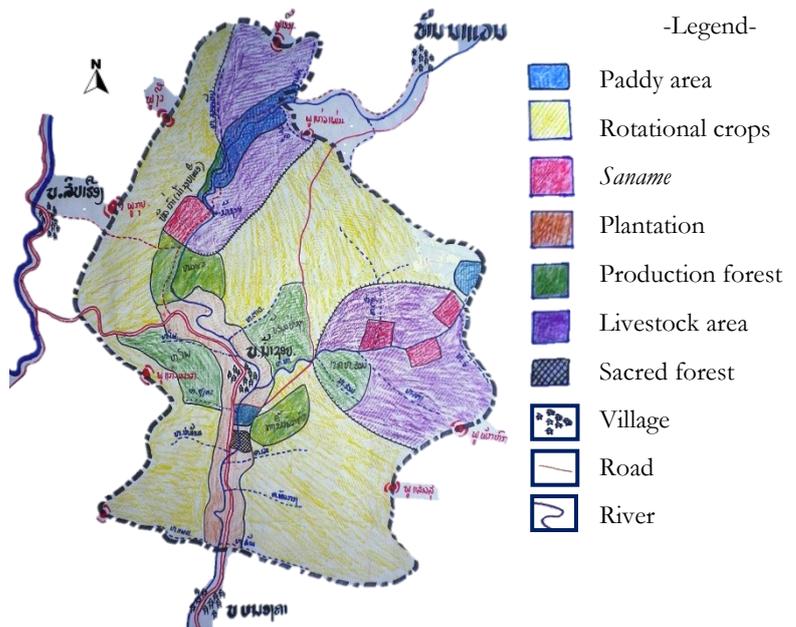
Rotational crops :



M: Maize 0.2 ha
S: Sesame 0.15 ha
J: Job's Tears 0.15 ha

In average one ha is cropped with cassava each year

Village land use in 2011

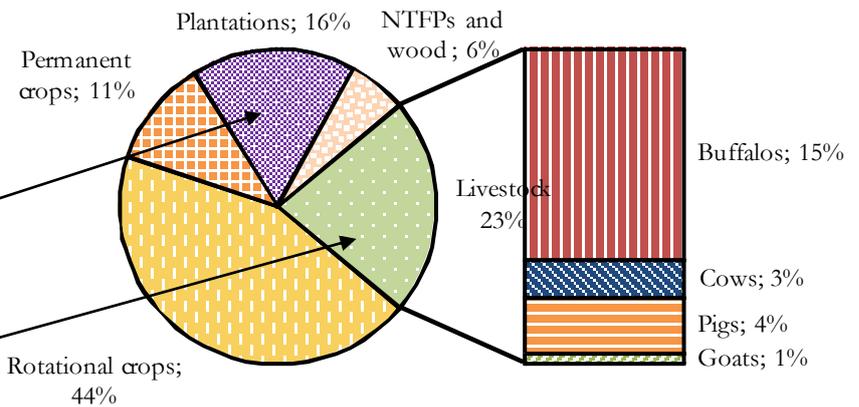


Income

Distribution of income generating activities in 2011



- Namxoy villagers earn significant income from teak tree plantations.
- A large income of the village comes from the livestock (especially buffalos)

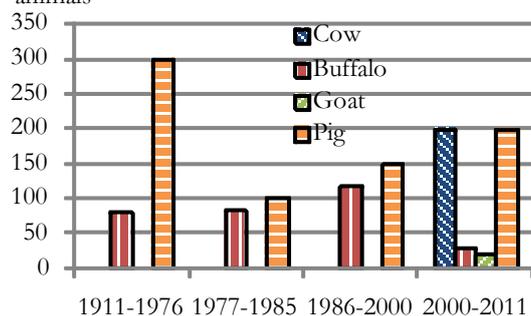


Livestock Systems

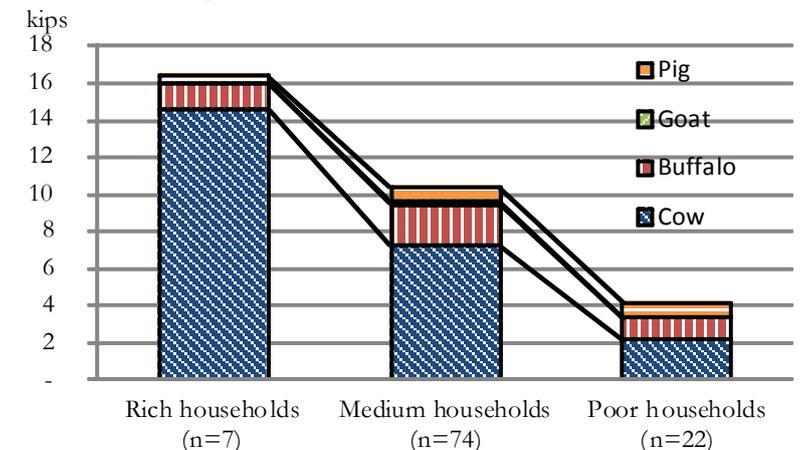
Livestock	Number of heads in 2011
Cow	254
Buffalo	61
Goat	32
Pig	174



Evolution of the livestock herd



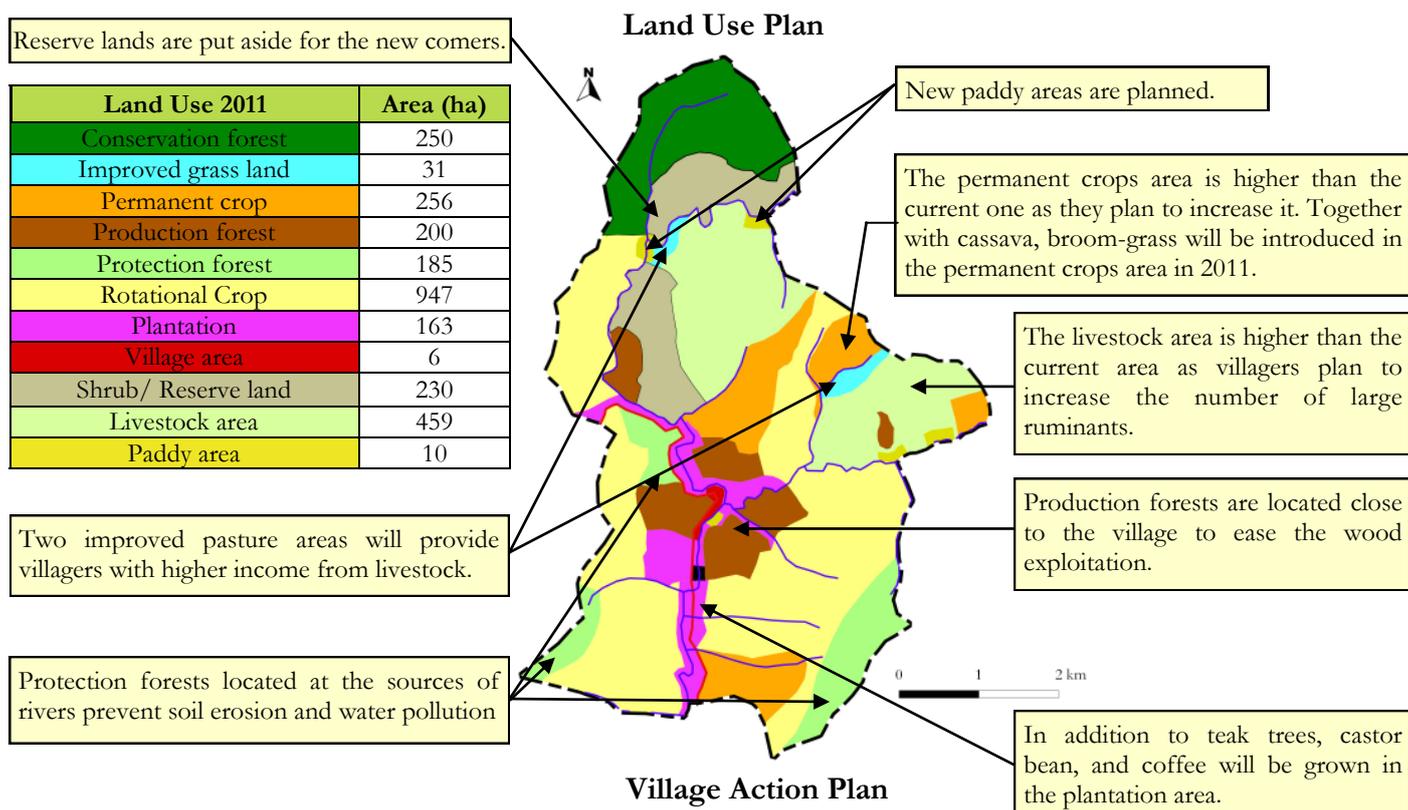
Living livestock capital per household type - 2011



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	Rank		Cause	Impact	Proposed solution
	♀	♂			
Animal diseases	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic conditions are not suitable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals roaming freely in the fields, in contact with animals from neighbouring villages. No fridge in the village to keep vaccines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High livestock loss from diseases. Less income for villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would like DAFO or some project vaccines their animals.
Not enough upland rice plots	2		Too many farmers doing shifting cultivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New comers have to rent the land from villagers (100 kg of rice/plot/year) or from neighbouring villages (150 000 Kips/plots). Land conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Want big land owner to share the land. Need money to build paddy area in the lowland.
Wild mice eat the crops every year.	3		Do not know the technique to prevent mice from eating crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of the crops production is destroyed. There is not enough food for the animals and less income from the crops. 	Need mice catchers.
Diseases on the rice	4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic conditions are not good. The period of fallow decreases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large proportion of the production is lost Less food and less income for villagers. 	Need DAFO or project support.
Neighbouring villages animals come in Namxoy area		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No power to forbid this because no zoning was made before 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In average each year 100 big livestock come and eat in the Namxoy fields. Conflicts with other villages. Cannot increase their own herd because not enough grass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the zoning by themselves. Need support to buy barbwire for the livestock area.



Land Use	Planned activities	Suggested support
Permanent crop	Want to fence permanent crop area with barbwire.	Agrisud will provide barbwire for collective fields of improved pastures for feeding the livestock.
Rotational crop	Want to plant new crops to feed animals or improve the soil. Are not interested in improved fallows because of the bad experience they had with pigeon pea.	Agrisud will provide seeds and training for stylosanthes.
Plantation	Wish to plant coffee and castor beans and increase teak plantations.	Want support from DAFO or projects but want that a part of the harvest be paid in advance.
Improve pasture	Want to create an improved pasture area.	Need DAFO or projects to promote seeds
Paddy	Improved irrigation for the existing paddy area; Build new paddy areas up to 9.6 ha.	Need support for irrigation system and for digging with machines from DAFO or projects.
Garden	Would like to increase and improve home gardening.	Agrisud will provide training about technical and will give seeds to interested families.