

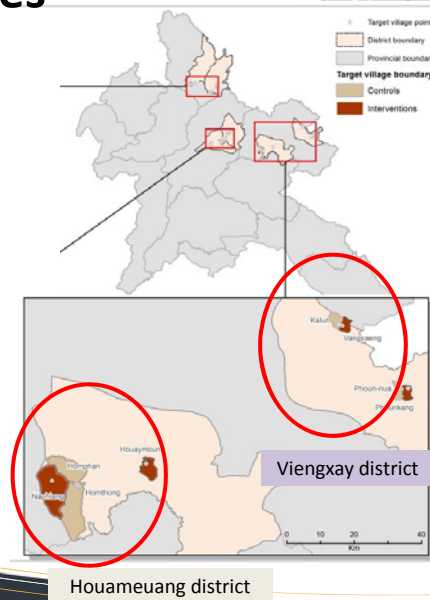
## Intervention villages

### Viengxay district

- Phoumkang
- Thai
- Paddy
- Bamboo
- Vangseang
- Thai
- Paddy
- Main cash crop

### Houameuang district

- Namthip:
- Khmu
- Paddy
- Main cash crop
- Houaymoun
- Khmu
- Paddy
- Main cash crop



## Overview of development pathway

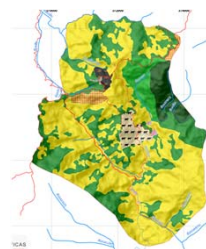
### PLUP Participatory Land Use Planning



Vangseang  
(NU-IRP/GIZ,  
2011)



Naphieng  
(NUDP/GIZ,  
2012)



Phoumkang  
(GRET-  
SNV,2013)

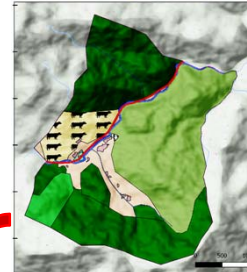


Houaymoun  
(CLiPAD/GIZ,  
2014)

## Development pathway

- Increasing village communities engagement into the design of more **sustainable landscape management**,
- Supporting **eco-friendly intensification**: integration of crop-livestock-forestry activities into land use plans,
- Agricultural land management and land registration

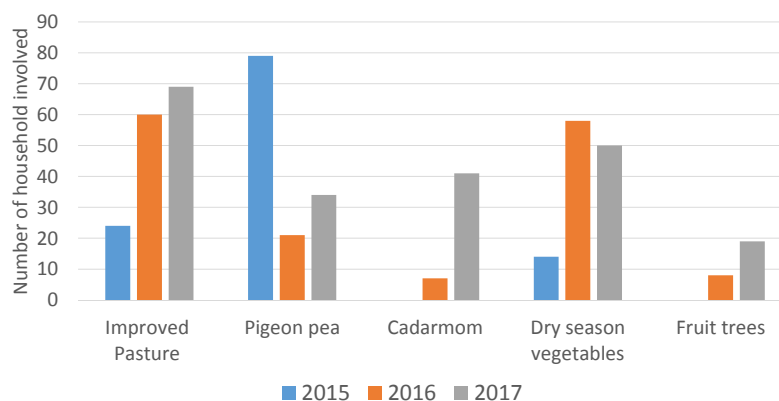
2014



2016



## Villagers' participation



## Main achievements in project activities

### 1. Livestock intensification

Objectives:

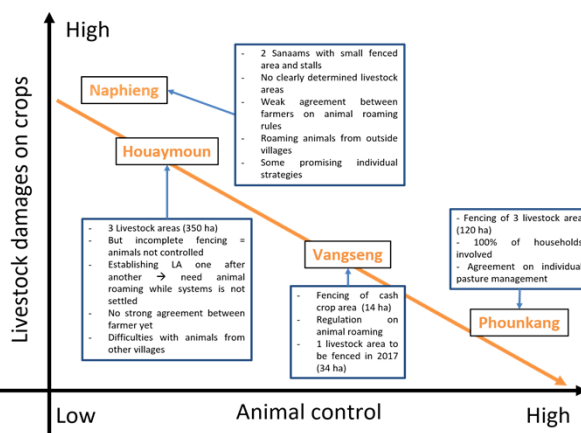
- More profitable livestock systems (fattening)
- Intensification and diversification of cropping systems
- Manure collection for cropping system improvement
- Better vaccination for lower mortality



### 1. Livestock intensification

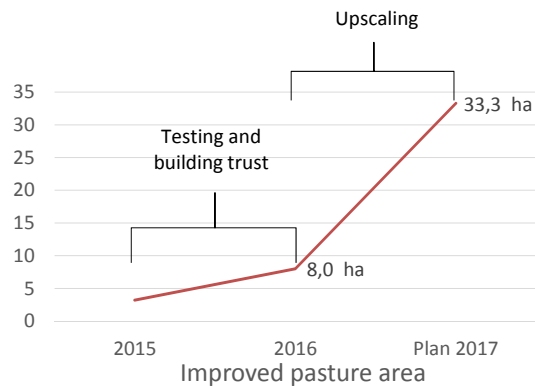
#### 1.1 Controlling animal movements

Several approaches toward livestock management



## 1. Livestock intensification

### 1.2 Improved pastures



## 1. Livestock intensification

### 1.2 Improved pastures

- Farmers have difficulties to organize collectively to establish and manage improved pasture
- Many farmers do not have a clear strategy on how they will use improved pasture
- Animal roaming still constrain improved pasture establishment

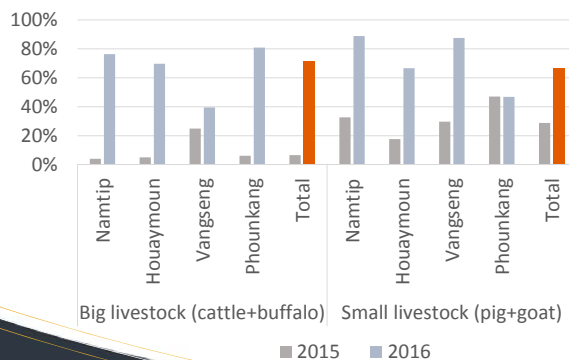


Improved pasture

## 1. Livestock intensification

### 1.3 Invest in animal health

- Farmers are not yet autonomous on vaccination
- Lack of leadership from village veterinary workers



Vaccination operations

## 2017 Strategy

### Continuing the development of improved livestock systems:

- Expand the permanently protected livestock area → increase participation of farmers in this activity
- Ensure forage resources → develop/improve pastures and their use
- Build capacity at village level for veterinary services

### Overcoming management issues:

- Switch from collective IP management to individual management
- Encourage collective management livestock area through capacity building of village livestock committee
- Repair and improve existing fences + insure capacity building for long term maintenance



## 2. Diversification of upland cropping systems

- Objectives:
  - Diversify and improve income sources → better resilience
  - Provide additional protein sources → better nutrition
  - Maintain fertility and profitability of upland shorter fallows
  - Limit the need for slash and burn systems

## • Project achievements

Activity	Number of HHs 2015-2016	Dimensioning
Improved fallow with pigeon pea	93	39 ha
Stick lack production	43	300 kg of inoculant
Upland rice collection	10	4 varieties (240 kg seeds)
Planting fruit trees	15	660 seedlings
Cardamom	10	1500 seedlings



## 2. Diversification of uplands

Main achievements  
in project activities

### 2.1 Pigeon pea

A promising income generation option with many difficulties in implementation



#### Constraints:

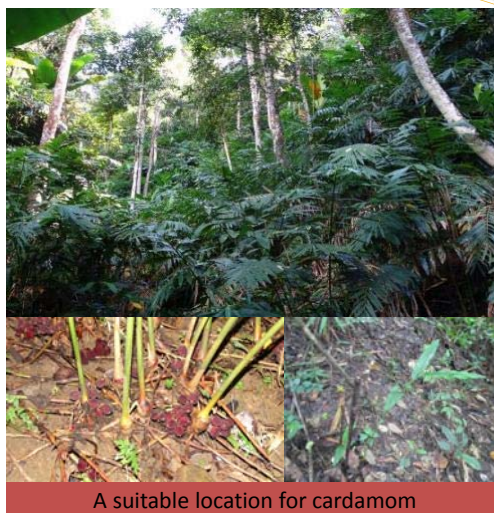
- Still cattle damages on Pp (sometimes from other villages)
- Low quality of inoculant (transportation problems)
- Disease in Viengxay district affects tested variety
- Pest damage on seeds (rats) or stick lack insect (ants, hornets)

## 2. Diversification of uplands

Main achievements  
in project activities

### 2.2 Cardamom

- Good market opportunity with high prices for Quangtum variety (350,000 to 390,000 LAK/dry kg in PGY in 2016)
- Protection of riparian forests
- Vigilance points:
  - Fragility of seedlings
  - Ensure good pollination



A suitable location for cardamom



## 2. Diversification in the uplands

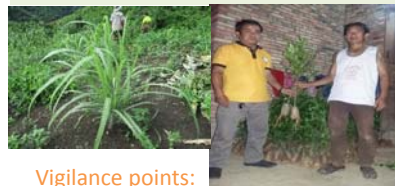
Main achievements  
in project activities

### 2.3 Fruit trees

- Very high demand from farmers to grow orange trees
- Opportunity to exploit makkao plantation or other shaded area for coffee and tea plantation
- Possibility to work with TSC on seedling provision
- Existing market opportunities and neighboring promising example



Orange trees near Vangseng (Phontong)



#### Vigilance points:

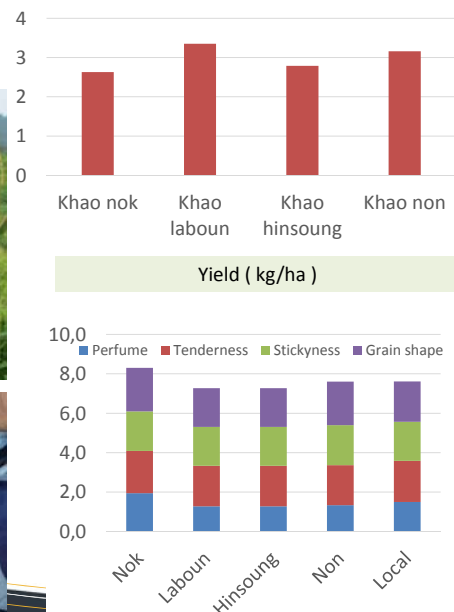
- Overflowing market with orange
- Need proper training for tree maintenance



## 2. Diversification of uplands

Main achievements  
in project activities

### 2.4 Improved upland rice varieties



Main achievements  
in project activities

## 2017 Strategy

**Continuing the development diversification crops:**

- Scale-up the development of perennial crops → Installing tree nurseries in the villages
- Increasing the number of household growing cardamom
- Rely on model households to improve diffusion of new crops
- Train farmers on management of fruit trees and other perennials

**Overcoming pigeon pea issues:**


- Continue species screening for pest resistance
- Putting more focus on crop protection (fencing, motor oil against ants)
- Encourage seed collection and consumption



Main achievements  
in project activities

## 3. Intensification of lowland cropping systems

- Objectives:
  - Flood protection embankments (gabions) → Protect existing paddy fields
  - Small agricultural equipment (motor pumps, water pipes) → improve irrigation facilities
  - SRI and winter crops → Intensification of lowland cropping systems
  - Compost and green manure → Management of soil fertility
  - Land certificate issuing → Secure land access and promoting sustainable intensification



- Project realization:

Activity	Number of HHs involved (2015 – 2016)	Dimensioning
Flood protection embankments	(2017)	
Small agri. equipment (motor pumps, water pipes)	26	3 motor pumps
SRI	12	
Winter crops	75	
Compost and green manure	67	1300 kg compost
Paddy land registration	123	184 plots registered

### 3. Intensification of lowland cropping systems

#### 3.1 Protection against flooding in Napieng and Phounakang (New activity in 2017)



Stone embankments will be settled to prevent soil erosion by the stream

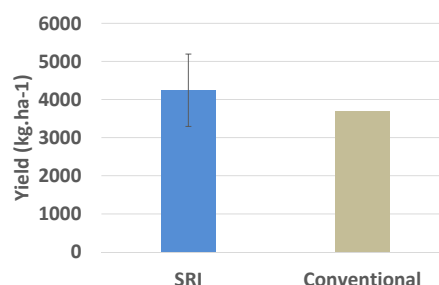


Last year Napieng farmers lost 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy to the flood: high vulnerability to climatic events

### 3. Intensification of lowland cropping systems

#### 3.2 SRI

- Overall 17% better yields in tested plots
- But only 9 farmer in two villages
- Current constraints:
  - Problems of scale and timing generate rodent pressure
  - Inappropriate nursery techniques



### 3. Intensification of lowland cropping systems

#### 3.3 Dry season lowland vegetable production

- Good implementation demonstrated
- Good market output in Viengxay district
- Current constraints:
  - Labor intensive because of the need for fencing

	Number of Household 2016	Area 2016	Number of Household 2017	Area 2017
Napieng	15	3 400 m <sup>2</sup>	19	5 000 m <sup>2</sup>
Vangseng	14	m.d	4	2 400 m <sup>2</sup>
Houaymoun	17	5 000 m <sup>2</sup>	15	7 000 m <sup>2</sup>
Phoukang	12	8 000 m <sup>2</sup>	12	8 000 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>16 000 m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22 400 m<sup>2</sup></b>



### 3. Intensification of lowland cropping systems

#### 3.4 Land titling of lowland paddy area

- Objectives:

- Long term management of soil fertility
- Intensification of lowland cropping systems: SRI and winter crops
- Initiate the idea of land based intensified farming activities (perennials)

	Vangseng	Phoungkan g	Houaymon	Napieng
Number of households	10	36	37	48
Area registered	6.8 ha	29 ha	16.5 ha	31 ha



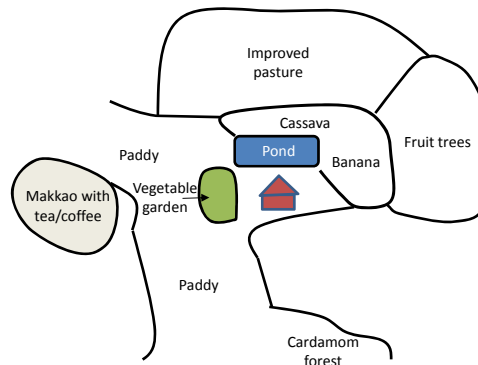
### Complementary approaches in 2017

- Model household approach
- Detailed survey on livestock management to develop scenarios with villagers based on modelling approaches



## Phoumkang model household

- Design of integrated activities with the farmer
- Provision of seeds + fencing material
- Close extension and monitoring during the year
- Objective: become a demonstration for all activities proposed in Phoumkang



## Close monitoring of livestock activities

- Monitor changes in HH and village herd size
- Assess activities and functioning of livestock groups
- Mapping animal movements
- Monitor establishment and use of improved pastures