

# Sustaining and Enhancing the Momentum for Innovation and Learning around the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in the Lower Mekong River Basin (SRI-LMB)

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FARMER'S CONGRESS AND NATIONAL REVIEW AND PLANNING WORKSHOP, SUANPA RESORT, SURIN PROVINCE, THAILAND, 23-24TH JUNE 2016



ASIAN CENTER OF INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE INTENSIFICATION | ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, THAILAND

# Sustaining and Enhancing the Momentum for Innovation and Learning around the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in the Lower Mekong River Basin (SRI-LMB)

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*Farmer's Congress and National Review and Planning Workshop*

*Suanpa Resort, Surin Province, THAILAND, 23-24<sup>th</sup> June 2016*

## REPORT

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## **ABOUT THE PROJECT**

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SRI-LMB, an EU-financed regional project, aims to contribute towards enhancing the resilience of rainfed farmers confronting climate change variability in the Lower Mekong River Basin (LMB) region. It brings various stakeholders together working at global, regional, national, and local levels. The purpose of the project is to increase crop yields, productivity and profitability on a sustainable basis on smallholder farmers' fields in rainfed areas of LMB. The project through its actions addresses the food security and livelihood issues of smallholder farmers by developing adaptive measures against climate change. The action is being implemented in four LMB countries: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand. The total period for implementation is 60 months (2013 - 2017).

The project is led by the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in partnership with FAO, Oxfam, SRI - Rice of Cornell University, and University of Queensland together with many national partners coming from ministries, national universities and NGOs.

## BACKGROUND

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**SRI-LMB**, an EU-financed project, is contributing towards enhancing the resilience of rainfed farmers confronting climate change in the Lower Mekong River Basin (LMB) region. The purpose is to increase crop yields, productivity and profitability on a sustainable basis on smallholder farmers' fields in rainfed areas of LMB. The project through its actions addresses the food security and livelihood issues of smallholder farmers by developing adaptive measures against climate change. The action is being implemented in four LMB countries: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand.

The project management unit (PMU) of SRI-LMB Thailand, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Royal Government of Thailand, and in collaboration with Surin's Department of Formal and Informal Education and Uttaradit's VTDC Center (Vocational Training and Development Center for Thai People along the Border Areas), has organized a series of activities since 2013 under the auspices of this project. A Thai team comprising of the delegates from the lead ministry MOAC and key departments presented a Background Paper on rice production status and government policy in Thailand during the Regional Inception and Planning Workshop of the project in April 2013 leading to the foundation of project implementation in Thailand and harmonizing the project's objectives with that of the Government priorities, namely with HM the King's theory of "Sufficiency Economy".

In January 2014, a National Inception and Planning Workshop was organized to develop a detailed work plan for the project involving participation from the Ministry of Agriculture, and its Rice Department and Land Development Department, the Ministry of Education and other relevant stakeholders.

Following that, participatory rural appraisals conducted by Rajabhat University, Ubon, and regional training of trainers and capacity-building of the Thai provincial team, and finally baseline surveys were conducted which led to the establishment of season-long Central Farmer's Participatory Action Research (CFPAR), one action focus in each province, Surin and Uttaradit. The CFPAR-trained persons included 60 Smart Farmers, approximately 10 from of 3 districts in each province, Surin and Uttaradit. Following that, the SMART farmers established over 42 experiments at 24 farmer's participatory action research (FPAR) sites in the wet season of 2014. Concurrent to conducting the FPAR, the Local Management Unit (LMU) in Surin, i.e., the provincial office of the SRI-LMB, also hosted a regional farmers' exchange visit where farmers and officials from Cambodia and Laos also participated.

In March 2015, the results of these FPAR experiments were deliberated on, debated and validated by the Smart Farmers and provincial groups in provincial workshops. In a second cycle of FPAR (wet season 2015), 14 new farmers' groups were added from Sisaket province as a part of the collaboration with a Big Plot project of the MOAC. A total of 55 successful field experiments were set-up in this second cycle of FPAR in three provinces of Thailand, i.e., Surin, Sisaket and Uttaradit from July-December 2015.

With this background, SRI-LMB, prior to the third FPAR cycle (wet season 2016-17) organized a Farmer's Congress and National Review and Planning Workshop held at Suanpa Resort, Surin province, from 23<sup>th</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> June 2016. The purpose was to showcase some of the successful SRI innovation from fields and by farmers, and also to collect feedback from local

and national audience to strengthen the project implementation through an improved work plan for 2016-17. The target group included local farmers, researchers, implementing ministries, national policy makers, project partners, interested individuals and networks.

### OBJECTIVES OF FARMER'S CONGRESS AND NATIONAL WORKSHOP

- Sharing of key learnings from the implementation of FPAR so far by farmers and farmers' trainers to reach out to a large number of farmers through a message-based learning approach;
- Disseminate and promote best adaptable local practices (innovative technologies) for sustainable rice intensification;
- Stimulate dialogue and experience-sharing among farmers from project provinces (i.e., Surin, Sisaket and Uttaradit) and also with local farmers;
- Inform conformity of the project's objectives and its results within the existing 'Sufficiency Economy' and other policies of government by engaging policy makers in MoAC (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives) and its departments like the Department of Rice and Land Development Department, and also with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and with other projects and NGOs working in similar areas;
- Provide opportunities to local farmers to observe and learn from Smart Farmer (SF) experience from the project provinces;
- Review the process of FPAR and farmers' training, and identify and establish strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats;
- Summarize and formulate suggested changes for the next cycle of FPARs and other planned outputs;

### PARTICIPANTS AND SESSIONS

Approximately 300 person participated, including 260 farmers from different parts of Thailand, the Governor of Surin, 15 representatives from the Department of Nonformal and Informal Education's local offices; the Department of Agriculture, its Rice Department, its Department of Agriculture Extension, its Land Development Department; the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), the Rice Research Center, the Rice Seed Center Surin, the Office of Agriculture and Economics; Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning, Rajabhat University, Ubon; NFE trainers; FAO, Oxfam, SrerKhmer Cambodia; and AIT.

### OPENING SESSION OF THE CONGRESS

**Mrs. Wimomwan Rinthaisong**, *Director, Non Formal and Informal Education Office, Surin*, first extended her welcome to all. She then briefly provided the background of SRI-LMB EU AIT project and the objectives of the Farmer's Congress and workshop.

Next, **Mr. Adthaporn Singhawichai**, the *Governor of Surin province*, welcomed all and shared his appreciation on the activity implementation. He learned that the result of SRI project was very successful in the three provinces (Surin, Sisaket and Uttaradit). Farmers were able to grow healthy crops, gaining higher yield with lower costs and less inputs. He stated that

conserving water and proper water management are important factors for good agriculture. He also hoped that this project will be more successful in the future, especially for the smallholder farmers. He believed that better increase of crop production with good quality will enable Thai farmers to successfully compete on the world market. The governor also expressed special thanks to all partners who support this project, then declared the workshop officially opened. After that, he presented the highest yield award to Sisaket farmers' group and visited the farmer exhibition.



**Mr. Adthaporn Singhawichai**, the Governor of Surin province

## SESSION 1: PRESENTATION FROM THAI MINISTRIES

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A total of 4 presentations from the government sector were delivered on the first day of the workshop. A brief summary of each presentation includes the following:

Agricultural Plan and Strategy was presented by **Mr. Sansern Sirikol**, *Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning, Office of Agriculture and Economics, MoAC*. He mentioned that the agricultural sector has low value-added compared to other sectors in Thailand. He also emphasized some key challenges in Thailand's agriculture sector, mainly including (a) the increased number of older farmers and a lack of labor for agriculture activities in the near future; and (b) low and infertile natural resources (i.e., low quality of soil). To become efficient, farmers need to create value by changing basic production processes. MoAC has some projects such as Big Plot Project. This project's objective is to support organic production and organic food, and for this they have four steps: 1) develop products organically, 2) develop the market, 3) public relations,, and 4) organize farmers.

In order to support farmers, especially organic farmers, the government suggests that, instead of focusing on high volumes of production, farmers should consider more the quality of their products. In addition, farmers should be more encouraged to work as a group so as to strengthen their improved capacity on crop production and marketing. Importantly, food processing and value-added management for their own products should be more considered for achieving better income.

The second presentation was from the Rice Research Center by **Mr. Narawut Piyachotsakulchai**, *head of Surin Rice Research Centre*. He presented the research findings of SRI done by the Rice Research Center. He mentioned that in his research station, he had been able to produce 80-100 tillers from one seedling. He worked with Jasmine rice variety and used 50x50 cm spacing and used 1kg seed for 1 rai. By SRI method, he produced 30,000 seeds from 1 kg of rice seed. His second-season experiment will evaluate the effects of spacing with 50 x 50 cm, 40x40 cm, 30x30 cm and 20x20 cm spacing. He shared that for weed management, the field was ploughed three times after harvesting of rice. He emphasized that SRI is a good method to produce more quality seed.

The third presentation was by **Mr. Nakhon Samuthong**, *Surin Rice Seed Center, MoAC*. He mentioned that emphasis should be on how to improve the quality of agriculture production and also of the environment. Water shortages and labour shortages are major issues along with low fertility of the soil. Thailand is a kitchen for the world, but how to support remunerative prices for farmers we need to think about. It is the demand for rice that affects supply. He mentioned that currently the MoAC Big Plot Project is being implemented in Sisaket, Surin and Utharadit provinces. Approximately 45,000 rai are under Big Plot Project. MoAC provides 50 kg seeds to each of the farmers who have joined the project. Support is provided for organic production and also for organic fertilizer production. Based on the SRI experimentation results from last year, he concluded that:

- (1) Farmers can ensure their better crop production by adopting SRI methodology;
- (2) SRI can successfully ensure the reduction of overall production costs;;



- (3) Smaller amount of seeds can be used (i.e. using direct seeding through seeding machine and/or 1 seedling per hill when transplanting etc.); and
- (4) Farmers can produce their own purified seeds for the next season.

The fourth presentation focused on value-addition. Packaging was introduced by **Ms. Wiyada Heyprakone**, *Provincial Commercial Office, Surin*. Her presentation showed that 20 groups of farmers in Surin were trained in packaging by the provincial commercial office. For quality of package, it is advised (for improved value-added) that (1) packaging materials should be environmentally-friendly and attractive, (2) clear and accurate information (i.e., background of the products, expiration date, etc.) must be stated. She also encouraged SRI-LMB farmers to form a larger group and come up with their own local brand for marketing. For more information and support, interested farmer groups can directly contact the Commercial office, 085-613-3088.

## SESSION 2: FARMER EXHIBITIONS

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Farmers and trainers had set up six stalls for the exhibition. They were:

- Stall 1: Importance of Organic SRI Farming
- Stall 2: The Best innovation of Row Direct-seeding with a Low Seed Rate
- Stall 3: Preparation of Organic Fertilizer for Healthy Soil
- Stall 4: Integrated Farming in SRI
- Stall 5: Yield and Net Return in SRI
- Stall 6: Increase in Rice Productivity by SRI Principles (use of younger and single seedling)

Farmers were divided into 6 groups, and each group visited all 6 stalls by rotation.

## SESSION 3: FARMER PANEL DISCUSSION

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Topics	Strengths	Challenges
Best innovation of row direct-seeding with a low seed rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ By using seeding machine, farmers can spend less to buy seeds and fertilizer</li> <li>+ Less number of laborers is required.</li> <li>+ Cost for hiring the seeding machine is cheap (200 baht per Rai)</li> <li>+ Direct-seeding can be done @ 20 rai/day by machine with a seed rate of only 5-8 kg/rai</li> <li>+ Plots are easy to maintain</li> <li>+ Rice stems are big and healthy</li> <li>+ Quality seeds and better yield are produced</li> <li>+ Healthy, well-filled seeds can be kept for next season</li> </ul>	

Organic fertilizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ This increases more nutrients in soil</li> <li>+ The crops are healthy and good quality yields are produced</li> <li>+ It is cheap and easy for farmers to produce in the village.</li> <li>+ Cheap fertilizer can be sold to other farmers who need it (290 Baht per 50 kg bag)</li> <li>+ This creates job opportunities for farmers in the village.</li> </ul>	- Water management
Integrated farming in SRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Farmers are very happy with SRI integrated farming.</li> <li>+ Farmers produce their own food, and it is good for health.</li> <li>+ Farmers make more income and have some money left for saving.</li> <li>+ Farmers are the owner of his/her own lands and farm management and decision-making are properly made by themselves.</li> <li>+ Less use of chemical fertilizer and less use of seed (20% chemical and 80% biofertilizer)</li> <li>+ Less use of seed and so less use of fertilizer</li> </ul>	- When there is no water, there is weed problem
Use of younger and single seedlings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Use small amounts of seeds</li> <li>+ Crops are healthy and resistant to insect pests</li> <li>+ Lower production cost and more yields and more income</li> </ul>	- Water & weed management
Importance of organic SRI farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Less seeds per rai were used</li> <li>+ Less water is needed, and proper water management can be made</li> <li>+ Transplanting date can be well identified by the farmers</li> <li>+ Good quality of seeds (big &amp; filled seeds) is produced</li> <li>+ High yields per rai is obtained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weeding problems</li> <li>- Crops are attacked by golden snails</li> <li>- Intensive labor is needed for best results</li> </ul>

During discussion (1.30 hrs.), 7 farmer representatives, one from each exhibition stall, were selected to share their experience and findings and lessons learned. The discussion points included the following:

- One SRI farmer was quoted as saying that *“To be successful in farming, you have to be patient and be happy in what you are doing.”*
- Fifteen-day-old seedlings with two leaves are recommended for farmers in order to get healthy crops. One farmer said *“For uprooting younger seedlings, you don’t need to do one by one, but you should lift the soil so that you don’t disturb roots”.*

- The shortage of labor issue was solved by farmers forming a group in the village. They take turns to help each other in SRI farming, for example, in transplanting.
- Besides growing SRI rice, farmers can also grow SRI yard-long beans by using the same ideas. Good soil preparation is needed. Single seedlings are recommended with well-maintained plots.
- Farmers manage golden snails by collecting them for making bio-extract.
- Farmers use liquid dish-washing soap mixed with water to manage aphids. It is easy and effective. Some farmers use coffee mixed with water.
- For conducting good and accurate field experiments, farmers pointed out that having clear objectives for each experiment is very important.
- One women farmer was quoted as saying: *“In the past, I used to spend 1000 THB but with SRI, I spend 200-300 THB only”*.

At the end, it was also suggested that in addition to the focus on high yield and reduction of production costs, SRI farmers should be also encouraged to consider more value-added activities for their products (i.e., food processing and packaging, etc.).

## PRESENTATION FROM CAMBODIA

Ms. Kanekar Keo, Policy and Communication officer of the SRI-LMB, Oxfam, and Mr. Chun Sophorn, Srey Khmer Organization, did this presentation.

Their interesting presentation started with a short video on SRI rice production in Cambodia. Each activity was similar to Thailand but the majority of farmer participants are women. In Cambodia, Agriculture Service Provider Groups (ASPGs) were formed in Pursat and Takeo provinces supported by Srey Khmer, providing labor at reasonable hiring cost to the farmers who required more labor and also needed infrastructure and services, i.e., plowing and raking machines, weeding tools, etc.

## SECOND DAY PRESENTATION (REVIEW AND PLANNING)

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### OPENING AND WELCOME

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**Dr. Abha Mishra**, *Team Leader of the SRI-LMB*, welcomed all participants to the second day of the workshop. She thanked NFE Surin for hosting the workshop and also for the excellent support it has extended for the project implementation in Northeast Thailand. In her brief presentation, she emphasized that agriculture contributes roughly 10% to the total GDP of Thailand, and so it has low value-added, as mentioned by the Ministry. However, this sector includes and provides livelihoods to 32% of the population. Agriculture is moving from labor-intensive methods to becoming a more industrialized sector although making it competitive, efficient and smart remains a real issue, especially in the context of a changing climate scenario, of competitive markets, and transitioning of agricultural production from being predominantly male-dominated to being more in the hands of women.

Obviously, if we aim to create value in this sector, we need to be smarter and more innovative in our approach to adjust to the changing demands. The SRI is not just about “tan diao” (single seedling transplanting) but it is a set of ideas to adjust the current agricultural practices, to make them more cost-effective and environmentally-friendly for producing higher-quality products. And for this, we don't need to buy additional inputs because SRI offers low-cost solutions which can be tried by any farmer, whether big or small. However, small farmers are always constrained by limitations in economic resources, it provides especially them with excellent opportunities to work with these ideas.

She mentioned that last year, the farmers in many provinces, especially in Cambodia and Thailand, witnessed an early and prolonged drought spell. Many farmers adjusted their planting dates to cope with the drought. For example, a few farmers from Uttradit province in Thailand and from Kampong Speu province in Cambodia delayed their planting. Instead of sowing in June-July, they did transplanting in September and harvested in December. Their yield from September planting was higher compared to that in June-July. Even with the long drought spell, farmers participating in SRI-LMB reported higher yields in all the SRI demonstration plots in all four countries compared to yield on the neighboring plots.

In Thailand, more striking results came from Sisaket province where they went completely organic and made it more attractive by introducing a direct-seeding machine that used less seed (only 5-8 kg/rai compared to 200-300 kg/rai). Farmers in Thailand have got the SRI message correctly, and therefore they are innovating and adjusting their practices based on the resources they have. This is the main reason for success of the project in all three provinces which is also applauded by the Governor of Surin.

With these successes, it is also important to think on the next step for further value-addition. Value-addition is one of the important aspects that SRI-LMB farmers should be exploring now. She mentioned that if farmers are willing to have training on this particular aspect, SRI-LMB can chip in with initial support to organize the training. This needs to be discussed in the planning session that they would be doing in the afternoon. Training can be organized either at district or provincial level. In addition, she also mentioned that last year, Thailand has 50

field sites; this year they should be targeting for 100 sites. This can be done either by bringing in more farmers, where Smart Farmers each select one farmer in their community, or by extending the area and number of farmers under the Big Plot Project in all three provinces. What arrangement will work best for them and for their community, they need to think through and decide. Additionally, she also suggested that this year, they should plan a minimum of 2 rai for SRI demonstrations. This is important as many farmers do not believe in the benefit they see if the benefit comes from a small plot. She also highlighted that Thailand farmers believe in "sharing is caring," and so working in groups and solving issues at the community level goes very well with SRI. At last, she thanked all province directors and local agricultural departments for extending their support to the project.

### PRESENTATION BY PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU) THAILAND

**Ms. Amornphan**, Training Associate, SRI-LMB Thailand presented the finding of wet season 2015 for three provinces of Thailand (i.e. Surin, Sisaket, and Uttaradit). Altogether 50 successful FPAR experiments were established by Smart Farmers in 8 districts of three project provinces in Thailand in 2015. Most of the fields were rainfed with few districts having partial irrigation facilities. The average yield of three provinces was around 610 kg per rai in SRI compared to 470 kg / rai in farmers practice (in nearby area). The SRI helped farmers to save cost on many aspect which eventually reflected by more average net return (5613 baht /rai) in SRI while in farmers practice net return was much lower (3269 baht/ rai). In Sisaket, with 100 percent organic set up and well managed, farmer group member attained maximum advantage of SRI practices reflected in increase in yield and net return in wet season 2015-16. At the same time farmers from drought affected areas have seen more trouble in weed management in absence of rain water. The row direct seeding method with skill full transplant techniques emerge as new hopes for farmers not as effective as transplanting but better than broadcasting. Overall farmers were more encouraged and enthusiastic to learn from SRI in upcoming season.

### MONITORING EVALUATION AND LEARNING STUDIES OF SRI-LBM IN THAILAND

This presentation was done by **Dr. Phassakorn**, *Rajabhat University, Ubon Ratchathani*

The SRI implementation monitoring was conducted in 3 provinces: Surin, Sisaket and Uttaradit. Rice varieties used for experiments included Jasmine 105 (Surin and Sisaket) and Ko-Kho 6 (Uttaradit). The summary results included the followings:

- The yield and the net return from SRI plots are higher than Farmer Practice plots in all 3 provinces.
- Growing SRI rice is suitable in the changing climate situation, e.g., unexpected drought situation, etc.
- It was found that the best growing distance of rice (based on experiments) is 25 x 25 cms for transplanting.
- Farmers can gain high yield from growing both Jasmine 105 and Ko Kho 6.
- SRI method is very suitable for organic agriculture in Sisaket.

Major challenges in SRI growing methods include:

- Weeds are a major problem with SRI once rain water is insufficient.
- More labor is needed for transplanting, if they prefer transplanting.
- Seedlings (12-15 days old) can be damaged, and golden snail outbreak can occur if there is too much rain water at the beginning of the rainy season.
- Direct-seeding machines can cause the over-population of rice plants at the edge of the plots if not used carefully, and this can also cause weeding problem.

## PRESENTATION ON STATUS OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND LEARNING FROM WET SEASON 2015 FPAR FROM PROJECT PROVINCES (SURIN, UTTARADIT AND SISAKET)

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### SURIN

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Report by **Mr. Charin Angsanu**, *School Director, Tambon Thungkula, Thatoom district*; **Ms. Ramphueng Sarathaworn**, *farmer from Tambon Phromthep, Thatoom district*; and **Ms. Chatchawee Mungdee**, *NFE teacher, Chumponburi district*

The school director (Mr. Charin Angsanu) introduced SRI activities in his school. Two experiments (SRI and farmer practice) were conducted in 2 Rai of the school rice plantation by students and farmers. Based on his observation, most of students enjoyed the activities because they had a chance to grow rice by themselves. They also learned a lot about insect pests and natural enemies in rice fields. It was also reported the students were unsure about the growth of single young SRI seedlings at the beginning, but their continued learning & hands-on experiment confirmed the feasibility of SRI practices. Mr. Charin is very much satisfied with this introduced project. He feels very thankful to all concerned NFE staff. An important note is that SRI practice is also adopted in his own rice fields.

### UTTARADIT

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By NFE teacher Mr. Niwat Kamsan

It was reported that Ko Kho 6 (15-day-old seedlings with 30 x 30 cm space) was generally used and grown by farmers. Seed selection was well prepared, and single seedling preparation using plastic trays was properly made. This practice resulted in high yield from the SRI plot (i.e., 850 kg/rai = 5.1 tons/ha). Additional results also showed that compared with general farmer practices, (1) less production cost was spent, (2) more healthy rice plants in SRI plots were observed, (3) less water in SRI plots was needed, and (4) easier weed management.

### SISAKET

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Report by **Mrs. Yupapin Siyongyot**, *Head of the village*

Most of participating farmers in Sisaket are organic rice farmers who are the members of the Big Plot Project. In SRI plot, Jasmine 105 variety was used, and single young seedlings were transplanted (2 kgs of seeds per rai). It was reported that highest yield (800-900 kg per rai; 4.8-5.4 tons/ha) was obtained from SRI plot with 40 x 40 cm spacing, with only 2,500- 2,700 baht per rai of production cost, compared with approximately 4,000-5,000 baht per rai with generally--used production methods in the farmer practice plot. Farmers also found that less insect pests were observed in the SRI plot. The key suggestion is that the support from concerned government sectors is needed for IFOAM standard certification.

An additional presentation from Sisaket was made by **Mr. Panya Hongsaeng**, *Rice Seed Center, MoAC*. He emphasized that the Big Plot project will expand the planting areas from 5,000 rai up to 8,000 rai by the end of 2016. He suggested that we can set up SRI demonstration in 5 rai. He also shared some key concerns that included: (1) decreased number of new-generation farmers, and (2) lack of encouragement to work in agriculture field (by current farmers).

## **PLANNING OF THE ACTIVITIES FOR SRI WET SEASON 2016**

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Participants from three project provinces (8 districts) discussed and planned for the SRI implementation for 2016 wet season during the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the workshop. The draft action plan for each province was well developed, but was not presented and discussed in the large groups. A detailed draft action plan was submitted to the SRI/AIT staff. The plan will be finalized after consultation with Big Plot project's focal point in all three provinces, which will be done involving the PMU Thailand staff, NFE Surin, VTDC Center Uttradit, and Rice Seed Center Surin. The field selection for an additional 50 FPAR sites will be done from 06 July -16 July 2016, and thereafter the action plan will be finalized.

## SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK FROM MINISTRIES, PROJECT PARTNERS AND FARMERS

### **Agreeable points about the project**

1. Project is encouraging more and more farmers to reduce cost and increase the productivity of rice.
2. Project farmers are serious about the work and learning continuously and giving good feedback about SRI performance. It is very helpful in exchanging of ideas, experience and knowledge among rural communities.
3. It was proven that SRI is playing important role mostly for small scale farmers having limited resources.
4. Farmers have learned much from their action research and have shown interest to learn more.
5. Farmers also indicated changing their practices based on what they have learned from their action research.
6. SRI encouraged farmers to move toward environment friendly organic farming.

### **Suggestion to improve the project activities in future**

1. Need to train farmers regarding SRI-GAP so that they can sell their rice at high prize in local and national market.
2. Project should organize training with Department of Agriculture Extension so that farmers can learn more about SRI and can share SRI knowledge with wider audience.
3. Need to promote the output from the project farmers with wider audience.
4. Should search market for SRI product or give training on rice processing for values addition.
5. Increase farmers grouping network and collaboration with governments.
6. Project should collaborate with Rice department for better cooperation and increase the visibility in Thailand.
7. Try to experiment and apply principles of SRI to others crops.



## ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sr. No.	Name	Position	Place
1	Mr. Adthaporn Singhawichai	Governor of Surin Province	Surin, Thailand
2	Mrs. Wimonman Rinthaisong	Director of NFE Surin office	Surin, Thailand
3	Mr. Senson Sirikol	Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning, MoAC	Bangkok, Thailand
4	Mr. Nakon Samutthong	Agricultural Research Officer, Surin Rice Seed Center, MoAC	Surin, Thailand
5	Mr. Narawut Piyachotsakulchai	Director of Rice Research Center, MoAC	Surin, Thailand
6	Mrs. Wiyada Heyprakone	Trade Officer, Office of Commercial Affairs, Commerce	Surin, Thailand
7	Ms. Almalinda Abubakar	Representative from FAO	Bangkok, Thailand
8	Ms. Kaneka Keo	Policy and Communication Officer, SRI-LMB, Oxfam	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
9	Ms. Chun Sophorn	Sre Khmer Organization	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
10	Mr. Thanakorn Donnea	Deputy Director of NFE Surin office	Surin, Thailand
11	Mr. Sukon Thongsri	Director of NFE district	Chumpol Buri, Surin, Thailand
12	Mrs. Aorasa Suparee	Director of NFE Thatum district,	Thatum, Surin, Thailand
13	Dr. Phassakorn Nuntapanich	Ubon Ratchathani Rajabhat University	Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand
14	Mr. Sompoch Yasoongnern	L.M.U Coordinator, Surin	Thatum, Surin, Thailand

15	Mrs. Rungnapa Chuchert	NFE Staff, Thatum	Thatum, Surin, Thailand
16	Ms. Chatchawee Mungdee	NFE Staff	Chumpolburi, Surin, Thailand
17	Mr. Ood Naksook	NFE Staff	Srikoraphum, Surin, Thailand
18	Mr. Wittaya Kidngam	Learning Resource Center's Teacher, Srikoraphum	Srikoraphum, Surin, Thailand
19	Ms. Supapon Labjit	Office of The Non-Formal and Informal Education,	Surin province
20	Mrs. Watcharee Sawaddee	Office of The Non-Formal and Informal Education,	Surin province
21	Mrs. Siripon Meeprom	Office of The Non-Formal and Informal Education,	Surin province
22	Mrs. Sumalee Lampoy	Office of The Non-Formal and Informal Education,	Surin province
23	Mrs. Nimnuan Prasongdee	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives,	Surin province
24	Mr. Anak Rattatai	Surin Agriculture Provincial Office	Surin province
25	Mr. Witchu Kradukan	Agricultural Lan Reform Office,	Surin Province
26	Mr. Bantam Sritha	Agricultural research and Development Center	Surin province
27	Mr. Patcharangkun Kamsaree	Farmer's Reconstruction and Development Fund	Surin province
28	Mr. Narawoot Piyachatskulchai	Surin Rice Research Center	Surin province
29	Mr. Nakon Samutthong	Surin Rice Seed Center	Surin province
30	Mrs. Wachirapon Bunrom	Agricultural research and Development Center	Surin province

31	Mrs. Arunrat Chaichana	Surin Community Development Provincial Office	Surin province
32	Mr. Thakon Nakkrasa	Agriculture Office of Jompha District	Surin province
33	Mr. Perm Sangsakda	Agriculture Office of Thatum District	Surin province
34	Mr. Luemsak Littin	Agriculture Office of Chumpol Buri District	Surin province
35	Mr. Sompoch Kulatnam	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Surin District	Surin province
36	Mrs. Kanokrat Banchen	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Jompha District	Surin province
37	Mrs. Somjit Padthaisong	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Sangkha District	Surin province
38	Mr. Sarawut Bunjarean	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Srikhoraphum District	Surin province
39	Mr. Wichian Kamsana	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Rattana Buri District	Surin province
40	Mrs. Nittaya Pupanna	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Srinarong District	Surin province
41	Mr. Sukon Thongsri	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Chumpol Buri District	Surin province
42	Ms. Atsada Buabun	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Kab Choeng District	Surin province
43	Ms. Kanoknat Sonpudsa	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Buachat District	Surin province
44	Mrs. Aorasa Suparee	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Thatum District	Surin province
45	Mrs. Pannee Chubkhuntod	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Panomdongrak District	Surin province

46	Mrs. Arunrat Chaichana	Surin Community Development Provincial Office	Surin province
47	Mr. Bunram Pumsuk	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Lamduan District	Surin province
48	Mr. Kittipong Pitahongsanan	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Prasat District	Surin province
49	Mrs. Pradabsri Kaewprasert	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Sanom District	Surin province
50	Mr. Monai Roparirum	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Rongsamtab District	Surin province
51	Mr. Pichet Deeying	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Kawasinarin District	Surin province
52	Mr. Yuttana Chawati	Non-formal and Informal Education Office of Nonnarai District	Surin province
53	Mrs. Sonsawan Somboonrat	Surin Rice Seed Center	Surin province
54	Mr. Panya Hongsang	Surin Rice Seed Center	Surin province
55	Mrs. Wiyada Heprakhon	Commercial Affairs, Commerce in Surin	Surin province
56	Mr. Niwat Kamsan	Vocational Training and Development Centre for Thai People along the Border Areas	Uttaradit province
57	Ms. Supapon Bunma	Vocational Training and Development Centre for Thai People along the Border Areas	Uttaradit province
58	Dr. Phassakorn Nuntapanich	Ubon Ratchathani Rajabhat University	Ubon Ratchathani province
59	Mr. Mitesh Sawant	Training and Research Associate, SRI-LMB Thailand, ACISAI, AIT	Pathumthani, Thailand
60	Ms Amornphan	Training Associate, SRI-LMB Thailand, ACISAI, AIT	Pathumthani, Thailand
61	Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Director, ACISAI, AIT	Pathumthani, Thailand

		Regional Coordinator, SRI-LMB	
62	Dr. Abha Mishra	Co-Director, ACISIA, AIT Team Leader, SRI-LMB	Pathumthani, Thailand

## ANNEX 2. LIST OF FARMER PARTICIPANTS

Sr. No.	Name	Place
1	Ms. Hat Boonwang	78 M. 3 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
2	Ms. Tawan Naonok	70 M. 3 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
3	Mr. Bunphiang Mungdee	3 M. 3 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
4	Mrs. Sukanya Jampangam	232 M. 3 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
5	Mrs. Buapan Meemak	136 M. 3 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
6	Mrs. Buapan Bonson	141 M. 3 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
7	Mr. Phaisan Bunla	33 M. 12 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
8	Mrs. Sombun Boonla	33 M. 12 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
9	Ms. Nipaporn Mayjundee	67/2 M. 3 Tabao, Prasat, Surin
10	Mr. Mon Keawkhao	46 M. 4 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
11	Mrs. Rujiraporn Phuaphirom	292 M. 15 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
12	Mrs. Rattana Boonnab	50 M. 10 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
13	Mrs. Bangoon Kaeowisai	163 M. 10 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
14	Mrs. Sanongjai Phukaew	175 M. 10 Chumpholburi, Chumpholburi, Surin
15	Mrs. Rattayaphon Somrup	159 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
16	Mrs. Niyom Chanoenram	127 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
17	Mrs. Thongbon Thongdee	2 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
18	Mrs. Yupin Panbutda	165 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
19	Mrs. Khao Yaengram	76 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
20	Mr. Yun Yaengram	76 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
21	Ms. Wat Modee	38 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
22	Mrs. Thongbai Laengsuk	95 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
23	Mrs. Ouan Aintahom	92 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
24	Mr. Buean Mala	59 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin
25	Mrs. Lumyai Panbudda	6 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpholburi, Surin

26	Mrs. Sanguan Somboon	61 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
27	Mrs. Sakhon Bunkrong	1 M. 3 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
28	Mrs. Lamduan Artwathin	244 M. 3 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
29	Mr. Phuai Artwathin	244 M. 3 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
30	Ms. Kanyarat Yodprom	37 M. 3 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
31	Mr. Phiromdet Yotphom	37 M. 3 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
32	Mrs. Ruangthong Yotphom	37 M. 3 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
33	Mrs. Rampaen Yeesunhom	218 M. 3 Chumpolburi, Chumpolburi, Surin
34	Ms. Chatchavee Mungdee	3 M. 3 Chumpolburi, Chumpolburi, Surin
35	Mr. Satian Kaewson	187 M. 3 Chumpolburi, Chumpolburi, Surin
36	Mrs. Pha Ainhom	20 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
37	Mr. Narong Sukkaew	32 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
38	Mrs. Wipa Sonklin	170 M. 2 Nanongpai, Chumpolburi, Surin
39	Mr. Peerapong Homlamduen	122 M. 2 Srakud, Chumpolburi, Surin
40	Mr. Boonkum Yeerum	122 M.7 Srakud, Chumpolburi, Surin
41	Mrs. Rumpoeng Sorathaworn	20 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
42	Mrs. Naphalai Phonyut	34 M. 16 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
43	Mrs. Nattira Khamsod	147 M. 10 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
44	Mrs. Chom Thepbuddee	2 M. 16 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
45	Mr. Wichian Homniam	8 M. 12 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
46	Mr. Jarin Angsanu	197 M. 4 Tungula, Tha Tum, Surin
47	Mr. Ban Srison	221/1 M. 16 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
48	Mrs. Pranee Thadee	243/1 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
49	Ms. Ketsaraporn Sala	79 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
50	Mrs. Samuean Thankaew	6 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
51	Ms. Preeyaporn Sukchuen	85/106 M. 8, Samplan, Nakhonpathom, Surin
52	Mrs. Praphat Nakkrasae	36 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
53	Ms. Prapasiri Nakkrasae	36 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
54	Ms. Prayong Somrup	19/2 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
55	Mrs. Choet Inson	219 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
56	Mr. Thaen In-sorn	219 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
57	Mrs. Chamnian Naksaeng	22 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
58	Mrs. Samruai Sawaengsuk	10 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
59	Mrs. Duangporn Ainsorn	206/2 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
60	Mrs. Kannika Phrombut	212 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin

61	Mrs. Somporn Kraisuea	26 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
62	Mrs. Mueang Bunkhong	193/1 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
63	Mrs. Bunjuan Kumsora	197/1 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
64	Mr. Nopphadon Chitmaen	85/1 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
65	Mrs. Siriphan Chuenchit	129 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
66	Mrs. Atchara Meephun	28/1 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
67	Mr. Somchai Khongcharoensuk	41 M. 2 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
68	Mrs. Kanokwan Homniam	8 M. 12 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
69	Mrs. Suphapon Thathamang	1 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
70	Mrs. Sam Klongchai	131 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
71	Mr. Bunman Thongman	18 M. 12 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
72	Mr. Somchai Kraisuea	48 M. 12 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
73	Ms. Nillawan Meekrasae	8/2 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
74	Mrs. Naphaphon Sorathawon	34 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
75	Ms. Nareerut Kraisuea	66 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
76	Mrs. Surin Thepbutdee	15 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
77	Mr. Jirawat Janthong	16 M. 2 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
78	Mrs. Samruai Homniam	37 M. 12 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
79	Mrs. Sangiab Yakham	5 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
80	Mr. Mana Panngam	16 M. 12 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
81	Mrs. Yupaporn Kaewpum	15 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
82	Mrs. Pornthip Lamiaddee	117 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
83	Mrs. Suphit Khongthon	55 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
84	Ms. Wannee Sukchuen	51/1 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
85	Mrs. Saisunee Sorathauaon	43/1 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
86	Mr. Phubodin Jankana	132 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
87	Mr. Jamroen Nakkrasae	2 M. 12 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
88	Mrs. Wongchan Metchabut	131 M. 4 Tungula, Tha Tum, Surin
89	Mr. Sutchai Kaewchroen	39/1 M. 4 Tungula, Tha Tum, Surin
90	Mrs. Thongkhem Saothong	13 M. 4 Tungula, Tha Tum, Surin
91	Mr. Phueak Mungsuk	30 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
92	Mr. Krittamet Homsombat	20/1 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
93	Mrs. Nanthida Promruk	20 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
94	Mrs. Bai Mailuem	49 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
95	Mrs. Sanguansak Ainchu	52 M. 14 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
96	Ms. Sunita Homniam	25 M. 14 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
97	Mrs. Jamroonrat Matphon	54 M. 14 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
98	Mrs. Keyun Laksawut	29 M. 14 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
99	Mrs. Chariya Homniam	17 M. 14 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
100	Mrs. Phatarakun Chanthong	16 M. 2 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin

101	Mr. Sanan Thankaew	6 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
102	Mr. Singthong Meekrasae	8/2 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
103	Mrs. Dueantem Chanthong	54 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
104	Mrs. Wanphen Promsri	26 M. 19 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
105	Ms. Sirinapa Srison	15/2 M. 20 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
106	Mr. Samoe Srison	15/2 M. 20 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
107	Mr. Koson Kongton	5 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
108	Mrs. Porn Khamsod	14 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
109	Mr. Prian Deesuk	40 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
110	Mrs. Bunchan Lumthong	51 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
111	Mrs. Chanphen Homsombat	20/1 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
112	Ms. Khanita Kakaew	14 M. 15 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
113	Ms. Juthathip Yakham	5 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
114	Mr. In Yakum	5 M. 1 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
115	Ms. Jiraporn Narksaeng	95/2 M. 20 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
116	Mrs. Yuean Phasamran	26 M. 4 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
117	Mrs. Ladda Wongmueang	98 M. 5 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
118	Ms. Yupin Saithong	113 M. 5 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
119	Mrs. Yuan Suthikorn	9 M. 13 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
120	Mrs. Phawinee Sala	41 M. 13 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
121	Mrs. Sidaporn Malihual	68 M. 9 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
122	Mr. Jaroensllp Teengam	113 M. 9 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
123	Mrs. Ratana Dathong	204/7 M. 7 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
124	Mr. Tricha Thongmak	75 M. 9 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
125	Mr. Han Bunkhrong	231/4 M. 16 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
126	Mrs. Yun Khongoon	231/5 M. 16 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
127	Mrs. Authai Miphan	34/3 M. 5 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
128	Mrs. Paweena Dathong	60 M. 8 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
129	Mrs. Wun Kokaew	103 M. 8 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
130	Mr. Pricha Miphan	92/1 M. 5 Promtep, Tha Tum, Surin
131	Mr. Surapong Puakdee	44 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
132	Mr. Sa Jeajan	23 M. 11 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
133	Ms. Sangwan Srikaew	50/1 M. 7 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
134	Mrs. Ornnicha Kamollert	8 M. 7 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
135	Mr. Siwa Puakdee	36 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
136	Ms. Monrudee Sriwiset	41 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
137	Mrs. Bao-tong Puakdee	36 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
138	Mr. Bunlieng Phuakdee	36 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
139	Mr. Sayan Sampraw	43/2 M. 3 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
140	Mr. Salid Boonyiam	91 M. 19 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin



141	Mr. Sangaeuan Boonmoh	16 M. 9 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
142	Mrs. Sommay Seekaew	50/1 M. 7 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
143	Mrs. Khanruen Boonmo	95 M. 19 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
144	Mr. Banphot Sanorsiang	38 M. 19 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
145	Mr. Boonmee Noenpho	26 M. 19 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
146	Mrs. Somlim Boonyeam	91 M. 19 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
147	Mr. Boa Srikaew	50/1 M. 7 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
148	Ms. Ganya Juajan	6 M. 11 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
149	Mr. Boonthong Sulach	17 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
150	Mrs. Thongbai Sulach	17 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
151	Mr. Buathong Duangsri	26/1 M. 7 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
152	Ms. Sangwan Otchan	26/1 M. 7 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
153	Mr. Somwang Wongwian	16 M. 11 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
154	Ms. Woen Chueachan	16 M. 11 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
155	Ms. Jamjuree Wongwian	16 M. 11Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
156	Ms. Nongpanga Wongwian	16 M. 11 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
157	Mr. Thaworn Srida	57/1 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
158	Mrs. Somboon Puekdee	67/1 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
159	Mrs. Chan-chaw Srida	57/1 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
160	Mr. Supat Ngamsaard	7 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
161	Mr. Surasak Srida	23 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
162	Mrs. Wilailuk Seeda	73 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
163	Mrs. Sud Sangnual	27 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
164	Mr. Thongsai Srida	73 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
165	Mrs. San Srida	18 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
166	Mrs. Sunan Thongman	18 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
167	Mrs. Nilanart Thammarungka	18 M. 13 Tael, Srikhoraphum, Surin
168	Mrs. Somboon Pengpan	30 M.9 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
169	Mr. Sai Booddawong	41 M.9 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
170	Mrs. Malaiphorn Phengchaem	69 M.2 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
171	Mr. Witthaya Thammakhun	52 M.8 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
172	Mr. Sitthiphong Champaphan	4 M.6 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
173	Mr. Prateep Jungin	11 M.1 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
174	Mrs. Pramuan Arsarat	41 M.2 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
175	Mr. Thawat Sriyongyot	82 M.4 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
176	Mr. Kham Donlueam	26 M.3 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
177	Mrs. Man Kaewdee	64 M.6 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
178	Mr. Mon Boonhan	88 M.7 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
179	Mrs. Thot Phengchaem	52 M.2 Kokjan, Uthumpornpisai, Sisaket
180	Mr. Jirawat Chaikod	47 M.11 Phunguen, Kantalalak, Sisaket

181	Mr. Prasai Khantiwong	213 M.2 Phunguen, Kantalalak, Sisaket
182	Mr. Thongsai Chaiyanin	199 M.11 Phunguen, Kantalalak, Sisaket
183	Mr. Bunmee Sukothi	231 M.2 Phunguen, Kantalalak, Sisaket
184	Mr. Somchai Srichali	83 M.6 Nonghang, Benjalak, Sisaket
185	Mr. Thongdaeng Thaensila	30 M.6 Nonghang, Benjalak, Sisaket
186	Mrs. Thongbai Sriraksa	51 M.11 Phunguen, Kantalalak, Sisaket
187	Mr. Phan Suebwong	160 M.6 Krasang, Kantalalak, Sisaket
188	Mr. Suphachai Sapsombun	76 M.2 Phunguen, Kantalalak, Sisaket
189	Mr. Thongrean Camsopa	61 M.2 Phunguen, Kantalalak, Sisaket
190	Mr. Niwat Kamsan	136 M.11 Phailuang, Lablae, Uttaradit
191	Mrs. Bunkoed Pasa	83/1 M. 2 Namkrai, Nampad, Uttaradit
192	Ms. Ma-li Thumma	70/2 M. 2 Namkrai, Nampad, Uttaradit
193	Ms. Ampai Phomchuang	52/3 M. 8 Namkrai, Nampad, Uttaradit
194	Mrs. Boonchaeng Phuangngoen	69 M. 8 Namkrai, Nampad, Uttaradit
195	Ms. Wirawan Thancharoen	25 M. 8 Namkrai, Nampad, Uttaradit
196	Mrs. Maneerat Noi-jai	78/3 M. 8 Namkrai, Nampad, Uttaradit
197	Mrs. Chanraem Phosee	100/7 M. 2 Namkrai, Nampad, Uttaradit
198	Mrs. Saysin Cha-Noi	51 M. 3 Bansiao, Faktha, Uttaradit

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