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

National Inception and Planning Workshop Report

Thailand

Asian Institute of Technology, 29-30 January 2014

Hosted by ACISAI Center in partnership with
Ministry of Education Thailand

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ABOUT THE PROJECT

SRI-LMB, an EU-financed project, aims to contribute towards enhancing the resilience of rainfed farmers confronting climate change in the Lower Mekong River Basin (LMB) region. The purpose is to increase crop yield, productivity and profitability on sustainable basis at smallholder farmers’ field in rainfed areas of LMB. The project through its action aims to address the food security and livelihood issue of smallholder farmers by developing adaptive measure 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).

Within this larger context, the food security issue and challenges of rainfed smallholder farmers in Thailand and possible way forward aligning with the existing national policy were reviewed involving Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative (MoAC), Rice Department, Department of Agriculture Extension and Ministry of Education Thailand during the Regional Project Inception Workshop held at AIT in Pathumthani in April 2013. It is suggested that smallholder farmer’s capacity building and empowerment based on the “Sufficiency Economy” concept of the H.M. the King of Thailand is necessary. Development of knowledge and capacity of farmers to produce high quality rice using low inputs and at a low cost while focusing on conservation of natural resource base, enhancing and sustaining soil fertility, enhancing water productivity and water harvesting by innovating sustainable rice production technologies in the context of local wisdom and resource availability should be the main actionable points to address the smallholder farmer’s issue in the food insecure provinces which are mostly located in Northeast and Northern part of Thailand. Food security in Thailand is basically related to nutritional security and food safety aspects. Therefore, diversification of rice farming system---integration of vegetables, legumes and other locally available options---along with reduced input use for cost saving and safe handling of chemicals are additional issues that need to be addressed.

As a part of this exercise, two food insecure rainfed provinces (Uttaradit & Surin), identified by National Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Mapping System (FIVIMS) Thailand, have been selected by the Ministry of Education for action implementation. Smallholder farmer dominates both provinces and rice cultivation is the main farming occupation.

The local challenges and possible opportunities were discussed involving provincial office of Ministry of Education, farmers and local NGOs working in that area and these were summarized during the National Inception Workshop in Thailand organized by AIT in Pathumthani in January 2014.
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SRI-LMB is a regional collaborative effort that brings various stakeholders together working at global, regional, national, and local level. 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 national universities, NGOs and ministries.

For better collaboration and coordination at all level, the project has established it regional, national and local offices, which are called as Regional Coordination Unit at (PCU), Project Management Unit at country level (PMU) and Local Management Unit at provincial level (LMU) respectively. The newly established Institute-wide Center of AIT Asian Center of Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture Intensification (ACISAI) hosts regional coordination unit (PCU) of the project. ACISAI also hosts country office (PMU) for Thailand. The local management units of Thailand, i.e., LMUs are located in Uttaradit and Surin provinces. Contact details of key project personnel and staffs working at regional, national and local levels are given below:

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### Acronyms

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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACISAI</td>
<td>Asian Centre of Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture Intensification</td>
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<td>AIT</td>
<td>Asian Institute of Technology</td>
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<td>CFPAR</td>
<td>Central Farmers’ Participatory Action Research</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>FFS</td>
<td>Farmer’s Field School</td>
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<td>FPAR</td>
<td>Farmers’ Participatory Action Research</td>
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<td>IDS</td>
<td>Institute of Development Studies</td>
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<td>IPM</td>
<td>Integrated Pest Management</td>
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<td>LMB</td>
<td>Lower-Mekong Basin</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MEI</td>
<td>Monitoring Evaluation and Innovation</td>
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<td>MEL</td>
<td>Monitoring Evaluation and Learning</td>
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<td>MoAC</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>OA</td>
<td>Oxfam America</td>
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<td>RTG</td>
<td>Royal Thai Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRI-LMB</td>
<td>System of Rice Intensification in the Lower Mekong River Basin</td>
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<td>SRI</td>
<td>System of Rice Intensification</td>
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<td>TORs</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>RD</td>
<td>Rice Department</td>
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<td>RTG</td>
<td>Royal Thai Government</td>
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<td>VTDC</td>
<td>Vocational Training and Development Center for Thai People along the Border Areas</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A National Inception and Planning Workshop of the SRI-LMB project in Thailand was organized from 29-30 January 2014 at the AIT Conference Center at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Pathumthani, Thailand. The workshop was attended by some 60 persons drawn from the local ministries, from academic institutes, civil society organization (CSO), farmers and FAO. In addition, AIT students and professors also attended the workshop.

In the preliminary session, project background, its governing structure from regional to local, and its planned activities, outputs and goals were shared under the overall concept of developing a national innovation platform, as envisaged in the project. Other presentations included FAO’s Save and Grow policy advice for sustainable crop intensification and Surin Farmer’s group effort to work in tandem with Swiss Rice Import Company to link quality rice to export market. These presentations added to the depth of discussion on various possibilities feeding to development of efficient work plan. Final set of presentations by provincial management team of project from Surin (NE Thailand) and Uttaradit (North Thailand) further provided experiences from field on the opportunities and challenges faced while implementing SRI principles. To add to these, SRI farmers from Uttaradit presented their experiences related to various rice production methods including SRI system. SRI was appreciated for reduced production cost and for quality seed production compared to any existing cultivation practices. Among major SRI constraints, non-synchronous ripening, land and water management, soil fertility management and weed management (see page # 14) were highlighted conforming to the output of the recently concluded baseline survey.

The opportunity existing in form of enabling policy environment under the overall ambit of the H.M. the King of Thailand’s philosophy of ‘Sufficiency Economy’ and related working principles paved way forward for project’s implementation planning as well documented and available in project background paper presented by Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), RTG, during the Regional Inception and Planning Workshop of the project held in April 2013. In summary, following key areas were prioritized for development of project implementation plan: a) Crop diversification; b) Soil and Water conservation; c) Linking produce to market; and d) Nutritional security (by increasing accessibility through production).

In the planning part of the workshop, project partners from Uttaradit and Surin provinces deliberated, discussed and presented their work plan for the entire duration of the project with a detailed emphasis on first year planning (2014). These plans were critiqued and summarized as a draft for finalization. In addition, for effective governance and to provide the strategic direction to the project implementation, proposal for establishing National Steering Committee was discussed. A draft terms of reference was proposed to be circulated and finalized in coming weeks. Finally, dates of the forthcoming capacity building exercise for smart farmers and trainers in form of Central Farmers Participatory Action Research were discussed and finalized paving the way for the setting of Participatory Action Research from the start of the wet season of 2014.
1. BACKGROUND

1.1 CONTEXT

The AIT (www.ait.asia) has begun an EU-financed project entitled: “Sustaining and Enhancing the Momentum for Innovation and Learning around the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in the Lower Mekong River Basin” (http://www.ait.ac.th/news-and-events/2012/news/ait-signs-agreement-with-eu-for-3-4-million-euro-project). The main objective of the project is to contribute to enhanced resilience of rainfed rice farming systems involving small-scale farmers confronting climate change in the Lower Mekong region. The project implementation period is for 60 months with a total cost of approximately 3.4 million Euros.

The proposal was prepared in response to a EuropeAid Call for Proposals, entitled “2009-2010 Global Programme on Agricultural Research for Development-Component 1: Research and Technology.” The project concept was based on recommendations emanating from a regional workshop in 2009 organized by AIT with the World Bank Institute (WBI) (http://www.ait.ac.th/research/workshop-reports/AIT-WBI-Workshop-Report.pdf). This workshop involved various government, non-governmental organizations, academic and UN partners that are working in the Southeast Asian region and are concerned with sustainable intensification of agriculture, especially in rainfed areas. The chief recommendation from the workshop was for the development of adaptive measures to protect against climate change so as to address the food security and livelihood issues of smallholder farmers in the Lower Mekong River Basin (LMB) countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam). The strategy was to set up local, national, regional and international ‘innovation platforms’ for joint initiatives and coordinated actions.

This recommendation gave impetus for scaling-up SRI efforts to the river-basin level to address food security challenges in the context of impacts from and adaptation to climate change. The project idea seeks to stimulate local innovation using SRI and Farmers’ Field School (FFS) approaches involving smallholder farmers in rainfed areas of LMB countries in order to sustainably improve agricultural productivity and food security in the context of climate change adaptation, and to enhance research capacities to continue to support this development. Recently the project organized its Regional Project inception and planning workshop, convened by AIT in Pathumthani from 09-12 April 2013 involving various stakeholders from all four countries. The workshop facilitated exchange and compiled and analyzed the needed background information from each of the 4 implementing countries.

To further proceed with the development of work plan and its implementation in Thailand, a National Inception and Planning Workshop (NIPW) was organized on 29-30 January 2014 at AIT Conference Center, AIT, Pathumthani.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the National Planning and Inception Workshop was to ensure wider national consultation on the objectives and activities of the project prior to implementation of activities in two selected provinces of Thailand, Uttaradit and Surin.
1.3 OBJECTIVES

The National Planning and Inception Workshops was organized by the project's country office of Thailand called as Project Management Unit (PMU) under the overall coordination of PMU coordinator.

The workshop was organized with the following objectives:

- To Kick-start the project in Thailand by informing larger audience and media about the project, its goal and objectives;
- To revisit the project definition, goals, overall work plan for Thailand;
- To finalize country strategy paper;
- To formulate country-specific log-frames, responsibility of each stakeholder and budgeting; and,
- To discuss and facilitate the formation of national steering committee.

1.4 PARTICIPANTS

Participants included representatives from NGOs and academic institutes, donors, development organizations, representatives from the selected provinces (Uttadhit in North and Surin in Northeast), SRI farmers, provincial coordinators and trainers, project partners (e.g. FAO-IPM). AIT students and professors along with interested colleagues from other institutions. The list and contact details of each participant are attached as Annexure 1.
1. SUMMARY OF SESSIONS

The two-day workshop was divided into two major sections: Plenary and Planning. The plenary session set the stage for planning part of the workshop and helped to share the project’s aims, purpose and objectives, both regionally and nationally, to seek views from various stakeholders. The planning part, a closed session involving only immediate implementation partners, helped the provincial teams to develop detailed work plans with support from project coordination and management unit.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SRI-LMB PROJECT

The first presentation in plenary session was delivered by Dr. Abha Mishra, Team Leader of SRI LMB. She provided the background on the genesis of the project i.e. the project idea was developed as a part of regional consultation organized by support from Word Bank Institute involving agriculture ministry form the LMB countries, NGOs and CSOs, and UN organization. Enhancing the resilience of rainfed small-scale farmers of Lower Mekong region confronting climate change is the main objective of the project, she added. The project implementation period is for 60 months with a total cost of action approximately 3.4 million Euros funded by European Union.

Further dwelling on the project idea she informed that the project seeks to stimulate local innovation using SRI and Farmers’ Field School (FFS) approaches involving smallholder farmers in rainfed areas of LMB countries in order to sustainably improve agricultural productivity and food security in the context of climate change adaptation, and to enhance research capacities to continue to support this development.

Box 1: OBJECTIVES OF THE SRI LMB

- Development of multi-institutional multi-stakeholder network from local to regional level
- Development of science-based and pro-poor profitable crop management practices in four (4) Mekong River Basin Countries (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand)
- Dissemination of co-generated knowledge and learning and development of pro-poor policy briefs with emphasis on women and landless
- Strengthening of national research-extension capacity and training capacity of farmer trainers, national trainers and local extension personnel involved in smallholder farmer extension programme

While further elaborating the project plans, she added that project is not only focusing on rice but rather on rice cropping system and that may include beans, vegetables and other crops of interest of communities. The main intervention vehicle for the project is action research and capacity building using FFS platforms to achieve the goals of improved food and nutritional security including women and landless and/or land-poor from the communities.
Additionally, she shared the governance structure of the project by informing the audience that development of vibrant local to regional innovation platforms are important for achieving the goals of the project. These platforms are intended to seamlessly connect the flow of ideas and knowledge from local to international institutions and vice versa. Finally, she stressed the importance of AIT as a regional hub and encouraged students to be the part of this multi-institutional and multi-stakeholders engagement. She also provided information on the availability of fund for those students who will undertake research on similar subject.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE SRI-LMB PROJECT IN THAILAND

Next presentation in the plenary session was delivered by Dr. Prabhat Kumar, Regional Project Coordinator of SRI LMB, who is also supporting the project as National Coordinator for Thailand. He began his presentation by sharing the key points about the rainfed rice production system in North and NE Thailand and later requested the participants to revisit the objectives of the project and provide their thoughts and feedback to fine-tune the goals and objectives. Later he shared the key points from the background paper which was presented by the MoAC during the Regional Inception Workshop of the project and subsequently debated and finalized as a base document enlisting rainfed rice production, policies of the MoAC, RTG and key constraints so as to develop pin-pointed implementation plan. He further informed the audience that in recent year early-season drought and late-season flooding are repeating in many parts of the NE Thailand and causing losses. As an example of AIT’s involvement with rice farming communities and action research, he provided information on several SRI projects initiated and implemented in various parts of the Thailand that not only helped communities to expand technological options for sustainable rice production but also helped to move several aspects of the rice science.

Finally, he shared the information on the two selected province (3 districts per province) in Thailand (Surin and Uttaradit) and also provided the list of activities per project document and rough timeline to enable provincial teams to start thinking and developing detailed plan of activities for 2014.

**BOX 2: KEY AREAS OF 4 INTER-LINKED INTERVENTIONS FOR SRI-LMB IN THAILAND**

- Inclusive food, nutritional and income security (including women and land-poor, landless)
- Soil and water conservations technologies in the context of local bio-physical resources
- Crop diversification for enhanced resilience of ecosystem
- Forward links to the market (Export and/or local )

2.3 INPUTS FROM THE REPRESNTATIVE OF EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO THAILAND

Dr. Mads Korn, the representative of the EU Delegation to Thailand introduced European Union Delegation office of Thailand, to the audience and emphasized the importance of food safety and food security for the region. He informed the audience that the EM scholarships are available for staff/personnel of higher education institutions, students and researchers of Thai nationality. Furthermore that such scholarships are available through selected Thai universities and, principally, open to everybody (http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus_mundus/).
2.4 SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION AND ACTION RESEARCH IN THAILAND

Mr. Jan Willem Ketelaar, Chief Technical advisor, FAO Asia IPM Programme, provided insights about global rice production and Asian rice production in the context of future food demand. FAO’s initiative on policy guidelines for sustainable crop intensification in form of ‘Save and Grow’ was highlighted by him. He mentioned about the farmer’s field school (FFS) and their importance in training of the farmers.

2.5 LINKING SRI PRODUCE TO MARKET: EXPERIENCES FROM SURIN

Mr. Poonsombat Namla discussed about linking of SRI and organic rice produce to market and experience from Surin province. He shared learning of Sustainable Rice Fund (SRF) Surin working in collaboration with HELVETAS for Organic and Fair Trade Rice Project in Surin and Amnat provinces of NE Thailand. He shared the project’s background, its partner and value chain approach. He discussed about the role of the Coop Group, leading retailer in Switzerland in basmati and jasmine rice fair trade and gradual increase of organic share. He also discussed about the climate change adaptation and SRI’s implementation in his project. He concluded with the outlook for 2014.

“The example provides a very important learning to the project where the safe and sustainable produce of farmers are fetching premium in export market and thus encouraging more farmers to adopt the sustainable practices”.

1.6 SRI EXPERIENCES FROM UTTARADIT PROVINCE

Mr. Phiphat Cheanthang, a SRI Farmer, from Uttaradit province gave some interesting insights into the SRI experiences from Northern Thailand. The major constraints in adopting SRI is the lack of farmer’s knowledge to utilize available bio-physical resources. He further described his approach of rice farming in Uttaradit province. Currently there are 20 farmers group are working and these farmers are passed out from the FFS earlier held in the province. Upon completion of FFS, the trained farmers are experimenting with the SRI idea. He provided below list of opportunities and challenges as concluded from the experience of these farmers group as:

These experiences and challenges were as follows:

✔ Positive:
  o By SRI method, production cost reduced due to reduced seed rate and chemicals;
  o SRI encourages farmers to have their own seed for the next crops;
  o Produce seed for their own use and also for commercial use;
  o Farmers sell rice seeds and by product of rice;
  o Use of organic fertilizer and reduction in chemical pesticides.

✔ Constraints:
  o Reduced soil fertility limit plant’s potential;
  o Lack of water management techniques;
  o Lack of knowledge on proper fertilizer use
Currently only a small group of farmers in Northern region are practicing SRI as the idea is new to them and they need sufficient experiences to bring more area to SRI ideas. On other hand, SRI system is low cost as less seeds per unit area is needed on one hand, while on other the quality of seeds produced are of very high quality. The quality has been verified by the Rice Department, RTG. Finally he added that SRI is very innovative idea, cuts cost on inputs like required seed and less labor intensive due to possibility of raising seedlings in seed-trays and using parachute method of planting (Parachute transplanting, see box 3).

**BOX 3: SRI-PARACHUTE (AN INNOVATION BY AIT, APFED PROJECT, 2011, RATCHABURI)**

Steps:

- Plastic seedling tray with 400 plug hole are selected. Then a locally available soil media is used to fill the holes to a depth of 0.05 cm
- Seeds are soaked overnight and then drained out to being the germination process
- 1-2 seeds per holes are placed (traditional parachute 5-8 seeds are used) followed by covering with soil (3-4 kilograms (50-60 trays per rai). Carefully extra soils from the hole are removed out as emerging roots would develop a mat around these soil and it may cause damage to the roots.
- Seedlings in tray can be produced Indoor or outdoor
- Frequent and need-based watering is followed using handheld sprayers (using smaller droplets). If outdoor and in case of rains, plastic sheets or used gunny bags can be used as cover
- After 12-16 days of sowing when roots are around 3-5 inches long and short are at two-leaf stage, it is ready for transplanting. Whereas in traditional parachute methods 30-40 days seedlings are used.
- Experience from the experiments carried out at Ratchaburi suggests that transplanting of these seedlings following grid-method (25 x 25 cm) gives better yield compared to throwing seedlings in mud as normally done in parachute method

(Source: [http://sri.ciifad.cornell.edu/countries/thailand/Thai_Climate_change_and_SRI_Ratchaburi_2011.pdf](http://sri.ciifad.cornell.edu/countries/thailand/Thai_Climate_change_and_SRI_Ratchaburi_2011.pdf))
2.7 SRI EXPERIENCE FROM SURIN

Ms. Rungnapha Chuchert, a Teacher with Non-Formal Education (NFE) department Surin shared the SRI experience from Surin province. She explained about the SRI practice in Surin. They compared the outputs from the conventional methods of rice production and SRI method of rice production. They found that by SRI method, with less quantity of seeds, the production of rice is more.

Some of the major challenges faced by Surin farmers are the need of mechanized drum seeder (low cost) to be able to take advantage from SRI principles as fewer farmers are practicing transplanting. Other issues were related to early-season drought, lack of quality seeds, soil and water management and lack of weeder for weeding operation during the early vegetative stage of rice crop.

2.8 SRI EXPERIENCE FROM UTTARADITH

SRI experience from Uttaradit was shared by Mr. Ars Phonhet. Director, Vocational Training and Development Center for Thai People along the Border Areas. The Center is mandated to develop human resources in agriculture among Thai peoples in border areas in Northern part of the country. Based on experiences of his Center, he discussed different methods of rice farming.

He discussed the following three standard practices.

- 1st method is Transplanting- seedling preparation and transplanting in main field
- 2nd Method is- Rice seed broadcasting with high seed rate– not a good method
- 3rd Method Grow rice seedlings and throw in the field (Parachute transplanting).

Later in his presentation he shared an innovative production method that combined good practices. The process starts with seed assortment so as to start with good quality seed. Seed assortment is done by soaking the paddy seed in salt water, and if the paddy seed sinks then it is a good quality seed. Followed to that the seeds are dried and manually sorted out into good seeds. After that seeds are put on the plastic seedling tray prepared with loose soil and organic fertilizer. On an average a seedling tray contains 434 holes. This is a time consuming process as seeds are put one by one in the holes of the tray. Previously, they used to use ash as seedbed materials. But due to bad smell they have shifted and they are using manure. Beneath the try they use plastic sheet so as to ensure optimum moisture remains in the seedling tray. In general, 12-15 day-old seedlings are used for rainfed areas. Whereas during rainy season slightly older seedlings are planted. Next step is transplanting the seedlings into the field. This is done by three methods:, such as one by one which is time consuming; another is to maintain wider spacing and drop seedlings in the field, and third method is traditional way of transplanting by bending down and putting one by one which is very labour intensive and also induce backache problem in labourer. No chemicals and pesticides are used and normally, one hill produces 90 tillers which is very good from the productivity perspective.

Here he mentioned one major issue about harvesting. The issue is of non-synchronous ripening of all paddy seed. This creates not only loss of potential yield but also often farmers find it hard to select a correct harvesting time. The solution he said is there in the tillering phase. If tillering phase is controlled well then all the grain will ripe in the same time. Then he
provided some statistics, which are still in the experimental stage and not yet finalized. The statistics are 1 hill = 94 (12365 seeds) tillers out of which 79 tiller flowers from which 62 are healthy and good and 17 are not good.

As a practitioner group on some of the management principles of the SRI, the Uttradit province provided challenges like ‘non-synchronous ripening of the rice plant under SRI management practices’, Soil quality improvements and water management. It was also learnt during discussion that a very high seed rate of up to 50 Kg per rai (equivalent to 312 kg seed/ha) are in use that significantly increased the cost of production.

2.9 ONLINE DATA-BASE SYSTEM

Online database expert of SRI LMB, Ms. Pemjit Aphimaetethomrong introduced the newly created and developed online database of the SRI LMB Project hosted at its website http://www.sri-lmb.ait.asia/. Through a step-by-step PowerPoint presentation and using the live database and using example data the use of database was introduced to the participants. Database would be used to enter and make available data for analysis and interpretation from local level to the international partnership of the project. For instance, through simply calculation of average and standard error and plotting graphs farmer’s trainers could analyse their experiments. Database also has provision of entering of the economical parameters to calculate the cost-benefits from these experiments. Finally she added that the database could be customised based on one own’s experimental design and parameters.

2.10 PLANNING FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Dr. Kumar facilitated the province level planning and shared a broad guideline for preparing the plans. The whole group was divided in two and participants not belonging to either of the groups like PCU staff, AIT students joined one of the groups.
2. PLANNING ACTIVITIES

On second day of the workshop, the planning process was undertaken in provincial group i.e Surin Group and Uttradit group led by their respective provincial coordinators (Local Management Unit Coordinators). The group planned for the key activities first and later further divided these key activities into sub activities and sub-sub activities. Followed to that, resource planning (both human and materials) were carried out by the both team.

A presentation by both group held in afternoon of the 30TH January 2014 where they presented their work plan, received feedback from the entire group. As agreed, the work plans were taken back to the respective provinces for further deliberation and detail discussion. Two weeks after the workshop, the final agreed work plan were received by the AIT, which was subsequently used for the development of CFPRA/and FPAR training curricula.

3.1 MAJOR ACTIVITIES PLANNED BY SURIN AND UTTARADIT

Major activities for both province for the year 2014 included Baseline survey, Central Farmer’s Participatory Action Research work, Farmer’s Participatory Action Research, field days and a year-end LMU workshop to evaluate and years’ work and plan for the next year (see Annex 2)

3.2 CLOSING AND WAY FORWARD

The planned process led to the achievement of the objectives and expected outputs from the workshop, i.e. to kick-start the project by informing larger audience sharing its goal and objectives; to revisit, co-create and co-own the project activities, the project definition, goals, overall work plan for Thailand; resource management plan and clarity on roles and responsibility of each stakeholder.

As a summary of these planning activities, a Country Strategy Paper of the SRI LMB, Thailand would be assembled in coming days thus completing the inception and planning part of the project activities in Thailand.
4 NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (NSC)

A draft ToR of National Steering Committee (NSC) for the project for Thailand was proposed by the PMU, Bangkok and nomination from the members were sought. Generally, it was agreed that membership should include provincial representatives, farmers, project partners, NGOs and other possible national institutions to provide strategic direction to the project implementation in Thailand. PMU agreed to circulate the English and Thai language version of the ToR to all concerned for finalization or the NSC. It was agreed that NSC would meet once a year coinciding with annual National Review and Planning Workshop.
ANNEXES
## ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS, NATIONAL INCEPTION AND PLANNING WORKSHOP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation and Address</th>
<th>Email and Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Mr. Ars Phonhet, LMU Coordinator, Uttaradit Province | VTDC-Utt, Director  
Pin-bm@hotmail.co.th  
Tel: 055 496 0055 |                                |
| 2.  | Dr. Phassakon Nuntapanich                  | Asst. Professor in Agriculture  
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pnuntapanich@hotmail.com             |                                |
| 3.  | Mr. Poonsombat Namla “Dtoh”                | Coordinator for Sustainable Production of Organic and Fair Trade Jasmine Rice, Thailand  
(66 85 1022795)  
poonombat_namla@yahoo.com          |                                |
| 4.  | Mrs. Patrawadee Kulpila                    | NFE teacher, Surin                                                                      |                                |
| 5.  | Ms. Chatavee Mungdee                       | Acting Sub Lt., Surin NFE                                                              |                                |
| 6.  | Mr. Jaganon Chuachan                       | NFE teacher, Surin                                                                      |                                |
| 7.  | Mr. Sompoch Yasungnoen                    | LMU Coordinator, Surin General Administrator Office, NFE, Surin  
Poch_a3038@hotmail.com          |                                |
| 8.  | Mrs. Uma Maleeheon                        | NFE teacher, Thatum                                                                     |                                |
| 9.  | Mrs. Chamnong Rittiron                    | NFE volunteer teacher, Chumphonburi                                                     |                                |
| 10. | Mr. Aut Naksuk                             | NFE teacher, Srikorahpum                                                                |                                |
| 11. | Ms. Supaporn Bunma                         | LMU Coordinator, Uttaradit Teacher, VTDC-Utt,  
Pin-bm@hotmail.co.th  
Tel: 055 496 0055              |                                |
| 12. | Ms. Wasana Manokum                        | VTDC-Utt, Volunteer Teacher                                                             |                                |
| 13. | Mr. Sayon Saeng-la                        | VTDC-Utt, Volunteer Teacher                                                             |                                |
| 14. | Dr. Abha Mishra                            | Team Leader, SRI-LMB Co-Director, ACISAI, AIT                                            | abhamishra@ait.ac.th                               |
| 15. | Dr. Prabhat Kumar                         | Regional Coordinator-cum-PMU Coordinator for Thailand, SRI-LMB  
Director, ACISAI, AIT                  | pkipm@ait.ac.th                              |
| 16. | Dr. Shobhakar Dhakal                      | Chairman, Steering Committee, ACISAI Center  
Associate Professor, Energy, SERD, AIT                                               | shobhakar@ait.ac.th                         |
| 17. | Dr. Avishek Datta                          | Member of Steering Committee ACISAI Center  
Assistant Professor, ASE, SERD, AIT                                                    | data@ait.ac.th                              |
<p>| 18. | Mr. Pipath Jeantung                       | Smart Farmer Uttaradit                                                                  |                                |
| 19. | Mr. Au-tan Aiphen                         | Smart Farmer Uttaradit                                                                  |                                |
| 20. | Mr. Abasi                                 | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 21. | Mr. Ratikan                               | AIT PhD Student                                                                         |                                |
| 22. | Mr. Suvil                                 | AIT PhD Student - translator                                                           |                                |
| 23. | Ms. Sasima Charoenkit                     | AIT PhD Student                                                                         |                                |
| 24. | Ms. Minakshi Pant                          | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 25. | Ms. Kyawt Kay KhaingTun                   | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 26. | Ms. Mai Mary                               | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 27. | Mr. Huang Zhirong                          | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 28. | Mr. Sutti Sooampon                        | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 29. | Mr. Arpapat Atipakaya                     | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 30. | Ms. Wuit Yi Lwin                          | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 31. | Mr. Joseph Dai Khan Suan                  | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 32. | Mr. Hayat Ullah                           | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 33. | Ms. Aye Sandar Phyo                        | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 34. | Ms. Sandar Win                             | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 35. | Md. Zannatul Ferdous                      | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 36. | Mr. Abdullah Al Muti Fukruddin             | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |
| 37. | Ms. Nguyen Ngue Quyty                     | AIT MSc Student                                                                         |                                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mr. Tran Xuan Cuong</td>
<td>AIT MSc Student</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Ms. Oulavanh Sinsamphanh</td>
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<td>Mr. Amornphan Khaosungnoen</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Mr. Anil Pokhrel</td>
<td>AIT MSc Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Mrs. Suwimol Wattanawim</td>
<td>Regional Resource Center for Asia Pacific (RRC-AP) Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Dr. Mads Korn</td>
<td>Attaché (Cooperation) Delegation of European Union to Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Mr. Jan Willem Ketelaar</td>
<td>Action Research Expert, SRI-LMB Chief Technical Advisor, FAO-IPM, FAO-RAP Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Ms. AlmaLinda Abubakar</td>
<td>Programme Development Officer Regional FAO-IPM, FAO-RAP, Bangkok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# ANNEX 2: KEY ACTIVITIES AND TIMELINE FOR SURIN AND UTRRADIT (for the year 2014)

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