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FINAL REPORT

Final National Workshop of the FPAR in Laos

Lao Plaza Hotel, Vientiane Capital, 3 August 2018

SUSTAINING AND ENHANCING THE MOMENTUM FOR INNOVATION AND LEARNING AROUND THE SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI) IN THE LOWER MEKONG RIVER BASIN (SRI-LMB)



Partners



Final National Workshop of the FPAR in Laos
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the PMU for SRI-LMB project in Laos we would like to thank the Heads and Deputy Heads of District of Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO) and District Coordinators and Farmer Trainers from 9 districts. We like to express our thanks to the Head and Deputy Heads of Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Offices (PAFO) and Agriculture Development Centres within the three Provinces (Vientiane, Khammouane and Savannakhet) for their active participation in the Final National workshops FPAR 2017. We acknowledge the support from Dr. Tiene Vannasouk DDG of DTEAP, who was the former Country Focal Point of SRI-LMB project in Laos and now retired, for his active support and advice for implementation of a successful SRI-LMB project in Laos. We thank Mr. Thongsavanh Phanthalavong, new DDG of DTEAP, for agreeing to take over the Focal Point responsibilities and for supporting the organization and facilitation of this workshop.

The Final National Workshop on FPAR 2017 would not have been successful without the active participation, contributions and support provided by staff in the FAO IPM office in Vientiane Capital. Their support and advice to PMU during process of concept note formulation and budgeting arrangement. Also the training expert and admin officer's support is acknowledged for preparing and organizing of this workshop.

We acknowledge Dr. Abha Mishra, team leader of SRI-LMB project and her team, for her advice and suggestions for development of the concept note as well as Mr. Jan Willem Ketelaar at FAO RAP in BKK for his tireless advice during concept note formulation process and his approval of funds for these workshops, held within context of the FAO Trust Fund project GCP/RAS/288/AIT.

Compiled by
Viengxay PHOTAKOUN
PMU of Country Coordinator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Final National Workshop on Farmer Participatory Action Research (FPAR) was held in Lao Plaza Hotel Vientiane Capital on the 3rd August 2018. The workshop was organized by the Department of Technical Extension and Agricultural Processing (DTEAP) with technical and financial support provided by FAO-Trust Fund project GCP/RAS/288/AIT.

The objective of the national workshop was to share FPAR knowledge and experience between and among provincial coordinators, district coordinators and farmer trainers. Representatives from other partners of the SRI-LMB project, including those involved in the FAO Save and Grow project as well as government staff of LPB and Xiengkhuang provinces, also participated in the workshop. The workshop agenda included a review of 2015-17 FPAR results, implementation challenges, opportunities, lessons learnt, recommendations and work plans for scaling up FPAR after the project finished. This workshop was attended by a total of 64 participants, including 17 women. The national workshop followed the implementation of provincial workshops during period 22 to 28 July 2018. During the provincial workshops, the provincial and district teams reviewed FPAR work and results in anticipation of a summary presentation to be prepared and delivered at the August National Workshop.

The Final National Workshop of the SRI-LMB project in Laos demonstrated impressive results of the FPAR activities implemented from 2014 to 2018. All participants were interested in the presentations of the results on SRI practice based on SRI-LMB project interventions. Lessons learned from other projects, e.g. SRI Pro-net 21 from Luang Prabang province, SRI practice from Xiengkhuang province, were also shared during the national workshop. In this Final National Workshop not only researchers, extensionists, donors and implementation partners attended but also champion farmers from various SRI-LMB project provinces and districts shared ideas and experience. They committed to increasing cooperation with each other to scale out and scale up SRI activities in the future. The workshop concluded with useful recommendations from Dr. Abha Mishra, team leader of SRI-LMB project, and Mr. Thongsavanh Phanthavong DDG of DTEAP. The co-chairpersons of the workshop requested all PAFO, DAFO and Champion farmers to continue working with SRI activities.

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1. BACKGROUND

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT, www.ait.asia) is leading a European Union-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 (SRI-LMB: <http://www.sri-lmb.ait.asia/>)*”. The project is implemented, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Oxfam America, SRI-Rice Cornell University in USA, the University of Queensland in Australia, government ministries and national universities of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand - AIT has been implementing a “more intelligent pathway” for cultivating healthy and profitable rice under climate change scenario. System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is an emerging alternative set of principles and methods to conventional rice cultivation techniques that instills a social dimension to farming to produce healthy and profitable crops using less water and less seed, and through skillful management of plants, soils, water, nutrients, pests and labour.

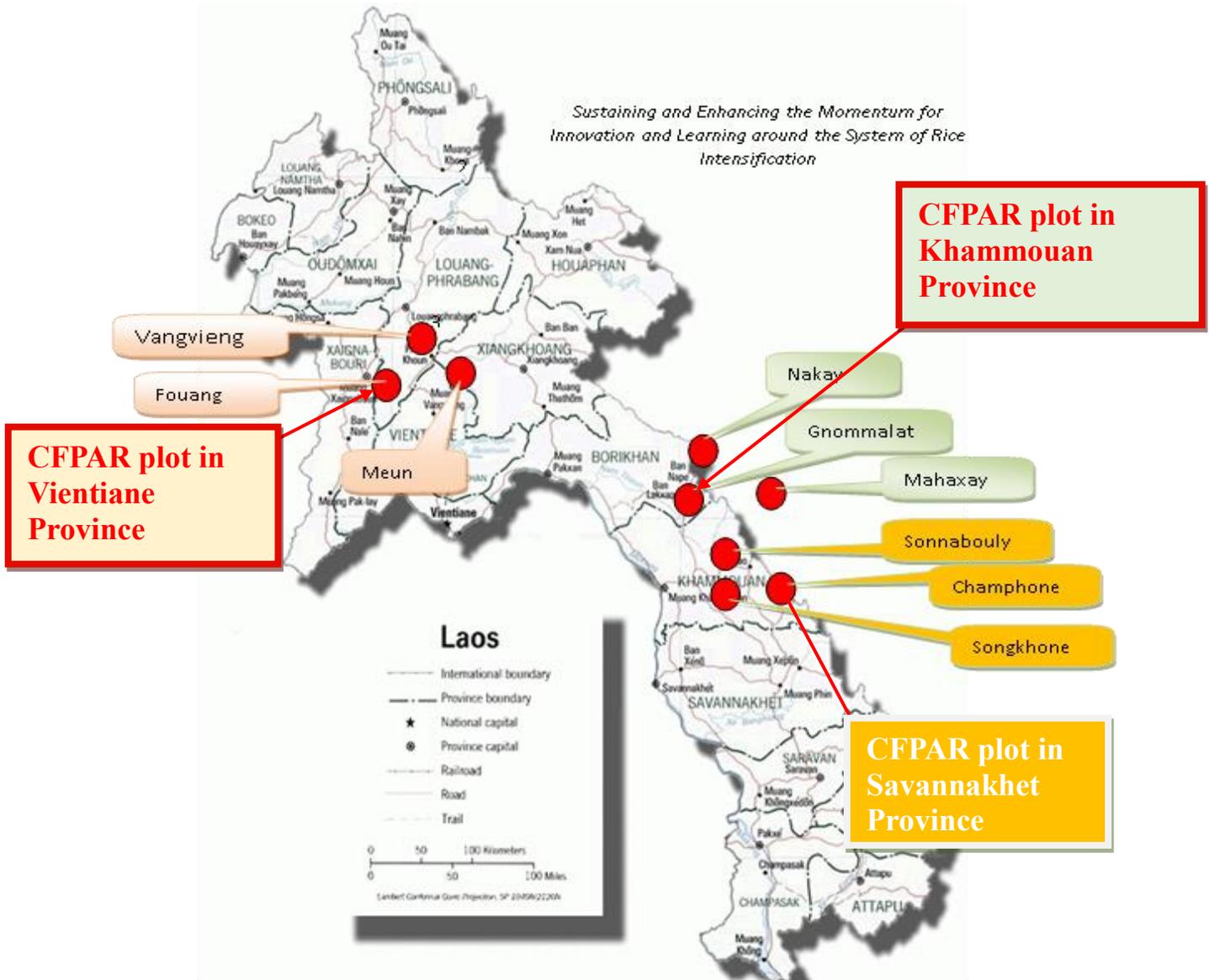
This Regional Project is being implemented in food-insecure rainfed rice production areas of the **Lower Mekong River Basin** countries. The objective is to develop location-specific practices using the principles of SRI and Farmer Field School platforms by initiating and facilitating farmers’ participatory action research. Documenting the results and sharing them with the immediate farming community and communities at large through an inclusive participatory process from local to national and regional level represents the core *modus operandi* of the project. The government policies within the context of sustainable agriculture development and climate-resilient, food-secure rainfed smallholder systems have been taken into consideration while designing the project activities. Evidence-based policy options for a better set of policies are being generated through a participatory consultation process working closely with all relevant stakeholders, including policy-makers in the country.

Within the context of the project, a series of activities were undertaken in **Lao PDR** (in three selected provinces: Vientiane, Khammouan and Savannakhet) since June 2014. These included the scoping of problem identification, Baseline Survey, focused group discussion to collect information on the challenge faced and opportunities available to smallholder rice farmers, trainers and farmers. The baseline study was conducted in December 2014 in three selected provinces. A number of constraint related to rice crop management were identified in this

process which included the need to develop knowledge and capacity of farmers to improve rice productivity with sufficient quantity and ensuring quality as well by using appropriated techniques, practice, and organic manure production focusing on conservation of natural resources base, enhancing and sustaining soil fertility, and enhancing water management, using local wisdom and resources availabilities is foreseen as the key approach to address the small holder farmers. This is also important to address the challenge of providing alternative sources of making income for rain-fed farmers, and especially for the landless farmers, women and young farmers without leaving their home town.

These locally identified challenges were utilized to develop learning curricula in the season long Central Farmer's Participatory Action Research (CFPAR) implemented during the 2015 dry season. The CFPAR also facilitated the development of capacity of the Farmer Trainers to work with the target rural communities to develop location-specific SRI practices that are productive, cost-effective and sustainable. The Farmer Participatory Action Research (FPAR) activities were implemented in the three provinces during the wet season rice production during 3 consecutive years 2015-2017 and were aimed at initiating science-based action research for exploring the SRI concepts, principles and good practices. The FPAR activities focused on development of location-specific crop management practices under the ambit of SRI activities. In the first year 2015, 18 FPARs were conducted involving 700 farmers, including 310 women farmers. In 2016, 36 FPARs were conducted involving 1,165 farmers, including 512 women farmers. In the year 2017, 82 FPARs were conducted involving 2,134 farmers, including 1165 women farmers.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION



3. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To exchange knowledge, experience and implementation challenges related to the farmers' participatory action research (FPAR) activities implemented in 9 districts of 3 Lao provinces during the 2015-2017 period;
- 2) To present and discuss FPAR results and lessons learned for the entire 3-year (2015-17) implementation period during this final national workshop including implementation challenges

and opportunities for SRI techniques to be used for development of knowledge and skills related to farmer adaptation to climate change and relevance to implementation of government policy for food security, sustainable agriculture and rice development commodity programme;

3) To learn about a range of on-going and relevant SRI-related national policy and rural development initiatives and discuss opportunities and approaches for embedding SRI in these initiatives for enhancing sustainability of project results and for purpose of scaling out SRI to other villages, districts and provinces, including with assistance from government and other resource partners.

4. OUTPUT ACHIEVED

1. National, Provincials and District coordinators, farmer trainers and smart farmers upgrade their knowledge and experience from each other based on SRI activity results reporting from 2015 to 2017. Lessons learnt from this workshop will be used to strengthen implementation of the SRI activity in 9 districts.
2. Results of the FPARs activities and lessons learned are used for development of a scaling up and scaling out strategy for promotion and extension of SRI to more farmers. Strategic relevance of SRI results will have been assessed in view of implementation of government policy for food security, rice seed production program and rice production commodity programme. The feasibility will have been assessed of the SRI technique as one approach or one technology option for farmers to adopt in order to adapt to climate change at present.

5. ORGANIZING AND FUNDING

1. The Final National Workshop was organized by National Coordinator in the Department of Technique Extension and Agro Processing (DTEAP) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), and cooperation with FAO IPM in Vientiane, Laos.
2. Funded by the GCP/RAS/288/AIT project was covered all the cost associated with the national workshop.

6. DATES AND LOCATION

The one (1) day national workshop was held at the Lao Plaza Hotel, Vientiane Capital on 3rd August 2018.

7. SESSIONS, LEARNING AND OUTPUTS

This workshop had four Co-chairpersons including Mr. Thongsavanh Phanthlavong, DDG of DTEAP. Dr. Abha Mishra Team leader of SRI-LMB project and Director of ACISAI, Mr. Jan Willem Ketelaar FAO RAP in Bangkok Thailand and Mr. Ignacio Oliver Cruz, from Development Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union to Laos.

Mr Thongsavanh Phanthlavong welcomed all participants to the workshop as the host of the Final National Workshop for SRI-LMB project in Laos. He said that SRI approach is an important technique of the 7 rice cultivation methods for Lao farmers. This approach suits for farmers who have less land to cultivate and help farmers to meet food security within family and contribute to achieving the objectives of the government's food security program.

Dr. Abha Mishra was the second Co-chairperson of the workshop. She welcomed all participants to the workshop. She explained that the SRI-LMB project through its action aims to address 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 72 months 2013 -2018. In Laos, the project was launched in 2014. The result of the capacity building intervention and participatory action research reported to AIT is exciting. Further trainings can help farmers to adapt SRI practices to make it more profitable and sustainable and can contribute towards the green growth in agriculture in Lao PDR.

The project is led by 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. She said that SRI is smallholder friendly who has less financial inputs but greater control over household resources. With better knowledge and skills farmers can manage household resources more efficiently.

Mr. Ignacio Oliver Cruz, from Development Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union to Laos said that the project is a part of the Global Programme on Agricultural Research for

Development under the Food Security thematic programme with special focus on Research and Technology component. He said that the project has achieved impressive results in terms of increasing productivity and profitability at household level and that too with decreased energy use and with low carbon footprint. The project has involved 15000 farmers directly in the capacity building activities and has reached out to another 30,000 indirectly. This is remarkable achievements.



8. LEARNING EXCHANGE SESSION: REVIEW ACTIVITIES of FPAR 2017 and SRI ACTIVITIES SHARING

8.1 Presentation by Mrs Keo Oudone LMU from Vientiane Province

- Summary of FPAR from 2015 to 2017: Could build the capacity to Farmer Trainers
 - In Feuang District total 16 people, 7 women.
 - In Meun District total 26 people, 9 women
 - In VangVieng District total 32 people, 21women. At present in Vientiane province has 74 farmer trainers (FT)37 of them women. They have knowledge, skills and experience of the SRI to train on SRI to other farmers.
- Champion Farmers in Vientiane Province: There are two farmers; one in VangVieng District, Mrs Somsamay in HuayNgam village and one in Meun District, Mr. Theun in Napaphay Village.

- The Good points of SRI LMB in Laos is that the SRI plots used less seedling compare to FP plots, used less water, saved money or reduced cost, and increased yield compared to FP. SRI technique is suitable for farmers who have less land and suitable for farmers who produce rice seeds.
- The difficulties related to SRI adoption are that in transplanting stage, more labour is needed; good land preparation is needed; snails and weeds control are needed.
- Lessons learnt:
 - The FPAR plots have to prepare ahead with FT.
 - FPAR or SRI plots have to be integrated with fishes and ducks raising activities.
 - The farmers need to improve soil by organic fertilizers.
- Propose to the PMU, AIT and FAO
 - Continue support fund for the FPAR in Vientiane province
 - Support notebook laptop
 - Support equipment for transplanting and weed control
 - Support study tours, cross visits, seminar/ training inside and outside country.

8.2 Presentation by Mrs. Khampeuth LMU from Khammouane province

- She presented that FPAR started from 2015 to 2017 in Nakai, Ngommalath and Mahaxay Districts.
 - In 2017, FPAR was conducted by comparing SRI and FP plots The results showed that SRI gained yield more than FP in the three districts.
- The good points concerning SRI adoption and FPARs:
 - The DAFO supports SRI approach,
 - FT and farmers participated and learned by doing approach through FFS principle.
 - SRI is suitable for the Nakai district which is a resettlement area, and farmers grow rice mainly for consumption.
 - This technique helps to “do less and get more”
- The weak points:
 - Difficult to control snails, weeds and insets
 - During transplanting stage, more labour is needed and the process is slow.
- Propose to PMU, AIT and FAO:
 - Continue to support fund and scaling out to the other suitable districts.

- To the Agriculture Development Centre at Sebangfai: We have to link rice seed production program to FPAR farmer groups in order to produce rice seeds of R3 variety.

8.3 Presentation by Mr Chanlakhone LMU from Savannketh province.

- Mr. Chanlakhone reported that in 2017 the FPAR activities in his province were conducted as in other provinces. They used FFS principles in learning.
- The good points:
 - SRI-LMB method was easy compared to other SRI approaches which were introduced in my province before.
 - It is suitable for producing seeds for family and selling to rice research centre Thasano and Agriculture Development Centre km 35 in Savannakeht provivnce.
 - Using FFS approach helps farmers understand clearly.
 - SRI gained yield more than other rice transplanting methods.
- The weak points:
 - SRI is suited for less land- owning family. If we transplant by hands we cannot adopt SRI on large areas.
 - SRI is not suitable if it does not adequately during transplanting stage.
- Lessons learnt:
 - FPAR by using FFS approach help farmers learn together in the rice fields. Farmer Trainers have confidence in SRI technic; they have ability to train other farmers.
- Propose to PMU, AIT and FAO
 - Continue funding for next year
 - Support equipment: Camera, moisture testing and weighing to get accurate data.

8.4 Presentation by Viengxay Photakoun PMU

- Summary of the CFPAR in 2015 and scaling out FPAR from 2015 to 2017 within three provinces.

- The CPAR was conducted in the dry season in 2015 involving 90 FTs. The 90 FTs trained other farmers in 28 FPARs in 2015, 18 FPARs in 2016 and 82 FPARs in 2017 involving 2,134 people, including 1.605 women.
- Lessons Learnt:
 - Farmer Trainers play important role in follow up or coaching in the FPARs.
 - Farmer Trainers have knowledge, skills and experience in SRI-LMB method. They understand FFS principles.
 - Linking FPAR to FG and Agriculture Development Centre by involving with rice seed production program will be useful.
 - Farmer experiences with weeds control, snails and pest management using IPM principles without chemical were showcased.

8.5 Presentation by Sonchanh Vansavath Luangprabang province, SRI-Pro-Net 21.

- Mr. Sonchanh Vansawath shared his experiences in increasing rice yield by using SRI in Luanprabang province.

Three methods were used:

 - Direct seeding,
 - Traditional method and
 - SRI method.
 - SRI activities were integrated with raising ducks, chicken and pigs.
- SRI was conducted for 10 seasons from 2014 to 2017
 - On about 50.43% of the total rice areas in dry season 2017.
 - In 2018 total SRI transplanting area was 556,23ha, equal to 4.98% of the irrigation areas.
 - The SRI yield average was 5 ton/ha.
- He showed data that farmers were interested with SRI method:
 - The total household 200 involved the SRI project.
 - $194 \text{ household}/200 = 97,1\%$ strongly agreed with SRI method, and
 - $6 \text{ household}/200 = 2,9\%$ agreed with SRI method.

- Scaling out the impact of SRI to other villages by farmer to farmer information exchange and facilitating cross visits resulted in its adoption in 9 villages in 4 districts, by 129 household on 65, 18 ha.
- The good points from the project include:
 - All policy makers supported SRI activities and cooperated with the project.
 - The farmers in the project sites continue to cultivate SRI.
- The weak points:
 - Some farmers in the project sites did not adopt the impact of SRI yet.
 - The farmer out of the project did not implemented yet.
 - DAFO staff nominated to work with project changed frequently.

8.6 Presentation by Phoukhaothong, Save and Grow project

- Mr. Phoukhaothong explained that FFS plays an important role in SRI promotion.
- FFS were held from 2015 to 2017
 - In 6 provinces, 12 districts, 54 FFS.
 - Farmers involved: 1,551 including 37% women
 - In 2018:9 FFS, in 7 districts within 6 provinces, involving 270 farmers
 -
- The results of conducted FFS by comparing three methods: control, SRI, SRI+ integration.
 - Yield in Control plot = 4,040 kg/ha.
 - Yield in SRI plot= 5,045kg/ha
 - Yield in SRI plot with Fish raising = 5,765kg/ha
 - Rice yield and profits were increasing with SRI and SRI integrated with fishing.
 - SRI helps conserves the farm ecology system
 - Farmers accepted the FFS principles and adapted them
 - Extra income was realized by selling fish
 - Exchange of knowledge and experiences between farmers within villages and outside was helpful for the communities

- The project contributed to food security and nutrition program.
- It helped build capacity of the DAFO and farmers
- He showed the video of the project.

8.7 Presentation by Dr Abha Mishra

- Dr Abha Mishra presented the role of SRI-LMB in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand (CLVT) countries. The project contributed to enhance resilience of rainfed farmers in the regional confronting climate change.
 - Increased crop yield, productivity and profitability on sustainable basis were obtained on smallholders fields in rainfed areas of LMB region.
 - AIT cooperated with FAO and MAF, and supported small holder farmers in linking to Food security and Commodity and Ecology system.
 - She introduced the major activities of SRI-LMB project
 - Details on CFPAR and Farmers' Participatory Action Research (FPAR) implementation at the local levels in Laos were provided
 - Dr. Abha Mishra explained about learning from adaptation response in Laos
 - A consultant is working with Lao SRI-LMB team (provincial workshops were attended by the consultant)
 - The survey will be conducted in coming weeks
 - Findings will be shared at the Regional Workshop.
- Lastly she showed the video about SRI implementation in Thailand and highlighted that SRI in Thailand has been adapted with direct seeding practices and also with machine transplanting to save the labour costs, making it manageable and profitable. In doing so, the SRI principles remained same but the practices were modified to suit the farmer's need.

8.8 Presentation by Champion Farmer of FPAR in Meun District, Vientiane Province as representative of FPAR for the SRI-LMB



- Mr. Theun is the Farmer Trainer in Naphaphai Village, Meun District, Vientiane Province. There are 6 people in his family (he, his wife and 4 children). Two main labourers are available for working in the field. He has 2 ha of rice field and 3 ha of grassland for his 5 cows.
- Before joining the CFPAR in 2015, he grew rice using the old method. After he became the CFPAR 2015 member, he understood about SRI and using FFS approach. He conducted the FPAR in his rice field in order to train other farmers. He divided his rice field into parts: One part for growing rice by SRI and second part for growing rice by traditional method.
- Impact: He said that the SRI plot gained yield more than the plot with traditional method, at 4,9 ton/ha(SRI) and 3,8 ton/ha (traditional method), respectively
- Cost and benefits. He spent 1,500,000kip /ha for land preparation and seeds.
 - 1) Mean that SRI yield 4,9ton/ha x 2,500kip = 12,250,000kip/ha = 1,441US\$/45,031B/ha.
 - 2) Compared to traditional method's yield 3, 8 ton/ha x 2,500 = 9,500,000kip/1,117 US\$/34,906B/ha.
 - 3) Mean that SRI gained yield 1,1t/ha than traditional method.
We have 4, 9 - 3, 8 = 1,1Ton/ha x 2,500kip/kg = 2,750,000kip = 323, 5 US\$ = 10,109 B/ha.
- Scaling SRI: After the project is completed he will continue to use SRI technique.
- Proposal to PMU, AIT and FAO:
 - He requested to train other farmers in his village in SRI so that they can clearly understand the technique. With this, if when he hires labour for transplanting, it will be easy for him.

8.9 Presentation by Sombath Meunvongsa Champion farmer from Kham district
Xiengkhuang province. Shared experiences of adopting SRI under Agriculture for Nutrition Project.

- He presented about the technique of rice seeds or variety selection, preparation of seedbeds and sowing seeds, land preparation, transplanting, weeds control, applying organic fertilizers, using IPM method for preventing insects, irrigation and harvesting.
- The good points of SRI practice:
 - Reduced seed rate to less than 8kg/ha
 - Increased yield, good quality grains, and milling rate was 70%
- The weak points:
 - Irrigation is needed.
 - Have to work carefully and very regularly after transplanting for one month.

8.10 Presentation by Mr. Thongsouk Phengsavanh the Champion Farmer from
Sivilay, Nan District and LPB province.

- He has rice field 1, 2 ha. Before 2014 he used to transplant by traditional method.
- He learnt SRI during cross visit facilitated to other village organized by DAFO, PAFO in Xiengkhuang province.
 - He started by improving soil: used organic fertilizer, he produced himself.
 - Then he applied to his rice field 3 t/ha.
 - He used young seedlings of 15 days, single seedling transplanting, at a spacing of 25x30 or 30x30cm.
 - He used 7 days dry and 7 days wet method of irrigation until 1, 5 months. Then after weeding, applied organic fertilizer again 3t/ha. Then he irrigated every 10 days and drained water after 10 days for one month duration.
 - Before 10-15 days of harvesting, he drained the water out.
 - The results he gained: rice yield 5-5, 3 t/ha and compared to before when he gained only 3, 5 t/ha.



- The good points
 - SRI increased yield to 5 -5, 3 ton/ha.
 - Saves seeds and water.
 - Rice fields have improved by used organic fertilizers.
- The weak points:
 - Too much work.
- The scaling out method.
 - He said that he is using his rice field as the central learning area for farmers
 - He trains and introduces other farmers who are interested in SRI
 - He also disseminates this approach to other farmers within and outside his village.

9. SUMMARY – LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) SRI uses young seedlings, single seedling transplanting at wider spacing and calls for draining water out for two weeks during vegetative growth stage. This can provide yield advantage in rice cultivation in Laos.
- b) SRI is adopted by Pro-net 21 in Luangprabang, and SRI is adopted under Agriculture for Nutrition Project in Xiengkouang and by using FFS principles in the Save and Grow project. Most of the farmers used young seedling, transplanted 1-2 seedling/hill at wide spacing of 25x25 and 30x30 cm. In the other two provinces, they did not have problem with snails compared to SRI-LMB project sites
- c) Water management in Kham district, Xiengkouang province: Maintained 7 days dry and 7 days wet for 1.5 months followed by 10 days dry and 10 days wet conditions for 1 month.
- d) Most of the farmers used organic fertilizers for their rice field.
- e) SRI was promoted used by using FFS principles in the Save and Grow project. It focused on integrated farming system, and conservation of biodiversity and eco system.
- f) Most of SRI projects reported increase in rice yields compared to other methods, at an average of 5 t/ha.
- g) Capacity building of various stakeholders involved in field activities is essential.
- h) Organizing Farmer to Farmer and DAFO to DAFO visits at provincial level for training to exchange knowledge and experiences is helpful to promote SRI
- i) It is essential to deliver technical support for managing the snail in rice fields, preferably based on good IPM practices.
- j) Weeds control, snails control, Pest and disease control by using IPM is useful.
- k) SRI method is suited for cultivation of organic rice by Lao farmers by using FFS principles in order to add value to the outputs from the rice production system
- l) SRI practices should be integrated with duck and fish rearing in order to increase rice yields and incomes. The design of the rice- fish farms should allow for regular draining

of fields for purposes of creating alternate wet and dry conditions, as key SRI practice to promote soil and crop health.

- m) SRI practice is also suitable for rice seed production in Savannaketh province: *For example in Songkhone and Xonaboouly districts the Farmer Trainers have experienced.*
- n) SRI practice In Vientiane province, VangVieng, Fuang and Meun districts are suitable for producing organic rice.

10. SCALING OUT THE IMPACTS OF SRI-LMB

In Khammouane province especially Nakai district will continue to use SRI-LMB approach to expand to the new zone which is a resettlement area, the farmers have less land only 0, 3-0,5 ha per family, and farmers grow rice mainly for consumption.

11. PROPOSE IN THE NEXT PHASE

The provincial coordinator request the EU, AIT, FAO and FAO IPM continue to support fund in order to scale out the impact of the SRI-LMB to other district and other provinces. We plan to scale out to Northern Provinces. For example: Xiengkhuang, Houaphane, Luangprabang and other.

Annexes

AGENDA for National Workshop on SRI - LMB in DTEAP Vientiane Capital, Laos 3rd August, 2018

Date	Time	Activities	Responsible
2/08/2018		Dr Abha Mishra, EU delegates, Mr. Ashwin, Mr. Jan Willem Provincial, district coordinators and Farmer trainers arrive in VTE	FAO Provincial and district levels.
3/08/2018	8:30-9:00 am	Registration	Mrs. Hiengpheng and Noutsada.
	9:00-9:30 am	Opening National Workshop	Mr. Thongsavanh Phanthavong, DDG of DTEAP Dr. Abha Mishra, AIT Mr. Jan Willem Ketelaar, FAO-RAP Ignacio Oliver Cruz, Development Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union to Laos
	9:30-10:00 am	Green Rice Landscape policy outline	Representative of DoPF, MAF
	10:00-10:15 am	Coffee Break	All participants
	10:15-10:30 am	Presentation on the 2015-17 FPAR experiences and results and 2018 planning in <i>Vientiane</i> Province by farmers and local extension staff	Mrs. Keo Oudone, Provincial Coordinator
	10:30-10:45am	Presentation on the 2015-17 FPAR experiences and results and 2018 planning in <i>Khammouane</i> Province by farmers and local extension staff	Mrs. KhamPheuth, Provincial Coordinator

	10:45 -11:00 am	Presentation on the 2015-17 FPAR experiences and results and 2018 planning in <i>Savannakhet</i> Province by farmers and local extension staff	Mr. Chanlakhone, Provincial Coordinator
	11:00-11:20	Presentation on the 2015-17 SRI-FPAR results and plans for scaling out in the three Provinces in 2018 and beyond	Viengxay Photakoun PMU Coordinator of SRI-LMB project in Laos
	11:20-11:40am	Some experience on SRI activity in Luangprabang province	Mr. Sonchanh Vansavath, Representative of Provincial Agriculture Extension and Cooperatives Section
	11:40-12:00	Presentation on results of Farmers Field Schools on Save and Grow for Sustainable Intensification of Rice Production 2015-17 and ongoing work in 2018 in support of the Lao Government's Green Rice Landscape policy initiative	Mr. Phoukhaothong DOA PPC National IPM Program Coordinator
	12:00-13:30pm	Lunch	All participants
	13:30-13:50 pm	A farmer's summary of SRI field experiences and results (2015-2018)	Smart Farmer from Meun District, Vientiane Province
	13:50-14:10	Some experience on SRI activity in Kham district, Xiengkhuang province (under Agriculture for Nutrition Project)	By Smart Farmer in Kham District, Xiengkhuang province
	14:10-14:30	Some experience on SRI activity in Luangprabang province	Smart Farmer in Nane District, Luangprabang
	14:30-14:45 pm	Coffee Break	All participants
	14:45-15:05pm	Show relevant video material developed based on SRI project interventions in Lao PDR and at regional level	Mr. Khongsy Xayavong Training Expert of SRI-LMB in Laos DTEAP
	15:05-15:30pm	Discussion	All participants

	15:30-15:45pm	Presentation SRI –LMB on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Dr. Abha Mishra, AIT
	15:45-16:10pm	Closing NW	DDG of DTEAP Dr. Abha Mishra AIT Mr. Jan Willem Ketelaar, FAO-RAP Mr. Ignacio Oliver Cruz, Development Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union to Laos