

The Decrease income smallholder rice farming

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Laos Context



- Lao People's Democratic Republic Lao PDR is a landlocked country of 236,800km². The country is divided into 18 provinces, which are made 149 districts and of around 11.390 villages. The population of Lao PDR is estimated at 6.5 million (2012). The country is home to 49 difference ethnic groups with a high diversity of languages spoken, culture and tradition.

Laos Agriculture Context



- Lao PDR's agro-climatic profile is divisible into three main zones: the northern mountainous region; the hilly and mountainous region of the center and south, and the plain of Mekong river. The country has two seasons: dry and wet seasons.
- Laos has an agriculture base economy agriculture continues to play a major role in Lao PDR's economy, newly reported agriculture accounted for about 24.1% of gross domestic product(GDP) In 2015 the growth rate of agriculture is about 3.4% paddy production achieve 4.2 mill Tons in 2015.

Laos Agriculture Context



- Agricultural cropping in Laos is still dominated by smallholders engaged in low-productivity subsistence agriculture
- The main staple crop is rice, accounting for the vast majority of cultivated area
- Glutinous rice in particular is cultivated in Laos for domestic consumption. Other crops grown include vegetables, corn, coffee, tea, fruit, spices, sugar cane and cotton. Corn, mainly for trading.

Laos Agriculture Context (Continue)



- Total population in Lao PDR work in agriculture sector. There fore the impact of climate change on agriculture will have a significant effect poverty vulnerability in Laos
- Agriculture land of around 2 million hectare, rice cultivated area is around 772,500 hectare to include rain-fed rice production; irrigated land area is 125,000 hectare;
- Rice production is mainly in 10 Provinces, namely Champasak, Saravan, Savannakhet, Khamoun, Bolikhamxay, VientianeProvince,.....

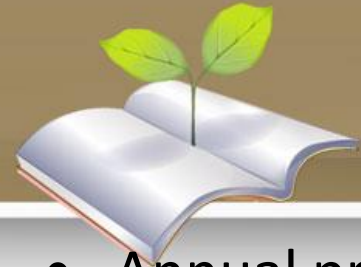
Challenges context



Rice production strategy by 2020 and 2025 *Over all strategy for rice production*

- Target by 2015 to achieve 4,2 million Tons of paddy
- Target by 2020 to achieve 4,7-5 million tons of paddy
- Target by 2025 to achieve 5.5 million tons of paddy
- Average paddy rice for export expected at 500,000 to 600,000 tons per annual

Challenges



- Annual production **fluctuates** year by year due to **drought & flood**.
- Country is also confronting the pressure of **population growth** .
- Production areas are decreased.
- Harvesting time usually falls in rainy seasons and losses : more than 30%
- Low of productivity & quality
- Lack of labors & High cost of productions
- Lack of Knowledge & skills of farmers.
- Lack of Marketing

Opportunities



- Rice is the most important crops in Lao PDR (>90% are sticky rice)
- Large of rice production areas.
- Many streams & river for water reservoir construction.
- Low of chemical using and Soil still fertile.
- The mechanization using is grow up in Lao PDR
- The marketing is beginning to manifies

The cooperation needs



- The technique for rice planting with sharing experience other region.
- Agricultural development fund to flowing policies of government strategy
- Agricultural investment, largely from other countries
- Import the machineries from the other countries to prove the strategy for changing to modern agricultural

The specific cooperation needs



- Agriculture Mechanization Service Center
 - Technique for agriculture machineries (study, Training and study tour)
 - Mechanization for field activities
 - The network for agriculture machineries sharing
 - The agriculture machineries data base

The rice planting by rice sawing



- Rational on rice sawing

Why Lao farmer decide to grow rice by using rice sawing, the reason is as follow:

- Rice sawing is one of common rice cultivated method in Lao PDR there has advantage on resilience agriculture climate change, sustainable
- The rice plant grow continuously, resistance to a drought and flooding condition
- Rice sawing is suitable and can be applied for wet season and dry season with irrigated areas
- Rice sawing can help farmers reduce the time, capital , step and good productivities

Rice preparation



- To select the rice seed
- Drop in water 24 hours
- Ripen 24-36 hours



Land preparation



- Plough the soil
- Harrow a rice field
- Take the channel of rice field for control water



Rice dropping



- Take the rice seed in to the sawing machine
- Rice saw in the field

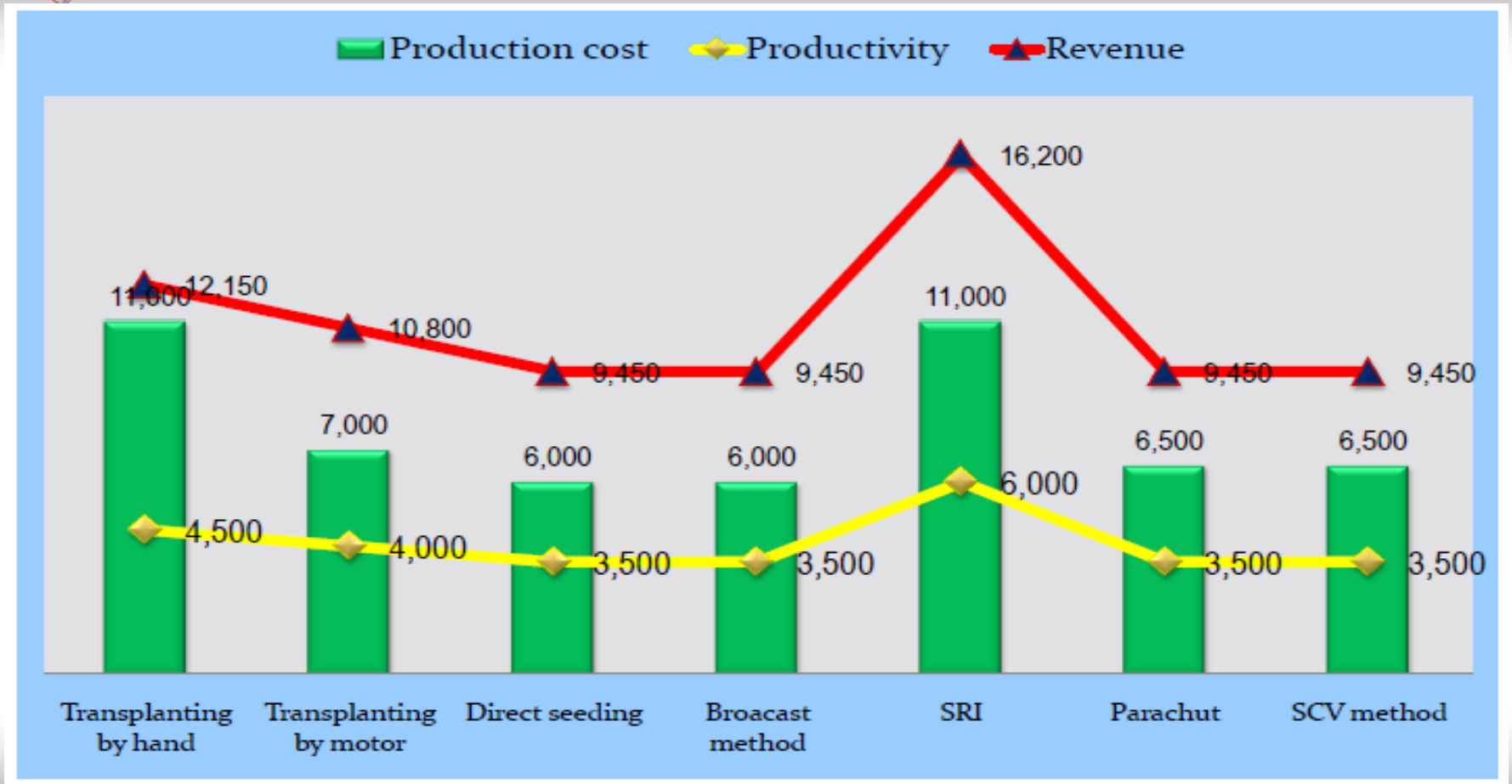




- Less step
- Sort time
- Lower the capital
- High productivities



Comparison Cost-benefit from difference method of growing rice



VDO of rice planting by rice drop



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Conclusion



In the building smallholder farmer's resilience under climate change

- Famers should using the machineries for crop cultivation
- Famers should be adaptation to using suitable technique
- The famers should changing rice grow to the other crop



Thank you
For your attention