

CASE STUDIES FACTSHEET

Nº: 01
Date of Interview:15...../...10...../...15.....
Enumerator name: Phengkhouane Manivong

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Organization name		SANGTHONG ORGANIC RICE PRODUCER GROUP	
Stakeholder classification		Specify	
<input type="checkbox"/> Government			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil society organizations		Farmer organization	
<input type="checkbox"/> University / Research institutes			
<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Contact detail	Name: MR BOUTDY SIMMALAVONG	Position: Tel	A head of farmers group
Location	Gnai nachaleun village, Santhong district, Vientiane Capital		
Type of Agro-ecology schools		Specify	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation agriculture			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organic agriculture		Rice	
<input type="checkbox"/> IPM			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agro-forestry			
<input type="checkbox"/> VAC/Integrated farming system			
<input type="checkbox"/> System of Rice Intensification			

II. PRE-SELECTION CRITERIA VERIFICATION

Criteria	Evidence
Small farmers	4 people with 2 main labor-forces
Land ownership information	Land ownership of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice field: 2 ha (The paddy filed is located in the lowland near to the village) - Vegetable garden: 40 x 40 m²
Labor information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the family labor - Don't hire the labor but they exchange the family labor with the neighbor and family

<p>Choice of crops and cultivation methods</p>	<p><u>Land preparation:</u> Apply the first ploughing 1 to 2 weeks when the land has enough level of rainfall</p> <p><u>Seed/cultivar choice:</u> Use the Home Santhong rice variety selected by the farmer or/and the seed exchange with the neighboring. The seed have been changed every year.</p> <p><u>Nursery bed preparation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the submerged paddy seed soaked 24 hours - Apply the compost into the nursery beds <p><u>Transplanting:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the preparation of the paddy field, the young seedling (17 – 18 days) is transplanted in the rice field <p><u>Plant care:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the transplantation, the land is irrigated until 10 to 15 cm after 7 days of transplantation and the liquid bio-extract fertilizer (foliar formula) is applied - At the maturity stage, the land will irrigated again and apply the liquid bio-extract fertilizer (panicle formula)
<p>Year in practice (>2-3 cropping cycles)</p>	<p>Started in 2006</p>
<p>Peer-farmers adapted</p>	<p>Mr. Boutdy Simmalavong is peer-farmer of organic rice and he becomes a head of Santhong organic rice farmers group and recognized as a motor of organic rice development in Santhong District.</p>

III. AE LAND LOCATION AND TRANSECT LANDSCAPE



IV. DESCRIPTION OF INITIATIVE (BACKGROUND, MOTIVATION OF INVOLVEMENT, TECHNICAL SUPPORT, LESSON LEARNT, ETC.)

- I and my family have grown rice since I was young with the traditional method called “Organic by default” because we don’t put any chemical fertilizer on the production steps;
- I apply directly the raw rice straws and the cattle manure on the rice field after the harvest season. I have learnt the compost and the bio-extracted fertilizer production in 2004 when the CUSO project promoted the SRI system in Santhong district. In addition, PRORICE project promoted the organic rice production in 2006;
- Currently I have 3 ha of certified organic rice with the yield of 3.1 t/ha. I sell about 2/3 of my production to Lao Farmer’s Product company and Agro-Asie Company. The price of organic rice is 3,600 kip per kg in 2014. I started the production of vegetable seeds in 2013 for the vegetable farmer group in Vientiane Capital”.

V. POTENTIAL ON SCALING UP – DISSEMINATION

The group covers 10 villages of the Santhong district, which includes 284 households and 369.6 ha of organic land. Around 1,108 tons of organic rice is produced annually. Currently, the group plans to extend the organic production to the neighboring village (Nong Boa village) in 2016. Some of Nong Boa farmers have learnt the compost and the bio-extracted liquid fertilizer production.