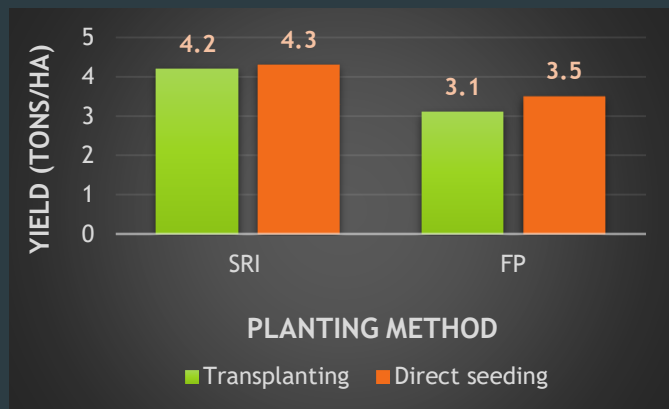


Key results - Yield

Average yield of SRI demonstrations between 2014 and 2016 produced more yield compared to the Farmer Practice (FP) plots, with both, the transplanting and direct seeding practices as planting methods.

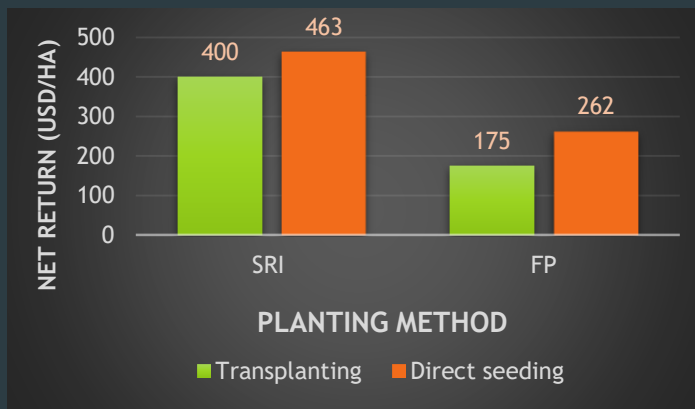


Average yield (tons/ha) from SRI demonstrations and FP plots



Key results - Net return

Average net return from SRI demonstrations also was more than 1.5 to 2 times that from FP plots, with both the transplanting and direct seeding planting methods.



Net returns (USD/ha) from SRI demonstrations and FP plots

Recommendations for future work

- The utility of SRI practices in producing good quality grains and seeds should be emphasized for scaling up the practice
- Farmer groups could be used by adopting the farmer to farmer approach to extension, but after understanding it better in the context of the government policies and regulations
- As farmers found both SRI and FFS beneficial, they both could be promoted using existing networks.



SRI-LMB

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



The project is funded by the European Union



The project is implemented by AIT

SRI-LMB project in Cambodia

Funded by the European Union, the implementation of the ‘*Sustaining and Enhancing the Momentum for Innovation and Learning around the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in the Lower Mekong River Basin*’ (SRI-LMB) project began in 2014.

Project purpose

The purpose of the SRI-LMB project is to increase crop yield, productivity and profitability of the smallholders in rainfed areas of Lower Mekong Basin region on a sustainable basis. This is expected to contribute to their resilience to climate change and food security.

Project approach

The project approach is based on the principles of SRI and Farmer Field School. The initial group of district and farmer trainers were trained on experimenting with SRI at provincial level at the Central Farmer Participatory Action Research (CFPAR) sites. They in turn conducted training for other farmers and led experimentation centered on local-specific problems at the Farmer Participatory Action Research (FPAR) sites in various districts. Some FPAR-trained farmers further conducted similar training for additional groups of farmers in Post-FPAR sites.



Project partners

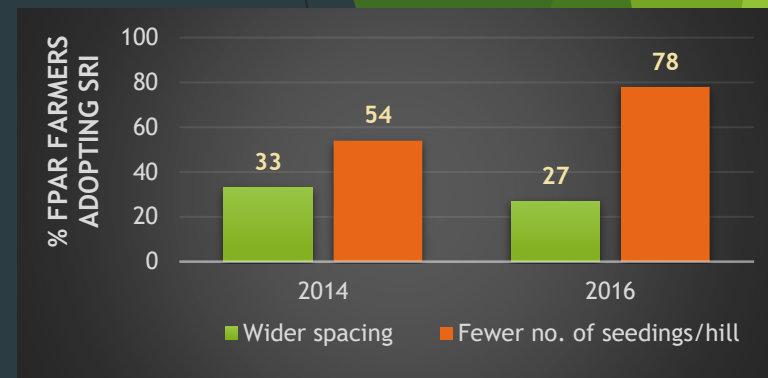
- Programme Management Unit, SRI Secretariat, Department of Rice Crop, General Directorate of Agriculture, Phnom Penh
- FAO, Phnom Penh
- Provincial Department of Agriculture of Kampot province
- Provincial Department of Agriculture of Kampong Speu province
- Provincial Department of Agriculture of Takeo province
- Farmer Trainers and groups from Kampot, Kampong Speu and Takeo provinces
- Royal Agriculture University, Phnom Penh

Farmer outreach and capacity building

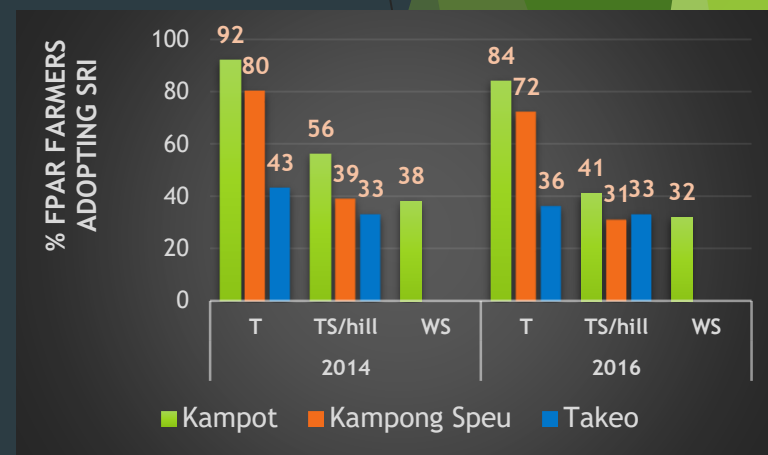
- 81 Farmer Trainers (FTs) trained
- 5131 farmers from 3 provinces, 64% of them women, directly involved
- Training focus on rice cultivation, SRI, Agro Eco System Analysis (AESAs) and, data collection and analysis, to strengthen their crop management and decision making abilities
- SRI demonstrations and experiments conducted at 170 FPAR and 72 post-FPAR sites by participating farmers

Project experience - most widely adopted SRI practices

As per the independent Monitoring Evaluation and Learning study, the most widely adopted SRI practices by the FPAR farmers were transplanting using fewer seedlings (1 to 3) per hill, and wider spacing (>20 cm).



% of FPAR farmers adopting SRI practices in Cambodia (2014-2016)



Most popular SRI practices in provinces of Cambodia (2014-2016)

T – Transplanting

TS/hill - Transplanting fewer seedlings/hill

WS- Wider Spacing