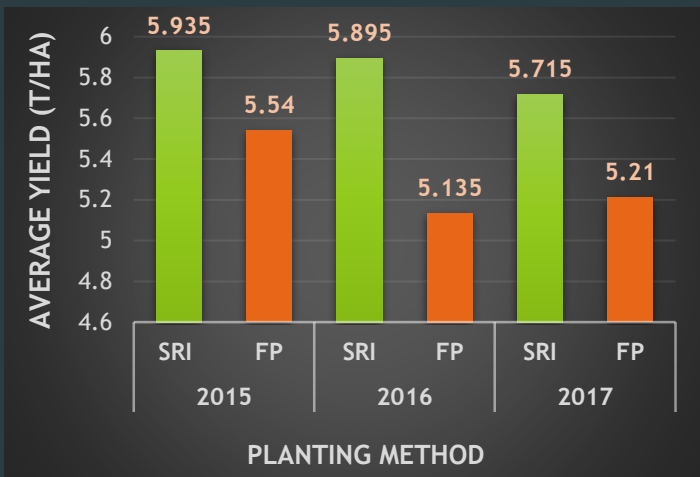
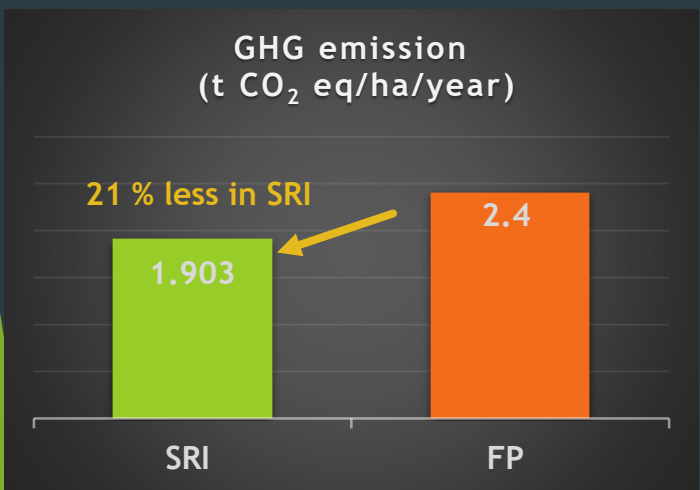


Key results - Yield

Average Yield in SRI demonstration plots were consistently more than that from the Farmer Practice (FP) plots in all the years in both provinces.



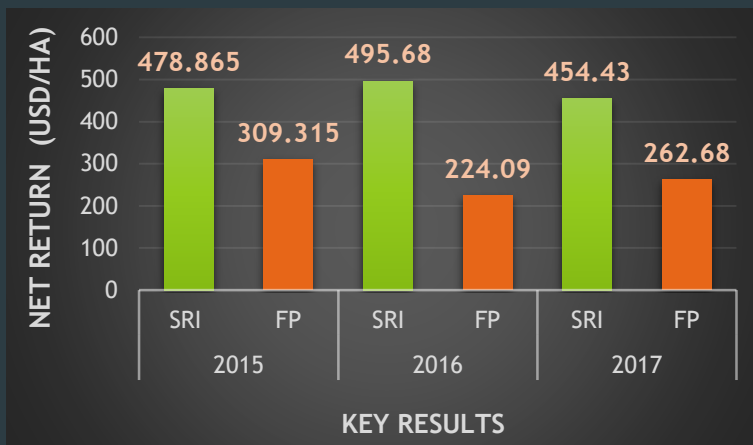
Average yield (tons/ha) from SRI demonstrations and FP plots



Comparison of GHG emission between SRI demonstrations and FP plots

Key results - Net return

Average Net returns from SRI demonstration plots were consistently higher than that from FP plots in both provinces in all three seasons. Lower costs of production especially due to reduced usage of seeds and fertilizers contributed to this.



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

Recommendations for future work

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's institute has included SRI as a part of plan to reduce greenhouse gas emission in rice production by 15-20% by 2020. It should be continued.
- Cooperatives should be enhanced to link farmer's linkage to facilitating agriculture extension including SRI scaling up.
- The government should have a rice sub-sector master plan with two different but mutually complementary policy targets, including commercial production and small-scale production for self-consumption or for sale in local communities.



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 Vietnam

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.



Project partners

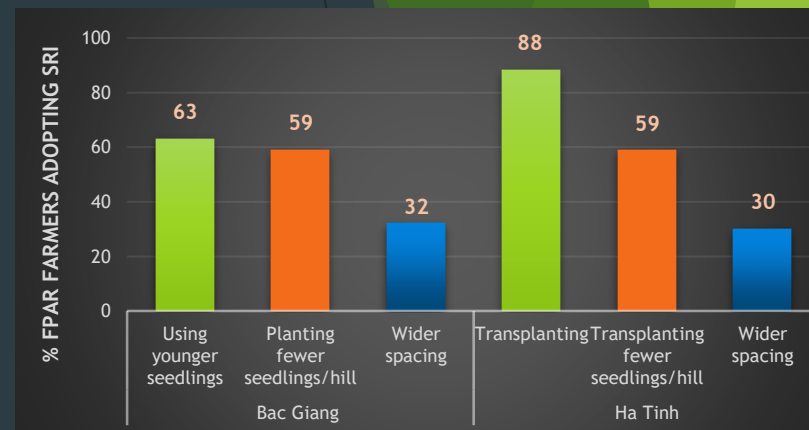
- Programme Management Unit, FAO IPM Office, Hanoi
- Northern Central Regional Plant Protection Center, Vinh City, Nghe An
- Bac Giang Plant Protection Sub-Department
- Ha Tinh Plant Protection Sub-Department
- Farmer Trainers and groups from Bac Giang and Ha Tinh
- Center for Agricultural Research and Ecological Studies (CARES), Hanoi University of Agriculture

Farmer outreach and capacity building

- 66 Farmer Trainers (FTs) trained
- 2226 farmers from Bac Giang and Ha Tinh provinces directly involved
- Training focus on rice cultivation, SRI, Agro Eco System Analysis (AESA) and, data collection and analysis, to strengthen their crop management and decision making abilities
- 72 FPAR experiments focusing on SRI and problems and issues identified by farmers conducted
- 74 SRI demonstrations conducted

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 in 2015 were: planting fewer (1 to 3) younger (8 to 15 days) seedlings /hill at wider spacing (>20 cm) in Bac Giang province, and, transplanting fewer seedlings at wider spacing in Ha Tinh province.



Most popular SRI practices

