

## SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

### Country: Thailand

Project/Initiative Title: Loei Province – Fruit - Integrated sloping land management ,  
Department Agricultural Extension  
1996

Scale: Community level      Nos. farmers: 100 farmers      Hectares: 100ha

Agro-Ecological Zone: V

Improvement types

1x	2	3x	4	5x	6	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
6a, 7	5a, 6a

### A. Key Impacts

#### **A2 – Impacts on natural capital**

- ?? The crop has been transformed from annual crops such as maize and millet to fruit trees such as lychee, sweet tamarind and others.
- ?? Better fire control, less erosion, less plowing, more trees, more crop diversity, better water quality , less herbicides
- ?? higher land dependency, more local food from farms

#### **A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)**

- ?? Stronger group forming for both management and marketing system
- ?? Three farmer groups has been formed and gradually increased in size and activities. The expansion is rather depending on internal requirements due to limited external assistances. We are expecting that if external facilitation is available, the group activity expansion could be faster.

#### **A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)**

Less migration, better family relationship,

**A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system**

*Changes in input use:* from annual crop production to perennial crop production system

*Change in local/ regional food security:* More human food due to changes from animal feed, more rice production in intercropping system

Adoption by farmers and farmer group formation, determination of farmer to experiment and solve their own problems

**B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements**

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

Type 2: Intensification of single sub -component of farm system

Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components

Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies

Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital

Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes

Type 7: Access to Finance

Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns

Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	
Type 2		
Type 3	x	Fruit tree plantation, permanent crop without burning
Type 4		
Type 5	x	PRA
Type 6		
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

**C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints**

***C1 – Key Lessons Learned***

Staff determination and problem avoidance from administration system, even with budget and promotion limitation

***C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success***

Common perception of land degradation, price fluctuation of former agricultural commodity requirement of permanent agricultural systems by law enforcement for land tenure

***C3 – Limitations preventing spread***

Administration system, budget allocations, promotion system  
forest fire, climate, soil and land type

***C4 – Policy issues***

Price fluctuation, transportation,

***C5 – Scaling-up***

Budget and incentive to local staff, marketing system, clear law enforcement of land tenure

**D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative**

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