

The completion report of ToT program On Advanced Rice Farming for Sustainable Productivity



Co-organized by: Mekong Institute (MI)
Department of Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion (DoSMEP)
Supported by: Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

June 2018

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Acknowledgement

This completion report on ToT “Advance Rice Farming for Sustainable Productivity” which related to the mandate and responsible of Regional and Local Economic Development on East West Economic Corridor (RLED-EWEC) Project, Mekong Institute (MI) by co-implementing with Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (DoSMEP), Ministry of Industry and Commerce, supported by Asian Productivity Organization (APO), Japan with the main proposed of improving the knowledge and skills of government staffs, entrepreneurs with staff, and farmer leaders through capacity development program. On behalf of MI team, I sincerely express my grateful and thankful to all supporting organizations as the team from MI and DoSMEP to make the training completed. This regard could not have been done without the sincere support from Asian Productivity Organization.

Also I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Watcharas Leelawath, the Executive Director of MI, Mr. Nguyen Hung Cuong, Director of EWEC Project, Mr. Vilakone Philomlak, liaison of Lao APO, and DoSMEP, Dr. Phetmaniseng Xangsayasane, Mr. Joseph M. Sandro, Mr. Souvannalath Damlongboun, Mr. Bounyong Thavisouk, Mr. Chanthavong Oliyavong, Mr. Bounmy Khammanivong, and to all MI and DoSMEP’s team who devote their mental efforts and coordination to produce a great result of the this training. One again our thanks to all levels of authorities, Government staffs and rice millers and staff, and farmer groups leaders for other nice arrangement, attention and valuable times.

Ms. Kanha Bouasavanh
Project Coordinator
RLED-EWEC Project, Mekong Institute
Training Team Leader

Executive Summary

Advance rice farming for sustainable productivity is considered as one of the major challenges in rice producing in Laos due to agriculture contribute to GDP about 26-30% annually. And most of farmers are small scale with using low technology and without standardization which is still the burden to increase the quality, productivity and income, rice mill is also another issue to process rice, many of rice mills are small and medium scale. Therefore, Mekong Institute have opportunity with Department of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion (DoSMEP) and Asian Productivity to conduct the ToT in Khammouane province which had 8 main technical topics to deliver to participants for their understanding, it was also consisted of group discussion, brainstorming, structure learning visit, and presentation by representative of each group. The participants came from different sectors as government staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Department of Industry and Commerce, District Agriculture and Forestry Office, entrepreneur, and leaders of Good Agriculture Practice farmer groups. The 3 full day course was taken place from May 23-25, 2018 at Khammouane province. Beside of seated class, participants also had chance to visit and learn from the actual practices through field study by visiting Chanthavong large single farm, and Bounmy rice mill. The result of training evaluation demonstrated 85% of participants' knowledge increased in the end of training, while 10% of participants' knowledge are the same, and 5% of them decreased due to be absent from evaluation. The comments from participants mainly reflected to the satisfactory and useful training with the requirement to organize another relevant training.

1. Introduction

The economy of Lao PDR relies heavily on agriculture and the food industry. These sectors provide employment to a major part of the labor force and are linked to various economic activities that provide livelihoods to rural areas. However, growth in the production and exports of those sectors has remained low compared with that in other Southeast Asian countries. According to the new policy and strategy of the 7th Five Year Plan (2011-2015) and 8th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) under the National Social Economic Development Plan, the Lao government has accelerated agricultural development to meet the goals of food safety and food security, as well as to meet global demands for food. Since rice is the most important crop for the national economy and food supply, improving productivity with advanced farming methods, especially smart technology applications, and value addition with enhanced food safety and quality in the rice industry are critical to reduce poverty and raise its competitiveness. The rice industry in Lao PDR has, however, limited access to advanced technologies and practices of rice farming, postharvest management, and processing.

The training can bring the new ideas and knowledge to participants on advanced technologies for both mechanization, and standardization, particularly, to build their awareness by applying new methods and technology to reduce the cost of production, increase the productivity for food safety and sustainability.

2. Objectives

- a. To enhance participants' understanding of modern rice farming systems and current trends in the rice industry;
- b. To equip participants with new technologies and best practices of rice production and postharvest handling to increase the sustainable productivity and minimize food losses;
- c. To develop a roadmap for the dissemination and adoption of new technologies and best practices in rice farming in the host country; and
- d. To contribute to enhancing the sustainable productivity of rice farming and competitiveness of the rice industry in Lao PDR.

3. Methodology

The training incorporated the participatory, flexible learning, and practical sharing environment to encourage active sharing, participation and learning from all participants. The training will combine in-classroom sharing and group discussion with field observation and demonstration to improve interaction between and among participants and their understanding.

4. Course of Participants

ToT course consisted of 29 actual participants (4 trainees were canceled in last minutes), with 8 women or equal to 28.1%, and 21 men of the total participants or equal to 71.9% (Figure 1). The participants also classified into different sectors as 13 trainees (6 women, and 7 men) were from government sector of Khammouane and Savannakhet provinces, 6 trainees (1 woman and 5 men) from entrepreneur, and 10 trainees (1 woman, and 9 men) of leaders from GAP farmer groups (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Number of Participants by Gender

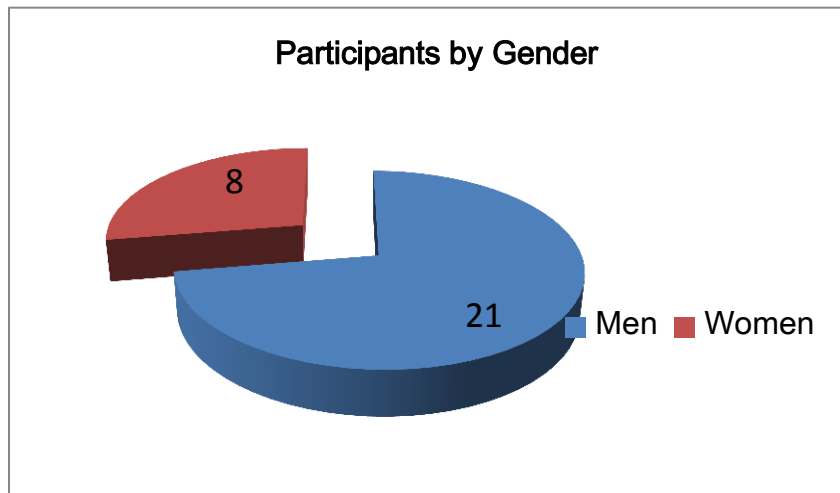
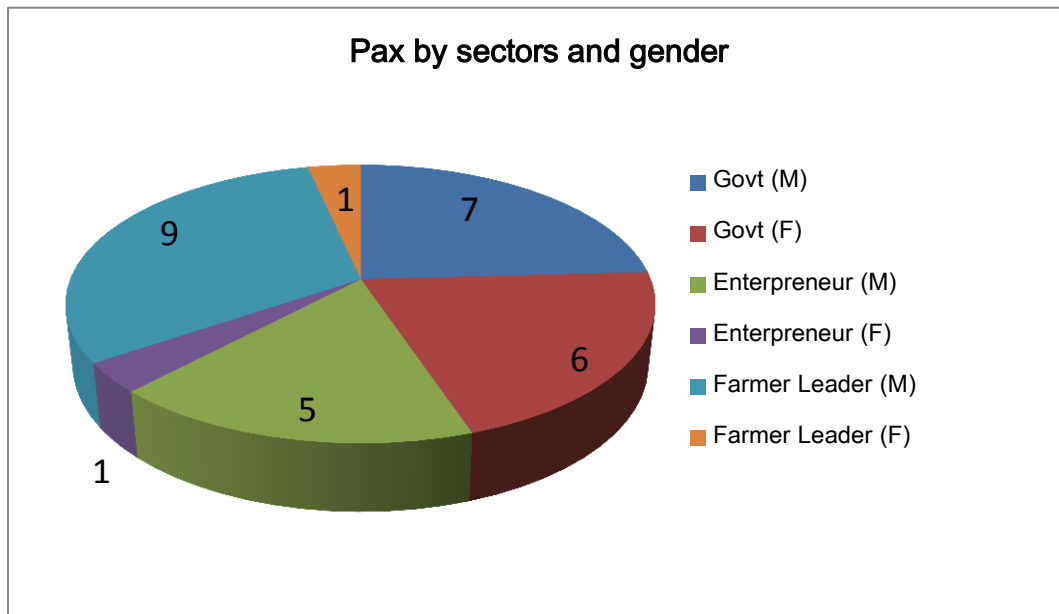


Figure 2: Number of Participants by Sectors and Gender



5. Course of activities

Capacity Development program of ToT on advance rice farming for sustainable productivity to build up the knowledge and skills of trainee from different sectors as government, entrepreneur, and leaders of GAP farmer groups of Khammouane and Savannakhet provinces. The training consisted of simplify three main parts, the first part was setting the context and expectation of all participants involved, 2nd part was the orientation session, included 1) Overview of training course, 2) Introduction of Regional and Local Economic Development – East West Economic Corridor (RLED-EWEC) Project in rice value chain, 3) Linkage of RLED-EWEC to APO and DOSMEP.

5.1 Course Opening

The training was conducted in 3 full days, it was honor to chair by Deputy Director of Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Khammouane Province, Mr. Dethsackda Manikham, he gave the remarkable opening by points out important of Agro-economic development to be aligned by the government policies and promotion with the strongly support farmers, entrepreneurs to operated business in agriculture sector.



5.2 Module Contents

Eight main topics and 4 assignments with one Structure Learning Visit (SLV) were delivered by resource persons to participants through theory, discussion, group works, etc during the training, the details below.

A. First Part: Setting Context and Expectation:

There were two activities as:

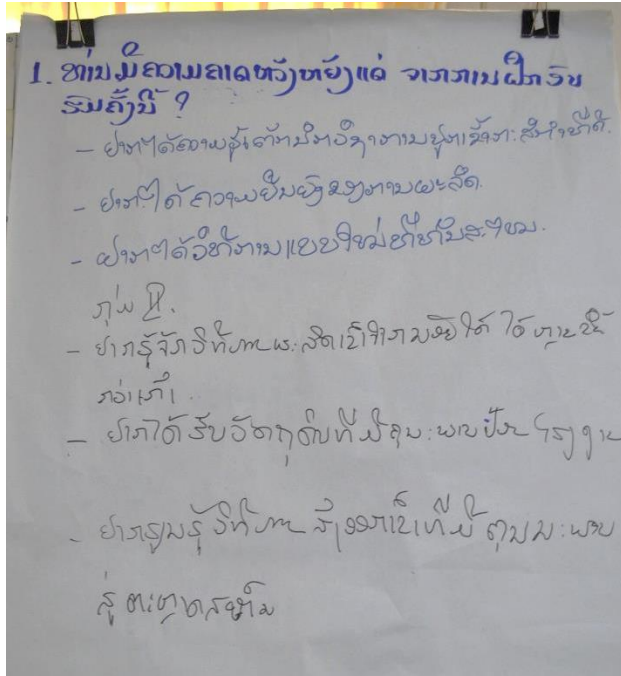
First activity was “getting to know each other”. The facilitator firstly divided participants into 3 groups by mixing up sectors, and then asked them to introduce themselves by focusing on “name, position, organization and responsibility”. The objective was to get participants familiar with each other creating comfortable atmosphere in the training room.



Second activity was “setting the training expectation”. In this activity, participants were divided into three groups. The participants were then asked to brainstorm and share their thoughts in terms of training content, methods, and their expectation from other trainees. The mainly expectation questions and result are as follows;



A. What do you expect from training?



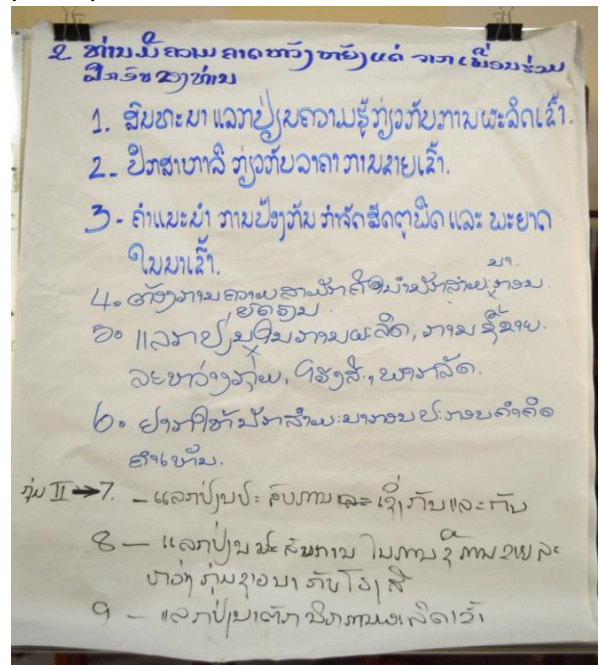
There were six expectations from participants to reflect during the brainstorming as

- Want to learn and get knowledge on how to apply Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) Standard
- Need to know the technique of sustainable cultivation
- Wants to get new advance cultivation techniques
- Needs to learn the technical how to increase the productivity
- Need to have quality raw material to process in rice mill
- Needs to know how to do export of quality rice to global market.

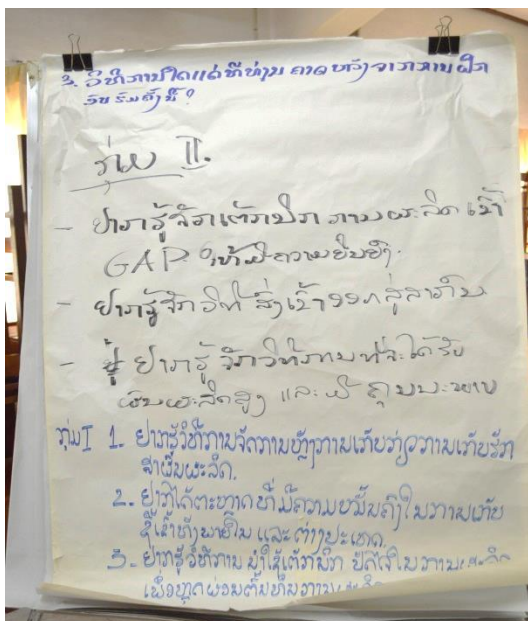
B. What do you expect from other trainees?

- 1) Exchanging the information and best practice of rice cultivation among participants
- 2) Discuss and exchange information on market intelligence
- 3) Get the technique of integrated pests management in rice paddy.
- 4) Need collaboration and participation from other trainees
- 5) Need to get the best practice of rice trading between entrepreneurs, farmers and government.

6) Need participants pay more attention and participation



C. What methods do you expect to receive from training?



- 1) To know GAP rice cultivating techniques
- 2) to know how to do export of quality rice to global market
- 3) to learn how to increase the quality and productivity of rice production
- 4) Need to know on postharvest management and storage techniques
- 5) Need to have sustainable markets for both domestic and worldwide
- 6) To know the cultivating, inputs application techniques to reduce the cost of production.

Third Part: Technical knowledge consists with 9 topics to deliver to participants as

1. **Orientation Session**
 - Overview of training course
 - Introduction of Regional and Local Economic Development – East West Economic Corridor (RLED-EWEC) Project in rice value chain
 - Linkage of RLED-EWEC to APO and DOSMEP
2. Global trends in rice production systems
 - Current status and future trends in rice production systems
3. Advanced rice farming: key features
 - Paddy field management
 - Advanced technology application
4. Smart agriculture in Lao PDR with an emphasis on rice farming
 - Standardization
 - Smart technology application
5. Advanced technologies for postharvest handling of rice
6. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) implementation, standardization and certification in rice farming
 - ASEAN GAP
 - Emerging GAP rice in Lao PDR
 - Lao GAP standardization
 - Certification
7. Climate-resilient rice farming systems
8. Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for rice processing to ensure food safety and quality

- 5S, GMP application for rice processing
 - ❖ Best practice of Saibua rice mill
9. Sustainable food value chain



5.3 Structure Learning Visit (SLV)

The SLV is a part of training by conducting to visit Chanthavong single large farm, and Bounmy rice mill for aiming participants well receive knowledge and understood the training on advance rice farming for sustainable productivity, beside of learning in class. There are objectives to visit each place as

- ❖ **Chanthavong single large farm:**

To provide participants more understood on advance technology usage in the farm to reduce the cost of production, large farm management, advantage and disadvantage to implement the large single farm, not only technology but also farm and human resource management as the land side of farm is 200 hectare which is new advance rice farming by applying high technology in the farm such as seeding, planting, combined harvesting and threshing, etc.,. Participants

can bring ideas and techniques to apply in their farm or daily work after returning home.

During the visit, participants had a chance to visit around the farm. Moreover, they could hear the presentation of the real practice from farm manager, and owner. The participants could get more valid information through the site visit.



❖ Bounmy Rice Mill

To know and understand the processing of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) which has been applied and implanted by rice mill to meet the standard of GMP for food safety in food processing. Participants learned from the each step of GMP criteria, standard, processes for facilities improvement, the advantage and disadvantage to apply GMP standard, and certification preparation. Participants understand how to process the quality product beside of getting high quality of raw material which has also applied for Good Agriculture Practices (GAP).

During the visit of 2 places, the farm, and rice mill owners elaborated the reason to operate the agrobusiness, how to grow the business, and etc., participants were interested and also raised many questions during their site visit to get deep understanding which is directly related to their daily work.

After returning to class, the brainstorming was taken place through group work to summary what they got from the field visit, then the representative of each group presented the result.



6. Evaluation on Pre- and Post-Training

Pre- and post- training was one of the important method to run the training effectively by evaluating the knowledge of participants to reflect their knowledge whether it is improved. There were 2 parts of assessment, 1) technical part based on the all technical topics, delivered by resource persons, including structure learning visit, 2) logistic arrangement rating, and

comments given by participants of both positive feedback and points need to improve in the future.

6.1 Technical knowledge assessment

The evaluation demonstrated that the knowledge of participants increase 85%, anyway, some participants' knowledge is still the same which is equal to 10%, but there are 2 participants' knowledge decreased which is 5% of the total due to be absent on the last day.

Figure 3: the result of evaluation



6.2 Logistic arrangement rating, and comments by participants

Participants rated the logistic arrangement of the whole training, and also provided comments to organizers, training, and other which can be summarized as

- The training is too useful and could bring intensive knowledge
- Activity should be localized in another province, especially, Savannakhet
- It is a good activity
- The content to training and elaborated by resource person are so applicable to present situation.
- Need resource person explain more details
- The training period is too short, should be longer period
- Need to organize another similar activity



- ການຝຶກອົບຮົມຄັ້ງນີ້ມີຄວາມສຳຄັນ, ແລະ ໄດ້ບົດຮຽນຫຼາຍ
- ຢາກໃຫ້ຂະຫຍາຍກິດຈະກຳໄປແຂວງອື່ນ, ໂດຍສະເພາະ ແຂວງສະຫວັນນະເຂດ
- ເປັນກິດຈະກຳທີ່ດີ
- ການບັນຍາຍແຕ່ລະຫົວຂໍ້ຖືຕ້ອງໝົດ
- ຢາກໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍຫຼາຍກ່ວາເກົ່າ
- ໄລຍະເວລາການຝຶກອົບຮົມສັ້ນ, ຢາກໃຫ້ຂະຫຍາຍເວລາອອກຕື່ມ.
- ຢາກໃຫ້ຈັດຝຶກອົບຮົມອີກ



Figure 4: Comments of participants

7. Training Certification

In the end of the training, the certification ceremony was taken to award the certified to all participants for their achievement after completing the course, the Deputy Director of Department of Agriculture had an urgent duty in another district. So, he appointed Mr. Vilakone Philomlak to award certificate and closing.



8. Conclusion

The training was so applicable to participants, they can directly apply to their daily work after returning home, it is also align with the government policy to promote and accelerate developing

agriculture sector. Most of farmers in Laos are smallholder farmers that have been practiced and used low inputs and technologies which make cost of production is still high. To improve these problems, it is a good opportunity of MI and DoSMEP to conduct the ToT on advance rice farming for sustainable productivity to bring participants from different sectors to learn, apply with practices, and disseminate the knowledge to others by hoping to build up their awareness how to reduce the cost of production by using advance technologies.



9. Lesson Learned

- According to result of course evaluation, many of them raised the point to organize other similar activities to continue building up their knowledge and skills, it would be more effective to provide another certain training.
- Participants better had more encouragement on participation; for example, ask questions, especially women participants.
- Encourage participants having more commitment to fully attend the course.
- Resource person better participate and interact with participants during the group work, and presented by group representative even though he could not understand Lao language as interpreter was accompanied him during knowledge delivering and group work in class. It is not enough to just deliver knowledge, and respond for Q & A. it should be in the whole session to be presented by him.
- Training reached effective result by mixing up methodologies as classroom learning, group work, and SLV.

10. Recommendation

- Better follow up their knowledge application whether is effectively used in their daily work, it can be monitor and evaluate through the tools.
- The other related topics of training better organize to develop the capacity of participants.
- The capacity building should localize at the provincial, and district levels to meet the needs of the practitioners, not only policy makers.

Annex




1. Final Participants and Resource Persons Directory


Directory of Participants of TOT on Advance Rice Farming for Sustainable Productivity					
23-25 May 2018					
Khammouane, Lao PDR					
No	Photos	Name and Surname	Position	Organization	Contact Detail
1.		Ms. Ammala Sengsouliya	Deputy Deputy Head of Rural Development, Promotion and Cooperative Sector,	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Khammouane Prov, Laos PDR.	Tel: 856 20 5545 5747
2.		Ms. Oukeo Mangkhala	Technical Staff, Crop Sector	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Khammouane Prov, Laos PDR.	Tel: 856 20 9129 5222
3.		Ms. Phonesy Xayyasone	Technical Staff, Crop Sector	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Khammouane Prov, Laos PDR.	Tel: 856 20 9977 1103
4.		Mr. Ekkaphong Phetlamphan	Technical Staff, Commercial Promotion Sector	Department of Industry and Commerce, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 2846 5628

5.		Ms. Dalany Moukdasack	Technical Staff, Commercial Promotion Sector	Department of Industry and Commerce, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 2249 0603
6.		Ms. Outtama Xaiyalath	Technical Staff, Crop Sector	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Savannakhet Prov, Laos PDR.	Tel: 856 20 5828 7711
7.		Ms. Choulaphone Konetavong	Technical Staff, Crop Sector	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Savannakhet Prov, Laos PDR.	Tel: 856 20 9866 6224
8.		Mr. Bounty Phonethavixay	Technical Staff, Commercial Promotion Sector	Department of Industry and Commerce, Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 4888 856
9.		Mr. Sengchan Boutlasy	Technical Staff, Commercial Promotion Sector	Department of Industry and Commerce, Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 9194 8849
10.		Mr. Sounthone Saliboun	Technical Staff, Crop unit	Thakhek District Agriculture and Forestry Office Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5539 9377

11.		Mr. Southin Inthapanyo	Technical Staff, Promotion Unit	Nongbok District Agriculture and Forestry Office Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5857 5616
12.		Ms. Thip-Outhaivanh Phetsalath	Technical Staff, Promotion Unit	Nongbok District Agriculture and Forestry Office Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 9931 6353
13.		Mr. Tan Silaphet	Technical Staff, Promotion Unit	Xebangfay District Agriculture and Forestry Office, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5880 5273
14.		Mr. Chanthavong Oliyavong	Director of Chanthavong Rice Mill	Chanthavong Rice Mill, Thakhel District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5800 1213
15.		Mr. Anoulack Oliyavong	Technical Staff	Chanthavong Rice Mill, Thakhel District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 5074 902
16.		Mr. Saylom Xaiyavongkeo	General Manager	Chanthavong Rice Mill, Thakhel District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 9550 5599




17.		Mr. Chantha Phanichanh	Director of Phonesavanh Rice Mill	Phonesavanh Rice Mill Nongbok District, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 2216 1485
18.		Ms. Kaikeo Khammanivong	Manager Bounmy Rice Mill	Bounmy Rice Mill Nongbok District, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 5661 226
19.		Mr. Chailikhit Oliyavong	Technical Staff, Bounmy Rice Mill	Sisamay Rice Mill Xebangfay District, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 9915 1118
20.		Mr. Han Chanthalangsy	Head of Dongtai GAP group	Dongtai Village, Thakhek District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5654 9458
21.		Mr. Thong-on Chanthavongsa	Head of Phak-etou GAP village,	Phak-etou village Nongbok District Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 4796 242
22.		Mr. Keophouvanh Panyapheng	Head of Phonexay GAP Group	Phonxay Village, Thakhek District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 9060 392

23.		Mr. Mik Chittakone Pongkiew Village, Nongbok Dist	Deputy Head of Pongiew GAP Group	Pongkiew Village, Nongbok Dist, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 9353 115
24.		Mr. Chai Xaihoung	Head of Nachampa GAP Group	Nachampa Village, Nongbok District, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5233 3829
25.		Mr. Bounnam Banharn	Head of SongmueanNue GAP Group	Songmueng Nue Nongbok District, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 9736 430
26.		Ms. Davone Phomhang	Deputy Head of SongmuengTai GAP Group	Songmuengtai village, Nongbok District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 30 4978 603
27.		Mr. Phetphouma Chanthalangsy	Deputy Head of Nonghang GAP Group	Nonghang village, Thakhek District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5423 6499
28.		Mr. Komma Fuengthalangsy	Head of Dongxok GAP Group	Dongxok Village, Thakhek District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5912 2798

29.		Mr. Viengxay Lathsapho	Head of Nongly GAP Group	Nongly Village, Nongbok District, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 9800 3214
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Resource Persons

30.		Mr. Joseph M Sandro	Assistant Scientist - Agricultural Engineering Mechanization and Postharvest Cluster Sustainable Impact Platform	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) College, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines	Mailing address: DAPO Box 7777, Metro Manila, Philippines Phone: +63 (2) 580- 5600 ext 2216 Email: j.sandro@irri. org
31.		Phetmanyseng Xangsayasane. PhD.	Senior Rice Breeder, Deputy Director for Research.	Rice Research Center. National Agriculture & Forestry Research Institute. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR	Tel: 856-20- 22400113, 856-20-59516690 Email: phetmanyseng@gm ail.com
32.		Mr. Vilakone Phinlomlack	Director of Productivity Department	Department of Small and Medium Enterprises Promotion, Ministry of Industry and Commerces, Lao PDR	Tel: 020 Email: philomlacko@yahoo .com.sg
33.		Mr. Bounyong Thavisouk	Managing Director of Saiiboua Rice Mill	Saiiboua Rice Mill, Nonghang Village, Thakhel District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 020 Email: saiibua@outlook.co m

34.		Mr. Chanthavong Oliyavong	Director of Chanthavong Rice Mill & Farm	Chanthavong Rice Mill, Thakhel District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 5800 1213
35.		Mr. Khampha Oliyavong	Manager Chanthavong Farm	Chanthavong Farm Nongbok District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	
36.		Mr. Bounmy Khammanivong	Director Bounmy Rice Mill	Bounmy Rice Mill Nongbok District, Khammouane Province Lao PDR	Tel: 856 20 56789994

Project Staff

37.		Ms. Kanha Bouasavanh	Project Coordinator Regional and Local Economic Development - EWEC Project	123 Mittraphap Road Muang Khon Kaen 40002, Thailand Website: www.mekonginstitute.org <u>Office in Laos</u> <u>Ban Souksavanh,</u> <u>Thakhek, Khammouane,</u> <u>Lao PDR</u>	Tel: 020 55502775, 020 5699 8237 Email: kanha@mekonginstitute.org
38.		Mr. Souvannalath Damlongboun	Project Assistant Regional and Local Economic Development - EWEC Project	Mekong Institute 123 Mittraphap Road Muang Khon Kaen 40002, Thailand Website: www.mekonginstitute.org	Tel: 020 55502775, 020 77755993 Email: souvannalath@mekonginstitute.org

2. Final program schedule

Tentative Schedule of National Training of Trainers on Advanced Rice Farming for Sustainable Productivity 23-25 May 2018,

Venue: Khammouane Province, Lao PDR

Supported by Asian Productivity Organization

Organized by Mekong Institute (MI) and Department of Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion (DOSMEP)

Time	Activity	Moderators/Presenters
Day 1. Wednesday, 23 May 2018		
08:00–08:30	Registration of participants (Play APO DVD in repeat mode)	MI
08:30–09:00	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening remark - Group photo - Team building activities (Getting to know each other) 	Mr. Dethsackda Manikham Deputy Director of Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office MI & DoSMEP
09:00–09:45	Orientation Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of training course - Introduction of Regional and Local Economic Development – East West Economic Corridor (RLED-EWEC) Project in rice value chain - Linkage of RLED-EWEC to APO and DOSMEP 	Ms. Kanha Bouasavanh
09:45–10:00	Pre-training assessment	Kanha Bouasavanh All participants
10:00–10:15	Coffee break	
10:15–11:00	Session 1: Global trends in rice production systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current status and future trends in rice production systems 	Mr. Joseph M. Sandro Assistant Scientist - IRRI
11:00–11:10	Short break	
11:10–12:00	Session 2: Advanced rice farming: key features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paddy field management - Advanced technology application 	Mr. Joseph M. Sandro Assistant Scientist - IRRI
12:00–13:30	Lunch break	
13:30–14:15	Group Exercise 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group discussion (Participants) - Group presentation (Group representatives) 	Mekong Institute (MI)
14:15–15:00	Session 3 Advanced technologies for postharvest handling of rice	Mr. Joseph M. Sandro

		Assistant Scientist - IRRI
15:00–15:15	Coffee break	
15:15-16:00	Group Exercise 2: - Group discussion (Participants) - Group presentation (Group representatives)	Mekong Institute
16:00–16:15	Wrap up the first day - Meeting with Board of Director (BOD), MI	Mekong Institute (MI)
Day 2. Thursday, 24 May 2018		
08:30–09:00	Recap od Day 1	Board of Director (BOD)
9:00-10:15	Session 4: Smart agriculture in Lao PDR with an emphasis on rice farming - Standardization - Smart technology application	Dr. Phetmaniseng Xangxayasane Deputy Director of Rice Development Research Center
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30-11:30	Session 5: Climate-resilient rice farming systems	Dr. Phetmaniseng Xangxayasane Deputy Director of Rice Development Research Center
11:30-12:00	Exercise: Group discussion (Participants) : - Challenges in adoption of advanced rice farming, and possible solutions - Group presentation (Group representatives)	
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-14:30	Session 6: Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) implementation, standardization and certification in rice farming - ASEAN GAP - Emerging GAP rice in Lao PDR - Lao GAP standardization - Certification	Ms. Kanha Bouasavanh Project Coordinator
14:30-15:00	Group Exercise: Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) implementation, standardization and certification in rice farming	Ms. Kanha Bouasavanh Project Coordinator
15:00-15:15	Coffee break	
15:15–16:00	Session 7: Orientation of Structure Learning Visit (SLV) - To see and learn from actual practice, especially, the best practice of GAP implementation - Grouping of participants - Guideline presentation	Ms. Kanha Bouasavanh Project Coordinator
16:00–16:15	Wrap up the first day - Meeting with Board of Director (BOD), MI	Mekong Institute (MI)

Day 3. Friday, 25 May 2018		
07:30–08:30	Travel to Chanthvong Large Single Farm, Nongbok district, Khammouane province	
08:30–10:30	Visit Chanthavong Farm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning on high technology application to reduce the cost of production - Large scale farm management 	All participants
11:30-12:45	Visit Bounmy rice mill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learn on GMP standard application and practice - The benefit and challenges to apply GMP 	All participants
12:45-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-14:30	Return back to Thakhek	
14:30-15:00	Group Exercise 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group discussion on knowledge and information to receive from Structure Learning Visit (SLV) (Participants) - Group presentation (Group representatives) 	Mekong Institute (MI) All participants
15:00-16:00	Session 8: Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for rice processing to ensure food safety and quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5S, GMP application for rice processing - Best practice of Saibua rice mill 	Mr. Vilakone Philomlak Director of Productivity Sector Mr. Bounyong Thavisouk Managing Director of Rice Mill
15:00–15:30	Session 9: Sustainable food value chain	Mr. Vilakone Philomlak Director of Productivity Sector
15:30–15:45	Coffee break	
15:45–15:50	Present on training result	Ms. Kanha Bouasavanh
15:50–16:20	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificate awarding - Closing ceremony 	Mr. Vilakone Philomlak Director of Productivity Sector (appointed by Mr. Dethsakda Manikham)

3. Pre/post-test form



ການປະເມີນຜົນການເຝິກອົບຮົມ ການຜະລິດເຂົ້າທີ່ທັນສະໄໝ ເພື່ອຄວາມຍືນຍົງ

ຊື່.....ມາຈາກພາກສ່ວນ.....

ກະລຸນາເລືອກເອົາຄໍາຕອບ(✓) ລຸ່ມນີ້ໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງ

1. ແນວໂນ້ມຂອງໂລກຕໍ່ກັບລະບົບການຜະລິດເຂົ້າມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການ
 - ກ) ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນຫຼາຍ
 - ຂ) ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນປານກາງ
 - ຄ) ບໍ່ເພີ່ມເນື່ອງຈາກຜູ້ບໍລິໂພກຫັນໄປບໍລິໂພກອາຫານປະເພດອື່ນເພື່ອທົດແທນ
- 2) ຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຜູ້ບໍລິໂພກຈາກ 63 ລ້ານ ໂຕນ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນທົ່ວໂລກໃນປີ 2030 ເປັນ
 - ກ) 100 ລ້ານ ໂຕນ
 - ຂ) 513 ລ້ານໂຕນ
 - ຄ) 514 ລ້ານໂຕນ
- 3) ທາງເລືອກໃນການນໍາໃຊ້ກົນຈັກເຂົ້າໃນການປັກດໍາເພື່ອຊ່ວຍຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຕົ້ນທຶນການຜະລິດ ແລະ ແຮງງານມີ
 - ກ) 2 ແບບ
 - ຂ) 3 ແບບ
 - ຄ) 4 ແບບ
- 4) ຄວາມທັນສະໄໝໃນລະບົບການຜະລິດເຂົ້າ
 - ກ) ເພື່ອໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນຈາກການລົງທຶນສູງສຸດ ທັງເປັນຂໍ້ມູນໃນການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນການຜະລິດ ແລະ ການຕະຫຼາດ
 - ຂ) ເພື່ອຝຶກຈາລະນາທຸກປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ເພື່ອຂອບເຂດຄວາມຍືນຍົງ
 - ຄ) ຖືກທັງສອງຂໍ້
- 5) ເປັນຫຍັງຈຶ່ງໃຊ້ກົນຈັກເຂົ້າໃນການເຮັດນາ?
 - ກ) ເພື່ອເພີ່ມປະສິດທິພາບຂອງການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກຕ່າງໆ
 - ຂ) ການນໍາໃຊ້ເຄື່ອງຈັກຊ່ວຍຫຼຸດຜ່ອນແຮງງານ ແລະ ເພີ່ມຜົນຜະລິດ
 - ຄ) ເພື່ອຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຕົ້ນທຶນການຜະລິດ ໂດຍຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍຄ່າແຮງງານ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ...
 - ງ) ເພີ່ມປະສິດທິພາບໃນການຜະລິດ
 - ຈ) ຖືກໝົດທຸກຂໍ້
- 6) ໂດຍສະເລ່ຍແລ້ວການກ່ຽວເຂົ້າໃຊ້ແຮງງານຈັກຄົນ/ເຮັກຕາ/ມື້
 - ກ) 33 ຄົນ
 - ຂ) 34 ຄົນ

ຄ) 35 ຄົນ

7) ໃນການເກັບກ່ຽວຢູ່ລາວ ສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ແມ່ນໃຊ້ແຮງງານຄົນ ເຊິ່ງການຜະລິດທີ່ທັນສະໄໝແມ່ນນຳເອົາເຄື່ອງຈັກເພື່ອເປັນຕົວຊ່ວຍ, ເປັນຫຍັງຈຶ່ງຄວນນຳໃຊ້ເຄື່ອງຈັກກ່ຽວເຂົ້າ?

ກ) ປະໂຫຍດແຮງງານ ແລະ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມເສຍຫາຍ ຈາກການເກັບກ່ຽວ ໄດ້ 1-2%

ຂ) ຊ່ວຍໃຫ້ຊາວນາໄດ້ມີເວລາພັກຜ່ອນຫຼາຍຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ສາມາດໄປເຮັດວຽກອື່ນໄດ້

ຄ) ຫຼຸດຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍເຖິງ 50% ເຊິ່ງເປັນການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຕົ້ນທຶນການຜະລິດ

ງ) ຖືກທັງຂໍ້ ກ ແລະ ຄ

8) ການຈັດການເຜືອງເຂົ້າແບບປະສົມປະສານຢູ່ທົ່ງນາມີຈັກວິທີເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ເກີດຜົນປະໂຫຍດຕໍ່ທົ່ງນາ ແລະ ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້

ກ) 2 ວິທີ

ຂ) 3 ວິທີ

ຄ) 4 ວິທີ

ງ) ຖືກທຸກຂໍ້

9) ການແປຮູບ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ເຜືອງເຂົ້າເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ເກີດຜົນປະໂຫຍດສູງສຸດມີຈັກປະເພດ

ກ) 3 ປະເພດ

ຂ) 4 ປະເພດ

ຄ) 5 ປະເພດ

10) ຂັ້ນຕອນໃນການຜະລິດເຂົ້າມີຈັກຂັ້ນຕອນຫຼັກໆ

ກ) 3 ປະເພດ

ຂ) 4 ປະເພດ

ຄ) 5 ປະເພດ

11) ແນວຜັນເຂົ້າທີ່ດີ ທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການຜະລິດເພື່ອໃຫ້ຜົນຜະລິດໄດ້ຄຸນນະພາບຕ້ອງມີ ລັກສະນະ

ກ) ມີຄຸນນະພາບເມັດທີ່ດີ, ເປັນທີ່ຕ້ອງການ ຂອງຕະຫຼາມ ໃຫ້ຜົນຜະລິດສູງ ແລະ ມີຄວາມສະໜ້າສະໜີ້ ຕະຫຼອດລະດູການຜະລິດ

ຂ) ມີຄວາມສາມາດແຕກກໍ່ໄດ້ຫຼາຍ ເພື່ອຄອບຄຸມຫຍ້າ, ທົນທານຕໍ່ກັບພະຍາດ ແລະ ແມງໄມ້ສັດຕູພືດ, ທົນທານຕໍ່ກັບນໍ້າຖ້ວມ ແລະ ໄພແຫ້ງແລ້ງ ແລະ ທົນທານຕໍ່ການຫັກລົ້ມ

ຄ) ມີອາຍຸການເກັບກ່ຽວ ທີ່ໜາແສນກັບລະດູການຜະລິດ ຂອງແຕ່ລະທ້ອງຖິ່ນ

ງ) ຖືກໝົດທຸກຂໍ້

12) ການຜະລິດມາດຕະຖານກະສິກໍາທີ່ດີ (Good Agriculture Practices/GAP) ແມ່ນຫຍັງ

ກ) ແມ່ນກະສິກໍາສະອາດທີ່ປາສະຈາກການປົນເປື້ອນຈາກສານຕົກຄ້າງຕ່າງໆ

ຂ) ແມ່ນວິທີການປ້ອງກັນ ຫຼື ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ຽງທີ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍ ທີ່ອາດຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນລະຫວ່າງການຜະລິດ, ການເກັບກ່ຽວ ແລະ ຫຼັງການເກັບກ່ຽວ

ຄ) ແມ່ນມາດຕະຖານກະສິກໍາທີ່ບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ນຳໃຊ້ສານເຄມີທັງໝົດເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນອາຫານປອດໄພ

13) ມາດຕະຖານກະສິກໍາທີ່ດີຂອງລາວມີທັງໝົດຈັກເງື່ອນໄຂ

ກ) 10 ເງື່ອນໄຂ

ຂ) 11 ເງື່ອນໄຂ

ຄ) 12 ເງື່ອນໄຂ

14) ການຜະລິດທີ່ດີ (Good Manufacturing Practices/GMP) ສໍາລັບໂຮງງານແປຮູບອາຫານ ແມ່ນ

ກ) ການຜະລິດທີ່ດີໃນການຜະລິດ/ແປຮູບອາຫານ

ຂ) ຂໍ້ກຳນົດຂັ້ນພື້ນຖານທີ່ຈຳເປັນໃນການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄວບຄຸມ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ຜູ້ຜະລິດປະຕິບັດຕາມ ແລະ ສາມາດຜະລິດອາຫານໄດ້ຢ່າງປອດໄພ

ຄ) ຖືກທຸກຂໍ້

15) ໃນຊີວິດປະຈຳວັນ ການນໍາໃຊ້ 5 ສ ຖືວ່າມີຄວາມສໍາຄັນ, ເຊິ່ງ 5 ສ ດັ່ງກ່າວມີ

ກ) ສະສາງ, ສະດວກ, ສະອາດ, ສຸຂະລັກສະນະ, ສ້າງນິໄສ

ຂ) ສະອາດ, ສະດວກສະບາຍ, ສຸຂະລັກສະນະ, ສະສາງ, ສ້າງນິໄສ

ຄ) ສ້າງນິໄສ, ສະດວກ, ສະອາດ, ສະສາງ, ສຸຂະລັກສະນະ

ກາ ຈັດທັດສະ ະສຶກສາຂອງສະຖາບັນ ແມ່ ກໍ່ຂອງ	ກາ ໃຫ້ຄະແ				
	5	4	3	2	1
ສອດຄ່ອງກັບວຽກງານ ຂອງທ່າ					
ສາມາດເອົາໄປ ຳໃຊ້ກັບວຽກງານ ຂອງທ່າ					
ບໍ່ ລຸຕາມຄວາມຄາດຫວັງທີ່ທ່າ ຄາດຫວັງໄວ້					

ກະລຸນາໃຫ້ຄໍາແນະນໍາ ຫຼື ຄໍາເຫັນແກ່ສະຖາບັນລຸ່ມນີ້ຂອງ ທີ່ຈະໄດ້ເອົາໄປບົບປຸງໃນການຈັດກິດຈະກຳຄັ້ງໜ້າ

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4. Structured Learning Visit Profile

ແຜນລົງທັດສະນະສຶກສາ

ການຜະລິດກະສິກໍາທີ່ທັນສະໄໝ ເພື່ອຄວາມຍືນຍົງ

ວາລະທັດສະນະສຶກສາ

ວັນສຸກ, 25 ພຶດສະພາ 2018

7:00 ເຕົ້າໂຮມຢູ່ຜະແນກກະສິກໍາ

7:15 ອອກເດີນທາງ

8:45 ຮອດນາທ່ານຈັນທະວົງ

8:45-10:00 ຍ້ຽມຍາມ ແລະ ຖອດຖອນບົດຮຽນຢູ່ນາໄຮໃຫຍ່

10:30 ເດີນທາງໄປໂຮງສີບຸນມີ

10:30-12:00 ຍ້ຽມຍາມ ແລະ ຖອດຖອນບົດຮຽນຢູ່ໂຮງສີ

12:00-13:00 ຮັບປະທານອາຫານທ່ຽງ

13:00-13:30 ເດີນທາງກັບທ່າແຂກ

13:30 ສະຫຼຸບການທັດສະນະສຶກສາ ແລະ ສືບຕໍ່ບົດຮຽນ



ນາໄຮ່ໃຫຍ່ຈັນທະວົງ

ໂຮງສີເຂົ້າບຸນມີ



ເລີ່ມປະຕິດັດ: ປີ 2015
 ເນື້ອທີ່: 200 ເຮັກຕາ
 ການຜະລິດ: ນຳໃຊ້ກົນຈັກ
 ເປັນຫຼັກ

ສ້າງຕັ້ງປີ: 1995
 - ກຳລັງການສີ: 8 ໂຕນ/ມື້
 - ລິເລີ່ມນຳໃຊ້ມາດຕະຖານການຜະລິດທີ່ດີ: ປີ 2016

ເຮັດວຽກເປັນກຸ່ມ

- ▶ ແນະນຳການທັດສະສຶກສາ
- ▶ ກຸ່ມ 1:
 - ການນຳໃຊ້ກົນຈັກເຂົ້າໃນການຜະລິດ
 - ການບຳລຸງຮັກສາ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນການປົນເປື້ອນລົງທົ່ງນາ
 - ການສ້າງຂີດຄວາມສາມາດໃຫ້ພະນັກງານໃນການນຳໃຊ້ກົນຈັກ ແລະ ທຳການຜະລິດ
- ▶ ກຸ່ມ 2:
ການຈັດການແປງນາ
ການບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ກະຕຸກສຸກຍູ້ພະນັກງານ
ການແປຮູບໃນເມື່ອກ່ອນ ແລະ ເຫດຜົນທີ່ຫັນມາໃຊ້ມາດຕະຖານ GMP

ເຮັດວຽກເປັນກຸ່ມ

- ▶ ກຸ່ມ 3
 - ການສ້າງຂີດຄວາມສາມາດໃຫ້ພະນັກງານໃຫ້ປະຕິບັດມາດຕະຖານ GMP
 - ຂັ້ນຕອນການປັບປຸງໂຮງສີເພື່ອໃຫ້ໄດ້ມາດຕະຖານ GMP
 - ຜົນດີ ແລະ ສິ່ງທ້າທາຍຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ມາດຕະຖານ GMP