

Design Document

Concept No: LAO2012002

Title: Best fit soil-water nutrient management practices together with mutation induction for drought resistant rice in Laos.

Original Language

Title:

Status Completed: PMO: project design opened for review

Project Number:

Project Type: National

Project Class: Category A

Submitted By: Member State

Field of Activity: 21 - Agricultural water and soil management

FOA Distribution: FoA Code: 21 = 100%

Link to RB

Programme: There is No RB Programme Link.

Gap / Problem / Need Analysis:

The main areas for plantation and agricultural production in Laos is the rice crop, which are located in the central part of the country, accounting for 55% of sown area, the southern part accounts for 23% and the northern part, for 22% of total area and 20% of production. Savannakhet Province has the largest area under crops (mainly rice) accounting for 22% area under rice in the country, followed by Champassack Province (12%), Vientiane Capital (9%), Saravane (9%) and Vientiane Province (8%). The agricultural land per household is approximately 1.6 hectares in the country (Report of the 7th Five-year National Socio-economic Development Plan of Lao PDR, the Ministry of Planning and Investment, October 7, 2011). However, there are still some problems for rice planting in Laos such as, 1. Rice is main crop grown during the rainy season and under the usual conditions. If in case, there is no rain to fall for several weeks to a month at the critical time in rice growing cycle, yields will be significantly affected. 2. Upland rice varieties are also affected by intermittent rains because farmers have no means of storing water in their fields.

Stakeholder Analysis and Partnership:

According to the principles and goals laid down by the Party and the government relating to poverty eradication by 2010 and to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and to move the nation out from its least-developed country status by 2020, poverty reduction has become the main mission, and a priority. So far, the government has

Objectives analysis: attached high priority to poverty reduction through accelerating rural development. The progress made in poverty eradication has so far been satisfactory. Examples: poverty in terms of consumption has been decreased; food consumption has improved. Promoting Crop and Vegetable Production: The production of some of the main food and vegetable items has been promoted, namely of rice, corn, sugarcane,

coffee, tea, tobacco, peanut, soybean, green bean, cassava and cotton, in addition to livestock. Shifting from agricultural production to industrialisation: A change in the economic structure in the three sectors—agriculture, industry and services—has resulted in change in the product proportions. The Report on Poverty Assessment in Lao PDR in 2006 stated that the annual industrial growth since 2000 was 12%.6. It is evident that industrial growth would help raise people's income and reduce poverty. (Report of the 7th Five-year national socio-economic development plan, Ministry of Planning and Investment, October 7, 2011)

Role of nuclear technology:

Physical infrastructure and human resources:

Safety regulatory infrastructure:

A national radiation protection infrastructure will be established under a separate IAEA Technical Cooperation Project. This will require for mutation radiation and the use of gamma detector for fallout radionuclides. However, soil samples for radionuclide measurements can be submitted to other laboratories in the Region.

Other considerations, e.g. environment, gender:

Project

duration(Total number of years): 2

Project duration(Start date):

Implementation Strategy:

Monitoring and progress reporting:

Risk management:

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