Potential and Constraints for Intensive Land Use with Pond Irrigation in Northeast Thailand



1, Background and Purpose

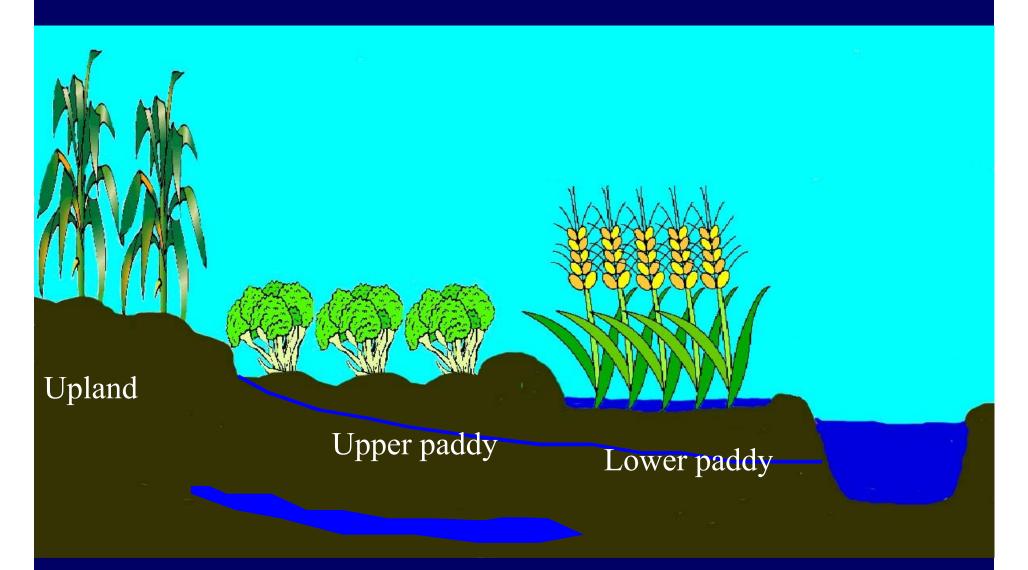
- In NE Thailand, sugarcane or cassava is important cash crop for the farm household economy.
- But there are also such serious problems as increased soil erosion, and depletion of soil fertility by successive planting.

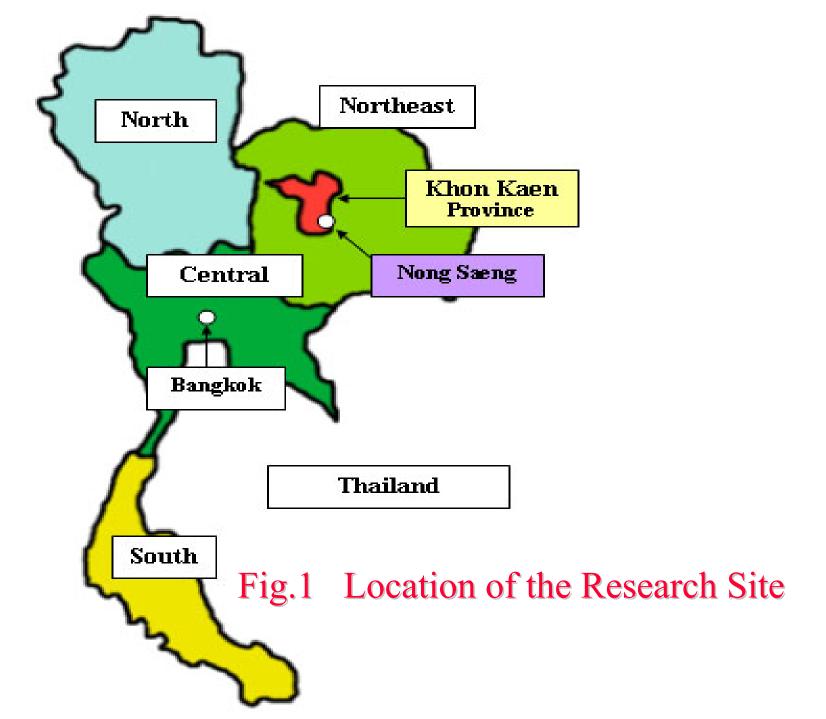
- The integrated (or mixed) farming introducing vegetables or fruits, and agro-forestry would be paid more attention nowadays. These are both more sustainable and also give farmers more independence from the agribusiness companies.
- > But it is not easy for farmers to change the faming systems.

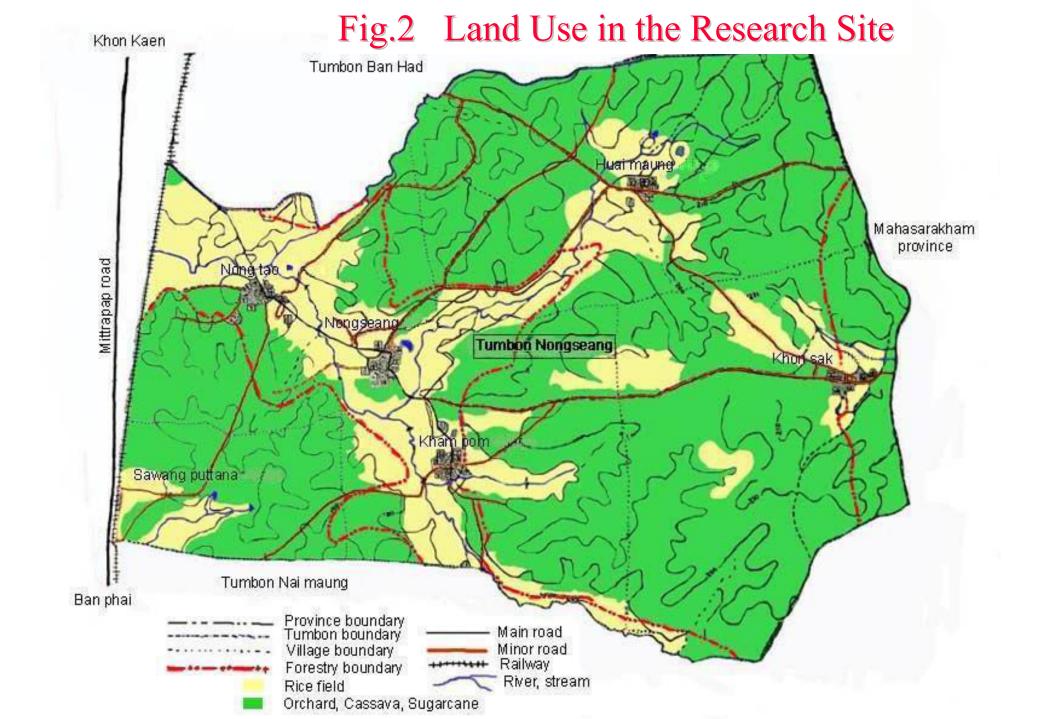
In this report, the potential and constraints for the development of intensive land use based on vegetables or fruits production with irrigation from farm pond, using the case study of a typical village in Northeast Thailand

2, Characteristics of the Research Site

Topography around Khon Kaen Province







3, Current Status of Agriculture in the Research Site



Fig. 3 Distribution of Farm Households Based on Number of Farm Ponds / Household

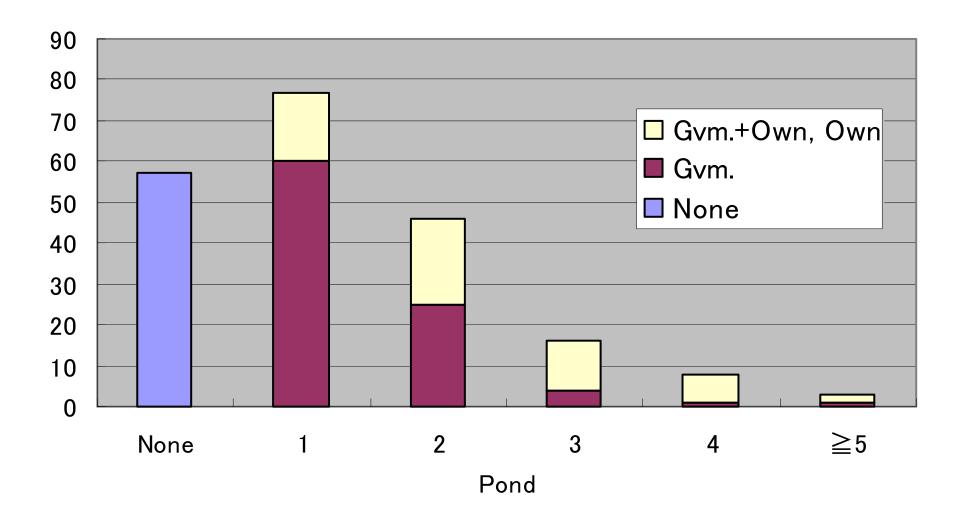


Fig. 4 Uses of Farm Ponds and Proportion Generating More Than 5,000B Gross Income

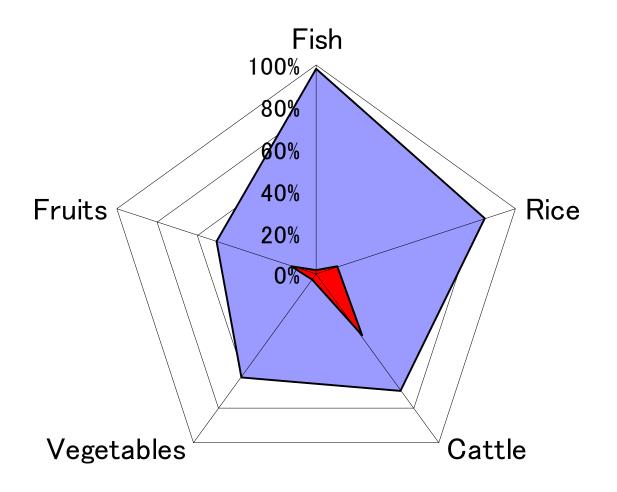
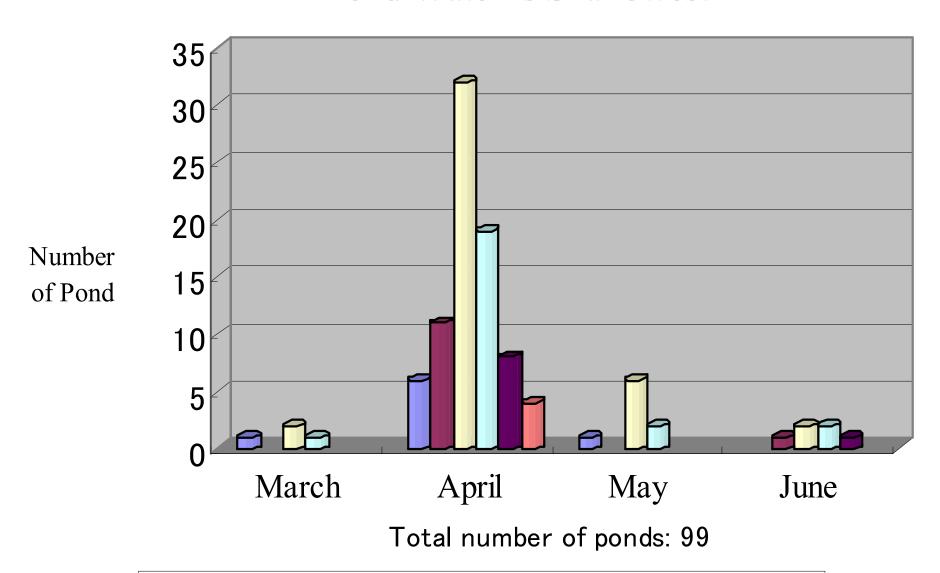
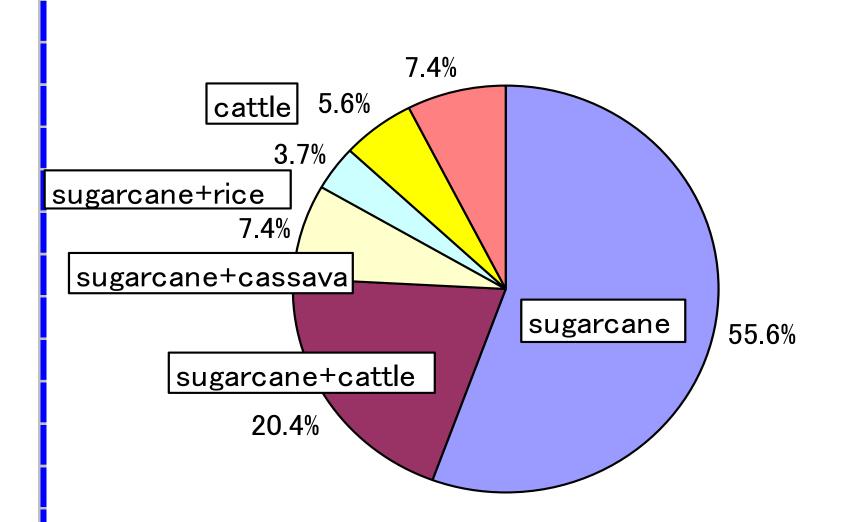


Fig. 5 The Depth and Month When Pond Water is Shallowest



□ 0m □ ~0.5m □ ~1m □ ~1.5m ■ ~2m □ ~2.5m

Fig. 6 Ratio of Farms by farming Type



cf. Enterprises $\geq 80\%$ of gross amount

Table 3 Debts and Repayments of Farm Households

Total amount of debt	Number of farm	Average repayment
D=0	3 (5.5%)	
D<10,000B	5 (9.1%)	3,358 B
$10,000 \le D < 50,000$	20 (36.4%)	26,807 B
$50,000 \le D < 100,000$	22 (40.0%)	53,123 B
100,000B≦D	5 (9.1%)	71,030 B

Source: survey result on Jan. Mar. Jun. in 2003



Table 4 Labors, Land areas, Ponds, Income and Marketing of Farmers Introducing Vegetables and Fruits for Sale

	Agri.	Cultivated Land (rai)			Number	Gross income for sale (Bart)			Markerting		
	Labors	Total	Paddy	Upland	Orchard	of Pond	Rice	Sugarcane	Vegetables	Fruits	Iviaikcituig
A	4	58	15	38	5	5	875	70,000	63,440	23,520	Direct sale
В	4	66	17	49		4		147,000	1,680	1,000	Shipper(Veg.)
C	3	60	13	47		5	6,090	176,250	12,350	2,600	Shipper(Veg.)
D	2	45	10	15	20	3	1,375	34,500		30,000	Farmer' group
E	3	40	10	20	10	3		30,000	-	50,000	Farmer' group
Avrg	1.97	40.8	13.2	23.8	1.6	2.2	1,616	59,562	668	2,535	
	Source: survey result on Jan. Mar. Jun. in 2003										

< Direct Sale >

The products transported and sold by oneself

Farmer

Information on market and consumers' preferences

Consumers (or Retailers) in market

< Sale to shipper >

the product transported by sipper

Farmer

Sipper

Wholesaler

Information on market Seeds, Fertilizer < Sale through farmers' group >

The investment and the product transported by group

Farmer

Credit, Information on technology and market etc

Farmers'
Cooperative
group

Wholesaler

5, Prospects for a Pathway of Transformation from Present Constraints



Some kind of supporting system is necessary

Farmers have very little information about technologies and marketing, as well as materials for production

Type	Characteristics	Prospects
Direct Sale	Do everythingby oneselfTime consuming	Difficult to establish and maintain the stable linkage with consumers
Sale to Merchant	Most often seenJust like laborerLess profitable	Only real option to sell the products
Farmers' Group	Most desirableDo everythingcooperatively	Difficult to organize and manage