



WELCOME

**Delegates of the 35th International Vegetable
Training Course**

to

**HIGHLAND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE
(HRDI)**

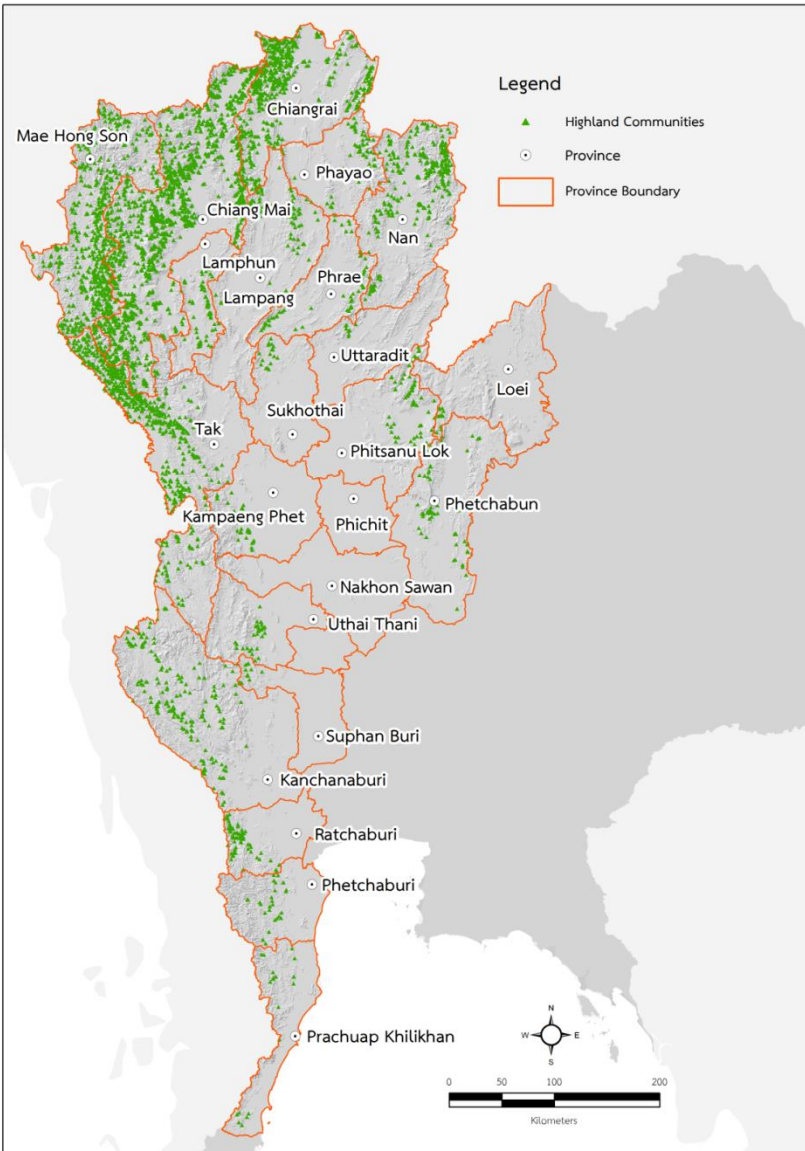
Royal Project

Sustainable Development Guidelines





Thailand



Areas:

- **Total country area: 51 million ha**
- **North of Thailand: 17 million ha**
 - Lowland: 3 million ha
 - Upland: 5 million ha
 - Highland: 4.21 million ha (8%)

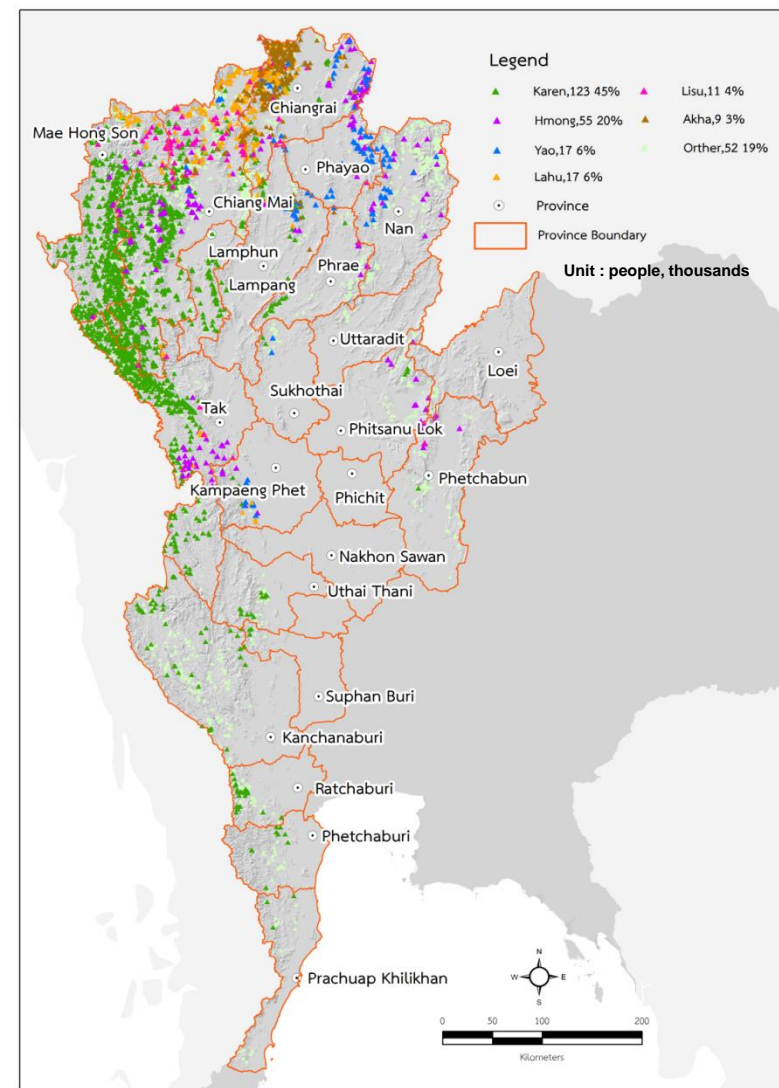
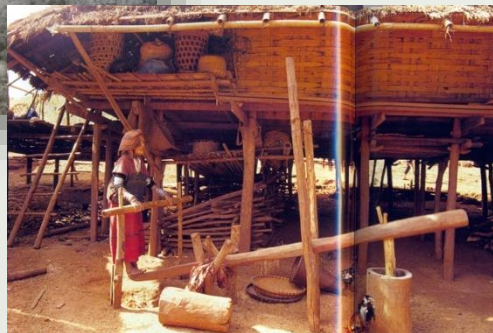
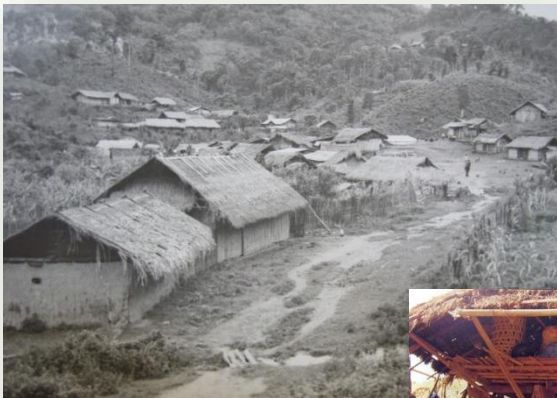
Climatic conditions:

- **Heavy monsoon rainfall**
- **Low temperature (winter season)**

Thai Highlands in 1960s

Thai Hill-tribe Population

- ★ 13 different ethnic minority groups
- ★ 165,000 families (as of 2004)



Thai Highlands in 1960s

Problems

1. Poverty

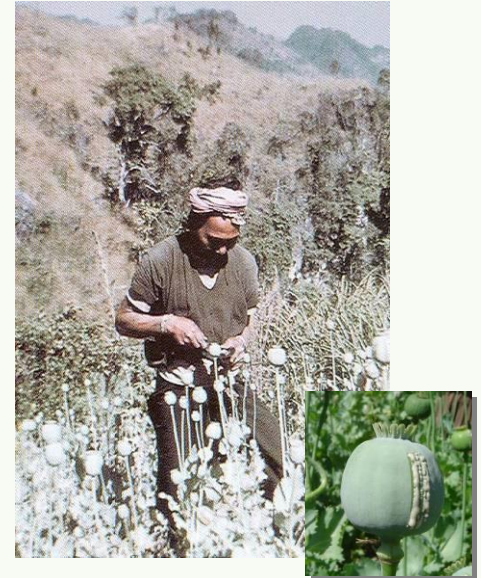
- No other crops grown in the highlands
- Farmers grew rice and maize with low yield

2. Deforestation

- Slash and burn cultivation

3. Opium poppy cultivation

- Cultivated area 17,920 ha
- Yield 10 kg/ha
- Farm gate price 20-30 \$US/kg
(UN Survey, 1967)



The Royal Project



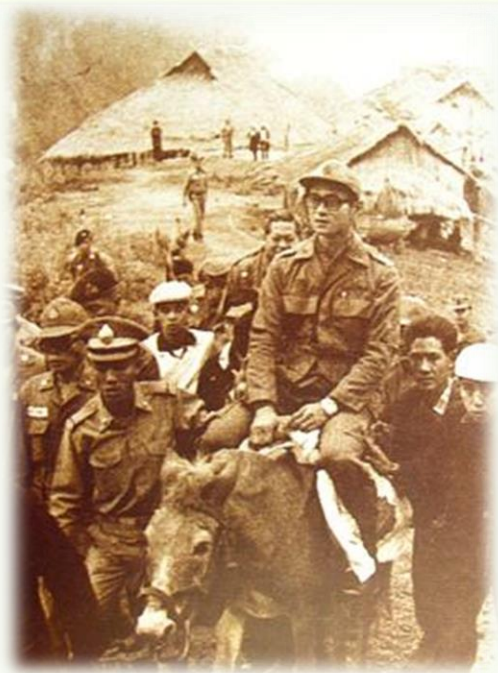
His Majesty described in a Royal Address in 1974 as the following:

To help the hill tribes has given direct benefits to the tribes by helping them to grow useful crops and enabling them to earn their living.

One of the reasons underlying the establishment of the Royal Project was humanitarianism; the desire that these people living in remote areas should become self-supporting and more prosperous.

Another reason, and which has received support from all sides, was to solve the problem of illicit crops, that is opium poppy cultivation. A further reason which is very important is that, as is well known, the hill tribes are people who practice 'slash-and-burn' methods which are totally wrong, and could bring the country to ruin.

If we help the hill tribes to improve their living conditions, allowing them to live in the same place instead of abandon their settlement, it is tantamount to the country in general, supporting the policy to conserve the forests and soil, *this will be very beneficial and sustainable.*



The Royal Project



Objectives

- **Improve living conditions of highland farmers**
- **Solving problem of opium poppy growing**
- **Watershed rehabilitation**

Areas

- **5 provinces in Northern Thailand**
- **4 research centers**
- **38 development centers**

From Establishment to Present

From Research to Farm Lands



- Focusing on finding suitable alternative crops to replace opium
- Visiting hill tribe villages by volunteers from universities and government agencies and USDA/ARS funding support

From Establishment to Present

From Research to Alternative Development



- Starting highland development programs following research findings on suitable alternative crops to replace opium
- Establishing marketing program to support the sale of agricultural products



From Establishment to Present



From Opium Replacement to Integrated Rural Development

- Farmers' adoption of alternative development was high
- Expanding scope of work to other sectors
 - community and self-help programs
 - education
 - quality of life improvement
 - create farmers' awareness on the importance of soil and water conservation and reforestation

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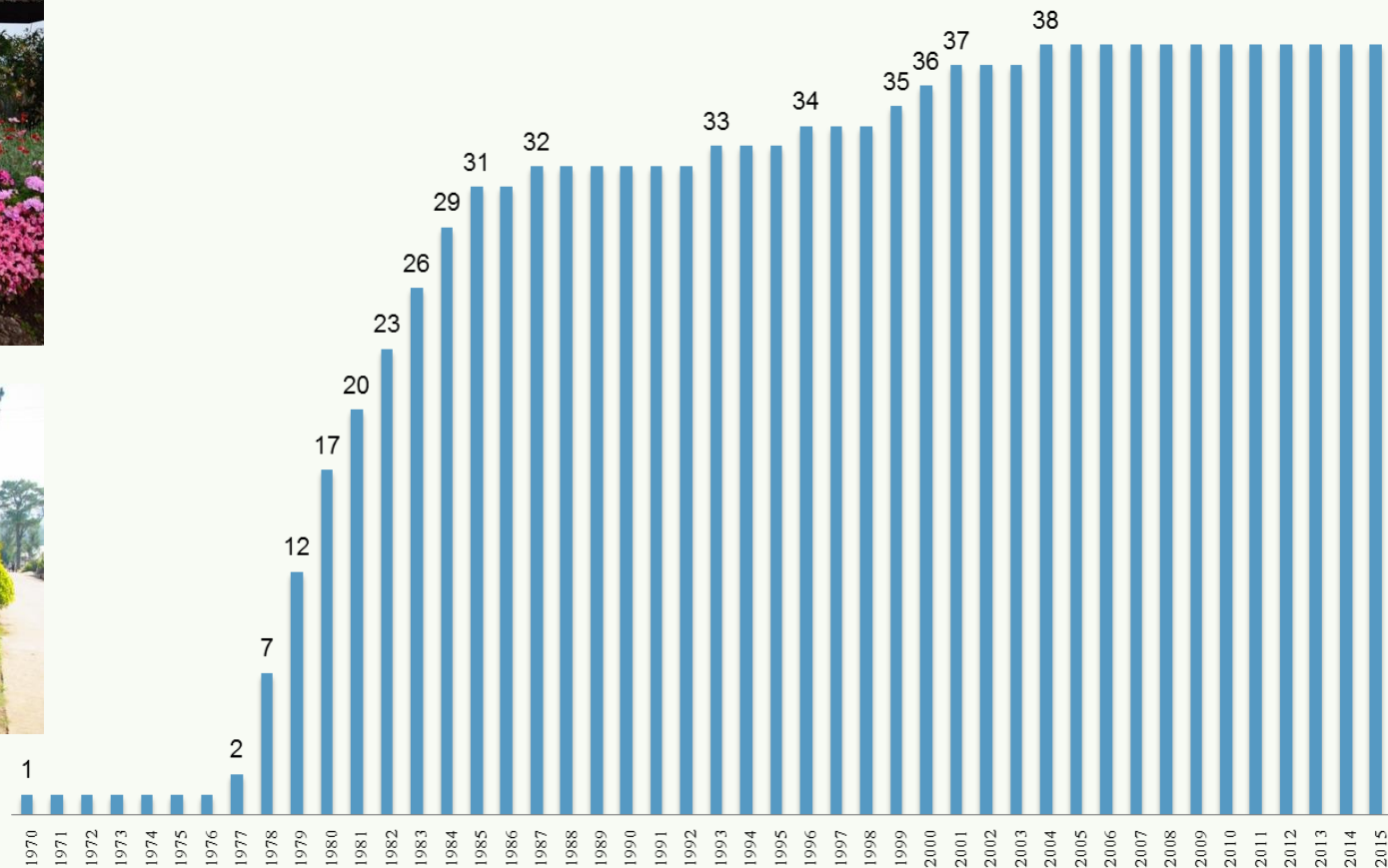


From Establishment to Present



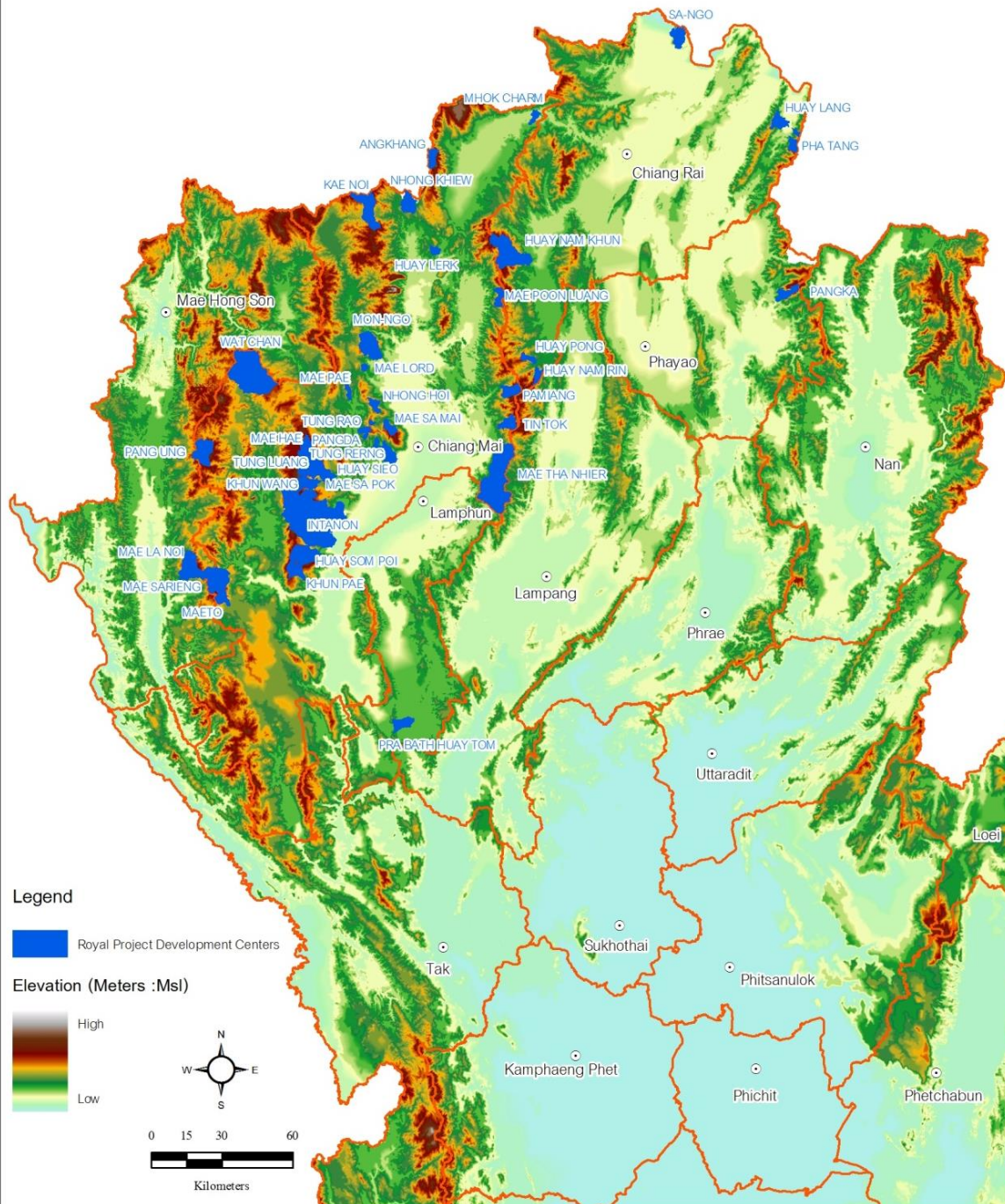
ESTABLISHMENT OF ROYAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

CUMULATIVE TOTAL

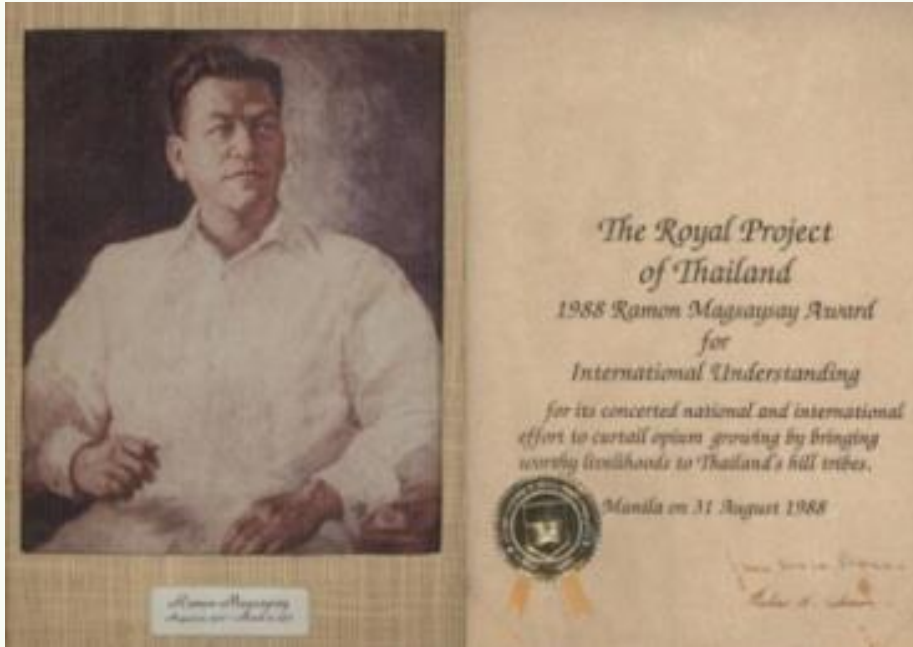


Beneficiaries

- 264 villages
- 42,745 families
- 183,744 people



The Royal Project Foundation



1988
Awarded a Magsaysay
for International Understanding

The Royal Project Foundation



1992

Royal Project Foundation was established

Royal Project Development Model



Achievement to Date

Knowledge to Research

17

Crops/Livestock

Species

Varieties

Immediate Income Crops

Vegetables

83

149

Cut Flowers

37

185

Field Crops

10

18

Herbs

30

33

Mushroom

1

11

Long-term Income Crops

Temperate Fruit

20

72

Tea

2

3

Coffee

1

1

Others

22

35

TOTAL

206

507



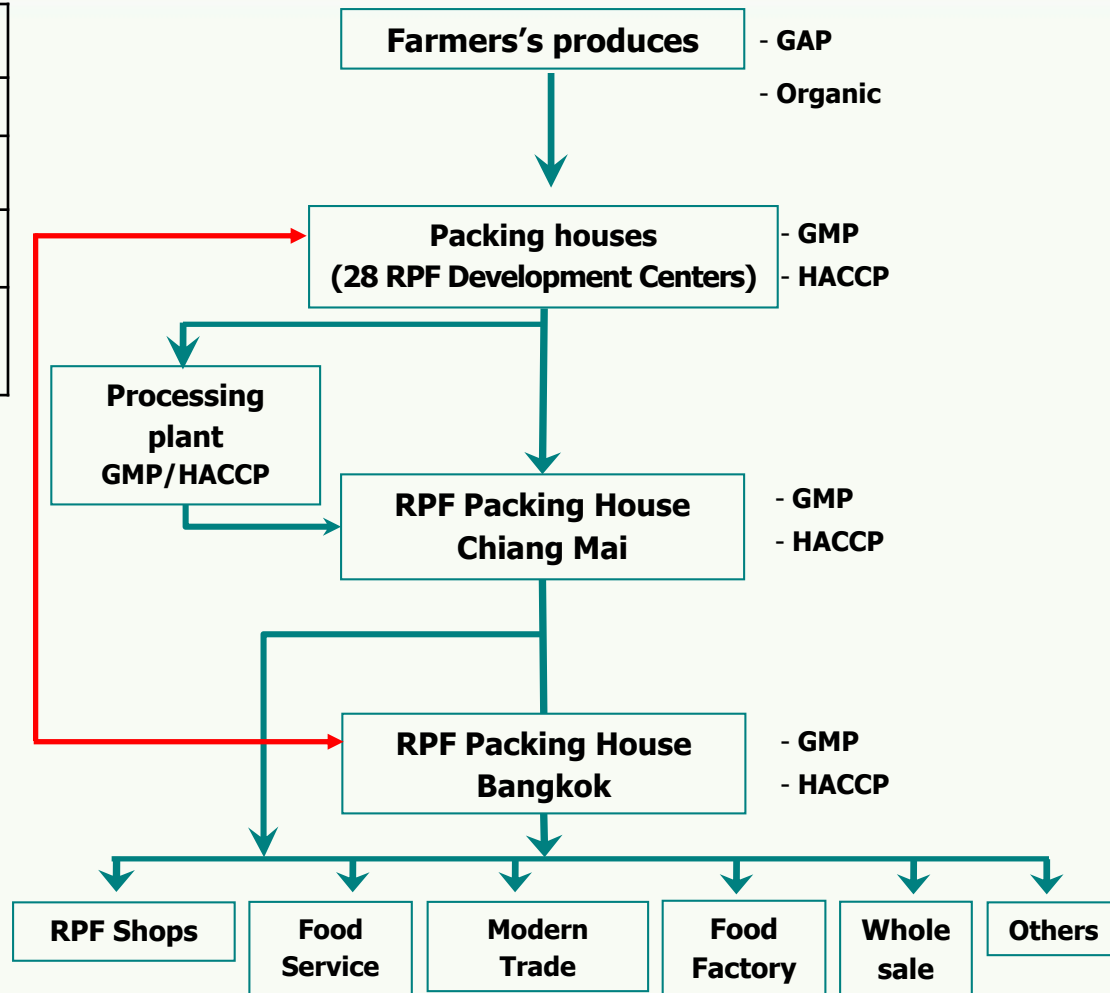
Farmers Income, 2015

Production Groups	Quantity (kgs)	Value (million baht)
1. Vegetables	17,645,201	424.83
2. Herbs	520,631	8.33
3. Field Crops	286,046	10.70
4. Fruits	1,185,896	65.80
5. Flowers	2,842,686 Units	35.26
6. Coffee	321,291	35.19
7. Tea	58,314	4.96
8. Livestock	55,472	3.40
9. Fishery	16,973	6.05
10. Mushroom	35,405	3.31
11. Others	624	0.74
Total	20,125,853	598.57



Quality Standards and Distribution of Farmer Produces

Standards	Farmers	Areas
1. GAP	10,341	4,347 ha
2. Organic	726	259 ha
3. Organic IFOAM Standard	687	257 ha
4. Packing House	-	- GMP 28 units - HACCP 9 units



“good quality and good taste”

Achievements to Date

Promotion on Non-agricultural vocations

Activities	Development Centers	Income (mill. baht)
1. Community processing products <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Honey from coffee plantations- Herb products- Processed vegetable and fruit	20	12.67
2. Handicrafts	33	18.52
3. Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tourists 884,462 persons	27	188.23



Achievements to Date

Community Development

Community networks for drug control	40,772 members
Youth programs	4,522 people
Agricultural cooperatives	47 cooperatives 7,622 members



Natural Resources and Watershed Conservation

Vetiver growing on slop areas	460 ha
- Farmers participation	3,342 farmers
Soil fertility improvement	
- Compost fertilizer	3,536 tonnes
- Organic liquid fertilizer	113,780 litres
- Green manure	253 ha
Villager's forest	350 ha
- Farmers participation	1,246 farmers
Improvement of watershed through people participation	
- Farmers participation	17,878 farmers
- New plantations and maintained existing	8,280 ha
- Forest protection and bush fire control	1,318 kilometre
- Construction of check dams	39 dams



Knowledge Transfer and International Cooperation



Activities	Number (persons)
1. Training	9,555
1) Students	793
2) Farmers	7,958
3) International Organizations	16
4) Others	788
2. Study Visit	473,763
1) Students	9,670
2) Farmers	3,479
3) International Organizations	2,200
4) Others	458,414
Total	483,318

Knowledge Sharing



Knowledge Transfer and International Cooperation



International Cooperation

- The Royal Project has become known to neighboring countries : Laos, Myanmar, Bhutan
- Leading to international technical cooperation for sustainable development



Laos



Myanmar



Bhutan

UN Guiding Principles on Alternative Development



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT** **GOALS**

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Sustainable Alternative Development



Changes over 40 years



1969

- Hill tribes solely depended on opium poppy cultivation and forest products
-

- Poverty
-

- Slash and burn cultivation and deforestation

Today

- Farmers cultivate 206 crops and livestock
 - 4,571 ha. of fruit trees, tea and coffee farming
 - Farmers are certified with GAP, and organic standards
-

- Income generation 7,045 \$US/household (2014)
 - 884,462 tourists visit the Royal Project areas (2015)
-

- Land use planning and soil and water conservation adopted
- Community has participated in rehabilitation of forest and watershed
- 350 ha. of villager's forest

Royal Project and its Expanding Programs

Royal Project Development Centers

38 areas, 5 provinces,
42,745 families



Highland Development Using the Royal Project System (HRDI)

7 provinces, 480 villages,
40,191 families



International Cooperation

Bhutan, Lao PDR, Myanmar



RPF Learning Network HRDI+Non-formal Ed.

470 villages, 13 provinces



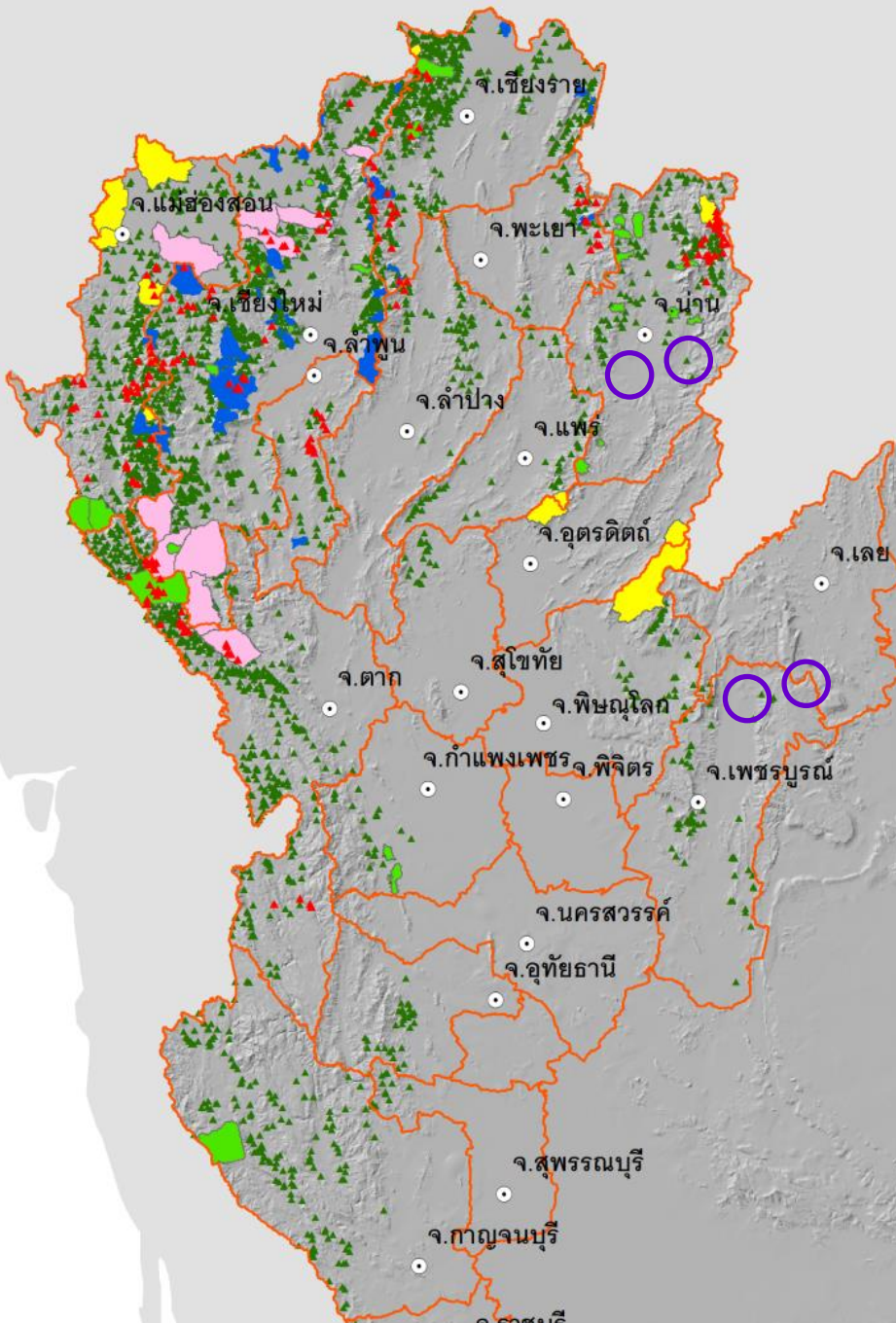
Highland Development Project Using Royal Project System









**Highland Research and Development Institute
(Public Organization)
(HRDI)**

 **since 2005** 

HRDI Program Areas and Beneficiaries



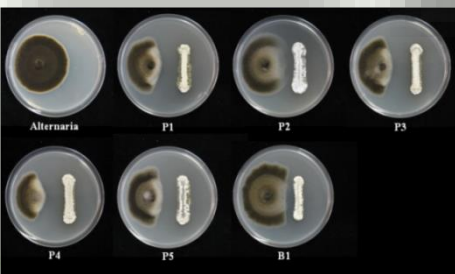
Program		Centers	Villages	Population
Royal Project		38	500	172,309
RP Extension areas		29	274	132,475
Sustainable Opium Eradication Areas		11	126	26,707
Water Conservation		11	118	33,549
Knowledge Network		13	162	18,958
T&V System		4		

HRDI Research Programs



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1. Agricultural productivity Improvement
2. Postharvest and marketing
3. Biodiversity, Natural resources and environment
4. Social and policy directives



HRDI **Development** Programs

1. Supporting the Royal Project Development Centers to be sustainable development learning centers
2. Expanding the Royal Project lessons and practices to other highland communities



SUMMARY

Opium-free zone
Well-being of highland communities
Environment Rehabilitation and Protection

Occupation Development



Knowledge Transfer



Occupation Promotion



Marketing



Postharvest



Good Agricultural Practice



Off-farm Income



Food Safety



Livestock

Community Strengthening



Participation



Capacity Building



Community Plan



Farmer Group



Local Wisdom



Soil Improvement

Natural Resource Rehabilitation and Conservation



Vetivar



Villagers' Forest



Water Resource Restoration



Check Dams



Forest Conservation



Soil & Water Conservation



Biodiversity



Infrastructure

Coordination and Support on Infrastructure Development



Ground Water



Water Resources



Water Resources



Transportation



Infrastructure



Infrastructure

Royal Project Model/People Participation/Stakeholder Integration

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



sawanitp@gmail.com



Thank you