Climate change: Rice Production

Thai Rice Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

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Asia-Pacific Climate Week
3 September 2019, Bangkok, Thailand
Introduction

Agriculture is the second largest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting sector in Thailand, at the same time being highly vulnerable to adverse climate change effects. The Thai rice sector is not only responsible for almost 60 per cent of Thailand’s emissions from agricultural activities, but is also the world’s 4th largest emitter of rice-related GHG – mainly methane.

The flooded rice paddies are known to be one of the major contributors to climate change by releasing vast amounts of methane emissions, which have a global warming potential 28 times higher than carbon dioxide.
Rice production system has been affected by climate change.

30 July 2019 Drought area จำนวน 36,743 hectares (rice 25,100 hectares)
Objectives: To shifting 100,000 rice farming households in Thailand from conventional to low-emission farming in Thailand.

Area: Chainat, Angthong, Pathum Thani, Sing Buri, Ayutthaya and Suphanburi

To increased crop yields and To reduced farming costs

Times: 2018-2023
Adaptation of Technological Innovation
to reduce investment cost.

- Land leveling,
- Alternate wetting and drying,
- Site-specific nutrient management
- Straw and stubble management
Thank you for your attention