Integrating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

into Thailand's Agricultural Sector



Progress and Future: The National Adaptation Process and its Implementation among ASEAN Countries

Wed. 1st November 2017

Century Park Hotel, Bangkok

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Presentation Outline



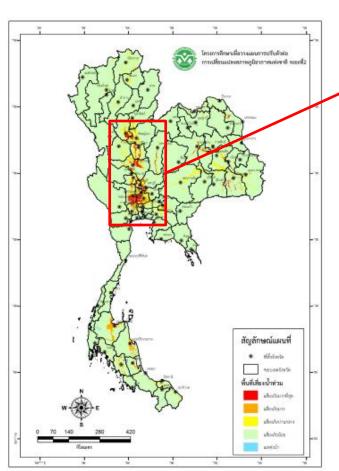
- Key vulnerabilities and risks in Agricultural Sector
- Agriculture Strategic Plan on Climate Change 2017-2021
- Integrating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into Agricultural Development Plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation tools: Future works

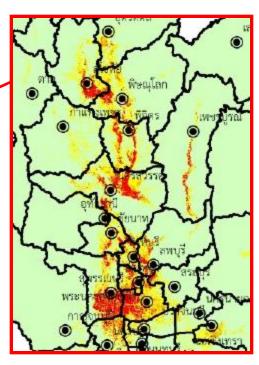


I. Key risks and vulnerabilities in Agricultural Sector



Climate Risk Assessment: Flood

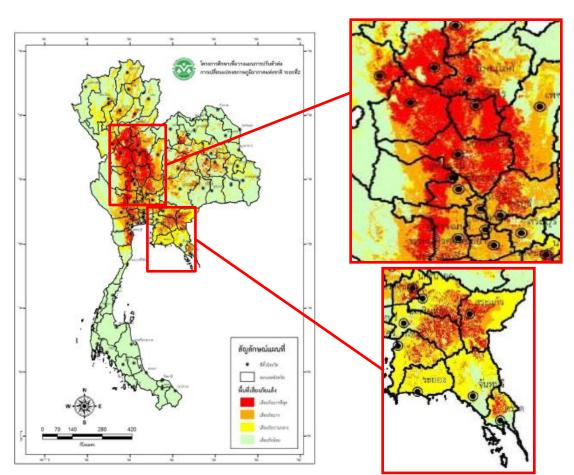








Climate Risk Assessment: Drought











Crop Suitability Assessment

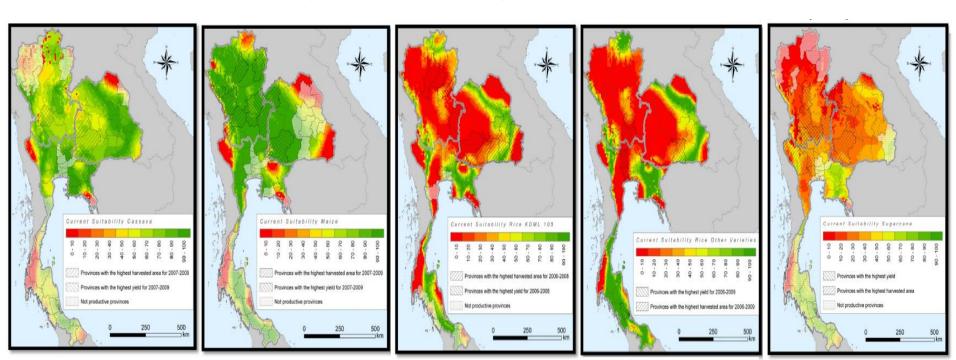


Figure 3.2 Suitability of cassava in the Figure 3.3 Suitability of maize in the Figure 3.15 Suitability of rice, KDML105 current environment as assessed by current environment as assessed by variety in the current environment as Ecocrop Ecocrop

assessed by Ecocrop

Figure 3.16 Suitability of rice, other varieties in the current environment as assessed by Ecocrop

Figure 3.17 Suitability of sugarcane in the current environment as assessed by Ecocrop



Crop Suitability Assessment

Current climate suitability

ltem	Principal Factor	High suitability zone	Correspondence with Current cultivation area	Other potential factor explaining distribution			
Cassava	Rainfall	Central dry area	+				
Maize	Rainfall	Central dry area	+				
Rice KDML 105	Rainfall	Strip around centre	-	Water Management			
Rice (others)	Rainfall	Strip around centre	-	Water Management			
Sugarcane	Rainfall and temperature	No	-	Water Management			

- The cultivation areas of rice and sugarcane are located in LOW suitability zones while cassava and maize are located in HIGH suitability zones
- Water management is the main reason behind rice and sugarcane distributions in LOW suitability zone.
- Vulnerability in rice and sugarcane depends on water management efficiency

Source: CIAT (2012)

Uncertainty and changes of suitability to 2050



Items	Uncertainty	Suitability change
Cassava	Low	Stable
Maize	Moderate	High and Low suitability stable
Rice KDML 105	High	High and Low suitability stable
Rice (others)	High	High and Low suitability stable
Sugarcane	Low	Stable
Durian	High	High and Low suitability stable
Longan	Moderate	Decease
Lychee	Low	Stable
Mango	Low	Stable
Mangosteen	Moderate	High and Low suitability stable
Oil Palm	Moderate	High suitability stable
Orange	Low	Decease
Pineapple	Low	Decease
Rubber	Low	Stable
Rambutan	Moderate	High and Low suitability stable
Soybean	High	High suitability stable

- The suitability changes of rice and maize are random while cassava and sugarcane's suitability will be unchanged in 2050.
- Orange, pineapple and longan are more vulnerable to climate change.

Source: CIAT (2012)

Note: Using the A1B emission scenario (A balanced emphasis on all energy sources)

Climate Change (Accumulative) Impact Estimation



Item	Change in yields	Economic Impact:	Economic Impact:
	(2010-2050)	Direct calculation 1	Surplus analysis ²
		(Thousand baht)	(Thousand baht)
Cassava	2.67%	277,270	15,002
Maize	-11.28%	-1,850,799	-694,636
Rice KDML 105	3.60%	651,688	177,867
Rice (others)	0.48%	430	207,900
Sugarcane	-4.33%	-2,209,014	-2,493,207
Total		-3,130,425	-2,787,074
Durian	-49.36%	-2,697,929	-4,372,572
Longan	-98.22%	-1,281,148	-5,259,612
Lychee	-19.07%	-106,586	-130,615
Mango	-0.63%	-894,657	-80,000
Mangosteen	-7.92%	-180,947	-64,135
Oil Palm	-4.80%	-83,024	-32,895
Orange	-13.37%	-57,032	-16,025
Pineapple	-17.44%	-374,780	-122,834
Rubber	-125.64%	-1,123,283	-1,120,898
Rambutan	-0.70%	-76,173	-11,713
Soybean	2.40%	116,618	23,228
Grand Total		-9,889,366	-13,975,145

- The total economic impact of CC is between 9.8 to 13.9 thousand million bath
- Projected yields of Maize and sugarcane will decline by 11.28% and 4.33%
- Projected rice KDML 105 yield will increase by 3.6% BUT the study from FAO (2013) indicates that projected rice yield will decline by between 5% and 15%.

Source: CIAT (2012)

Note: ¹ Direct calculation assumes only yield has changed in the calculations while others remain unchanged.

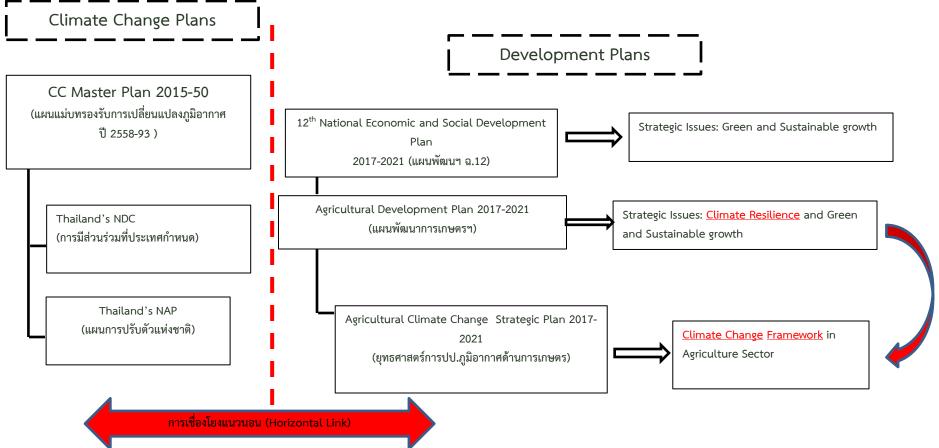
² Surplus analysis measures the total change in welfare of producers and consumers. In estimation, a partial equilibrium model with dynamic prices is used.



II. Agriculture Strategic Plan on Climate Change (ASPCC) 2017-2021

Development and CC Policy Context (Linkages)





Strategic Issues in Agriculture Strategic Plan on Climate Change (ASPCC) 2017-2021





Building networks and collaborations



Adaptation for enhancing climate resilience



Sustainable Development



Enhancing competitiveness in the world market





Technology transforms towards environmental-friendly and low carbon production

Agriculture Strategic Plan on Climate Change (ASPCC) 2017-2021



<u>Vission</u> "Thailand's agriculture has climate resilience and contributes to mitigate climate change problems under the sustainable development pathways"

<u>Missions</u> 1) Raising awareness of the impacts and convey information, knowledge and technology to development parties at all levels to enhance the readiness for climate change-related policies

- 2) Develop the database, knowledge and technology under the cooperation from all sectors to support the adaptation to climate change
- 3) Participate in mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions in the level consistent to the context of the agricultural sector and enhance a sustainable low-carbon growth
- 4) Pushing for the integration of adaptation measures and guidelines to cope with climate change in all sectors and at all levels levels

Strategy 1: Database, knowledge and Tech.

Collection, development and setting up the database, knowledge and technology to raise the awareness of climate change

Strategy2: AdaptationActions

Increasing the ability of farmers, farmer institution, and related businesses to adapt to climate change.

Strategy 3: Mitigation Actions

Contribution in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and develop a growth model with friendly environment.

Strategy 4: Driving Mechanism

Strengthening the capacity of management to cope with climate change in agriculture



Climate Change Adaptation Priorities in ASPCC 2017-2021

Priority 1: Water management

- Integrated and Participatory Water Resources
 Management
- Increasing water use efficiency
- Expanding irrigation areas
- Increasing number of farm ponds for water storage.

Priority 2: Sustainable Soil Management

- Preventing soil degradation (such as planting cover crops, and crop rotation)
- Rehabilitating degraded soils (such as soil condition analysis and organic fertilizer promoting)
- Optimizing agricultural land use through agricultural zoning (by using Agri-Map tools)





Priority 3: Strengthening farmers' climate resilience

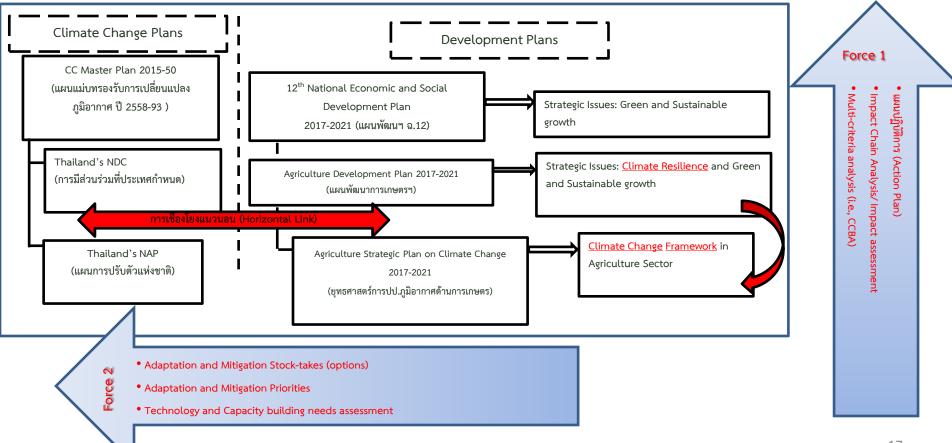
- Climate change risk map for all main crops
- Promoting climate-risk insurance (Index –based insurance)
- Developing the climate-resilient index for the agricultural sector
- Promoting integrated farming and sustainable agriculture (organic farming and New Theory Agriculture)
- Promoting technology transfer on precision farming and biotechnology
- Developing early warning system (EWS) for agricultural sector
- Promoting market-based policies and economic incentive for climate action.



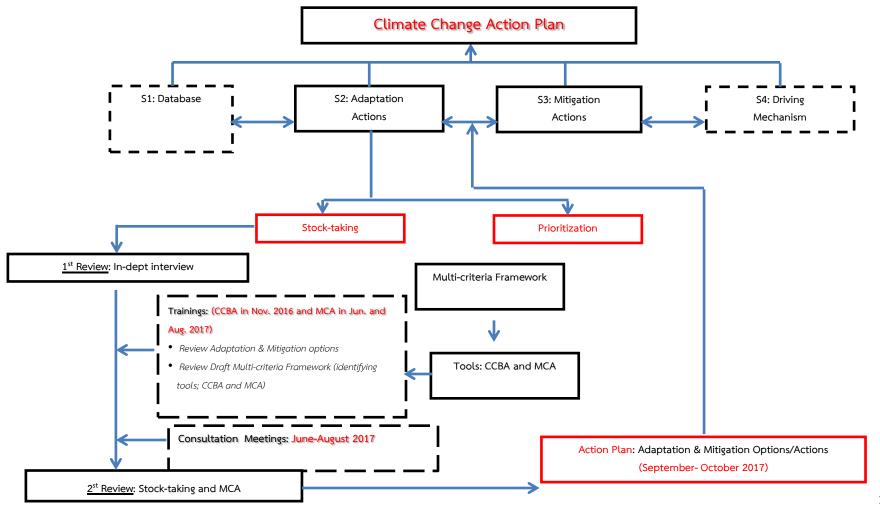
III. Integrating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into Agricultural Development Plan

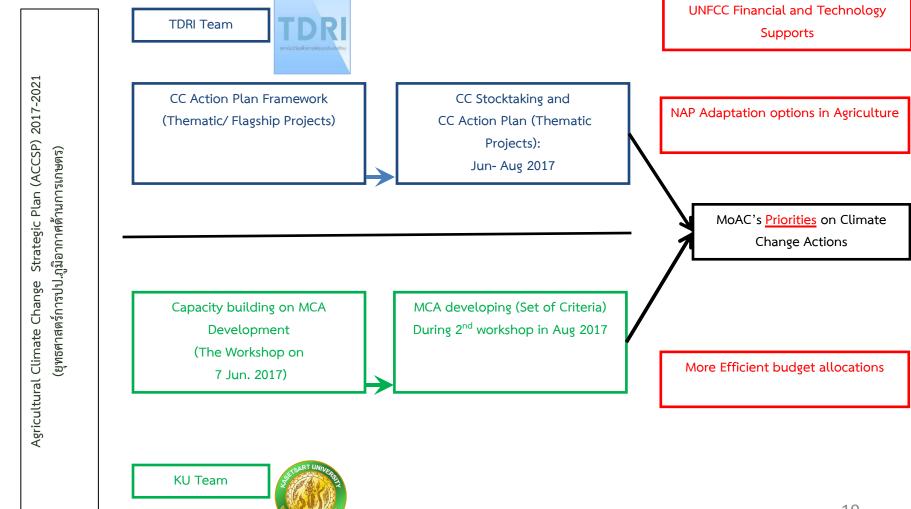
Driving Forces of ASPCC 2017-2021



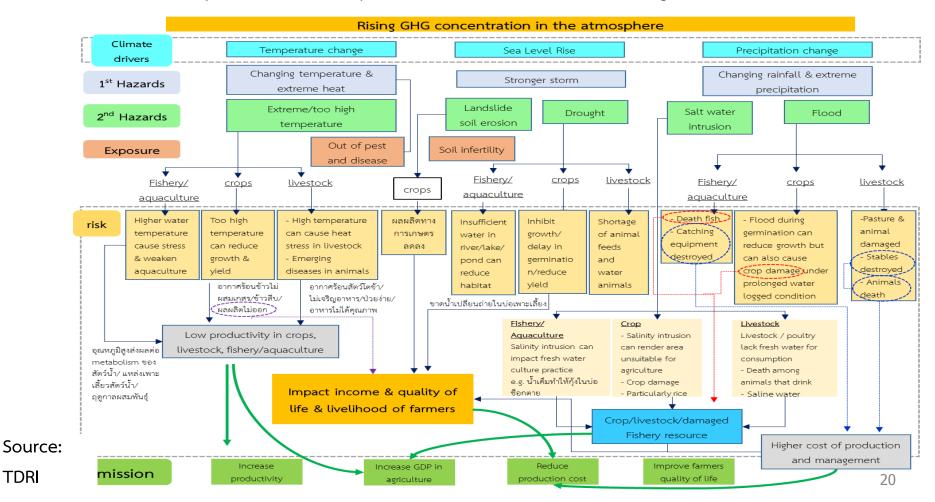






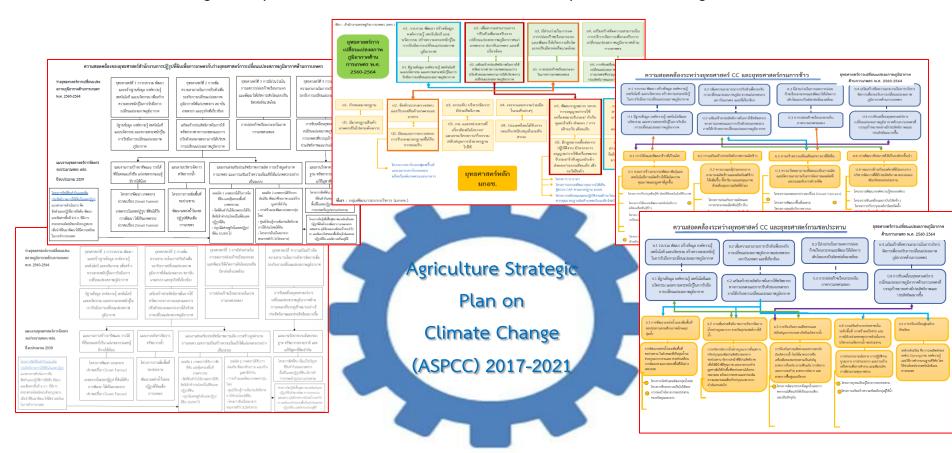


Impact Chain Analysis in Context of Thailand's Agriculture



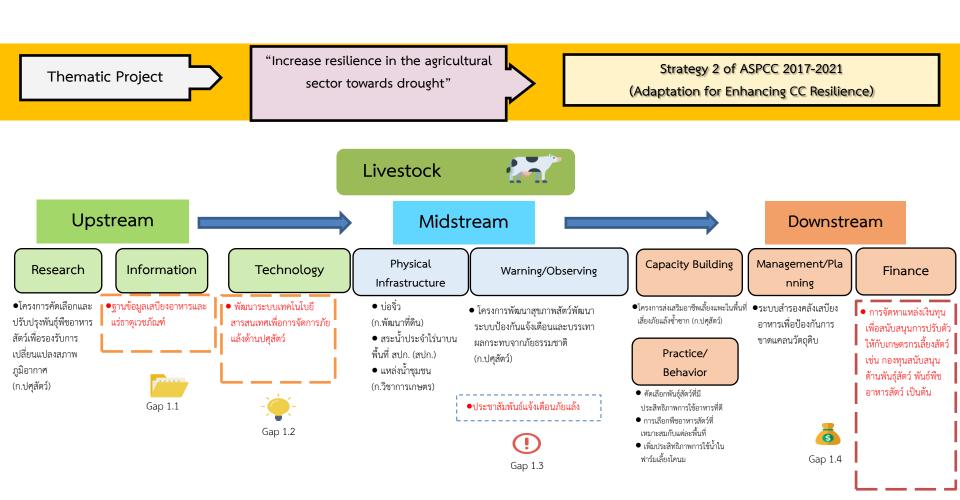
TDRI

Linkage Analysis of ASPCC 2017-21 and All Line-department Strategic Plans

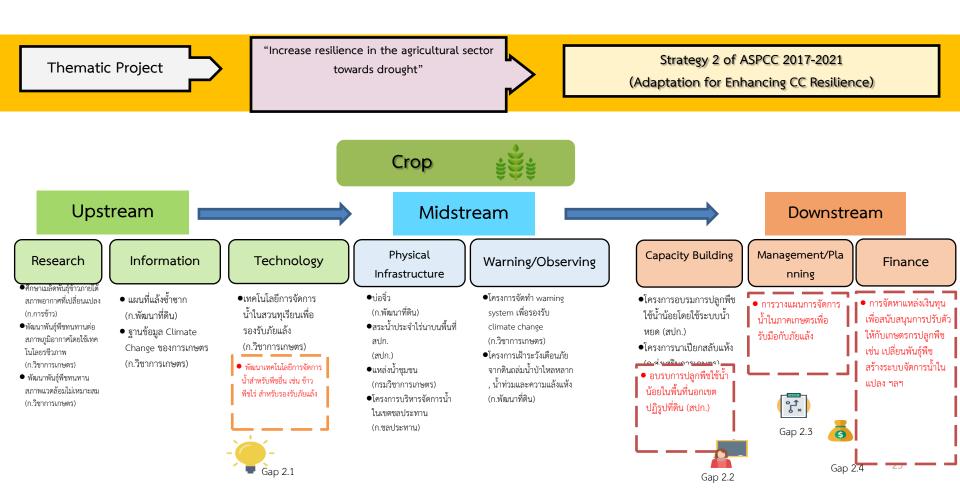


Source: TDRI

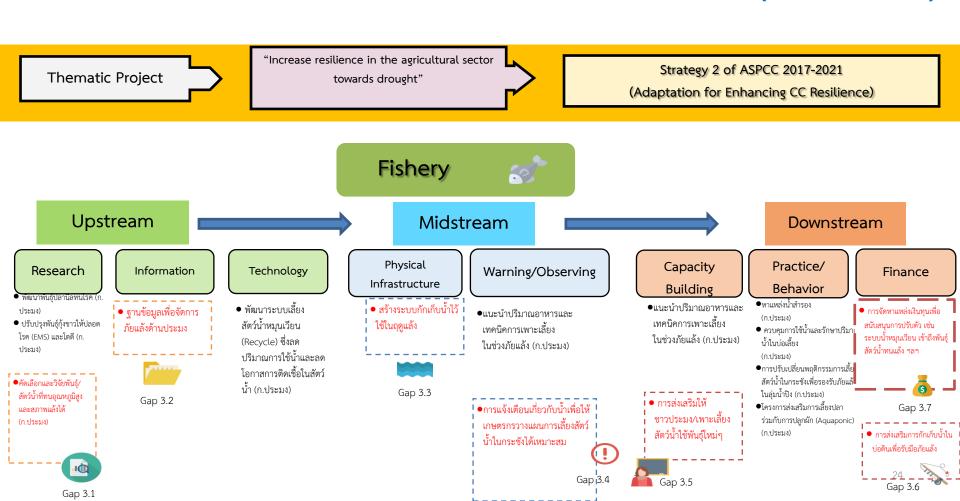
THEMATIC PROJECT 1



THEMATIC PROJECT 1 (CONTINUED)



THEMATIC PROJECT 1 (CONTINUED)





IV. Monitoring and Evaluation tools: Future works

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework



CC Policy Impact Evaluation

- Adaptation projects at farmer level: Community-based adaptation (CBA) approach (i.e., New Theory Agriculture (NTA) extension projects)
 : NAP-Ag project.
- Adaptation projects at institutional level (i.e., projects strengthening CC management capacity)

CC Policy Monitoring

- Monitoring tools for CC mainstreaming into agri. Policies
 - CC budget monitoring
 - CC project stocktaking (NAP-Ag)
- CC Adaptation (sectoral) indicators (linking to key CCA policy indicators in ASPCC 2017-2021) (NAP-Ag in next year)

Adaptation projects at farmer level:



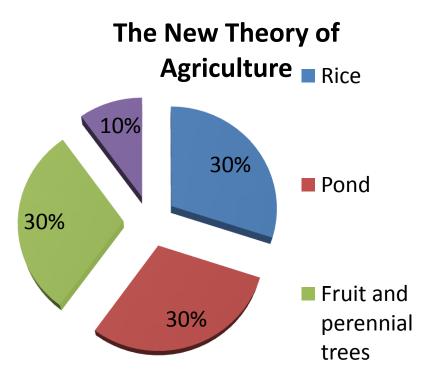
Conceptual Framework

- Selected CC Adaptation projects/Policy: New Theory Agriculture (NTA) extension programme
- Linkage to ASPCC 2017-2021: Sustainable Agriculture extension (in Strategy 2)
- Main activity: Shifting agricultural practice to NTA by supporting agricultural input and in-farm landscape adjustment (i.e., small ponds)
- Policy Impact Evaluation method: Randomized controlled trial

The New Theory Agriculture

➤ It requires area & resource analysis to determine production direction and farming activities.

The division is indicative rather than prescriptive.



Mr Patphong Mongkholkachanakhun

ionussynamist

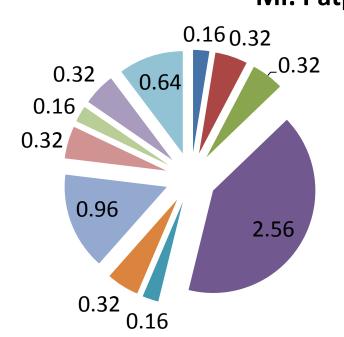
- 39 rai (6.24 ha) in Sisawath District, Kanchanaburi
- Extremely high production cost and severe soil infertility
- Adoption of
 Sufficiency Economy
 & the New Theory
 Agriculture in 2006



"Because I could no longer feed my family,
I decided to change my farming system
from the monoculture to the New
Theory"- Mr Patphong
Mongkholkachanakhun



Land division for farming activities (ha): Case study from Mr. Patphong



- Rice farming
- Sweet bamboo plantation
- Organic pineapple plantation
- Banana (Namwa) plantation
- Papaya plantation
- Guava plantation
- Mango plantation
- Dragon fruits
- Livestock
- Ponds
- Others

Mr Patphong adjusted the land division ratio slightly to maximize farm production.





Mr Patphong's practice



- Integration between crops, livestock, fish and biogas.
- Soil improvement techniques through the use of green manure, green mulching and organic matter
- Crop rotation
- Mowing instead of weedicide
- Using cover crops for weed reduction
- Water saving method using nozzle spray sprinkler irrigation system
- Bio-liquid fertilizer
- Biogas from animals for household use.

The New Theory Agriculture practiced by Mr Patphong



Multi-cropping systems

Rice, bamboo, organic pineapple, banana, papaya, mango, guava, dragon fruit, vegetables and forest trees

Livestock production

Cows, pigs and poultry (chicken, ducks and Thai native chicken)

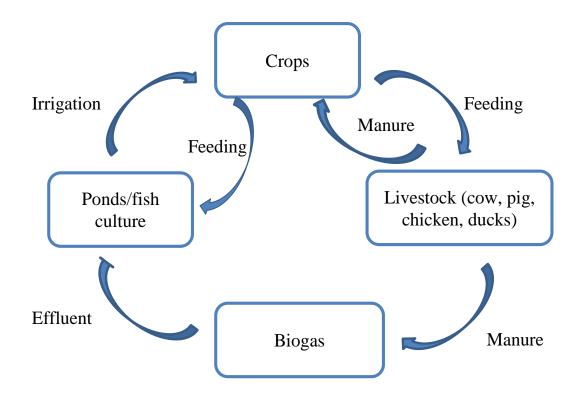
Biogas production

- Waste from livestock (animal manure)
- 10 kilograms of gas per month

Fish culture

- Tilapia, silver barb and giant gourami
- Feed: Left-over organic fruits & effluent from biogas production.
- The ponds hold sufficient water, and is used to irrigate the crops all year round.





Integrated farming approach based on the New Theory Agriculture at Mr Patphong's farm



Implication for food & economic security

- Net farm income per ha (US\$ 4,184) is about three times higher than monoculture practice (US\$ 1,500).
- Increased yields and income
 - ✓ US\$ 19,773 in 2011
 - ✓ US\$ 20,640 in 2012
 - ✓ US\$ 35,700 in 2013 and
 - ✓ US\$ 47,217 in 2014 (with a total net income US\$26,113).

Implications for ecosystem enhancement

- Conserve water
- Improve soil condition
- Save energy
- Lower greenhouse gases emission



Main Conclusions from Mr Patphong's case study

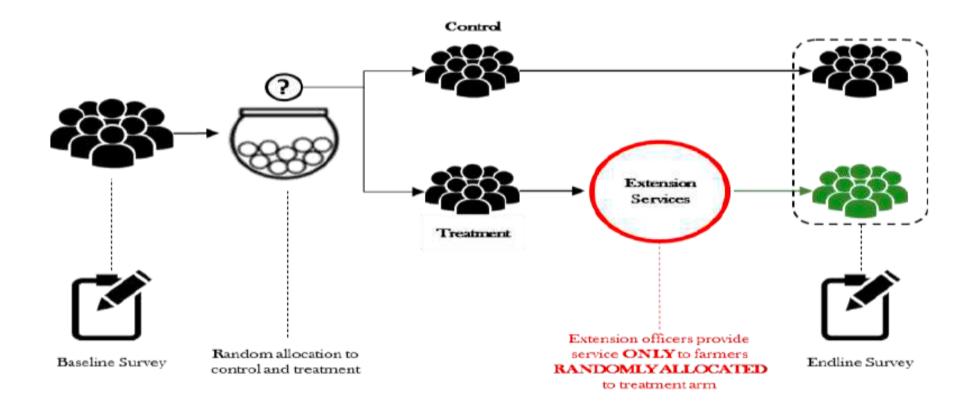
- ■The farming practice of Mr Patphong demonstrates a clear pathway towards climate-smart agriculture which is in line with the New Theory agriculture:
 - improving soil conditions
 - reducing greenhouse gas emissions
 - providing better crop yields and better financial returns
 - promoting environmental sustainability.

Adaptation projects at farmer level:



Conceptual Framework

Randomized Controlled Trial













Thank you !!!