TEEBAgriFood Thailand
Measuring what matters in sustainable rice production
Sustainable Rice Platform

Sustainable Methods

- Good Agricultural Practices
- Organic rice practice
- Sustainable rice

Sustainable Rice

- Health
- Ecosystem
- Environment
- Livelihood
Analysis of policy gaps and options for assessment

To calculate overall impact of SRP standard for sustainable rice cultivation in Thailand in terms of impact on natural, human, social and produced capitals.

Set of incentives in order to change to sustainable rice.

To expand the focus from productivity, livelihood development, and growth, to integrate a balanced holistic of indicators on environmental sustainability and public health and wellbeing.
To calculate the overall impact of adopting SRP standard for sustainable rice cultivation in Thailand.

Produced capital  Human capital  Natural capital  Social capital

TEEBAgriFood assessment
Policy Questions

- What would be the additional value and overall impact of adopting SRP standard for sustainable rice cultivation in Thailand in terms of impact on natural, human, social and produced capitals?

- What is the public sector return on investment (ROI) in pro-nature production?
The Central and Northeast region covers more than 80 percent of the rice cultivation area in Thailand.
Research scope

Management practice scope

- Water footprint
- GHG emissions
- Cost of cultivation
- Rice yield

WATER MANAGEMENT

- GHG emissions
- Cost of cultivation

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

- Biodiversity
- Cost of cultivation
- Human health

PEST MANAGEMENT

- GHG emissions
- Air pollution
- Human health

RICE STRAW MANAGEMENT

- GHG emissions
- Bioviversity
- Rice yield
- Cost of cultivation

DIVERSIFICATION
**TEEBAgriFood framework**

**Produced capital**
- Cost/income
- Profit

**Natural capital**
- Biodiversity
- GHG emissions
- Water footprint

**Human capital**
- Health
  - Pesticide
  - Air pollution
- Knowledge

**Social capital**
- Trust
- Group cooperation
Scenario Development

Scenario analysis land platform change to sustainable rice in Northeastern and Central Thailand.
Scenario Development

Based on current policies and farmers' decision

- Thailand's 20-Year National Strategy (2018-2037) goals
- Bio- Circular and Green Economy (BCG) national agenda
- Mechanism to lead farmers' decision to SRP adoption
Incentives

To reorient and identify incentives that could encourage farmers to adopt sustainable rice practice
Incentives

What would be the systemic impacts of a change or reorientation of agricultural subsidies towards direct support of nature-positive production methods in the rice sector?

How do small holders benefit from adoption of practices promoted by SRP/GAP++? How do other stakeholders benefit? Where could incentives be most equitably directed to encourage good practices?

What would be the additional value and overall impact of other specific policy incentives or investments?
Incentives matter

- Incentives to reduce risk, especially during the transition period, are important.
- Forms of incentives are also important.
To identify policy achievement in a balanced holistic set of indicators that focus not only on productivity, livelihood development, and growth, but also on environmental sustainability and public health and wellbeing.
Policy Questions

- Which are critical sustainability indicators at national level for successful agrifood policy achievement in the next 20 years?

- Which natural and human capital costs and benefits need to prioritized to support the transformational shift to sustainability by 2030?
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<td>Develop efficient manpower</td>
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<td>Extent of involvement, no. of contact &amp; their confidence on the organisations¹¹</td>
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<td>Growers’ opinions on how to distribute goods &amp; services to society¹²</td>
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<td>Develop farmers’ network</td>
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Thank You
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