

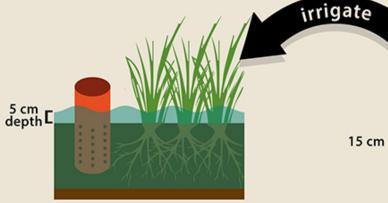
From Research to Implementation: IRRI's Activities on GHG
Mitigation in Rice Cultivation

Björn Ole Sander International Rice Research Institute

HOW DOES AWD WORK?



Perforated tube for observing water level in the soil



15 cm

Flooded field is left to dry out

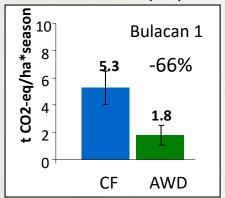


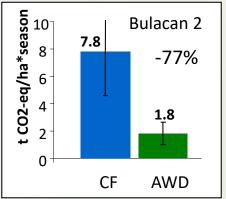
AWD saves up to 30% of irrigation water

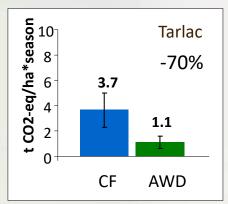
When water level drops to a threshold (15cm below soil surface), the field is irrigated again

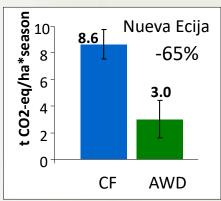
Mitigation potential of AWD - results from farmers' fields

Sander et al., in preparation





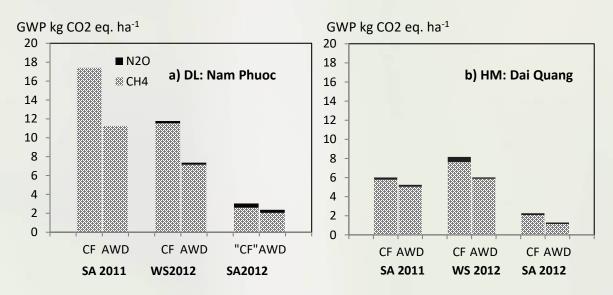






Global average mitigation potential of AWD: 48% (IPCC, 2006)

Mitigation potential of AWD - results from central Vietnam





Developed EFs for two rice growing environments in central Vietnam:

- 4.1 kg/ha/d (delta lowland)
- 2.0 kg/ha/d (hilly midland)





Tirol-Padre et al., 2017, doi: 10.1007/978-981-10-2624-9

Emission Hotspots in Vietnam

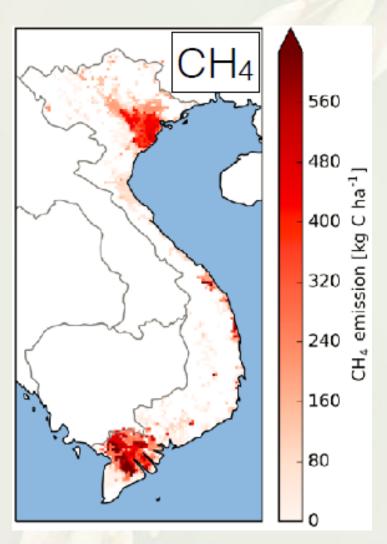
- Using landscape-DNDC (→ KIT) to identify emission hotspots
- Target mitigation actions
- Use as tool to improve national inventory (→ training)











Supporting scale-out of AWD - Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)



Online information platform: GHGmitigation.irri.org





Goal:

Support of national plans and development programs with evidence-based information and strategies to reduce CH₄ emission from rice





Stakeholder influence mapping - NetMap

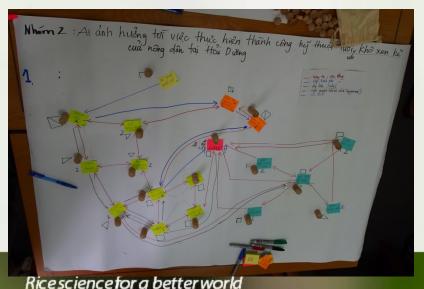
Participatory approach to identify key influencer in complex stakeholder networks

- → Development of engagement strategies, information campaigns
- → Input for Agent-based modeling

Question: Who influences the adoption of AWD?

Collaboration with Inst. for Policy and Strategy of MARD







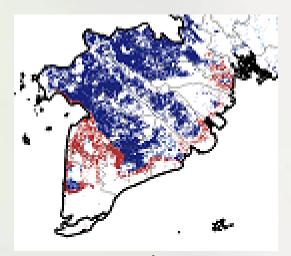
Climatic AWD suitability maps, MRD

Based on PhenoRice, precipitation, soil texture, salinity risk

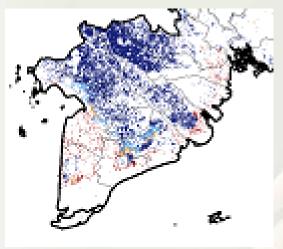
(biophysical factors only, methodology: *Nelson et al., 2015*)

Target AWD dissemination activities

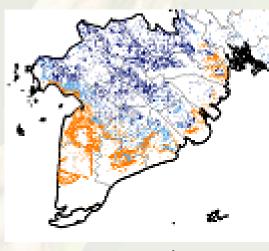
Current improvement: Including flood risk data



Jan-Apr. harvest



May-Aug. harvest



Legend

Provincial Boundaries

Not Suitable

Low Suitability Moderate Suitability High Suitability

Sept.-Dec. harvest

400 km

Next envisaged steps towards large scale adoption

- Identify most suitable 500k ha for AWD
- Identify high priority provinces, develop plans w/ provincial governments
- Engage more strongly w/ private sector, integrate low-emissions rice production in contract farming (→ Sustainable Rice Platform)



Other mitigation options in rice production (AWI)+)

- Mid-season drainage
- Fertilizer deep placement
- Coated urea
- Short-duration varieties
- Low-emissions straw management
- Site-specific nutrient management
- Biochar
- Laser land leveling
- Solar bubble dryer
- ...





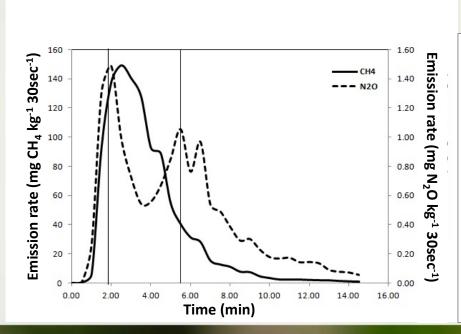


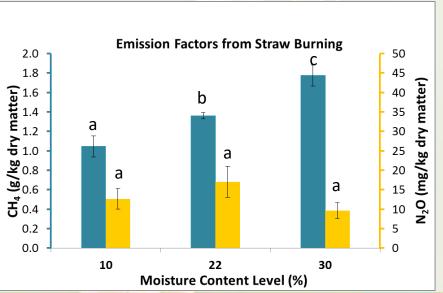


Emissions from straw burning

- Not much info on GHG from burning
- Baseline data for full assessment
- Measured in flow-through equipment
- CH₄ dependent on moisture content

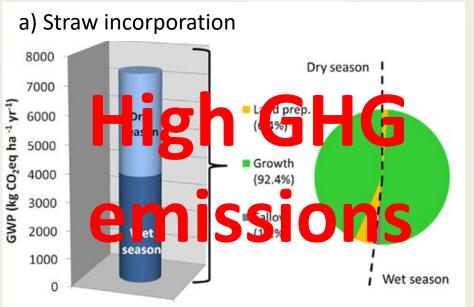


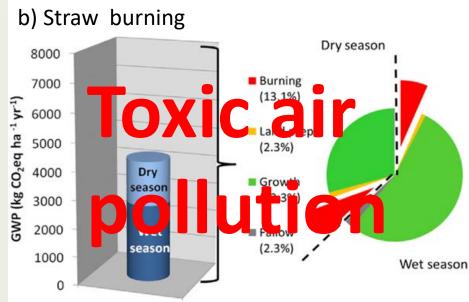




GHG emissions of straw mngmt options

 Field experiments comparing emissions from incorporation of straw vs. burning of straw





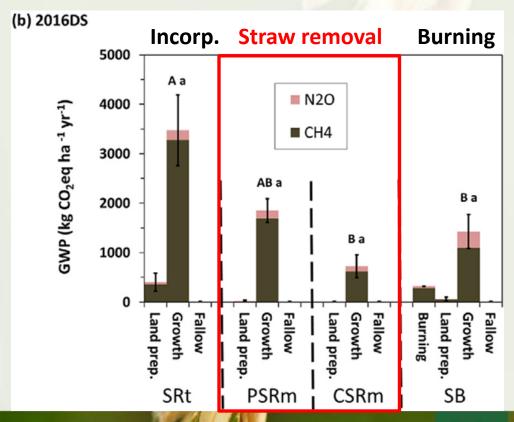
Lower GHG emissions from burning
 BUT burning leads to toxic air pollution

Romasanta et al., 2017, AgEE

Straw removal

- Straw removal reduces GHG emissions compared to incorporation
- Straw can be used/ sold as by-product
- Partial straw removal can be intermediate solution:
 - 1) retain soil health
 - 2) reduce GHG
 - 3) create profit







Thank you very much!

More information

ClimateChange.irri.org

GHGmitigation.irri.org

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