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Category	: International Rice Research Conference
Select Theme	: Sustainable and equitable farming systems
Endorsement email	:
Keyword 1	: Sustainable intensification
Keyword 2	: Farm diversification
Keyword 3	: Sustainable management practices
Title of Entry	: Adoption of best management practices by farmers increase yield and productivity of rice-rice and rice-pulse cropping systems in the Ayeyarwaddy Delta in Myanmar
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Select only one type of presentation	: 15 minute oral presentation
Abstract	: This paper aims to provide information on the importance of best management practices (BMP) in augmenting and sustaining productivity of rice-rice and rice pulse cropping systems in Daik-U, Bago. Focus group discussions (FGDs) and baseline household survey were conducted in selected villages of Daik-U township, Bago Region in 2012. The endline household survey was implemented in 2017 with the use of a survey app built in CommCare platform. Stratified random sampling between rice-rice and rice-pulse systems (with 100 farmers per system) was employed. Simple cost and returns, and statistical analyses were used in

summarizing the results of the surveys. The farmer adopters changed to planting improved varieties such as Yeanelo 7 for rice and Yezin 2, 4, 5, 11 and 14 for pulse. They also followed the BMPs associated with better nutrient, weed and pest management and land leveling, plus threshing immediately after harvest. Adoption of improved management practices resulted in increased yields, lower production costs and higher net income. The cost incurred for monsoon rice production for rice–rice and rice–pulse cropping systems of adopters were lower by USD47 and USD20 per ha. The production costs for summer rice was also lower by USD19 per ha. Monsoon yield increased by 572 kg per ha (23%) and 291 kg per ha (9%) for rice–rice and rice–pulse systems. Adopters with rice–rice crop system had a significant increase in yield for summer rice of 25% (661 kg per ha) while their pulse yield increased by 39% (258 kg per ha). The adopters had significant net increase in income during the monsoon season of USD179 per ha and USD101 per ha from rice–rice and rice–pulse systems, respectively. Adopters with rice–rice cropping system had a net increase of USD99 per ha in their summer income. These findings convinced the policy makers to promote adoption of the recommended pre-and post-harvest BMPs in Myanmar through the Department of Agriculture (DoA). This paper presents inspiring story of successful adoption of BMPs in rice-rice and rice-pulse systems in Bago, Myanmar.

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