

<b>Group Name</b>	- RA-03
<b>Group Members</b>	- Dr. Shwe Mar Than, Daw Yin Nyein Aye and Daw Yin Yin Thant
<b>Duration</b>	- 2015-2018
<b>Research Title</b>	- Influence of Socioeconomic Conditions and Perception of Climate Change in Rice Varietal Selection by Smallholder Farmers in Myanmar
<b>Objectives</b>	- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To overview the socioeconomic characteristics of farmers</li> <li>• To find out the serious problems faced by the farmers in rice production</li> <li>• To know the most practicing coping strategy in rice production</li> <li>• To determine farmers' preferred characteristics of rice and perception on climate change in rice variety selection</li> </ul>
<b>Results &amp; Conclusion</b>	- <p>Climate change impacts are not negligible anymore and its impacts become permanent reality for the world. Vulnerability to climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the sustainability of the global food and agriculture system (Walthall et al 2012). Rice is an economically, socially, politically and culturally important crop grown in diverse agro-ecological conditions all over Myanmar. Climate change impacts affect rice production directly and link in farming decisions for cropping systems. As the population keeps growing and climatic variabilities and extreme weather events keep increasing the marginal productivity of land would not be negligible for the food security and sustainable agriculture. This study was conducted to meet the objectives of overviewing the socioeconomic characteristics of farmers, finding out the serious problems faced by the farmers in rice production, knowing the most practicing coping strategy to adopt the weather variability and determining farmers' preferred characteristics of rice and perception on climate change in rice variety selection.</p> <p>A sample of 203 rice farmers from <b>Thazi Township</b> were randomly selected and conducted interview. Descriptive analysis and weighted average method were employed. Rice varieties were very diverse and Manawthukha was the most favorite variety. The newly released salt tolerant variety, Pyi Myanmar Sein was adopted by only one percent of respondents. The farmers are quite aware of climate change and they claimed the extreme weather conditions are the most stressful to rice production and they want shorter duration variety in order to make sure the enough soil moisture because majority of them do not have access to irrigation water. Changing rice variety was the most cited coping strategy to climate change adaptation followed by changing crop, changing sowing time, practicing crop rotation, changing cultivation methods and managing fertilizer application. The most preferred trait was high yielding variety followed by high quality, resistance to disease, pests and drought.</p>
<b>Remarks</b>	The paper has been presented in 11 <sup>th</sup> ICERD Conference and awarded the "Sustainability Promotion Award".

**Photo  
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<b>Group Name</b>	- RA-03
<b>Group Members</b>	- Dr. Shwe Mar Than, Daw Yin Nyein Aye and Daw Yin Yin Thant
<b>Duration</b>	- 2018-2020
<b>Research Title</b>	- Rice Varietal Assessment for Climate Change Adaptation from Socioeconomic Point of View: A Study in Myitthar Township
<b>Objectives</b>	- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To find out farmers' knowledge to respond the climate change impacts,</li> <li>• To find out location-specific climate resilient adaptation technologies in rice farming,</li> <li>• To find out the desired characteristics of chosen rice varieties, and</li> <li>• To estimate cost and benefits of different rice production systems for chosen varieties</li> </ul>
<b>Results &amp; Conclusion</b>	- Myanmar is the second most vulnerable country in the world to the effects of climate change. Agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate change. This study was conducted to find out farmers' knowledge to respond to the climate change impacts, to find out location-specific climate-resilient adaptation technologies in rice farming, to find out the desired characteristics of chosen rice varieties, and to estimate cost and benefits different rice production systems for their chosen variety. The study was carried out in <b>Myitthar Township</b> , a major rice-growing area in the middle of Myanmar and most of the rice areas are irrigated. Primary data were collected by conducting a socio-economic survey. Descriptive analysis and cost and benefit analysis were applied. More than 95 percent of the farmers adopted the strategy to use quality seeds. However, changing the sowing time was adapted by only 27% of them. About 41% of farmers grew Manaw Thukha rice variety followed by Ayeyar Min (33.62%), and Shwe Manaw (20.49%). The most preference of rice variety traits were high yielding and high marketability. The farmers practiced two different rice establishment methods: direct seeding and transplanting and grew both seasons. In Monsoon, direct-seeded Ayeyarmin got the highest BCR (1.75) and Manawthukha variety yielded the highest BCR in Summer (1.70). The study area was irrigated rice-growing area that farmers have not suffered much from climate change impacts in rice production yet, which implies the irrigation facilities are essential for climate change adaptation strategies.
<b>Remarks</b>	The paper will be submitted to ACSAC10 Conference. If it is not selected, we will try to submit in other national or international Conference.

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Records**

