Agriculture WG Report

Session 2, 3rd WGIA
Feb 24, 2006
Manila, Philippines

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Overview

- Good Practices
- Challenges & possible solutions including within WGIA network
- Other things discussed
- Summary/Conclusion

Good Practices

- Detailed data collection from the experiments (Agroforestry, rice paddy and animal manure treatment).
- Very comprehensive measurements.
- Well designed experiment and simple, portable equipments for measurements of CH_4, N_2O, NH_3 emissions.
- Applying water management and fertilization strategy could reduce CH_4 and N_2O emissions from agricultural system in Asian countries.
- Composting of livestock manure reduces N_2O and CH_4 emission

Challenges & possible solutions

- Challenges
  - Development of regional-specific Emission Factors for Asian region.
  - Establishing network of monitoring station for GHG emissions
  - To get funding for research and capacity building in the region.
- Solutions
  - Develop and implement regional research project
  - Collaboration among experts
  - Sharing the database and expertise

Other things

- Improve emission factor and data collection for CH_4 from enteric fermentation from livestock (only if it is a key source)
- Burning of crop residues (CH_4 & N_2O)—avoid burning and convert it into compost

Summary/Conclusion

- Agriculture sector is one of the main contributors to GHG sources (CH_4 & N_2O) in Asia.
- To improve GHG inventory in this sector, we need to collect data, expand experiments, establish monitoring network, and develop region-specific emission factors.
- Collaborations among regional experts