



Pilot Project on Nature-based Climate Solution (NbCS) aquaculture in Thailand

Rice-fish Culture in Maha sarakham province, Thailand

Malasri Khumsri
Departement of Fisheries





Introduction



Nature-based Solution is policy of Department of Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Statements of Department of Fisheries

5 KEYS

STRATEGIC AREAS FOR AQUACULTURE TRANSFORMATION IN THAILAND



Dr. Thitiporn Laoprasert, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Fisheries, delivered the Statement on strategy for Aquaculture Transformation at HLM 3 in Shanghai, China, 1-2 July 2025



MOU Signing between DoF and AIT on Collaboration on Making Nature-Based Climate Solution in Aquaculture GeNA Project, 13 March 2025

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Enhancing Production Efficiency

- Improve infrastructure and adopt modern technologies
- Apply Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for sustainable environmental management



Developing High-Quality Aquatic Breeds

- Use high-quality broodstock and genetically strong seed
- Boost production, shorten culture periods, and enhance disease resistance in key species (e.g., Giant freshwater prawn, Shrimp, Tilapia)



Knowledge Transfer via Smart Farmers Program

- Support technology and data use for efficient farm management
- Promote energy-efficient aquaculture practices



Promoting Sustainable Aquaculture & Product Value

- Add value to by-products (e.g., fish silage, hydrolysate)
- Encourage organic aquaculture and large-scale systems
- Reduce costs and upgrade GAP standards to international level



Strengthening Biosecurity in Aquaculture Farms

- Implement Progressive Management Pathway for Aquaculture Biosecurity (PMP/AB)
- Apply Biosecurity & Rapid Response initiatives to ensure safe, high-quality products
- Developing High-Quality Aquatic Breeds

Driving Aquaculture Transformation through
Innovation and Financing for Sustainability



Pilot project on Gender in Nature-based Climate Solutions in Aquaculture in Thailand: Rice-Fish Culture



“Women play vital roles in Rice-Fish Culture, their contributions must be Recognized, Valued, and Rewarded.”

Gender Issues Identified

- Land ownership
- Access to information and extension services
- Access to financial support
- Access to technical knowledge/project
- Registration in aquaculture system

Maha Sarakham province

Sites selection

2 Districts

- Kosum Phisai
- Phayakkhaphum

31 Target farmers

10 farmers from Kosum Phisai

21 farmers from Phayakkhaphum

Women's Knowledge and Contributions

- Understanding of the micro-environment
- Observations on Climate change impacts and adaptation

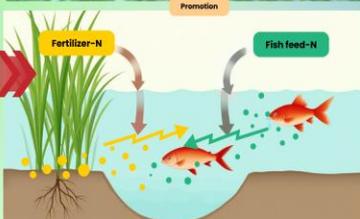
Improve **Climate-resilient**

Expected benefits

- Increased income
- Enhanced food security
- Improved sustainability

Objective

- To empower women across production stages and promote eco-friendly aquaculture, with pilot results informing a gender monitoring framework.
- To advance gender equality and social inclusion in NbCS aquaculture (Rice-Fish Culture)



Advantages of rice-fish culture

Increase Rice-Fish Production

Activities

Initial National Stakeholder Meeting



Gender Analysis



Training of Women farmers



Support Fish & Feed & Technical



Monitoring of Rice-Fish Culture and Technical Advice



Gender monitoring schema



5 Domains of Gender monitoring schema



A. Climate change/ environment

Perceptions of farming practices, inputs and benefits and climate change adaptive



B. Attitudes towards NbCS practice

- Benefits (income & food security)
- Mutual benefits – rice <-> fish
- Environment impacts
- Fish culture management
- Rice field inputs
- Rice-Fish Production



C. Awareness and Roles in rice-fish culture

Farmers' interactions, interest in rice-fish, and their recognition as leaders in NbCS aquaculture.



D. Image of change

Change in control, turning points, and time use.



E. Agency

Who influences agency; Decision making; How/ when does it change?

A gender monitoring schema to ensure equitable benefit-sharing of NbCS aquaculture (Rice-Fish Culture between women and men

Gender involved in NbCS, local knowledge, ecosystem management



Production inputs supported by DoF

- 7,000 fingerling/farmer
- 2 Bages of pellets feed/farmer

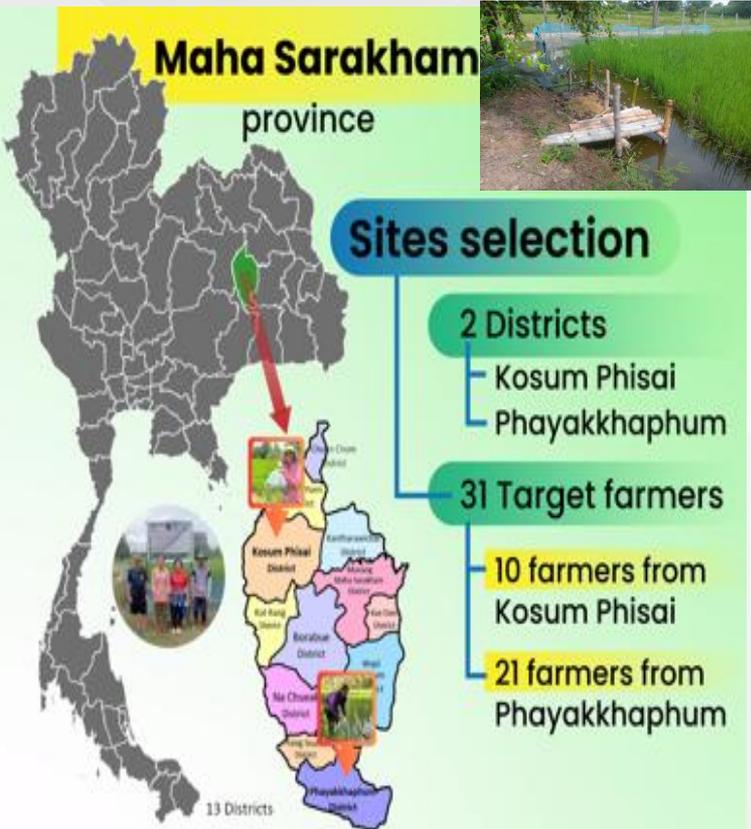
- Nile tilapia 2,000 fish
- Common carp 2,000 fish
- Silver barb 2,000 fish
- Climbing perch 1,000 fish
- Fish feed pellets 2 bags

Regular Technical Support and Monitor of Fish & Rice by DoF Staff





Project target selection



Project area information

- Pilot project is located in the Northeastern of Thailand
- Most area has a flat landscape typical
- Chi River is important river that contributing to agriculture and fishing activities





Calendar of Rice Fish Culture in Mahasarakam province

	Activity period												Gender participation			
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Male	Female		
1. Prepare the plot													✓			
2. Rice transplanting				←→									✓	✓		
3. Paddy field management				←→											✓	
4. Fertilizer application						←→							✓			
5. Weeding						←→							✓	✓		
6. Buy fish fry						←→										
7. Release fish fry						←→							✓			
8. Feeding fish						←→										
9. Fish harvest											←→		✓	✓		
10. Sale fish											←→		✓	✓		
11. Fish processing											←→					

Remarks: Some farmers fish will be harvested until April next year



Pilot Project Activities implementation



Initial National Stakeholder Meeting





Gender Analysis





Training of women farmers





Fish & Feed & Technical Support





Regular monitoring of Rice-fish and Technical Advice





Gender monitoring schema based on 5 domains





Training, and distribution of fish and feed and monitoring

Production inputs supported by DoF

- 7,000 fingerling/farmer
- 2 Bages of pellets feed/farmer



Nile tilapia 2,000 fish



Common carp 2,000 fish



Silver barb 2,000 fish

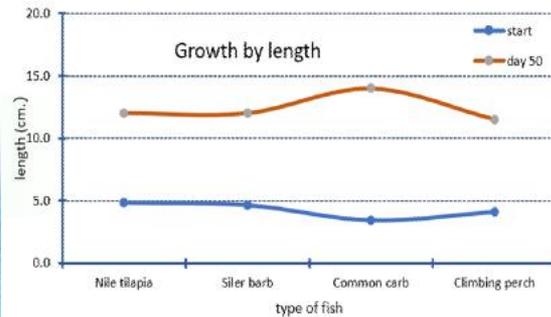
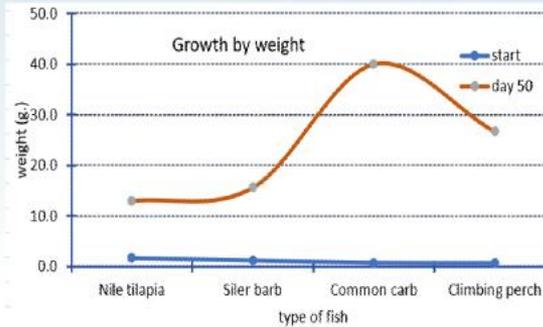


Climbing perch 1,000 fish



Fish feed pellets 2 bags

Regular Technical Support and Monitor of Fish & Rice by DoF Staff





Gender involved in NbCS, local knowledge, ecosystem

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Domains of Gender monitoring schema



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- Rice–Fish Production



C. Awareness and Roles in rice-fish culture

Farmers' interactions, interest in rice–fish, and their recognition as leaders in Nbs aquaculture.



D. Image of change

Change in control, turning points, and time use.



E. Agency

Who influences agency; Decision making; How/ when does it change?



A gender monitoring schema to ensure equitable benefit-sharing of NbCS aquaculture (Rice–Fish Culture between women and men



Water management





Gender involved in NbCS, local knowledge, ecosystem

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Natural Food





Gender involved in NbCS, local knowledge, ecosystem

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Climate solution



Monitoring of Rice-Fish Culture



Changes in Women Roles in Rice-Fish Culture

GREATER ROLE IN PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT



More actively in all stages of rice-fish farming, from production to processing and marketing

Women and Men have more knowledge and skill for Climate Change resilient and adaptation



ACCESS to Knowledge, New Skills, and Technology



Training and technology access provide women with more opportunities for learning and self-development via social media

Enhanced Confidence and Leadership Capacity



Women will gain more recognition as managers or group leaders, with greater opportunities to take part in decision-making

Thank you