

Our project sites and approach

The CORIGAP-PRO project will retain its focus in the six target countries. In the second phase, the Philippines was added as an “associate country” of the project. In each of these countries, we collaborate closely with national partners to build on current national or regional programs on “best management practices” for rice. These include “One Must Do, Five Reductions” in Vietnam; “Cost Reductions” initiative in Thailand; “Integrated Crop Management” in Indonesia; and “Three Controls Technology” in China. We also foster cross-country learning on common areas of interest such as developing “Good Agricultural Practices” for rice (Rice GAP).



IRRI scientists continue to work closely with in-country partners through participatory adaptive research.



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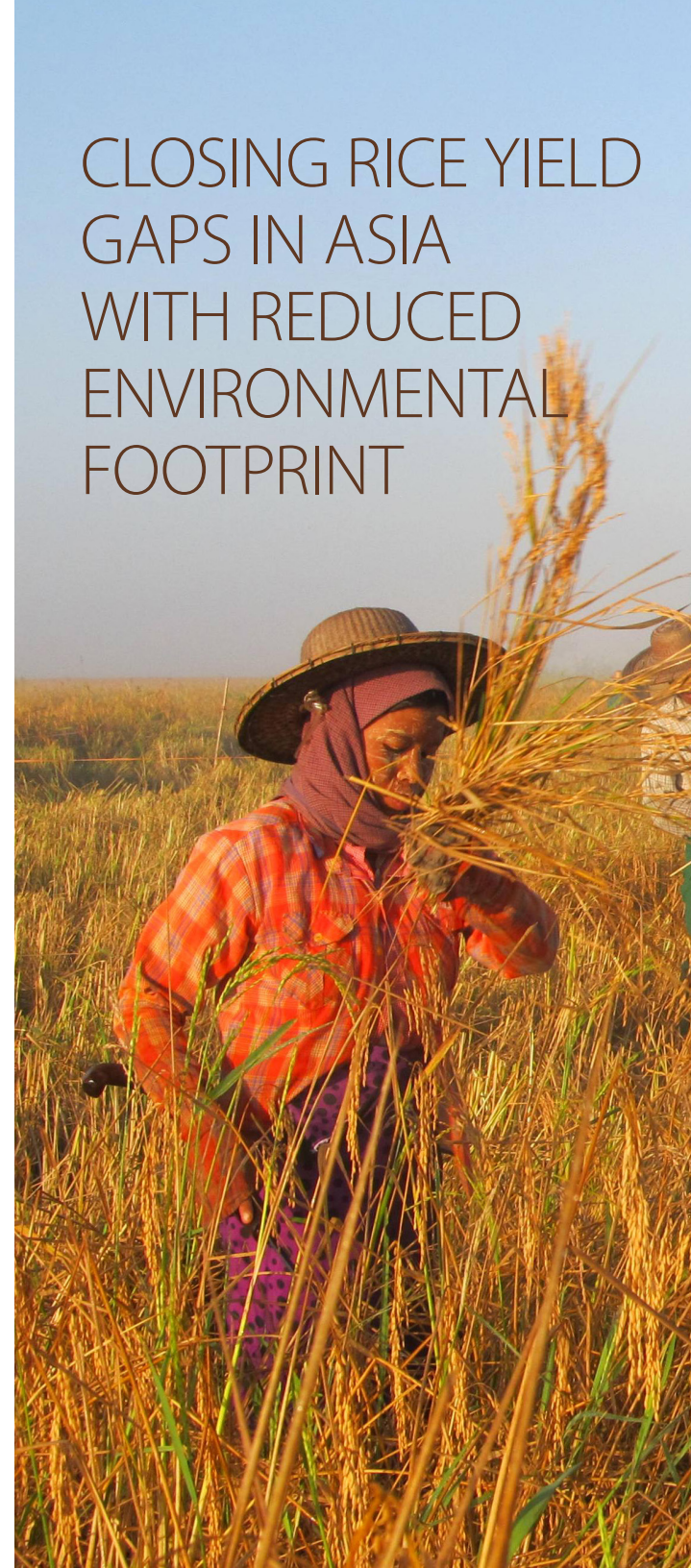
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CLOSING RICE YIELD GAPS IN ASIA WITH REDUCED ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT



About CORIGAP

The Closing Rice Yield Gaps in Asia With Reduced Environmental Footprint (CORIGAP) aims to improve food security and gender equity, and alleviate poverty through optimizing productivity and sustainability of irrigated rice production systems. CORIGAP is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.



The challenges

Food security. To meet the growing demand for an important staple such as rice, farmers need to harvest an additional 8-10 million tons every year (or an extra 1.5% each year).

Resource availability. Yields need to be raised by increasing rice productivity but with less resources such as water, land, energy, and labor.

Environmental consequences. Increasing yields needs to be achieved while reducing negative environmental consequences such as soil degradation, water pollution, overuse of pesticides, loss of biodiversity (flora and fauna), and greenhouse gas emissions.

This will be achieved by using science-based tools and participatory methods that would:

1



Generate evidence of increased profitability for smallholder farmers through an integrated approach to crop and natural resource management,

2



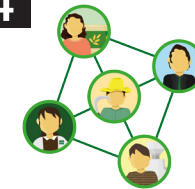
Optimize "integrated sustainable rice production systems,

3



Reduce rice yield gaps in lowland rice cropping systems by combining the outputs from (1) and (2),

4



Involve the formal development of Learning Alliance (LA).

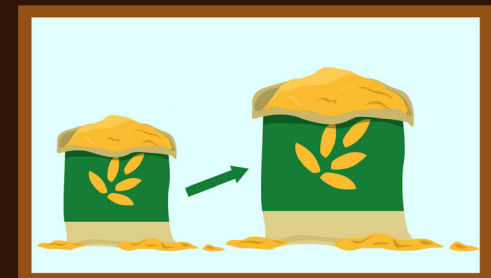
Key outcomes of phase 1 (2013-2016)

During phase 1, we interacted directly with 1,362 farmer groups and 125,000 farmers, covering an area of 250,000 ha.

- Developed a computational framework (field calculator) for ex ante assessment of integrated, high-yielding, and profitable rice production systems with minimum environmental footprint.
- Established linkages in partner countries with more than 60 partners from the government, civil society, nongovernment organizations, and private sector.
- Built the capacity of national agricultural research and extension systems partners and other stakeholders in the use of the developed tools and methodologies, and in improved crop management technologies.

Phase 2 will build on the strong outputs of Phase 1 and retain its focus on the main lowland irrigated and favourable, rainfed granaries.

PHASE 2



Sustainably increase rice yield by 10% and income by >20% in six granaries for 500,000 smallholder farmers by 2022