



WEEKLY UPDATE ON ASEAN PLUS THREE RICE SITUATIONS

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Indonesia

Indonesia to Expand High-Yield Rice Seed Use Nationwide

According to the Agriculture Minister, Indonesia plans to expand the use of high-yielding rice seeds nationwide as part of efforts to boost rice productivity and strengthen national food security. The rice varieties developed by the Indonesian Center for Rice Agricultural Modernization (BRMP Padi) in Subang District can produce yields of 10 – 13 MT per hectare. The facility, which Amran described as the largest rice seed center in Southeast Asia, has an annual production capacity of 250 MT. In addition, the ministry also plans to allocate subsidised rice seeds for at least 1 million hectares of farmland next year, encouraging farmers to adopt modern agricultural systems, which has increased rice yields from 5 – 6 MT to 11 – 12 MT per hectare. The government expects the expanded distribution of high-yielding seeds and adoption of modern farming methods to increase productivity and improve farmers' welfare.

Source: ANTARA News. (2026, September 2). *Indonesia to expand high-yield rice seeds nationwide.*

Myanmar

Myanmar Targets 34,225 Acres for Monsoon Paddy Cultivation

Myanmar has targeted 34,225 acres of monsoon paddy for cultivation under irrigation systems supplied by the Aingma and Mezali diversion weirs in Magway Region during the 2026–27 season. As of September 4, about 33,400 acres had been planted, including 29,000 acres in the Aingma irrigation area and 4,400 acres in the Mezali area. According to the Authorities said irrigation water would continue to be supplied throughout the cultivation period to ensure the target is met or exceeded.

Source: Global New Light of Myanmar (2026, September 7). *Vietnam's rice exports reach 2.91 billion USD in eight months.*

Thailand

Severe Drought Affects Rice Harvest in Thailand

Local farmers in Lampang Province are facing severe drought during the peak rainy season, with rice fields drying up due to a lack of rainfall and water supplies. Farmers warn that the remaining crop could be completely lost within two weeks without significant rain. The area, which lies outside official irrigation zones, depends on natural runoff from Mae Wa National Park. Local authorities are providing water to households and advising farmers to avoid water-intensive crops, while seeking artificial rainmaking and funding for new reservoirs to address both immediate needs and recurring drought.

Source: Thai PBS World (2026, September 3). *El Niño dry spell leaves Lampang rice crops withering.*

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** This Weekly Update on ASEAN Plus Three Rice Situations is based on all available sources during the period. The APTERR Secretariat shall take no responsibility for data accuracy in this publication and any consequence of their use.*