



CABI
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***Priorities on Agriculture Development
Strategy and Collaboration with CABI***

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Content

- 1. Agriculture Development Strategy**
- 2. Early Harvest Projects**
- 3. Collaborative Activities with CABI**
- 4. Future Perspectives**



Statistic of Myanmar

51.4
million population

70 %
rural population

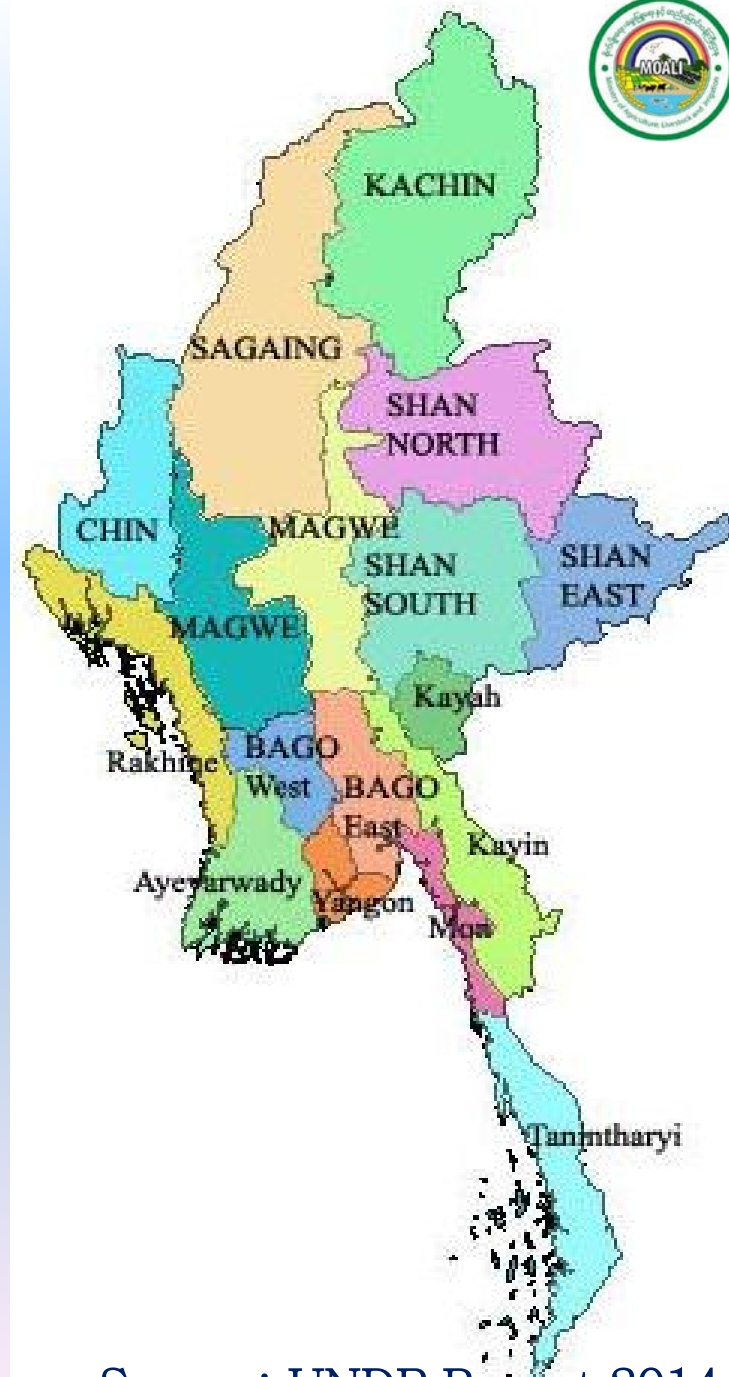
25.6%
poverty rate (2005)

676 578 sq.km
Area

Nay Pyi Taw
Capital

Regions and State
14

Villages
63,899



Source: UNDP Report 2014



1. Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS)



The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

MYANMAR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
AND
INVESTMENT PLAN (2018-19 ~ 2022-23)

2018



Agriculture Development Strategy

- With assistance from DPs, developed and launched ADS at 7 June, 2018. It has three objectives corresponding to three strategic pillar: 1) Governance 2) Productivity and 3) Competitiveness
- Specific outputs under the pillars has to achieved with relevant intermediate steps
- define priority areas, early harvest projects , quick win activities
- having consensus with DPs and based on their interest and competency collaborative program must be accomplished



ADS Quick Wins

➤ **Pillar 1: Quick Wins on Governance**

- * Establishing National level and Implementation level Committees, and support Unit.
- * MOALI Policy and M&E Divisions established.

➤ **Pillar 2: Quick Wins on Productivity**

- * National Agriculture Research Council established and Master Plan for Research finalized
- * Action Research Fund established
- * Law on Extension drafted with stakeholder participation.
- * Formulate, approve, and disseminate at least 2 GAP standards



ADS Quick Wins (Cont,)

➤ **Pillar 3: Quick Wins on Competitiveness**

- * Financial and economic analysis of value chains engaged and the programs with adequate resources for rice and pulses value chains established.
- * Department of Agribusiness and Marketing Information to be established.
- * At least 2 Geographical Indications approved.
- * Establish agricultural innovation competitions and award prizes to initial region/state winners.



2. Early Harvest Projects Under ADS





Early Harvest Projects

➤ Crop sector

- Seed Sector Development
- Good Agricultural Practices
- Climate smart Agriculture (CSA)
- Development of Agricultural Biotechnology
- Post-harvest handling, processing and value addition
- Supervision on Laws and Regulations
- Human Resources Development (HRD)
- Food and nutrition security
- Promote Mechanized Farming
- Monitoring and Evaluation on the Implementation of Policies/ Programmes /Projects



Early Harvest Projects (Cont,)

- Strengthening Linkages between Research Findings and Extension Education
- Flood control and disaster risk reduction, protection of salt intrusion
- Implementation of underground water development and pumping water scheme



Outcomes and Outputs under ADS

Outcome 1.8 Food and Nutrition Security	Outputs 1.8.1. Design targeted food and nutrition security program. 1.8.2. Implement targeted food and nutrition security program. 1.8.3. Coordinate with ongoing food and nutrition security and multi-sector initiatives on nutrition and poverty alleviation
Outcome 2.2 Extension	2.2.7. Increase the number and capacity of subject matter specialists (SMS) and training and development of all SMS in their areas 2.2.10. Establish information and knowledge system to provide advisory services to farmers 2.2.11. Address farmers' and other stakeholders' demand for information and knowledge through facilitating direct contact with (SMS) 2.2.13. Promote and use ICT to interactively link (SMS), extension workers and farmers with Knowledge System, demonstrations 3.7.14. Identify border areas for the establishment of disease control zones including biosafety areas.



Outcomes and Outputs under ADS

Outcome 2.9 Good Agriculture Practices	Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Coordinate, formulate, elaborate, document, and promote concepts, principles, guidelines, laws, regulations and protocols for GAP (including GAHP, GAP and OA) in Myanmar
Outcome 3.7 Food Quality and Safety Outcome	<p>3.7.2. Develop sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in line with international practices to protect crop and animal health in Myanmar.</p> <p>3.7.3. Formulation and promulgation of food safety and quality standards, starting from the standards for the prioritized value chains.</p> <p>3.7.7. Establish capacity for risk assessment (for both plant and animals), SPS management and surveillance.</p> <p>3.7.8. Conduct awareness campaign on food safety.</p>



3. Collaborative Activities with CABI



Myanmar Plant Health System
Strategy Plan
(2016-2020)





Challenges in Myanmar Extension System

- Limited reach and impact;
- Limited financial resources;
- Weak linkages between extension and research;
- Lack of demand driven and participatory extension approaches;
- Lack of coordination among different extension providers and approaches;
- Strong focus on rice extension but limited for non-rice crops;
- Low ratio of extension agents to farmers.



Specific challenges in the Plant Health System

- Limited bandwidth of communication and delivery channels;
- Limited or weak skills and knowledge on pest management;
- Weak linkages among stakeholders and institutions in the plant health system;
- Inadequate pest surveillance and response mechanisms;
- Lack of an effective and interactive knowledge platform populated with user friendly extension material;
- Weak monitoring and evaluation system for continuous learning and improvement.
- Limited budget to support ground work of stakeholders with extension mandate .



The Myanmar Plant Health System Strategy 2016-2020 is inspired by



**A global program to support sustainable and
functional plant health systems**



From piloting Plantwise to mainstreaming the approach

Need for MPHSS





Implementing Partners

- National Responsible Organisation: Plant Protection Division (PPD)
- Local Implementing Organisation: Plant Protection Division (PPD)
- Current partnerships: Department of Agricultural Research, Department of Planning, Yezin Agricultural University, Proximity design, Myanmar Rice Federation





23 clinics in Yangon, Bago, Nay Pyi Taw, Ayarwaddy, Mandalay, Saggain, Mon, Shan



49 plant doctors and 8 data managers trained



Nearly 10,000 farmers reached

Flag Knowledge Bank Myanmar

Knowledge Bank home | Country home | Change location | Select Language | Factsheet Booklet Builder (0) | About Plantwise | Help

Pest management

Pests in Myanmar

Recently added factsheets for Myanmar

Covered smut of sugarcane
Leaf blight on sugarcane
Head smut of maize
Stem borers on rice
Maize aphid.

See all factsheets for Myanmar...

Go to full list...

Diagnostic tool IDENTIFY A PEST PROBLEM

Treatment FIND A FACTSHEET

Enter pest problem or crop here

Go to diagnostic tool...

Plantwise Factsheets Library app

Pest alerts Pest alerts for Myanmar

Notes on the genus Xenodrognia (Coleoptera)...

Revision of the genus Ricanoides (Hemiptera)...

A new genus of nemomychid weevil from Burmese...

Bitter melon little leaf disease associated...

Over 1500 factsheets on-line

Over 135,000 clinic records

Over 1 million page views

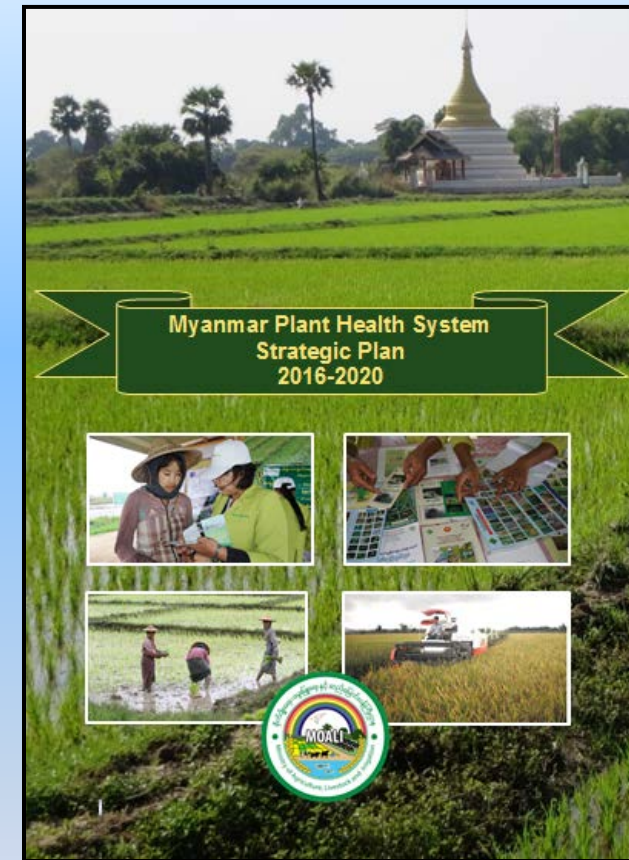
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35 factsheets/PMDG developed



The Myanmar Plant Health Strategy 2016-2020

- After successfully piloting Plantwise activities on a project base in selected Divisions, MOALI negotiate and decide up-scaling a country-wide level Plantwise strategy.
- This strategic document paved the way for an **inclusive and demand driven extension system embedded in a well functioning and sustainable plant health system.**
- Aligned and complementary to national strategies viz. the 'Myanmar Rice Sector Development Strategy' (MRSDS) and the Myanmar Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Strategy.





The concept

- Building a network of plant clinics that are readily accessible to farmers
- Strengthening linkages within plant health systems
- Providing information on pest diagnostics, distribution and management through the Plant wise knowledge bank



Strategic objectives

- Objective 1:** Increase reach and impact of the existing extension system;
- Objective 2:** Strengthen linkages amongst key stakeholders of the plant health system;
- Objective 3:** Establish a systematic and reliable real time plant health data collection system for strategic use;
- Objective 4:** Establish and populate knowledge platforms to share relevant local and global information on plant health;
- Objective 5:** Develop and implement a systematic monitoring and evaluation system;
- Objective 6:** Strengthen the national commitment through governance and policy advocacy.



Roles and Responsibilities of different Stakeholders in the Myanmar Plant Health System

National Institution/Agency	Key Roles/Responsibilities
MOALI (office of the Permanent Secretary)	Overall governance and supervision ; chair National Steering Committee (NSC); assist to procure funding for implementing and managing the Plan
DoP	National M&E and assist planning and implementation; Secretariat to the NSC
DoA	Lead implementer of the Strategic Plan; extension/ToT and socio-economic components
DAR	Lead R&D (technical) and diagnostics components
YAU	Lead capacity development and support technical/I database information , socio-economic and gender aspects



Activities Under Myanmar Plant Health System

Delivery of actionable knowledge to farmers

- Assessing the interest of extension providers to incorporate plant clinics into their existing systems, identify areas where the plant clinic concept can be piloted and identify manpower to be trained as plant doctor
- Training of extension staff on relevant modules to become plant doctors and operating plant clinics
- Training of master trainers to up- and out-scale plant doctor training and form plant clinic cluster



4. Future Perspectives





Future Perspectives

- Pilot plant clinics should be duplicated through out Myanmar
- Increase effective linkage between MOALI and CABI
(e.g- MOALI contracted with CABI to disseminate its resources and train plant doctors in FARM Project)
- Skilling up activities like TOT training, support National Institution, skill development for Farmers, need assessment on farmers requirement, etc.



Future Perspectives Cont,

- Identify key organisation(s) responsible for coordination and operation for scale-up
- Establishing national steering committee and regularly holding national forum
- Internalise and embed Myanmar Plant Health Strategy in national development plan



Thank you

