



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND  
IRRIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

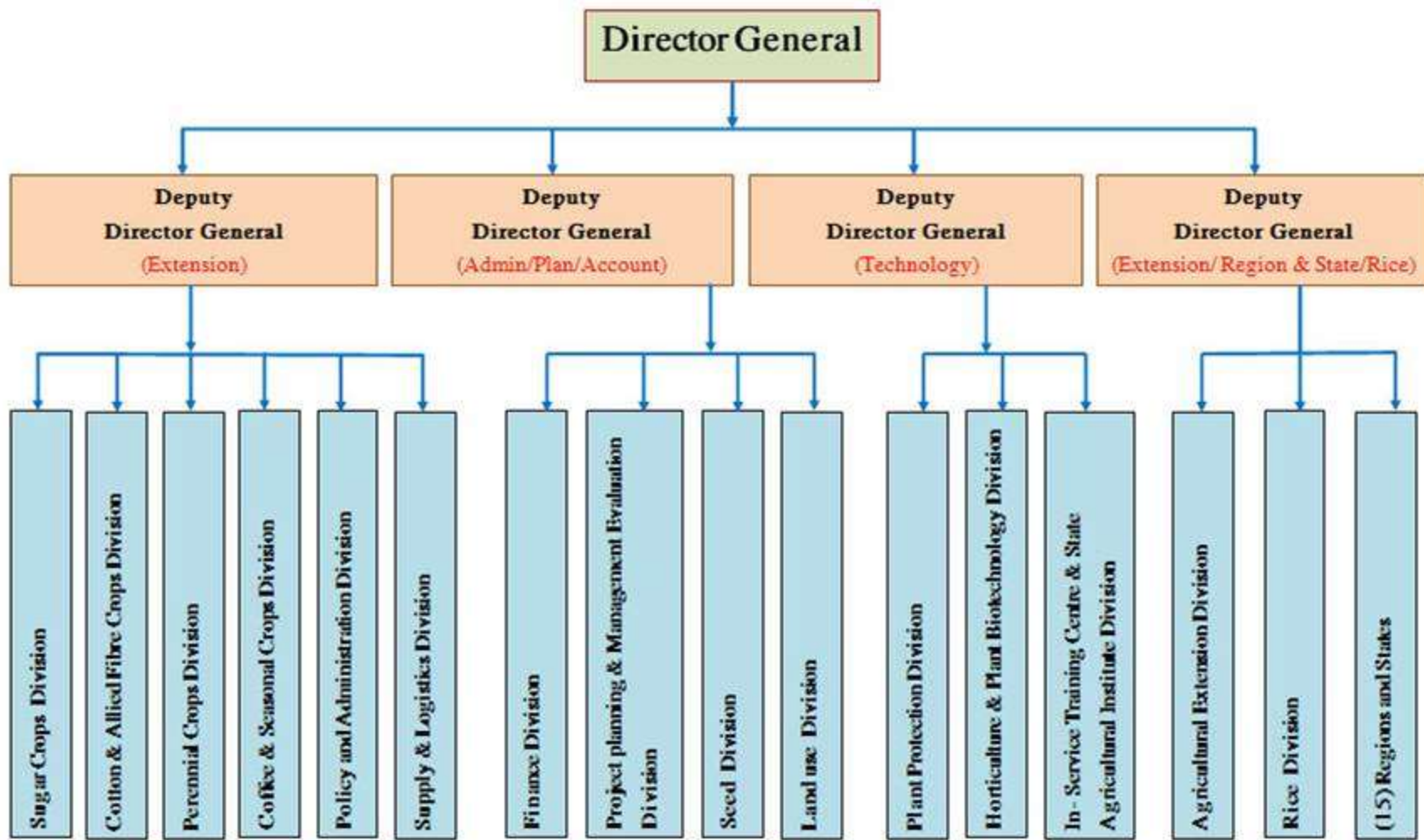


# **CURRENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN MYANMAR**

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Agricultural Extension Division

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# Organization Chart of Department of Agriculture



# *Three main Activities*

- I. Seed Production
- II. Training & Education
- III. Research & Development



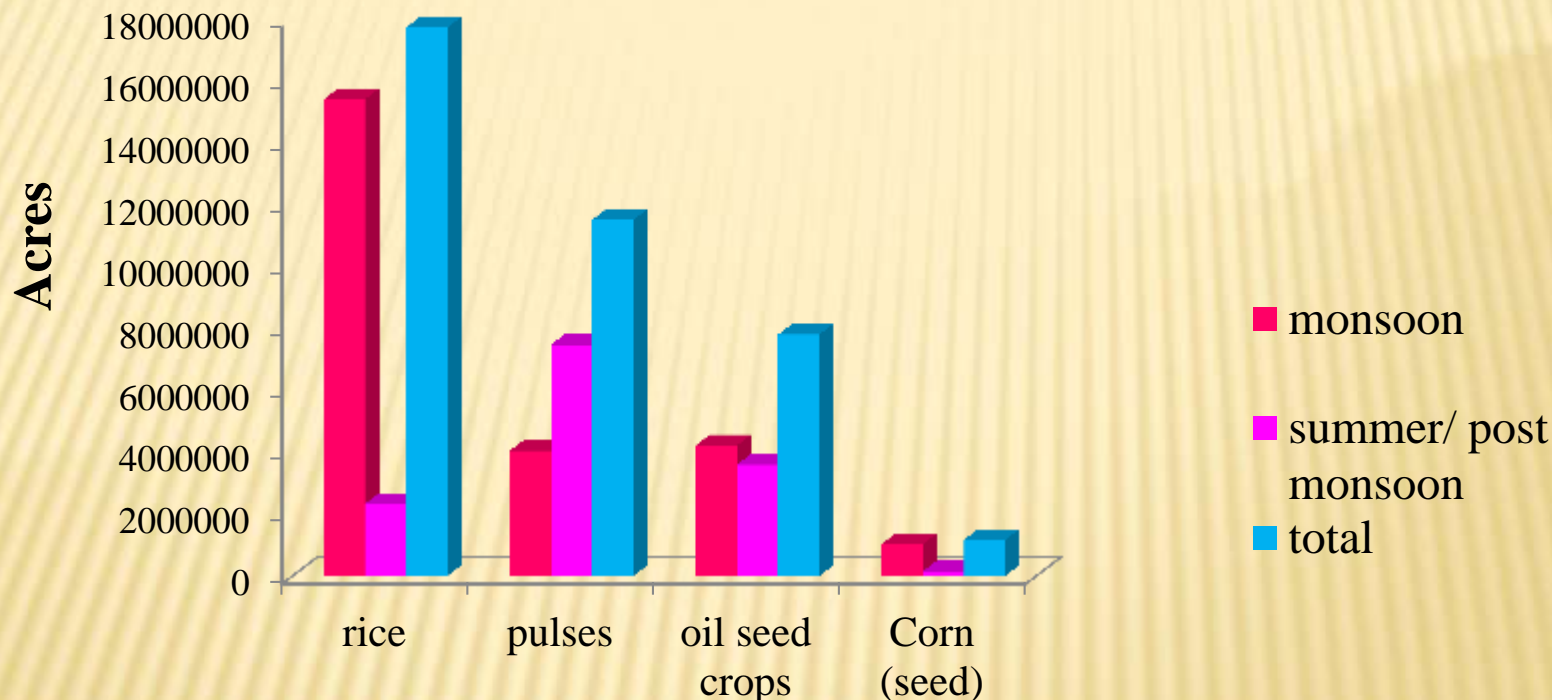


# Current Status of Agricultural Extension

- DOA is responsible for the transfer of appropriate technology through agricultural extension programs.
- AED is a largest branch with about 9414 staff, of which about 7516 are agricultural technicians.  
(9414 staff in AED of which 14774 staff in DOA)
- About 4.4 million farm households
- Ratio of extension staff and farm family is about 1 to 585.
- AED plays a key role in disseminating research findings and proper message to the farmers, and feedback to researchers on farmers' reactions to improved technology.

# Current Status of Agricultural Extension

## Crop Production Area VS AED Staffs



- A total of **38191925 acres** for Major crops growing area.
- **7516 staffs** in AED
- Average one of the extension staffs is responsibility for **5081 Acres.**  
( 1 : 5081)

# Current Status of Agricultural Extension

## *Educational Level of Extension Staff*

Organization	Ph.D	M.Sc	B.Ag	Dip Agri	Other	Total
DOA Total Staff	53	188	2653	4164	7716	<b>14774</b>
Extension Staff	5	41	1576	4059	1835	<b>7516</b>





# Extension Approaches Experienced in Myanmar

- ❑ Conventional Agricultural Extension System, in 1927
  - ❑ Training and Visit System, in 1974
  - ❑ Special High Yielding Program, in 1975
  - ❑ Special Crop Production Zone, in 1999
  - ❑ Block- wise Crop Production Program in 2000
  - ❑ Commodity Development and Production System, being implemented. (Fruits and Vegetable production in accordance with GAP practices)
  - ❑ Participatory Extension Approach, being implemented in cooperation with JICA and ACIAR
  - ❑ Integrated Agricultural Development Programs, being implemented
  - ❑ Integrated Rural Development Programs, being implemented.
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# Formulation of Seed Grower Associations

<b>State/ Region</b>	<b>No. of Township</b>	<b>No. of Farmer</b>	<b>Area(acre)</b>
Naypyitaw	8	131	512
Kachin	3	71	430
Kayah	5	11	271
Kayin	6	64	145
Chin	10	353	466
Sagaing	34	546	1881
Thaninthayi	9	104	450
Bago	28	215	1393



## Formulation of Seed Grower Associations (Contd;)

State/ Region	No. of Township	No. of Farmer	Area(acre)
Magway	10	240	1055
Mandalay	17	177	450
Mon	1	9	50
Rakhine	16	220	389
Yangon	13	47	400
Shan	13	67	386
Ayeyarwaddy	26	877	1947.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>3132</b>	<b>10225.5</b>

# Initiation of Community Integrated Farming System

State/ Region	Township	No. of farmers	Area(acre)
Sagaing	Shwebo	15	100.00
Bago	Theryarwaddy	7	100.00
Mandalay	Patheingyi	35	101.62
Yangon	Kawhmue	12	108.56
Ayeyarwady	Kangyidaunt	22	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>510.18</b>

# Initiation of Myanmar Agricultural Cooperative (MAC)

- ❑ Coordination and cooperation meetings to formulate Agricultural Cooperative in each State and Region

- ❑ **Initial stage** -

Nay Pyi Taw	- Nwe Yeit Village (350 nos)
Mandalay Region	- Ku La Village (172 nos)
Bago Region	- Sai Ta Mauk Gyi Village (157 nos)
Magway Region	- Magyikan Village (56 nos)
Sagaing Region	- Chipa Village (10 nos)
	- Sintut Village (33 nos)
Yangon Region	- Zwehtwae Village (524 nos)





# *Distribution of Technical booklets and Pamphlets*

စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန  
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မြစ်ဝကျွန်းပေါ်နှင့် ကမ်းရိုးတန်းဒေသများရှိ  
ရေချိုးရောင်းစပ် လယ်မြေများအတွက်  
သင့်လျော်သော မွေစပါးစိုက်ပျိုးနည်းစနစ်များ

ရေတက်၊ ရေကွဲ နှင့် ရေလွှမ်းနှစ်ပြပ်သော  
နေရာများအတွက် သင့်လျော်သော  
မိုးစပါးစိုက်ပျိုးနည်းစနစ်များ

ကုန်းတွင်းပိုင်းဘေး၊ ဆပ်ပြာပေါက်မြေများ  
အတွက် သင့်လျော်သော  
စပါးစိုက်ပျိုးနည်းစနစ်များ

မြစ်ဝကျွန်းပေါ်နှင့် ကမ်းရိုးတန်းဒေသများရှိ  
ဆားရေဝင်လယ်များအတွက် သင့်လျော်သော  
မိုးစပါးစိုက်ပျိုးနည်းစနစ်များ

မိုးနည်းရေရှားဒေသများအတွက်  
သင့်လျော်သော မိုးစပါးစိုက်ပျိုးနည်းစနစ်များ  
(စပါးအခြောက်တိုက်စိုက်ပျိုးစေ့ချစနစ်)

မိုးနည်းရေရှားဒေသများအတွက် သင့်လျော်သော  
မွေ/မိုး စပါးစိုက်ပျိုးနည်းစနစ်များ  
(ပျိုးထောင်စိုက်စနစ်)



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# *Human Resource Development*



## **CARTC Training Centre**

<b>No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>No. of staff</b>
1	2011 - 2012	19	601
2	2012 - 2013	20	554
3	2013 - 2014	24	1430
4	2014 - 2015	21	1186
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3771</b>



# Television Channel for Myanmar Farmers

- Use of mass media is an efficient and effective way for quick dissemination of information in time. Broadcasting the information through TV or radio is very supportive for the farmers.
  - Among the mass media, TV program is the most attractive and effective way as it provides audio and visual.
  - The MOALI has been producing the TV program for the farmers in cooperation with MRTV.
  - This channel was started on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2013.
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# Research and Extension Linkage

- **Annual review meeting** of DAR at national level for the purpose of setting up the research programs in accordance with the feedback of the farmers,
- **Joint meeting** on quality seed production and distribution with a purpose of to increase production and provision of good quality seeds and certified seed multiplication program,
- **Joint field survey**, field trip and field days especially at the experiment stations in cooperation with ACIAR, JICA and IRRI,
- **Consultation meetings**, to identify and/or to solve the problems faced in the implementation of various crop production programs.

# Research and Extension Linkage

- Even though the preliminary and advanced trials are conducted as on-station trials, followed by on-farm trials, implementation of on-farm trials is still a weak chain .
  - The technology diffusion covers limited scope.
  - Moderately strong linkage between research and extension, most of extension personnel at township level do not have a close working relationship with research personnel.
  - No research and extension coordination body at state/regional levels.
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# Challenges in on farm Technology Transfer and Extension Services

- Weakness in the delivery of appropriate technologies adaptable to the ecological conditions,
- Limited technical skills and knowledge of extension staff,
- limited budget and weak logistic support,
- Confusion of extension and delivery platform to provide the necessary information and technologies to the farmers,
- Weakness of two way flow of information between research and extension, consequently Weakness of appropriate technology to extend to the farmers



# Challenges in on farm Technology Transfer and Extension Services

- Limited investment in capacity building, research, development and extension to equip the extension staff with technical skill, human relation skill and conceptual skills
  - Weakness in proactive and strategic research and extension plans to meet the needs of farmers.
  - Weak in coordination and cooperation among the rural development implementing agencies
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# **Priority Actions for Extension Services**

## **Community based activities**

- **Organizing common interest groups and strengthening of cooperatives and farmers self-help organizations for easy access of agricultural inputs, micro finance and market information,**
- **Encouraging community based integrated farming system,**
- **Enhancing contract farming system to ensure benefit of farmer and private sector for stable market and production packages,**

# Priority Actions for Extension Services

## Small holder farmers

- Strengthening the participation of small holder farmers through Participatory Extension Approaches,
- Encouraging crop diversification practices in different agro-ecological zones to reduce the risk of climate change,
- Developing the crop insurance programs especially for small holder farmers,
- Cottage Industry and production of value added products for off-farm and non-farm employment and better income,



# Priority Actions for Extension Services

## Training

- Up to date technical training programs
- Establishment of regionalized training centers such as the delta, hilly regions and CDZ,
- Practicing FFSs to equip the farmers with problem solving abilities
- Organizing vocational training programs for the farm families to get additional income
- Upgrading CARTC due to the link of revised curricula in YAU especially for extension education and agricultural economics,

# Priority Actions for Extension Services

## Communication with farmers

- Providing information on technical issues supported with photos through mobile phones,
- Establishment of a mobile-based information/advisory system (Call centre) to have the advantage of being relatively low-cost at a high-outreach capacity,
- Communication with community leaders and serve as a platform for an intensive exchange of information and experiences,
- Farmer to farmer knowledge sharing for the high level of technology adoption

# Priority Actions for Extension Services

## Institutional Development

- Upgrading the capacity of extension staff through the appropriate logistic support
  - Setting up of priorities and implementing is essential for the better use of the limited budget and financial resources,
  - Setting up a clear and consistent regulatory framework for the private sector,
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# Conclusion

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- ❖ Setting up national research, Extension and Education system,
- ❖ As all stakeholders including farmers enjoy the economic benefits with better access of financial and technology, it would surely promote the direct investment in agricultural activities and other related agri-business,
- ❖ Hand-in-hand cooperation and collaboration of government, private and Development partners ensure sustainable food production and assure market in global and regional.



**Thanks For Your Kind Attention!!!**