



***Identification, integration and mainstreaming
FSF into national FSN strategy promoting
agriculture diversification towards Zero
Hunger"***

Overview situation and way-forward to empirical approach

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Bangkok

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Policy Measures to build Sustainable Food Systems



- The core objective of this [Zero Hunger Challenge](#) element (all food systems are sustainable) is to transform the way we produce, process, exchange and consume food.
- Transformative policy measures would need to influence the key determinants of a sustainable food system with a view to support an enabling environment for sustainable food systems.
- Policy measures for sustainable food systems, should increase-
 - agricultural productivity and gender sensitive agriculture production,
 - enhance climate resilience
 - reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and related land use change
 - improve nutrition, strengthen value chains and improve market access.

Policy Landscape

- National Comprehensive Development NCDP - vision as industrial country by 2030
 - • Agriculture Sector Development as the sectorwise development
 - Five-year Plans
 - • (2011/12-2015/16) – enabling business and trade
 - • (2016/17-2020/21) – broader and inclusive strategy based on the UN's SDGs
- Myanmar Rice Sector Development Strategy (MRSDDS) 2015 -2030
- White Paper from Rice Bowl to Food Basket (2016)
- Food Value Chain Road Map (2016-2020)
- Agricultural Policy 2016
- Agriculture Development Strategy and Investment Plan-2018
- National Land Use Policy (2016)

Supportive- Agriculture Policies, Strategies and Plans

- Myanmar Climate Smart Agricultural Strategy
- Land Policy-National Land Law 2012 and, other related Laws like Farmland Law 2012VFV Land Law
- Seeds Policy-Seed Law of 2011 and National Seeds Policy 2013, (also includes a Review of the Seeds Law and Policy)
- Myanmar's National Strategy on Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation (NSPARD)
- National Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development through Agriculture Programme (NAPA).
- Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction that was issued under the oversight of MSWRR in 2012.
- National Social Protection Strategic Plan in December 2014

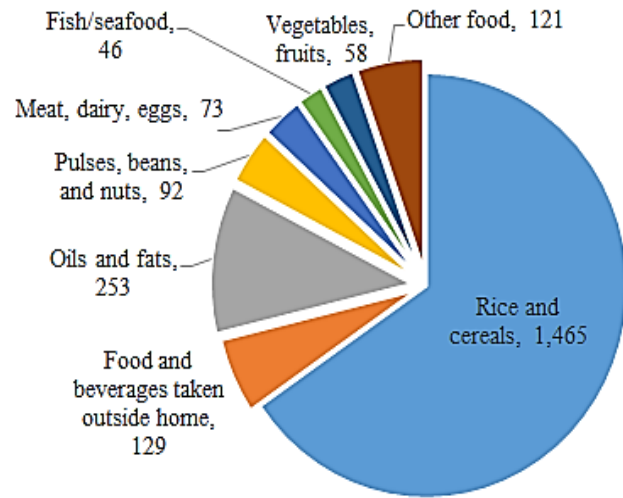
Policies Nutrition

Policies linked to [MOALI from MOHS](#), and other [Ministries](#) linked to Food Security and Nutrition

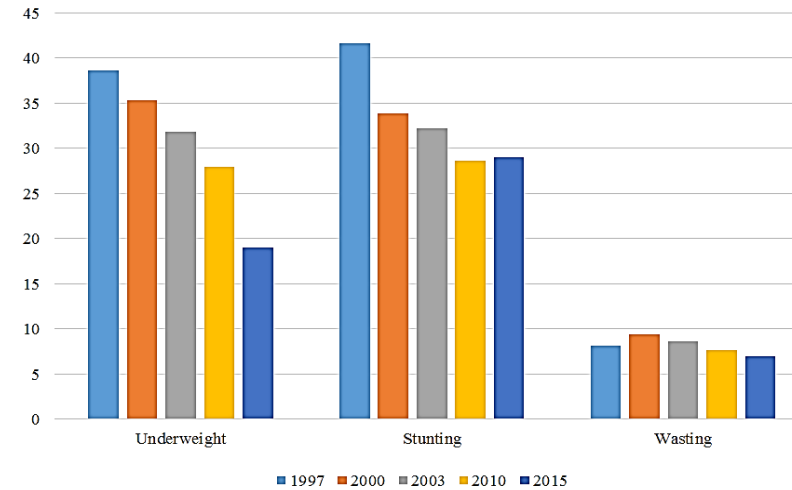
- Myanmar National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (MNAPFNS) (2015) Response to Zero Hunger Challenge
- National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW 2013-2022)
- Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on Nutrition (MS-NPAN) 2018/19 – 2022/23
- Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action for Nutrition MS-NPAN(2018)
- Upcoming Multisectoral Costed Action Plan for Nutrition

Rice focus of public spending undermines nutritional security

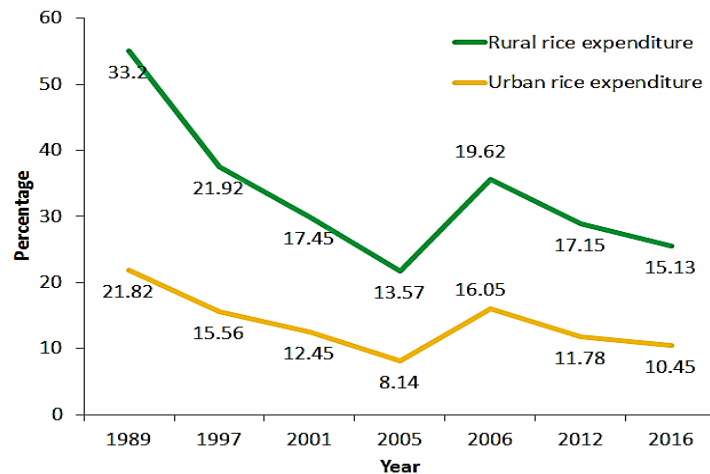
About 70 percent of calories in 2015 in Myanmar still came from rice



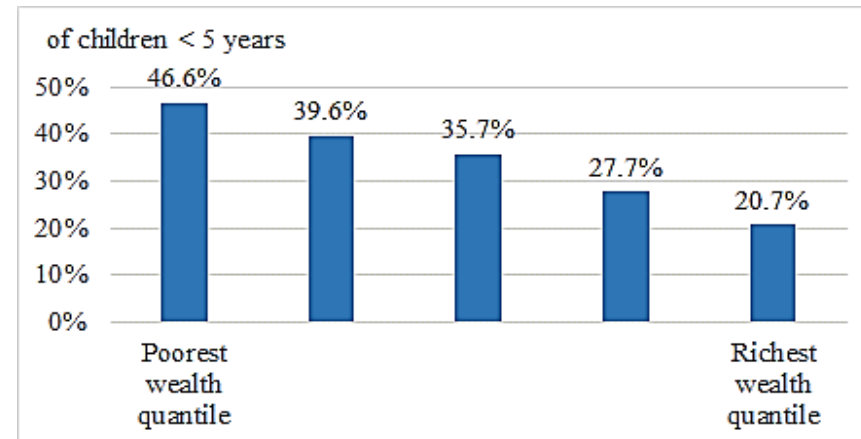
While the nutritional security improved, the under-five (child) stunting in Myanmar remains high



Consumption of rice has halved!



Stunting falls with the income increase



VISION

An inclusive, competitive, food and nutrition secure and sustainable agricultural system contributing to the socio-economic well-being of farmers and rural people and further development of the national economy

PILLAR 1

Enhanced
Governance

PILLAR 1

Increased
Productivity and
Farmers Income

PILLAR 3

Enhanced
Market Linkages
and
Competitiveness

FOUNDATION: Building collaborative relationships among farmers, businesses, and Government.

7 Principle in ADS

Roles	Clearly define roles of private and public sector.
Rights	Promote smallholder farmers' rights and voice.
Small	Emphasize smallholder farmers and SMEs.
Food&Nutrition security	Contribute to food and nutrition security through direct and indirect channels
Inclusion	Include marginal farmers, landless, women, and disadvantaged regions.
Transparency	Pursue transparency, participation, and accountability.
Sustainability	Assure environmental and economic sustainability.

ADS has high level objective to improve food security and nutrition.
MS-NPAN is opportunity to explore how best to achieve this impact

Regular access and consumption of safe and diverse foods

1. Increased productivity and diversity of quality food products (crops and horticulture, fish and livestock products)

2. Increased incomes (through improved agricultural production and expanded markets) and improved livelihoods for improved access to a diverse food basket

3. Improved safety along food supply and value chain

Key Strategic Contributions from different Sectors towards Improved dietary diversity

MoE

- 1.1 Regular education and discussion sessions on nutrition and healthy lifestyle for school children
- 2.1 Increased consumption of locally prepared nutritious meals by primary school children

MoHS

- 2.1 Increased coverage of mother, children, and adolescents provided with micronutrient supplementation
- 2.3 Increased supply and consumption of fortified foods through large-scale fortification of staple foods and condiments and nutrition education
- 2.4 Increased awareness about the importance of dietary diversity

MoSWRR

- 1.2 Improved knowledge and practices by beneficiaries on nutrition and health care of women and children
- 3.1 Adequate nutrition support is provided to pre-schoolers through MoSWRR supported ECCD and community-based centres

MoALI

- 2.1 Increased availability of diverse food products at household and market level (vitamin A and iron-rich vegetables, fruits, fish, livestock, and other animal-based foods)

Improved dietary diversity and vitamin and mineral intake among women, children and adolescent girls

Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action on
Nutrition (MS-NPAN)
2018/19 – 2022/23

COSTED ACTION PLAN
30 July 2018

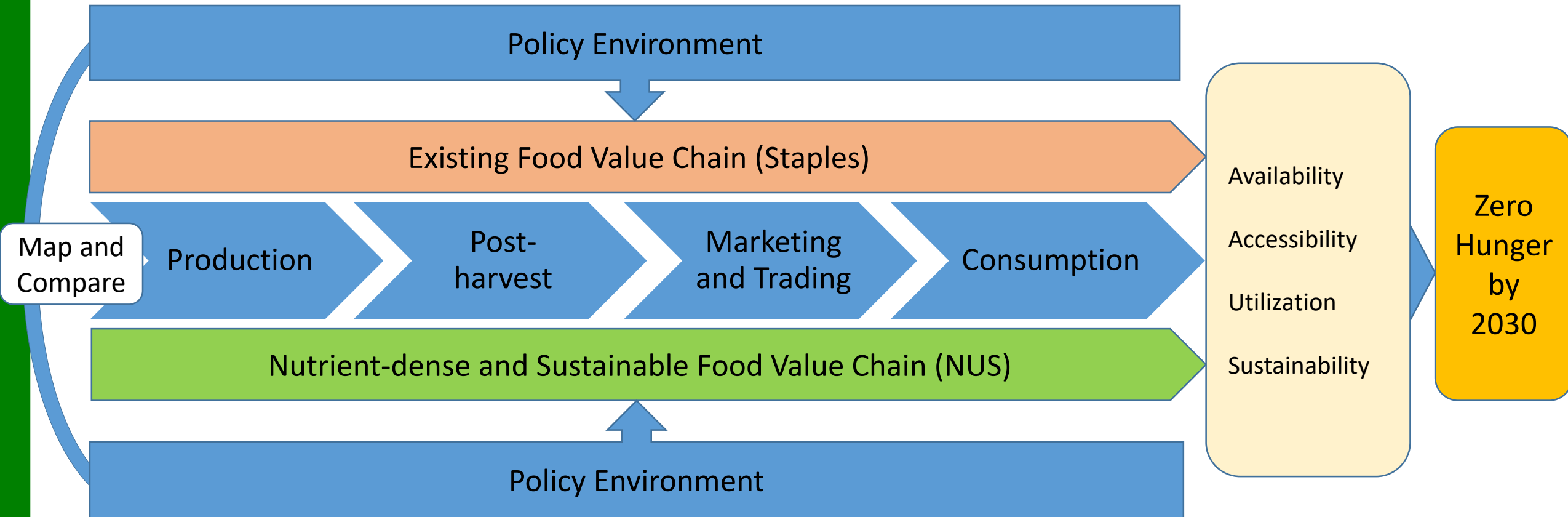
Ministry of Health and Sports
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
Ministry of Education

Inception Year (FY19)

INCEPTION YEAR ACTIVITIES

Outcome/Output/Intervention	Timeline FY19									Resources Required				
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	(K million)	(USD 000s)
<i>1 Technical assistance</i>													1,145	818
1.1 International TA	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	369.8	264.0
1.2 National TA													537.9	384.0
1.3 State/regional interviewers, data collectors, and				■	■	■	■	■	■				237.6	169.6
<i>2 Workshops</i>													244	174
2.1 Introductory workshop for state and regions in NPT	■												35.6	25.4
2.2 State/regional workshops					■	■	■	■	■				172.7	123.3
2.3 Dissemination workshop for state and regions in NPT											■		35.6	25.4
<i>3 M&E systems development</i>													350	250
3.1 Baseline survey				■	■	■	■	■	■				350.2	250.0
<i>4 Equipment</i>													76	54
4.1 Equipment package				■	■								75.6	54.0
Inception Year Activities Funding Requirement													1,815	1,296

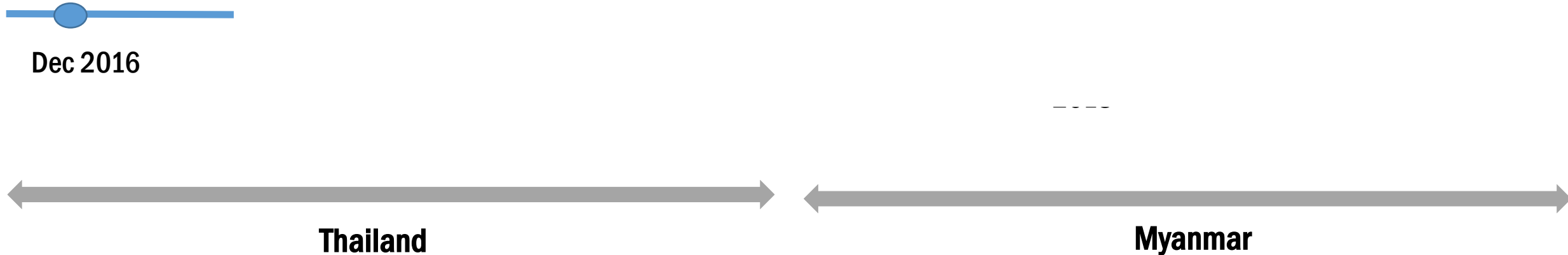
Creating Enabling Environment for Nutrition Sensitive Food and Agriculture



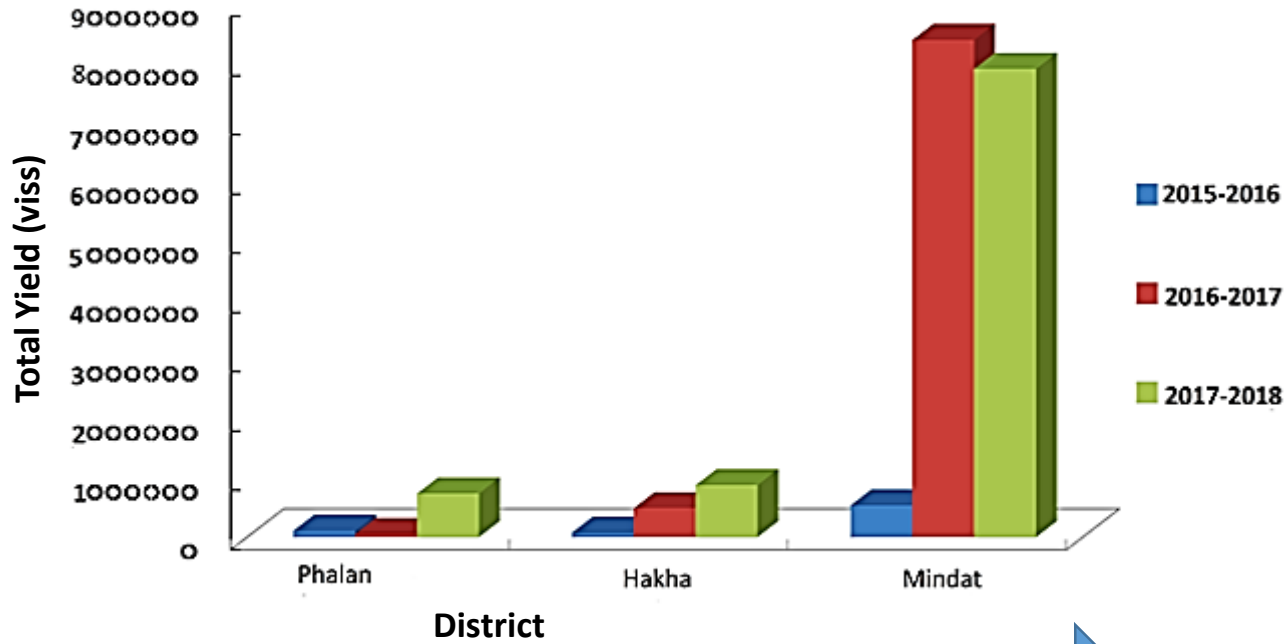
Regional TCP on Creating Enabling Environments for Nutrition-Sensitive Food and Agriculture to Address Malnutrition under Zero Hunger Initiative (TCP/RAS/3602)

Regional Expert
Consultation on
Crop-related
Neglected and
Underutilized
Species (NUS),
BKK

Dec 2016

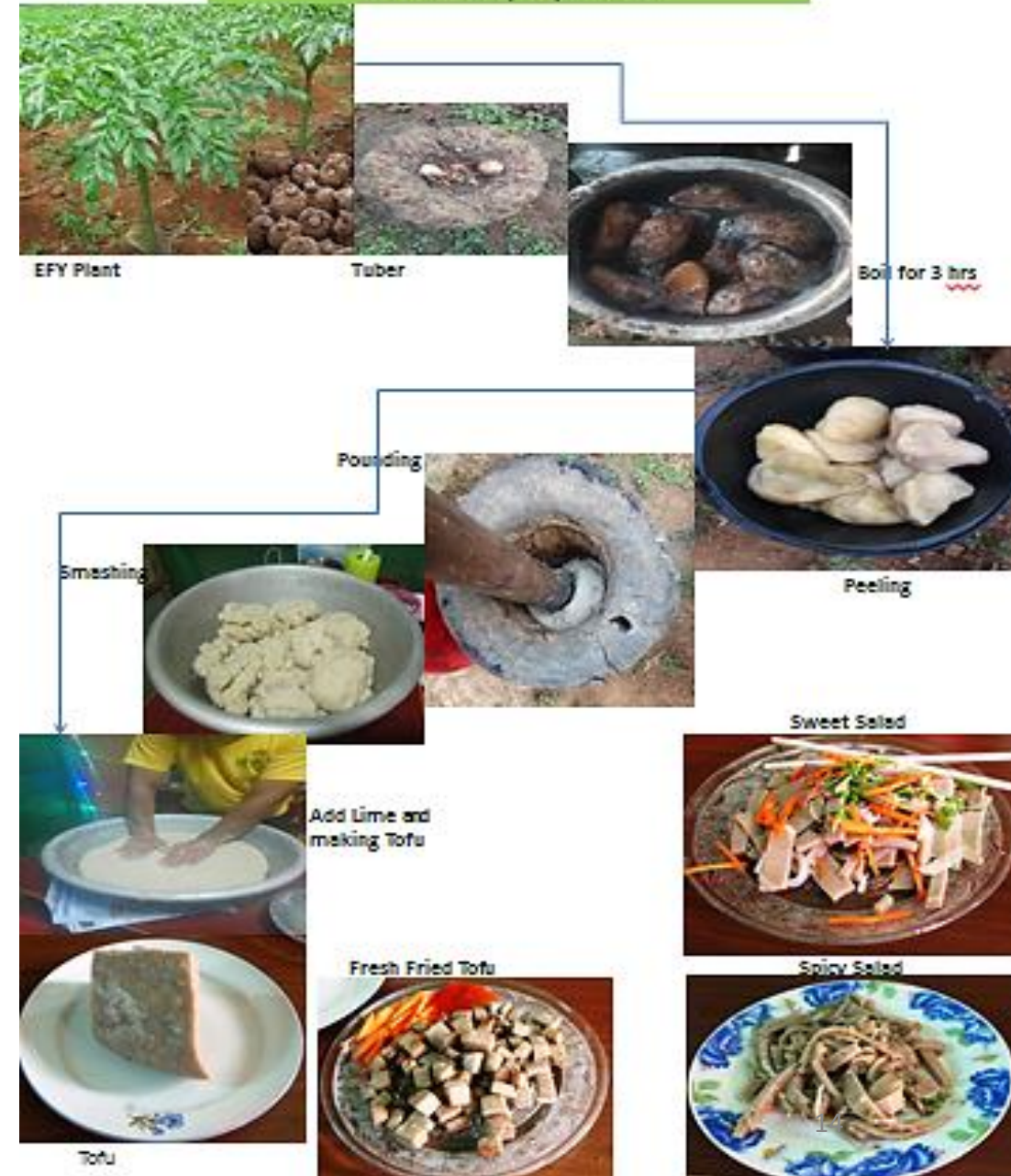


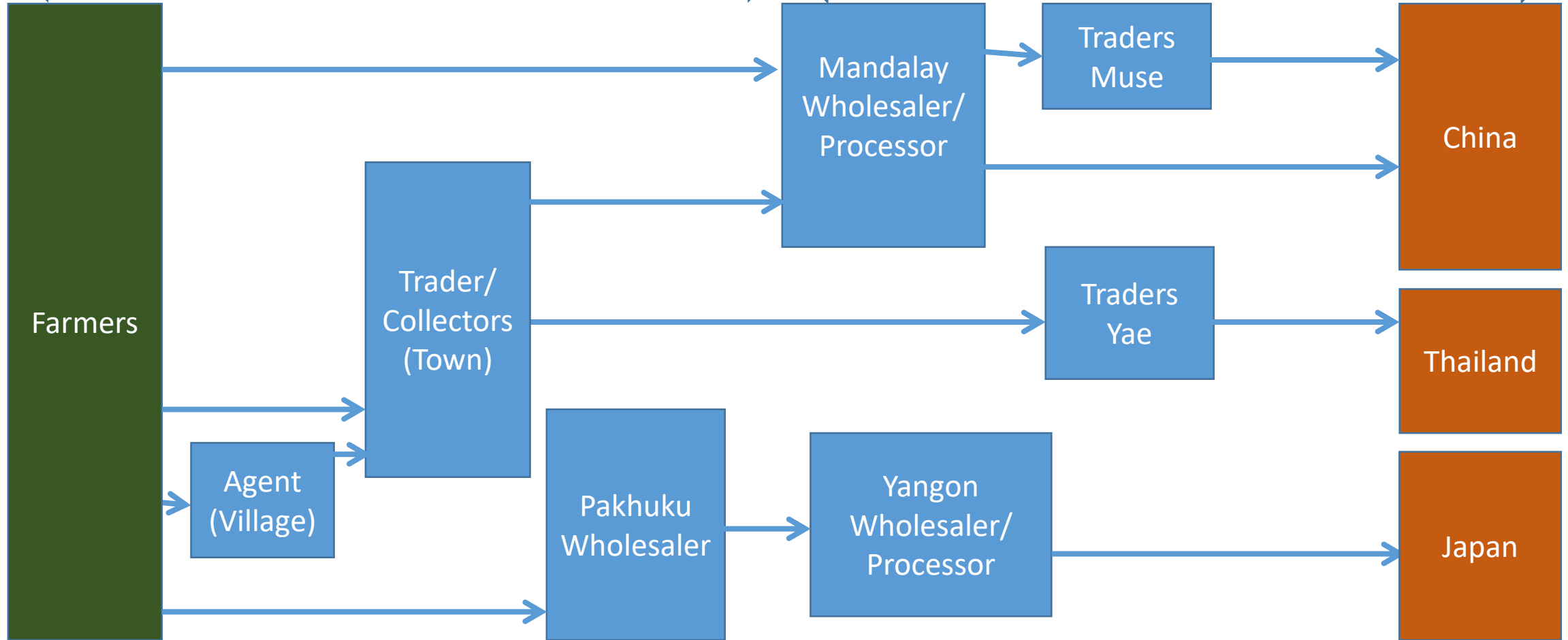
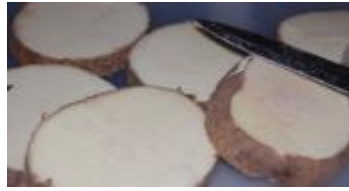
Case Study- Elephant Foot Yam in Chin State



Instead of its nutrition –dense and medicinal effect, 99% of farmers do not eat

Elephant Foot Yam- From Farm to Dishes Chin State, Myanmar



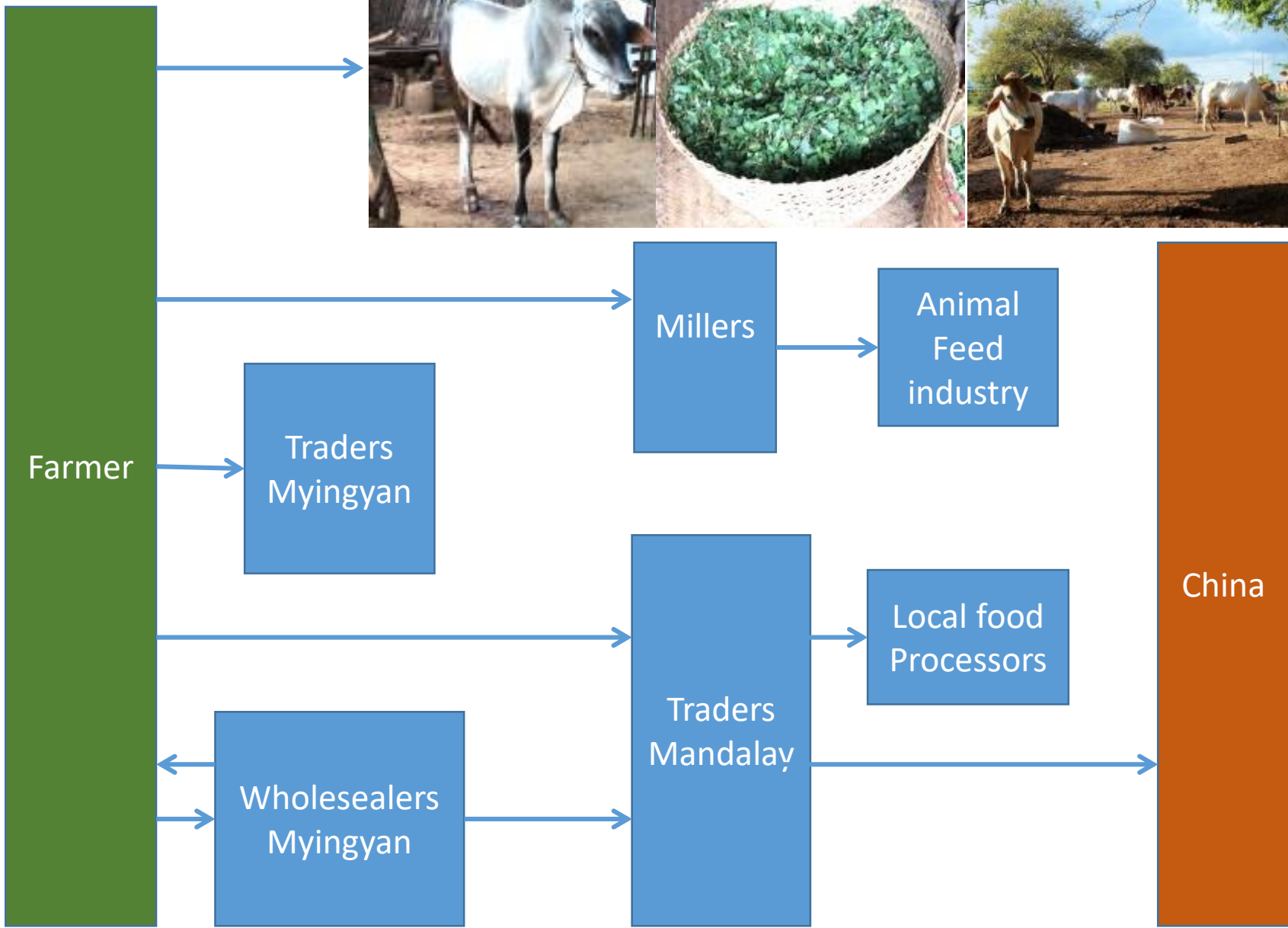


Case Study- Sorghum in Central Dry Zone



Rice+sorghum+ peas

Local Snacks



Highlight of Initial Findings

Sorghum	Elephant Foot Yam
Little potential for local consumption	Little potential for local consumption
Mainly for animal fodder Market is not well developed yet	Market is well developed for seed and raw Yam
Climate resilience/ almost no chemical input requirement	Climate resilience / almost no chemical input requirement but long time impact on soil need to be considered
Post –harvest Handling and processing technology not developed	Post –harvest Handling and processing technology not developed
Value-added and nutrient dense foods production is not in practice	Value-added and nutrient dense foods production is not in practice
Low net benefit compared to other crop	Much higher benefit and local job opportunity crop
Price is not sure	Low price at farm gate/ Fair trade is necessary

Policy Recommendation for Creating Enabling Environment



- Seed
- Production technology
- Initial Investment

- Technology provision and innovation for
 - Post harvest handling
 - Nutrient rich foods
 - Food safety

- Develop
 - Fair Trade
 - Price system
 - Diversify and assure market
 - Contract farming

- Awareness raising and education
- Technology Provision of easy- to –prepare foods
- Enforce safe-guard law to promote local food industries



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A scenic landscape of rolling green hills under a blue sky with white clouds. The text "Thank You!" is overlaid in the center.

Thank You!