

## Second Short Term Five Year Agriculture Policies and Strategic Thrusts

### Current Landscape of Agriculture Sector in Myanmar

1. About 70% of the population in Myanmar resides in rural area and agriculture is their ways of livelihood. While the agriculture sector contributes 30% of national GDP, both the benefits that are gained from farming as well as the socio-economic status of farmers are extremely low.



2. The farmers' socio-economic status has been further adversely affected by the phenomena of climate change, and natural and manmade disasters. In particular the unpredictable weather changes that have taken place almost on annual basis in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis in 2008 led to tremendous damage and losses in agriculture sector. At the same time, the failure to take effective actions on existing forest and soil conservation measures had exacerbated soil quality and fertility deterioration. As a consequence, most farmers have not been able to break out the vicious cycle due to low productivity, low income and indebtedness which can lead to become landless. In order to uplift the socio-economic condition of farmers and improve the performance of agriculture sector, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) has made it a priority to support the development of the national economy through effective implementation of a fresh portfolio of concrete policies and the strategic thrusts.



3. The aim of these new policies and strategic thrusts, referred to as Agriculture Policy 2016 is to produce a greater and more diversified range of high quality agricultural, livestock, and fishery products. A major intention of Agriculture Policy 2016 is to take advantage of the prevailing favorable conditions in the agriculture sector to satisfy the fast increasing needs of local as well as external consumers. The Policy intends to create an enabling environment for agriculture, livestock, and fishery sub-sectors expand and to synergize and improve each other's performance.

## **Vision**

4. The vision of Agriculture Policy 2016 is:

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

## Mission

5. The Mission of Agriculture Policy 2016 is:

To enable rural population and agribusiness enterprises earning profit from production and trade of diverse, safe and nutritious foods and agricultural products using innovative and sustainable production, processing, packaging, logistics and marketing technologies to meet the growing domestic and global demands.

## Goal

6. The followings are the goals of the Ministry.

- (a) Improve food security, nutritional status of food and food safety of the people.
- (b) Enhance agricultural diversification programmes in compliance with the changing market and the prevailing agro-climatic condition.
- (c) Satisfy specified quality and standard of agriculture, livestock and fishery products of the market.





- (d) Improve dissemination of markets and prices information.
- (e) Conduct sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures Develop and adopt Good Agriculture Practices - GAP, Good Animal Husbandry Practices - GAHP and Good Aquaculture Practices - GAqP.
- (f) Emerge crops, livestock, and fisheries producer groups and cooperative societies aiming at sustaining the development of agriculture sector.
- (g) Develop seed industry and highly performing pure animal breeds and fish species, and conserve native breeds/ species.
- (h) Develop and enhance agro-based industries, small scale industries, traditional weaving, handicraft including 10 traditional artworks and crafts, vocational education, and rural infrastructure.
- (i) Improve and enhance research and extension service, and human resource programmes.

