Evidences

Study #611

- **Projects:**
  - P264
  - P1593

**Part I: Public communications**

- **Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report
- **Status:** Completed
- **Year:** 2019
- **Tagged as:** New Outcome/Impact Case
- **Title:** Providing a framework for the Myanmar government’s policies, programs and investments on climate-smart agriculture

**Short outcome/impact statement:**
In 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MOALI), together with CCAFS, developed the Myanmar Climate-Smart Agricultural Strategy (MCSAS) to guide the implementation of climate actions in Myanmar. To date, MCSAS has been referenced in at least 19 government and NGO programs, 4 policy documents, and 19 investment projects (worth approximately USD 1B investments). Furthermore, other CSA technologies and approaches were mainstreamed by various stakeholders as recommended in the MCSAS, such as the Climate-Smart Village (CSV) and climate-smart rice production.
Outcome story for communications use:
Working together to provide a framework for implementing Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) in Myanmar, MOALI (then MOAI) together with CCAFS, IRRI and Yezin Agriculture University (YAU) launched the MCAS in 2015. Since then, the document has been downloaded more than 10,000 times. Since 2016, the MCSAS has been referenced in the development of technical, policy and investment conditions to achieve sustainable agricultural development. This includes about 19 investment projects approximately USD1 B in funding.

Departments under MOALI have used MCSAS to guide CSA investment in the country. The Department of Agriculture implemented two national-level CSA project on green water management and nitrogen use efficiency management in line with the Regional Trusts of MCSAS. It is currently implementing a five-year program on land resource evaluation covering the Central Dry Zone of Myanmar. The Department of Agriculture Research implemented 13 projects focusing on the MCSAS’ adaptation and mitigation priority programs, where one on Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain having funds of USD 64.92 M from the Asian Development Bank and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Department of Rural Development implemented the “Resilient Communities Development Project” for USD230 M covering 7,000 villages in 17 selected townships to promote rural livelihood improvement through CSA practices. The International Development Research Center (IDRC) also provided the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction’s (IIRR) USD500,000 to implement the CSV project in Myanmar.

The national plans addressing climate change and food security implemented by MOALI and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Conservation based on MCSAS include: the Myanmar Agriculture Development and Investment Plan, Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan, Myanmar Climate Change Policy; and Myanmar Climate Change Strategy.

MCSAS also influenced programs of international and national organizations related to climate change in agriculture. The FAO project on Sustainable Cropland and Forest Management used the MCSAS in preparing CSA handbooks for the Farmer Field School and the undergraduate and post-graduate CSA curriculum at YAU. The National Climate-Smart Agriculture Center of YAU was established in 2018, funded by FAO and the Global Environment Facility, to coordinate CSA initiatives. The Myanmar Climate Change Alliance, which is funded by the European Union and implemented by UN-Habitat and UN Environment, developed the Climate-Smart Rice Production Manual with IRRI and CCAFS. Lastly, the WorldBank’s study on managing El Niño and La Niña in Myanmar’s agriculture also referred to MCSAS.

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:
- https://hdl.handle.net/10568/69091
- https://hdl.handle.net/10568/106513

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting
Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies: No
Level of maturity of change reported: Level 2
Links to the Strategic Results Framework:
Sub-IDOs:
  ● Conducive agricultural policy environment
Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes
SRF 2022/2030 targets:
  ● Reduce agriculturally related greenhouse gas emissions compared to business-as-usual scenario 2022
  ● Increase in water and nutrient (inorganic, biological) use efficiency in agro-ecosystems, including through recycling and reuse
Comment: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:
  ● National
Country(ies):
  ● Myanmar (Burma)
Comments: <Not Defined>

Key Contributors:
Contributing CRPs/Platforms: <Not Defined>
Contributing Flagships:
  ● FP2: Climate-Smart Technologies and Practices
  ● FP1: Priorities and Policies for CSA
Contributing Regional programs:
  ● SEA: Southeast Asia
Contributing external partners:
  ● IIRR - International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
  ● MOAI - Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Myanmar)

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:
With CCAFS help MOALI developed the CSA strategy of Myanmar in 2016. The document enumerates the possible actions that Myanmar can undertake to upscale CSA.

Innovations: <Not Defined>
Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:
MCSAS was developed by MOALI (then MOAI) together with CCAFS, IRRI and Yezin Agriculture University (YAU) after a national consultation meeting on ‘CSA Strategies in Myanmar’ in 2014(1). Since its launch in September 2015 (more than 10,000 downloads), MCSAS has guided the development of technical, policy and investment conditions to achieve sustainable agricultural development(2).

Departments under MOALI have used MCSAS to guide CSA investment in the country. The Department of Agriculture implemented two national-level CSA project on green water management and nitrogen use efficiency management in line with the Regional Trusts of MCSAS. It is currently implementing a five-year program on land resource evaluation covering the Central Dry Zone of Myanmar(3). The Department of Agriculture Research implemented 13 projects focusing on the MCSAS’ adaptation and mitigation priority programs, where one on Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chain having funds of USD 64.92 M from the Asian Development Bank and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)(3). The Department of Rural Development implemented the “Resilient Communities Development Project” for USD 230 M covering 7,000 villages in 17 selected townships to promote rural livelihood improvement through CSA practices(3). Since 2016, about 19 investment projects on CSA referenced the MCSAS, approximately USD1 B in funding(3). This included the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction's (IIRR) USD500,000 project for full implementation of the CSV program in Myanmar from the International Development Research Center(4,5).

The national plans addressing climate change and food security implemented by MOALI and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Conservation based on MCSAS include the Myanmar Agriculture Development and Investment Plan(6), Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan(7), Myanmar Climate Change Policy(8); and Myanmar Climate Change Strategy(9).

MCSAS also influenced programs of international and national organizations related to climate change in agriculture. The FAO project on Sustainable Cropland and Forest Management used the MCSAS in preparing CSA handbooks(10) used in Farmer Field School and the undergraduate and post-graduate CSA curriculum at YAU(11). The National Climate-Smart Agriculture Center of YAU was established in 2018, funded by FAO and the Global Environment Facility, to coordinate CSA initiatives (12). The Myanmar Climate Change Alliance, which is funded by the European Union and implemented by UN-Habitat and UN Environment, developed the Climate-Smart Rice Production Manual with IRRI and CCAFS(13). Lastly, the WorldBank's study on managing El Niño and La Niña in Myanmar's agriculture also referred to MCSAS(14).
References cited:
1 Myanmar’s climate-smart agriculture strategy: a roadmap to resilience and sustainability
http://tinyurl.com/sx623dqb
2 Hom NH, Htwe NM, Hein Y, Than SM, Kywe M, Htut T. 2015. Myanmar Climate-Smart Agriculture
Strategy. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI). Naypyitaw, Myanmar: CGIAR Research Program
on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI).
https://hdl.handle.net/10568/69091
3 Htwe NM, The NEM, Naing NNZ, Hein Y. 2019. Documenting the application of the Myanmar
Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy. CCAFS Working Paper No. 292. Wageningen, the Netherlands:
CCAFS Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS).
https://hdl.handle.net/10568/106513
4 IDRC approval letter for CSV project implementation http://tinyurl.com/yaucbjiya0
5 Climate-Smart Villages launch in Myanmar
https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/climate-smart-villages-launch-myanmar
Union of Myanmar, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
https://tinyurl.com/vhqygtm
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
Union of Myanmar, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
http://tinyurl.com/yak2r57m
Programme at Yezin Agricultural University in Myanmar. Yangon.
12 Launching of National Climate Smart Agriculture Center https://www.yau.edu.mm/climate-smart/
Baños (Philippines), International Rice Research Institute. 171p.
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YK2uzZKbg5foRdPFWKbHIgO_cqmdhm2x/view
World Bank, Washington, DC. http://tinyurl.com/usgd8wf
Quantification:

**Type of quantification:** b) Extrapolated estimates  
**Number:** 1000000000.00  
**Unit:** USD  
https://hdl.handle.net/10568/106513

**Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**  
**Gender relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted  
**Youth relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted  
**CapDev relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted  
**Climate Change relevance:** 2 - Principal  
Describe main achievements with specific **Climate Change** relevance: It provides a strategy to upscale CSA to cope with climate change.  
**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** No  
**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>  
**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** Study #611
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