

AdS – what is it? Why does it matter?

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- **Share the key points**

General overview, specifics on

- climate resilience
- Gender
- Budget
- Institutional set up

- **Next steps**

- Short term: finalization and approval of the ADS
- Implementation: opportunities for further engagement

- **Discussion**



Transformation of the agricultural sector understood as (section 3.1):

“[...] agricultural development leads to higher productivity of labor in agriculture and the development of non-farm rural industry and services thus creating more job opportunities in rural areas”.

Cognizant of the role of smallholder male and female farmers, in terms of both poverty reduction and reducing inequality, as well as economic efficiency and growth.

Strategic framework (v.4)

1. Food and Nutrition Security
2. Rural Poverty Reduction
3. Higher Smallholder Farmers' Income
4. Agricultural Trade Competitiveness
5. Farmers' Rights Ensured and Strengthened

Inclusion

Sustainability



Private Sector
and Farmers'
Organizations

Connectivity

Governance

Productivity

Competitiveness

FOUNDATION: Collaborative relationships among farmers, businesses, and Government.



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Positive points that stand out

Balance between 'hardware' capital expenditures and the **'software' of development.**

It is not crop or rice-centric, and the corresponding budget aims to **correct for the bias in the past**

Recognition on the **role of smallholder farmers**, in terms of both poverty reduction and reducing inequality, as well as economic efficiency and growth.

Monitoring and evaluation of the ADS is being planned for, done periodically and accessible to the public

Strong emphasis on **participation of civil society**, as such promoting transparency and accountability

Areas to strengthen / clarify

On gender

good in principle, how to strengthen in practice during implementation?

On climate resilience

ensure adaptation be well integrated into ag strategy, but it should not take away all funding from MOALI. Access international climate funds

On the budget:

ag budget relatively well of, BUT from a very low public resources base – how to increase public resources?

On the smallholder focus:

does this represent the real balance between smallholder support and large-scale agriculture?

On the institutional set up:

Reform and strengthen existing institutions and governance structures, rather than creating new ones

Sub-national consultations – example of inputs on land theme

Associated Issues and suggestion	Region & State
Problems of certification and issue of Land use certificate (Form No.7) to farmers	MDY, Kayin, Kachin, Bago, Shan EAST), Taninthary
VT chief and GAD clerk are corrupted and should not involve in Farmland Mgt Committeee (FLMC)	MDY
Form 7 could be mortgaged at private bank	MDY, Magwa,
Not only farmer but also his wife should be listed in Form No.7 as joint-title holder (& gender equality)	MDY, Magwae, Mon, Shan (N), Shan (S), Chin, Shan East, Taninathry,
Portion of grubbed land that is not utilized should be given back to original tiller (Da Ma U Cha)	MDY
Active rural youth should be organized in FLMC and they should be trained for rules & regulation	MDY, Mon, Shan (S),
From central to village tract, farmers representatives and land specialists should be designated as chairperson and secretary and government officials by as member of FLMC.	Magwae, Shan,
Getting approval for converting small fish pond from crop land is too long and too difficult.	YGN
In deep watert areas, fish ponds should be made without need to apply for approval	Mon, Kayin,
Establish grazing land for different localities	Magwae, Mon, YGN, Kachin,
Holder of Form No.7 should be assisted for getting ownership right / or/ certified land use right	Magwae, Kachin,
Marginal paddy land should be used for cultiavation of other crops;	Mon, Rakhine, Kayin
Change of name for land title should be officially allowed for land sale, transfer, ect.	Mon, YGN

What happened to the inputs from the state/regional consultations?

Rakhine State: there should be control of free grazing with stray cattle

→ New activity 1.6.15 added “Clarify land use rights by livestock farmers, fishermen, and crop farmers and establish clear rules for the use and management of grazing land”.

Kayah State: the land use certificate has not been issued easily to the livestock keepers

→ New activity 1.6.15 (see above) and activity 1.6.16 added: “Address the issue of land use and land use certificate for farmers and enterprises willing to use farmland for fish cultivation or livestock activities”.

Yangon Region: Myanmar needs enactment on law promoting fisheries, with equal right in land use for crops and fisheries

→ New activity 2.13.9 added “Consider formulation of a new Fisheries Law”



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Still open to influencing

Yangon Region: The fisheries zoning should be established with access to electricity power supply

→ This could be of a new regulatory framework to be considered under Output 2.13, and specifically activity 2.13.5.

Yangon Region: In order to be away from EIA rejected place, the poultry house must be away from the residential areas. Instead of zoning, each region and state should allocate land stock suitable for livestock

→ This suggestion could be discussed and incorporated into the regulations for implementation of the Land Policy and Land Law. Output 1.6 may incorporate this suggestion

Yangon Region: Land use planning could be based on the following criteria (listed a number)

→ This suggestion could be discussed and incorporated into the regulations for implementation of the Land Policy and Land Law. Output 1.6 may incorporate this suggestion.

Next steps – finalization of the strategy

- Team of consultants will compile the feedback of the co-readers and integrate in final draft
 - Co readers are Sean Turnell (economic affairs advisor to the State Counselor), Dr. Min Ye Paing of MDI (Myanmar Development Institute), a Japanese expert and Madelon Meijer, Oxfam Novib.
- To be presented to the SCG for approval, most likely in January
- To approved by the Economic Affairs Committee, chaired by the State Counselor
- Then officially launched

Next steps – opportunities for engagement during implementation

- Gender, climate resilience
- A law setting the legal framework for land use planning
- Set up regulations for implementation of the land policy and land law (output 1.6)
- Develop an Agro-Ecological Zoning for the country
- Follow up national water policy
- ‘The ADS will align ag bus investment with the safeguards under the MIL’ – ensure it happens!
- Supporting farmer associations
- Support the strengthening of the institutional set up
- Budget tracking – transparency and accountability

Thank you!

Any questions /
comments for
discussion?



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