



### Improving Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition in Myanmar

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- **Celebrating World Food Day 2019 in Myanmar**
- **Supporting the sustainable management for Myanmar Fisheries Sector**
- **Improving awareness on Antimicrobial Resistance**
- **FAO empowers small – holder farmers to improve livelihoods, food security and nutrition**
- **Pursuing economic, social and environmental development synergies in Myanmar**
- **Promoting agriculture extension practices and bringing the recognition to the successful farmers in Myanmar**

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the last **FAO Myanmar newsletter of 2019!**

In this issue of newsletter, I am pleased to share with you the key activities of FAO Myanmar with the highlights of celebration of World Food Day, Farmer Field Day with the local communities, and participation in the World Antibiotic Awareness Week etc. In collaboration with the Government of Myanmar and multi-stakeholders, FAO joined the celebration of World Food Day 2019 on 16 October, with the theme “Our Actions are Our Future. Healthy Diets for A #ZeroHunger world”.

In addition, FAO continues its collaboration with the Myanmar Fisheries Sector by launching the survey report of the fishery resources and ecosystems. Through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) – Nansen Programme funded by Norwegian Government, FAO has been supporting the application of the EAFM in Myanmar considering climate and pollution impacts. Likewise featured in this publication are our most recent activities on Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP). We also highlight an important area of FAO work, which is going to support for the “Gender, Water, and Food Synergies in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals”; a project funded by Australian Water Partnership (AWP).

The range of our activities in this year is a witness to broaden the scope of FAO's work in Myanmar – an achievement we cannot accomplish without our partners' support. We started off 2019 with the launch of the Country Programming Framework (CPF 2017 – 2022) outlining the priority areas of FAO support to and partnership with the Government of Myanmar. During the year 2019, FAO continues pursuing to reach the goals of Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) through the strong collaboration of the government and resource partners. 2019 was a significant year for FAO Myanmar. With joint efforts, we have achieved our targets in both resource mobilization and project delivery; we are looking forward to your continuous support to and partnership with FAO in the New Year 2020. One of our primary priorities in 2020 is to vigorously implement the FAO Director-General's Flagship Hand in Hand Initiative aiming to eradicate poverty (SDG1), end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms (SDG2) in Myanmar. I wish you all a happy holiday season and a great year ahead! Enjoy reading our newsletter!



Xiaojie Fan  
FAO Representative in Myanmar

## Celebrating World Food Day 2019 in Myanmar

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, FAO Myanmar joined the World Food Day 2019 celebration organized at the building of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Office in Naypyitaw on 16 October. Since FAO was founded in 1945, World Food Day has adopted a different theme in each year in order to highlight areas needed for action and provide a common focus to achieve the zero hunger SDG. This year, World Food Day calls for action across sectors to make healthy and sustainable diets accessible and affordable to everyone with the theme of "Our actions are our future. Healthy diets for a zero hunger world".

The national level ceremony was honored by the presence of H.E. U Henry Van Thio, Vice President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and attended by over 300 participants from the government including Union Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Members of Parliament, representatives from UN agencies, diplomats, development partners, INGOs, NGOs, CSO and private sector.

In the speech of H.E. Vice President, he highlighted that Myanmar, as an agricultural nation, grows over 60 varieties of crops according to the season throughout the year; however, changes in global technology and climate change have brought some form of negative consequences causing both loss of crops and inferior quality which leads to

reduced socioeconomic standards and hunger. He further informed the Government of Myanmar has now set in place a strategic plan to develop agriculture in order to realize a sufficient food production system that is both safe and nutritional, which consists of the four pillars for good administration, increased production, market connectivity, and competitive edge. Calling for joint efforts by all partners, H.E. said, "We must work hard towards the production of food safe for consumption, and the development of living standards in rural areas and the region as a whole if we want to properly feed the growing population and nurture the future generation into healthy and able-bodied citizens."



H.E. Vice President delivering the opening speech at the event

H.E. also appreciated FAO's continuous technical and financial assistance to Myanmar in agriculture, livestock and rural development sectors in contribution to the food security and sustainable development of the country. At the event, FAO Representative in Myanmar Ms. Xiaojie Fan delivered a message from the FAO Director-General Mr Qu Dongyu. The participants also watched a commemorative video on the 2019 World Food Day in order to raise awareness that more than 800 million people are suffering from hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity and to call for action for a world where nutritious food should be available and affordable for everyone, everywhere.



H.E. Vice President observing the "Myanmar – FAO Partnership" Booklet

Afterwards, Vice President H. E. U Henry Van Thio toured the exhibits at the event. FAO presented the different

activities carried out by the projects and achievements in agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors. Moreover, 'Myanmar – FAO partnership: Connecting Knowledge, Applying Technology booklet' was launched at the event to highlight the strong collaboration between FAO and ministries for enhancing technical support and improving the livelihoods in Myanmar.



Talk Show on MRTV with the theme "Agriculture-Nutrition linkages and dietary trends in Myanmar" as part of World Food Day celebration 2019 in Myanmar

In addition to the WFD ceremony on 16<sup>th</sup> October, a number of pro – bono activities of promoting the World Food Day were organized aiming to reach out to the nationwide public in Myanmar. These include a talk show on Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV) with the theme "Agriculture-Nutrition linkages and dietary trends in Myanmar", a promotional video broadcasted on the buses in Yangon with the key messages of achieving Zero Hunger, the World Food Day posters displayed at City Mart and Marketplace supermarkets in Yangon and in Naypyitaw.



World Food Day posters at City Mart

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts to make sure people have regular access to enough high - quality food to lead active and healthy lives. On this day of action against hunger, FAO wishes to reaffirm the commitment to supporting the Government of Myanmar to achieve zero hunger. Together with the Government of Myanmar, FAO will continue to work towards a world to

eradicate hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty; and to drive forward of economic and social progress for all and the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

## Supporting the sustainable management for Myanmar Fisheries Sector

With 2,832 kilometres of coastline, Myanmar possesses rich marine fisheries resources and a high level of biodiversity. The fisheries sector is an important source of livelihood and food security in the country. This puts a special responsibility on Myanmar to protect the country's unique ecosystem, as per the long-term vision of the Department of Fisheries: *"to ensure a sufficiency of fish supplies not only for the present entire national people but also for future generations by conserving of the fisheries resources with sustainable fisheries at all times."*



High – level participations at the launching ceremony of the survey report

On 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2019, high-level representatives from Myanmar (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation) and Norwegian Embassy, together with the FAO Representation, gathered in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, for an official presentation of the results of the marine ecosystem survey conducted with the research vessel *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* in the waters of Myanmar in 2018. This survey formed part of the regional coverage of marine resources and ecosystems in the Bay of Bengal, under the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)-Nansen Programme, executed by FAO with the support of the Norway Institute of Marine Research (IMR), and funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). It was the third marine expedition in Myanmar's waters in recent years, while the previous two took place in 2013 and 2015.

"Myanmar has a long fishing tradition/history, and the fishing sector plays a crucial role in securing food and livelihoods for its coastal population. But, our marine ecosystem is facing serious challenges due to population growth, urbanization and industrialization along the coast. Our seas are also highly susceptible to land-based pollution. Hence, we need to pay a great attention to prevent our marine living resources from over-exploitation," stressed, H.E. Dr. Aung Thu, The Union Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation.



H.E. Dr. Aung Thu giving the opening remarks

The 2018 at-sea expedition was part of the new phase of the Nansen Programme (2017 – 2021), focused on "Supporting the Application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management considering Climate and Pollution Impact." In addition to providing key information on the fish abundance and distribution and the overall ecosystem, the 2018 survey was designed with a strong focus on fish early life stages. Sampling was further expanded to support the implementation of the EAF-Nansen Science Plan, in relation to marine debris and microplastics, ocean acidification, and food safety and nutrition. Analysis of critical habitats and areas, which serve as spawning and nursery grounds for young commercial species, was an additional important objective of this study.

The 2018 cruise took place from 24 August to 30 September 2018 and was organised in a close partnership between the EAF-Nansen Programme and the Department of Fisheries in Yangon. Several national universities (University of Yangon, Myeik, Patheingyi, and Mawlamyethar) and local NGOs also joined. Overall, 25 scientists from Myanmar participated in the survey during the total of 36 days at sea. The area explored in 2018 included three main coastal zones of Myanmar: the Rakhine Coast, the Ayeyarwady Delta and Tanintharyi Coast. Altogether, 1,016 species were recorded/documentated during the survey, and

follow up work on specimen collected has resulted in the identification of a relatively high number of new fish populations.

Overall results of the 2018 Myanmar survey demonstrate that the ecosystem still shows strong signs of overfishing, with current biomass of demersal and pelagic stocks well below the levels indicated in the first surveys with the RV Dr Fridtjof Nansen in 1979-80. Management actions, such as reduction in fishing effort, are urgently required to rebuild overexploited stocks, as per Myanmar's long-term vision: "to ensure a sufficiency of fish supplies not only for the present entire national people but also for future generations, by Ms. Marianne Hagen, State Secretary of the Foreign Affairs of Norway conserving the fisheries resources with sustainable fisheries at all times."

Ms. Marianne Hagen, State Secretary of the Foreign Affairs of Norway delivering the opening speech stated, "The report from the Nansen survey launched today is an important contribution to the knowledge base necessary for applying the ecosystem approach to fisheries management here in Myanmar. The findings of survey in part show what workers in the Myanmar fishing industry have long known—that Myanmar has an extremely rich and varied marine ecology. Particularly notable is the high level of diversity found – over one thousand species were recorded during the survey. However, the survey also found that there are serious challenges to be addressed. It is crucial to take immediate steps to reverse this trend in order to ensure that Myanmar's strong fishing economy will be sustainable over time."



Ms. Marianne Hagen, State Secretary of the Foreign Affairs of Norway delivering the opening speech

During the event, Ms Xiaojie Fan, FAO Representative in Myanmar, jointed by H.E. Ms Tone Tinnes Norwegian Ambassador to Myanmar, handed over the survey report that documents the work carried out and the main findings to the government of Myanmar for further implementation. The FAO Field Identification Guide to the

*Living Marine Resources of Myanmar* was also delivered. Developed through a few years of joint efforts between FAO and the Department of Fisheries in Myanmar involving national and international experts and institutions, the Guide provides unique reference to the major taxonomic groups, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs, which can be encountered in the fisheries landings, on the market, and at sea.



Handing over the 2018 Fishery Resources and Ecosystems Survey Report

## Improving awareness on Antimicrobial Resistance



A visitor exploring the booth at the national level of World Antibiotic Awareness Week 2019 in Yangon

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a major global threat of increasing concern to human and animal health. It has implications for both food safety and food security and the economic wellbeing of millions of farming households. Around 700,000 human deaths each year related to AMR. According to some predictions, by 2050 the death toll could be a staggering one person every three seconds if AMR is not tackled now. Total consumption of antimicrobials in the livestock sector in 2010 was 63,151 tons. Global use will rise by 67% by 2030 to 105,596 tons.

AMR refers to when micro-organisms – bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites – evolve resistance to antimicrobial substances. Most commonly, it refers to bacteria becoming resistant to antibiotics such as penicillin.

Antimicrobial drugs play a critical role in the treatment of diseases. Their use is essential to protect both human and animal health. However, antimicrobials are often misused for treatment and prevention of diseases in livestock sector, aquaculture as well as crop production. These

actions are associated with the potential risk of emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistant micro-organisms, which can develop in our food chains and move between animals and humans by direct exposure, consumption, or the environment. Hence, making sure these treatments are used properly is critical to ensure that they remain effective treatments for human and animal diseases.

In order to promote the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials, FAO works closely with its international partners in a tripartite initiative with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO). FAO works as well as with partners in government institutions, private sector and academia. In line with WHO's Global Action Plan on AMR, FAO developed the FAO Action Plan on AMR (2014-2020) to minimize the impact of AMR. Its four focus areas are awareness, governance, evidence and practices. FAO Myanmar participated in developing the National Action Plan for Containment of AMR: Myanmar (2017-2020) version 01, in collaboration with WHO Myanmar, Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI). Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD) prepared the National Livestock AMU and AMR Control Plan of Myanmar (2017-2020).

Together with LBVD, FAO Myanmar works to improve AMR awareness and prudent antibiotic usage. To achieve this, FAO Myanmar encourages better biosecurity practices among farmers, feed sellers and egg collectors for avian disease risk reduction; raises awareness on AMR and the One Health approach, and Good Animal Husbandry Practice (GAHP), including biosecurity improvement; and supports layer farmers under private-public partnership to produce eggs without antibiotics. For the latter initiative, FAO Myanmar helps LBVD for testing the antibiotic residues of eggs, Myanmar Organic Agriculture Group (MOAG) for third party certification, and collaborates with City Mart supermarket group for marketing the eggs.

FAO Myanmar joined MoHS and WHO in launching World Antibiotic Awareness Week 2019 from 18<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> November 2019 in Yangon with the aim to raise awareness of antibiotic resistance and to encourage best practices among the general public, health workers, farmers, and policy makers to avoid the further emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance. Participants learned good policy practices to reduce and mitigate the impact of AMR on agricultural systems, identify potential models of governance for AMR by using One-Health approach, and increase understanding of the impact of AMR and actions for prevention and mitigation.

FAO remains committed and prioritizes to increase awareness and understanding about antimicrobials and their risks among key stakeholders and to promote prudent or responsible use of antimicrobials and good

practices in livestock production, aquaculture farming and crop production. FAO is now implementing a new project on Antimicrobial Monitoring in Poultry (OSRO/MYA/902/UK) aiming at contributing to the overall global goal in which effective antimicrobials are preserved for the future to combat bacterial infections, thus, helping to mitigate this slow-onset disaster. Through this project, FAO will continue its support, together with LBVD, by developing Myanmar's farm antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance capacity, increasing better understanding its poultry sector antimicrobial usage (AMU), and improving farm-level antimicrobial stewardship policy and AMU practices.



Together with multi – stakeholders, FAO Myanmar supports to produce eggs without antibiotics

## FAO empowers small – holder farmers to improve livelihoods, food security and nutrition

**Smallholder farmers** are the drivers of economic growth in Myanmar since the agricultural sector holds 38% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and employs 70% of its work force. However, smallholder farmers in Myanmar face various challenges that impede their growth and ability to effectively contribute to food security relative to the commercial farmers. The acquisition of agricultural resources and the access to market services becomes limited for small – holder farmers; and lack of asset and information also hinders smallholder

participations to increase the production and market systems.

Despite the multiple constraints they have faced, smallholder farmers play an important role in livelihoods creation amongst the rural communities who are fighting against hunger and malnutrition. It is therefore needed to significantly increase the productivity of smallholder farmers to ensure long – term food security and increase their incomes. This can be achieved by encouraging smallholder farmers to pursue sustainable intensification of production through tailored technical inputs and improved practices.



Regional kick – off workshop in Magway Region

Through joint implementation of the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)** with ADB and FAO contributes to improved income, food and nutrition security through effective capitalization on synergies and complementarities between the two agencies. The project aims at creating an enabling environment that reduces the incidence of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition among **35,000** vulnerable households in fourteen (14) townships of Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway Regions of the central dry zone of Myanmar. The specific activities implemented by FAO include dissemination of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), nutrition improvements, promotion of off-farm employment and capacity development for monitoring and evaluation. The project supports the promotion of profitable value chains through business relationships and market linkages with other private actors, thus contributing to national agricultural sector development and economic growth in Myanmar.

In order to acquaint the key stakeholders/counterparts of the project, develop synergies and complementarities, collect and validate utilizable data/information, three regional kickoff events were arranged on 4th, 6th and 8th November 2019 in Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway Regions respectively. As a result of the consultative process encompassing detailed group works with participation of wide range of stakeholders, important field based data, information and situational analyses were carried out for informed decisions and contribution to effective project implementation.



Welcoming Remarks by Daw Than Than Htay, Director, Department of Planning, MoALI at the Sagaing Regional Kick – off Workshop

In addition to this, a systematic group work composition and modality was also envisaged and accomplished in order to collect basic information utilizable data with effective planning and informed decision making process. According to the **State of Food Security and Nutrition SOFI report 2019**, income inequality is rising in many of the countries where hunger is on the rise, making it even more difficult for the poor, vulnerable or marginalized to cope with economic slowdowns and downturns. Together with the partners, FAO believes that empowering the small – holder communities will create an enabling environment that improves their livelihoods and find a common solution to reduce hunger and increase the economic growth in Myanmar.

## Pursuing economic, social and environmental development synergies in Myanmar

Water is the lifeblood of ecosystems on which the food security and nutrition of present and future generations depend. Appropriate water quality and quantity is essential for food production (fisheries, crops and livestock), processing, transformation and preparation. FAO recognizes that it is crucial to call for urgent action in managing food and water resources, ensuring that women are empowered along the water and food supply chain, that their food production and water management roles are supported and their potentials are unleashed. In this regard, gender equality can make a substantial contribution to a country’s economic growth, and is the single most important determinant of food security.

In addition, in order for gender equality strategies and food security strategies to complement each other and for their synergies to maximize, a balance should be found between the rights to adequate food in the context of national food security, women’s empowerment in water resource management and mainstreaming gender equality.

With the aim to develop knowledge, capacity building and guidance on ways in which water management can be gender transformative and positively influence on food

and water security in Myanmar, FAO initiated a project entitled “Gender, Water, and Food Synergies in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals” which is funded by the Australian Water Partnership and in collaboration with the Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF).

Barriers, opportunities and strategies for embedding gender equality approaches into water and food security activities will be identified through this project, and a series of technical outputs, knowledge sharing processes, and capacity building activities will be delivered. This will advance knowledge on how water, food and gender equality can interlink together holistically in support for the Sustainable Development Goals.

To explore how this combination can be achieved and to find the best practices that have emerged in Myanmar, FAO organized a consultation workshop on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2019 in Yangon to identify key issues and existing and future priorities in the gender/water/food nexus space, and the next steps going forward together with the partners.



Participants discussing about the gender, water and food nexus with the “Rich Picture” activity at the workshop

By acknowledging and acting on the critical, mutually reinforcing linkages between gender equality and sustainable development, FAO will support through this project to create a society that maintains and regenerates the environment, respects human rights and provides women and men, girls and boys with the lives and future they deserve.

## Promoting agriculture extension practices and bringing the recognition to the successful farmers in Myanmar

Myanmar is highly vulnerable to climate change; and extreme weather conditions such as changing rainfalls patterns, increasing temperatures and rising sea levels are occurring uninterruptedly and has a direct impact on food and agriculture. In addition, insufficient legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks and limited capacity among key stakeholders in developing and implementing improved agriculture practices are key hurdles for

Myanmar to effectively cope with the impacts of climate change. Given these intertwined challenges and threats to sustainable development, the country needs a comprehensive approach to address identified barriers and respond to the national needs. Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) offers a wealth of opportunities in this respect, combining a focus on sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, building resilience and adapting to climate change and reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, where possible.



Farmer Field School Demonstration Plot in Tu Ywin Taing Village, Nyaung U Township

The FAO SLM-GEF project has been promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices in Central Dry Zone in Myanmar using Farmer Field School (FFS) approach since 2016. Together with Department of Agriculture (DoA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, the Farmer Field School (FFS) programme is being implemented with support of CESVI Myanmar by addressing the basic needs of the farmers through provision of CSA inputs, establishing demonstration plots and regular trainings on CSA techniques and reducing the climate vulnerability with field exercises (Agro-Eco System Analysis - AESA). Reflecting the achievements undertaken in Farmer Field School programme and bringing the reFAcognition to the farmers, FAO Myanmar organized a Farmer Field Day at Tu Ywin Taing Village of Nyaung U Township and at Than Bo Ywar Thit Village of Kyaukpadaung Township in Central Dry Zone on 30th and 31st October 2019 respectively. A "Farmer Field Day" is a tool for agricultural extension for enhancing knowledge on various management practices for crop production; improving participation between local authorities, government agricultural workers and farmers, and enhancing skills and willingness for scaling – up the best practices in the future.

It also encourages community empowerment by offering the opportunity for farmers to share their experiences with the community members. One of the villagers from Tu Ywin Taing, U Myint Saung, said "This is a very good event for farmers. Now, we face climate change. We have to change our practices and we need to see our future for sustainability. I am very delighted that we can learn and share agricultural knowledge and CSA practices with each other in this event."

FAO will continue its support to strengthen not only technical skills and decision-making capacities of farmers, but also to encourage the communities to find a common solution. By developing agricultural strategies to secure sustainable adopting CSA practices through the Farmer Field Schools together through intra-household dynamics by food security under climate change from local to national level, FAO remains committed to achieve one of the strategic objectives to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and more sustainable.

## Reflection from FAO Myanmar Team

Joined FAO Myanmar as team leader "*FAO Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)*" in September 2019. As a joint long term development effort of the Government, ADB and FAO, the project is well designed and tailored with inbuilt thematic diversities and logically sequenced interventions in GAP (Good Agriculture Practices), off farm livelihood, nutrition and M&E system strengthening. in the three regions of Central Dry Zone.

The three regions (Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway) of Central Dry Zone (CDZ) of Myanmar as target areas of the project have multifaceted vulnerabilities; ranging from malnutrition to climatic vulnerabilities, slow to sudden onset natural disasters resulting in depletion of an already fragile natural resource base. The tripartite partnership is strategically positioned and steered to reduce vulnerabilities, economic inequalities, build resilience to climate change, improve climate adaptation and mitigation capacity.

As a team leader, I foresee bright prospects ahead, as to the best of my experience, the initial indicators are success and impacts oriented. As realized from the recent project regional kickoff and consultative meetings, it is set at the spectrum of diverse, highly committed and supportive stakeholders as well as vulnerable but receptive communities..



**Muhammad  
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## Upcoming Events

1. Technical Consultation workshops on the stocking and identification of **Early Warning Early Action (EWEA)** needs
2. Regional workshops on **Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)**
3. Stakeholders consultations and local level workshops on Pilot integration of **CBDRM into Village Development Planning (VDP)**
4. Regional Level Training of Trainer for **Mangrove Friendly Aquaculture** in Climate Change Resiliency
5. Regional Level Training of Trainer for **Safety at Sea**
6. **Nutrition Behavior Barrier Analysis (NBBA)** including analysis of the existing gaps (evidence based) in nutrition behavior, developing study design, tools, and methodology, and conducting field data collection, collation, analysis and reporting
7. **Joint analysis of gaps** for revision of existing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) & Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
8. **2<sup>nd</sup> National Forest Inventory Field Training**
9. Validation Workshop for Project Support for the **National Land Use Policy Implementation**
10. Continuing support to Sub – national **MS – NPAN planning** in States and Regions



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