Policy Innovation for Inclusive Agricultural and Rural Economic Growth in Myanmar

Duncan Boughton, Michigan State University & Agricultural Policy Working Group Team Member Yangon, July 21, and Nay Pyi Taw, July 26, 2016



How can agricultural transformation accelerate in Myanmar?

YESTERDAY





TOMORROW??

Growth (or transformation) pathways....

From subsistence farmer to entrepreneur (business person)

- Access to reliable, high value markets
 - Physical access (roads, secure storage, cold storage)
 - Quality requirements, SPS and traceability
 - Agro-processing to avoid perishable produce gluts
- Access to irrigation and land improvement
- Access to information on market prices and production techniques
 - Information on profitable enterprises and management practices
 - Aquaculture, fruits and vegetables, livestock and dairy,
- Access to production inputs and services
 - Market and ecology suited varieties or breeds
 - Fertilizers, pesticides, feeds, veterinary services and mechanization
- Access to finance
 - Seasonal inputs, marketing credit and equipment

Policy choices to support inclusive growth.....

- Embrace agricultural transformation agenda at the highest political levels
 - Responsive to market opportunities, diverse, resilient, sustainable
 - Centered on farm profitability and food safety
 - Coordinated across government ministries
 - Collaborative with domestic & international private sector
- Encourage foreign direct investment in input supply and value-added processing and marketing
 - Remove restrictions on foreign firms trading on the domestic market (e.g., pulses)
- Promote Sustainable land and natural resource management
- Invest in essential public goods
 - Land access, use rights and tenure
 - Effective R&D systems, market information, farmer education
 - Quality standards and enforcement
 - Agricultural policy analysis

Institutional innovations to support accelerated growth ...

Establish a policy unit to support government decision makers with analysis of policy options in consultation with stakeholders:

- Analysis of costs, administrative feasibility, and impact on welfare of different groups in short and long-term;
- Consultation with government ministries and stakeholder groups (farmers, consumers, agri-business community, civil society);
- Development of public investment programs for cost-effective implementation of policies;
- Monitoring of policy and investment implementation to ensure intended results are achieved.

Institutional innovation examples (cont..)

- Agricultural finance innovation
 - Input suppliers, traders and processors
 - Inventory and other assets (not only land) as collateral
 - Remove restrictions on loan terms (including interest rate ceilings)
 - Farmers
 - Loans matched to enterprise mix (not just rice)
 - Loan repayment period matched to marketing cycle instead of production cycle
 - Flood and cyclone disaster relief fund
 - Loss of credit access following disaster prevents recovery

Institutional innovation examples (cont..)

- Revitalize agricultural research and extension
 - Increase human capacity and funding
 - Expand collaboration with global research system and farmers
 - Increase capacity of regional research stations for on-farm testing
 - Equip extension workers
 - Mobility
 - Specialized training relevant to clientele (technical and agribusiness)
 - Farmer group facilitation skills
 - ICT supported expertise
 - Communication skills (including Facebook)

Institutional innovation examples (cont....)

- Decentralization and integration of agricultural services
 - Support to farmers based on regional competitive advantage
 - Locally resident research and extension expertise for profitable enterprises
 - Integration of water access, land management, and extension services
 - Collaborate with local private sector on productivity and quality improvement

Conclusion: inclusive, rapid agricultural transformation is possible *IF....*

- STRONG political commitment to market-led transformation
 - Encourage and enable smallholders to farm profitably
 - Strengthened capacity for public policy and investment decisions
- MAJOR investment in effective agricultural research and extension systems that support farm productivity and profitability
- SOLVE the critical bottleneck of access to agricultural finance for all stakeholders
- ENCOURAGE foreign direct investment in input supply and output processing and marketing