

STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM RESEARCH NOTE 95

MAY 2023

Myanmar Agricultural Performance Survey (Monsoon 2022):

Farm commercialization

Key Findings

This Research Note presents the results from an assessment of farm commercialization in Myanmar after the monsoon of 2022, based on data from a phone survey – the Myanmar Agriculture Performance Survey (MAPS) – that was conducted with almost 5,000 crop farmers in all states/regions of the country, over the period February – March 2023. It is found that:

- The security situation is worrisome for farmers. 27 percent of the farmers reported feeling 'very insecure' or 'insecure' during the period of the interview. 23 percent of the farmers reported that they could not move around without serious concern for security while 9 percent reported that some agricultural fields could not be cultivated because of conflict in their area.
- Agricultural inputs were mostly available during the 2022 monsoon period. Chemical fertilizers
 were reported to not be available for 7 percent of farmers. However, it was difficult to access
 labor for 14 percent of the farmers. Conflict-affected areas suffered substantially more from
 labor availability problems.
- Input prices during the monsoon season of 2022 increased compared to the same period in 2021 by 60 percent for urea, 33 percent for mechanization, and 17 and 16 percent for hired labor of men and women, respectively.
- Farmgate prices are all on the rise compared to a year earlier. Paddy prices increased by 80 percent, reflecting changes in international rice prices (an increase of 22 percent between 02/22 and 02/23) as well as the depreciation of the MMK (by 46 percent, for rice export under the imposed 65 percent official exchange rate 35 percent market exchange rate export rule).
- Other farm prices showed mostly lower price increases. Maize prices increased by 47 percent, groundnut by 47 percent, and sesame by 41 percent compared to a year earlier. The lowest price increase was seen in the case of rubber, which only increased by 23 percent.
- Most farmers reported higher crop sales income this year compared to last. Small farms and farms in insecure areas however saw lower crop sales income increases.

Recommended Actions

- The increasing insecurity in the country is hampering the functioning of agricultural markets (leading to lower availability of agricultural inputs and lower incomes). An improved security situation is called for.
- Small farmers are relatively worse off compared to other farmers. They would benefit from support to their agricultural operations, potentially through agricultural cash programs.







Introduction

This Research Note presents the results from an assessment of farm commercialization in Myanmar after the monsoon of 2022. The results are based on data from a phone survey – the Myanmar Agriculture Performance Survey (MAPS) – that was conducted with 4,961 crop farmers in all states/regions of the country in Q1 of 2023. This note assesses the perceived security situation of crop farmers, agricultural input availability and prices, prices of major crops at the farm level, changes in income from crop sales, and overall crop marketing challenges.

Data and method

The MAPS is a sub-sample of households interviewed during the fourth round of the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS) (MAPSA 2023a), which was fielded between October and December 2022. In the MHWS, information was collected on the background of these households, welfare indicators, and livelihoods (MAPSA 2023a). The follow-up MAPS focused on the agricultural activities of crop farmers during the monsoon of 2022.¹ The survey was implemented from January 23rd until February 22nd, 2023. The numbers of the crop farmers interviewed in MAPS are reported by state and region in Table 1 and are shown by township in Figure 1.

	MAPS R3
Kachin	146
Kayah	109
Kayin	148
Chin	95
Sagaing	702
Tanintharyi	124
Bago	525
Magway	486
Mandalay	559
Mon	111
Rakhine	194
Yangon	209
Shan	808
Ayeyawady	664
Nay Pyi Taw	81
Total	4,961
	1

Table 1: Sample crop farmers, MAPS monsoon 2022

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

¹ Covering the monsoon period, typically crops that are harvested between September and January.

Farm Survey Round 3 Number of respondents interviewed at township level Sagaing Kachin Mandalay Shan Chin Naypyitaw Magway Rakhine Kayah Bago Mon Ayeyarwaddy Yangon Kayin Tanintharyi Number of Respondents (70,100] (50,70] (30, 50](10,30] [1,10] [0]

Figure 1: Sample crop farmers, MAPS monsoon season 2022

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

To assure that crop farmers are representative of the crop farming population in their state or region, a weighting factor was calculated building on the method used for the MHWS (for details, see MAPSA 2022a). The MAPS collected information on household characteristics, overall area cultivated, crops grown, security problems, input use and farm management practices, yields, sales, output prices, and marketing behavior. Table 2 provides background statistics on those surveyed farmers. We divide the country into four major agro-ecological zones that are commonly used in Myanmar and present our results at this level.²

² Delta (Ayeyawaddy, Bago, Mon, Yangon); Coastal (Rakhine, Tanintharyi); Central Dry (Mandalay, Magwe, NPT, Sagaing); Hills and Mountains (Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Shan).

During the 2022 monsoon season, 4,681 farmers of the contacted farmers reported cultivating crops. The average cultivated area during the monsoon season of the interviewed farmers was 3.6 acres (the median was 2.5 acres). Sixty-four percent of crop farmers in Myanmar grew paddy during the monsoon season of 2022. This is as high as 74 percent of the farmers in the Delta Zone. Other important crops grown during the monsoon are maize (11 percent of farmers), groundnut (10 percent), sesame (10 percent) and pigeon pea (7 percent). Groundnut, sesame, and pigeon pea were especially important in the Dry Zone where 21, 21, and 18 percent of the farmers grew these crops respectively. Betel leaves were important in the Delta, with 9 percent reporting growing that crop, while betel nuts were important in the coastal areas (16 percent of the farmers were growing).

	Unit	National	Hills	Dry	Delta	Coastal
Total number of farmers*	Number	4,681	1,203	1,748	1,420	310
Area cultivated - acres	Mean	3.56	3.86	4.25	2.16	2.91
Area cultivated - acres	Median	2.50	3.00	3.00	1.10	2.00
Crops grown in post-/pre-r	nonsoon 2022					
Rice	% of farmers	64.1	60.6	58.1	74.2	64.4
Maize	% of farmers	10.8	37.2	2.9	0.4	0.7
Groundnut	% of farmers	9.7	4.8	21.1	2.3	2.1
Sesame	% of farmers	9.9	4.8	20.9	3.3	1.2
Pigeon pea	% of farmers	7.1	1.9	17.7	1.0	0.0
Betel leaves	% of farmers	4.8	0.1	5.0	9.3	2.8
Banana	% of farmers	4.2	2.5	4.2	5.9	3.4
Betel nut	% of farmers	3.6	0.4	0.1	7.2	16.0
Cotton	% of farmers	3.5	0.1	8.5	1.5	0.0
Green gram	% of farmers	3.9	1.2	6.8	4.0	0.0
Tomato	% of farmers	3.6	5.7	5.0	0.4	3.0
Chili (fresh)	% of farmers	3.5	3.3	4.4	1.5	7.8
Rubber	% of farmers	2.0	2.3	0.0	2.5	8.1
Black gram	% of farmers	1.8	0.1	3.1	2.1	0.0

*: 4,961 farmers were interviewed but about 5 percent of these farmers did not cultivate crops during the monsoon. The final number of observations therefore slightly smaller than the number contacted and reported in Table 1.

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

Insecurity and agriculture

Farmers were asked perceptions on insecurity in the area that they reside in. The question was asked in the beginning of the year 2023 - to crop farmers that cultivated during the monsoon period - as well as at the time of the first (monsoon 2021) and second rounds (dry season 2022) of the MAPS to crop farmers that cultivated during those seasons. At the national level, we see a worsening in the perceptions of security by farmers over the last year. While 82 percent of the farmers indicated that they were living in a 'secure' or 'very secure' situation in the beginning of the year 2022, that share declined to 72 percent of the farmers a year later – similar to the situation in August/September 2022 (Table 3). The share of farmers indicating that they were living in a 'very insecure' area increased, at the national level, from 4 to 9 percent over the year. We see a worsening in most agroecological zones but the biggest increase in these perceptions of insecurity was noted in the Dry Zone where the share of farmers that indicated that they were residing in a 'secure' or 'very secure' area declined by 6 and 11 percentage points respectively (Table 3). The reported security situation in coastal areas improved this round compared to the previous one – August/September 2023 - but is still like the situation in the beginning of 2022.

Table 3: Perceptions of insecurity in the area that the farmer resides in, share of farmers (ners (%	share of farmers	resides in,	farmer resid	hat the far	e area t	∕ in th	insecurity	Perceptions of	Table 3:
---	---------	------------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	----------	---------	------------	----------------	----------

	Unit	National	Hills	Dry Zone	Delta	Coastal
December 2021 - February	2022					
very insecure	%	3.7	4.8	3.5	2.1	6.6
somewhat insecure	%	14.2	19.2	11.9	11.3	20.4
secure	%	43	47.4	38.3	46.6	36.1
very secure	%	38.5	28.1	45.6	40	34.9
prefer not to answer	%	0.6	0.6	0.8	0	2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
August/September 2022						
very insecure	%	9.8	10.5	9.8	5.2	29.7
somewhat insecure	%	17.5	21.7	20.3	11.4	18.5
secure	%	35.3	35.2	30.9	39.9	35.6
very secure	%	36.5	32.0	38.2	41.9	16.1
prefer not to answer	%	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January - February 2023						
very insecure	%	9.1	8.2	12.5	5.9	9.1
somewhat insecure	%	18.0	22.6	20.4	12.2	13.9
secure	%	36.2	38.4	31.9	38.4	39.5
very secure	%	36.1	29.7	34.8	42.8	36.8
prefer not to answer	%	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Authors' calculations based on MHWS, round 1 and MAPS, rounds 2 and 3.

Feelings of insecurity might have important implications on farm activities as farmers might forego travelling to buy inputs or sell outputs or land cultivation all together. Twenty-three percent of the farmers indicated that they could not move around without serious concerns for security at the time of the survey, a slight improvement compared to half a year earlier but still worse than a year ago (Table 4). Concerns on mobility were the highest in the Dry Zone. A significant improvement is noted compared to half a year earlier in rural coastal areas. Farmers were also asked if fields were not cultivated or if fields were burnt or destroyed or not harvested because of conflict in their area. At the national level, 9 and 4 percent, respectively, of the farmers indicated that this was the case in their area. This was most often reported in the Dry Zone (12 percent) and Coastal areas (15 percent).

Table 4: Insecurity, mobility and agriculture, share of farmers (%)

	Unit	National	Hills	Dry Zone	Delta	Coastal			
Cannot move around without serious concern for security									
March 2022	%	20.3	22.0	23.4	16.7	14.7			
August-September 2022	%	24.8	20.9	31.1	15.7	47.2			
February-March 2023	%	22.8	20.0	29.4	18.0	20.6			
Crops or field were burnt or destroyed or not harvested because of conflict in the farmers' area									
February-March 2023	%	4.2	3.6	6.8	1.0	6.9			
Fields were not cultivated in my area because of conflict									
February-March 2023	%	8.6	9.2	12.4	2.0	15.2			

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, rounds 1, 2 and 3

Agricultural input availability and prices

We next explore to what extent there were problems in the country related to the availability of different agricultural inputs used during the monsoon season. Farmers were asked if they could not find any or enough of a number of agricultural inputs. No large problems of availability were reported nationally and in most of the country agricultural inputs were readily available (Table 5). At the national level, 7 percent of the farmers reported that they could not find - or there was not enough - chemical fertilizers. There were fewer problems of availability reported for seeds, pesticides, and mechanization. However, availability of labor was a larger issue. Fourteen percent of the farmers reported having problems finding enough laborers. Input availability problems were overall larger in Coastal areas compared to the rest of the country.

	Unit	National	Hills	Dry Zone	Delta	Coastal
Chemical fertilizer	%	6.9	8.3	7.0	4.7	11.4
Seeds	%	2.8	3.9	2.4	1.8	4.2
Pesticides	%	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.4
Mechanization	%	3.2	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.7
Labor	%	14.2	15.8	11.8	15.8	13.9

Table 5: Reported problems of availability of agricultural inputs (not available or not enough available) – Monsoon 2022

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

Problems with availability of inputs were significantly worse in insecure areas. While 13 percent of the farmers in the 'very insecure' areas lacked access to chemical fertilizer, this was only 4 percent for the most secure areas (Figure 2). The biggest differences of all inputs between these insecurity categories are seen in the case of labor. While 24 percent of the farmers reported a problem of lack of labor in very insecure areas, this was only 10 percent in the very secure areas. As laborers are less willing to work in these areas - and are requiring higher wages as well as to be compensated for the additional risk - there is a significant shortage of laborers, likely impacting agricultural productivity there.





Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

Farmers were also asked about the prices of agricultural inputs and how they evolved over the last year (comparing monsoon season periods). We note substantial increases in these input costs over the last 12 months. Prices of urea – the most important fertilizer used in the country – increased by 60 percent (Figure 3). This high price increase reflects the depreciation of the local currency as well as international price increases, linked to the war in Ukraine. We also see major increases in the price of mechanized plowing (+33 percent), mostly driven by fuel price increases. Wages of casual laborers increased least of all inputs, by 17 percent for men and 16 percent for women.





Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

Crop prices

The survey requested information about farmgate prices at the time of the survey. We compare these prices with the one recorded a year earlier. Table 6 shows that average paddy prices increased by 80.5 percent while median prices increased by 87 percent. This high price increase in rice markets is linked to international price changes - rice prices increased by 22 percent from February 2022 to February 2023³ - as well as by the depreciation of the Kyat. The exchange rate stood at approximately 1,800 MMK/USD in February 2022. In February 2023, the official exchange rate increased to 2,100 MMK/USD (a depreciation of 17 percent) while the market exchange rate was approximately 2,900 MMK/USD (a depreciation of 61 percent). Under the 35/65 exchange rule (65 percent official exchange rate – 35 percent market exchange rate) that is required to be used for rice export, the effective exchange rate for export in February 2023 was then approximately 2,620 MMK/USD (a depreciation of 46 percent). The combination of both these effects – 1.22 (because of international price changes) times 1.46 (because of depreciation) = 1.78, or an overall change of 78 percent – seemingly largely explains these observed price increases in local rice markets.

We also see substantial price increases for all non-paddy crops, but to a lesser extent than for paddy. Maize prices increased by 47 percent. Large increases are also seen for sesame (+41 percent) and groundnut (+47 percent). As palm oil became rationed in the country (MAPSA 2022b) – but prices did come down recently (MAPSA 2023b) – prices of local vegetable oils, often processed from sesame and groundnut, have increased rapidly as local oils are a substitute for palm oil. Prices of pulses – mostly exported to India – have also risen substantially. They increased by 40 percent

³ https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodities/rice/fao-rice-price-update/en/

for black gram, 29 percent for green gram, and 39 percent for pigeon pea. The lowest price increase is noted in the case of rubber (+23 percent), an important crop in the southeast of the country.

	Unit	2022	2023	% change
Paddy	Mean	380	685	80.5
	Median	359	670	86.7
Maize	Mean	460	676	46.9
	Median	482	675	40.0
Groundnut	Mean	1,341	1,975	47.3
	Median	1,184	1,930	63.0
Sesame	Mean	2,267	3,201	41.2
	Median	2,041	3,265	60.0
Betel leaves	Mean	3,030	6,075	100.5
	Median	2,914	6,135	110.5
Pigeon pea	Mean	1,220	1,700	39.3
	Median	1,223	1,713	40.0
Betel nut	Mean	4,095	5,541	35.3
	Median	3,313	4,908	48.1
Rubber	Mean	1,965	2,409	22.6
	Median	1,980	2,420	22.2
Greengram	Mean	1,240	1,595	28.6
	Median	1,223	1,529	25.0
Blackgram	Mean	1,178	1,651	40.1
	Median	1,223	1,682	37.5

Table 6: Prices for main non-rice crops, January/February 2023 compared to one year earlier (MMK/kg)

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, round 1 and 3

Crop marketing and challenges

Table 7 presents the share of farmers that tried to sell crops during the monsoon of 2022 and 2021, the main crop they wanted to sell, and the challenges encountered during marketing. Most farmers tried to sell their monsoon crops and we see almost no difference over the last two monsoon seasons (89 and 88 percent in 2022 and 2021 respectively). Rice was the top crop that farmers wanted to sell – 42 percent of the farmers indicated that this was their main sales crop. Other main crops mentioned were maize (9 percent of farmers) and pulses and oilseeds, the most important being groundnut (5.5 percent), sesame (4 percent) and pigeon pea (3 percent).

We see substantial variation in main crops sold over agro-ecological zones. Rice was the most important main sales crop in the monsoon season of 2022 in the Delta (as reported by 67 percent of the farmers). Betel leaves were also very important in the Delta (6 percent). Rice was relatively much less important in the Hills - compared to other agro-ecological regions - as only 18 percent of the crop farmers reported that this was the main crop that they tried to sell. While rice was the most important crop for marketing in the Dry Zone (34.5 percent), groundnut (12 percent) and sesame (10 percent) were also relatively important. In the Coastal region, rice is very important (49 percent). Second is betel nut (10 percent).

Farmers were further asked if they had faced challenges selling crops after the monsoon of 2021 and 2022 and if so, what type of challenges. After the monsoon of 2022, 11 percent of farmers indicated that they had faced challenges marketing crops whereas a higher share - 21 percent - reported difficulties following the 2021 monsoon season. Farmers in the Hills and the Coastal areas reported the most challenges of all agro-ecological zones. Of those that reported challenges, low prices for crops were mentioned as a major challenge by 64 percent of farmers for the last monsoon,

less than the year before (72 percent), likely because of farmgate price increases this monsoon. However, a main challenge this monsoon was high prices of fuel and transportation costs, complicating the marketing of crops. Sixty-seven percent of the farmers reported that as an important challenge this year compared to only fifty-seven percent last year. That challenge was especially mentioned by farmers in the Dry Zone. Insecurity during travel is also becoming an important issue for some, especially in the Dry Zone.

		2021			2022		
	Unit	National	National	Hills	Dry	Delta	Coastal
Tried to sell crop of post-/pre-monsoon harvest	% yes	87.7	88.8	84.0	88.5	95.0	82.7
Main crop that they tried to sell							
Rice	%	44.8	42.2	18.5	34.5	67.0	49.2
Maize	%	8.4	9.4	36.0	1.3	0.3	0.0
Groundnut	%	5.5	5.5	3.0	12.2	0.8	1.8
Sesame	%	4.4	4.4	1.7	10.1	1.2	0.0
Pigeon pea	%	2.0	3.2	0.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
Betel leaves	%	4.0	3.7	0.1	4.4	5.9	2.1
Banana	%	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.2
Betel nut	%	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.0	9.7
Cotton	%	1.4	1.7	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.0
Green gram	%	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.0
Tomato	%	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.8	0.1	0.8
Chilli (fresh)	%	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.5	2.1
Rubber	%	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.8	5.7
Blackgram	%	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.0
Other crops	%	21.0	20.1	32.5	14.8	14.8	27.6
Challenges faced during marketing	% yes	21.0	11.1	14.3	9.6	10.3	11.9
Type of challenges							
low prices for crops	% yes	72.3	64.0	75.5	63.3	56.1	50.9
high price of fuel / high transportation cost	% yes	57.0	67.5	68.0	76.5	68.7	25.7
payment problems	% yes	23.6	27.0	30.9	26.5	27.5	11.1
have to sell crops on credit	% yes	31.8	29.7	37.3	25.0	28.9	20.4
markets are closed	% yes	32.2	23.0	31.7	24.5	17.1	4.6
not many traders	% yes	50.6	44.4	47.3	49.0	36.1	45.8
buyers or traders cannot reach the farm or I cannot reach them	% yes	48.0	50.8	49.8	56.6	54.0	19.8
insecurity during travel	% yes	26.3	41.8	36.2	61.2	30.0	32.6

Table 7: Sales of crops and challenges, share of farmers (%)

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season, 2021 and 2022

We asked farmers to estimate their overall sales income from crop farming at the time of the survey compared to the same time a year earlier (Table 8). Strong heterogeneity is seen in the stated evolution of crop sales income. The majority (65 percent) of the farmers indicated that they had higher sales income this year compared to the same period last year. Thirty-one percent of the crop farmers reported an income that was "much higher" (more than 20 percent) while 34 percent indicated a higher income (between 1 and 20 percent). On the other hand, 17 percent of the farmers reported a lower income compared to last year while 18 percent indicated no change. The share of farmers indicating significantly higher incomes is especially high in the Delta, likely reflecting the relatively higher importance of paddy in crop sales in this area (because of significant price increases over the last year).

	Unit	National	Hills	Dry	Delta	Coastal
Much lower now (by 20% or more)	%	9.1	9.8	8.6	8.4	12.7
Somehow lower now (between 1% and 20% lower)	%	7.5	6.5	7.5	7.2	12.0
About the same now	%	18.0	22.2	16.9	16.2	16.9
Somehow higher now (between 1% and 20% higher)	%	33.9	33.2	32.7	36.2	32.2
Much higher now (by 20% or more)	%	31.5	28.3	34.3	32.1	26.1
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8: Stated evolution of sales income from crop farming, monsoon 2022 compared to the monsoon 2021, share of farmers (%).

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

To better understand this differential change in sales income for different groups of crop farmers, we cross-tabulate with two important factors, i.e., farm size and perceived physical insecurity levels. First, smaller farms report relatively less large income increases than larger farms. Figure 4 shows how income changes differ by farm sizes (. Little difference is noted for the declines in sales incomes by farm size. On the other hand, 28 percent of the smallest farms reported an increase in farm income of 20 percent or more. That percentage goes up to 39 percent for the biggest farms.





Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

Second, farmers in insecure areas have experienced more declines in crop sales income. Better security is associated with higher increases in crop sales income (Figure 5). While 34 percent of the secure areas reported a substantial increase in sales income (larger than 20 percent), only 28 percent did so in the most insecure areas. On the other hand, 16 percent of the most insecure farmers saw a decline of crop sales income by 20 percent or more. This was 6 percent for the most secure farmers.



Figure 5: Change in sales income, by reported level of physical security, share of farmers (%)

Source: Authors' calculations based on MAPS, monsoon season 2022

Conclusions

Insecurity is affecting agriculture as shown by a substantial number of farmers feeling insecure and reporting not to be able to move around - to buy input or sell outputs - without serious concerns of security. However, agricultural inputs were mostly available during the monsoon season but there is increasing scarcity of agricultural labor – seemingly linked to increasing migration and insecurity. We note large price increases for agricultural inputs as well but also for crop prices. We note especially high price increases for paddy, the most important crop grown during the monsoon season. While most farmers report higher sales incomes compared to the last monsoon season, small farms and farms in insecure areas saw lower crop sales income increases.

The findings in this research note lead to several implications. First, the increasing insecurity in the country is hampering the functioning of the agricultural sector (leading to lower availability of agricultural inputs and lower incomes in insecure areas). An improved security situation is therefore called for. Second, small farmers are relatively worse off compared to other farmers. They would benefit from support to their agricultural operations, potentially through agricultural cash programs. Third, labor scarcity is an important constraint for a substantial number of farmers. Targeting laborers in aid programs would therefore be useful. For example, expanded cash-for-work programs used in agriculture would assure reliable incomes for these often-vulnerable laborers as well as address shortages of rural labor. Given this labor scarcity, a well-functioning mechanization service sector is required as well.

References

- MAPSA. 2022a. "Phone surveillance, from scratch. Novel sample design features of the nationally representative Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS)". MAPSA Discussion Paper 16.
- MAPSA. 2022b. "Understanding the rapid price increase of vegetable oils". MAPSA Research Note 77.
- MAPSA. 2023a. "The state of food security and nutrition in Myanmar 2022: Findings from four rounds of the Myanmar Household Welfare Survey". MAPSA Research Note 93.
- MAPSA. 2023b. "The rising costs of diets and declining purchasing power of casual wage laborers: June 2020 February 2023". MAPSA Research Note 92.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was undertaken as part of the Feed the Future Myanmar Agricultural Policy Support Activity (MAPSA) led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in partnership with Michigan State University (MSU). This study was made possible by the support of the American people through the United States Agency of International Development (USAID), under the terms of Award No. AID-482-IO-21-000x. Additional funding support for this study was provided by the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) and the Livelihoods and Food Security Fund (LIFT). This publication has not gone through IFPRI's standard peer-review procedure. The opinions expressed here belong to the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, IFPRI, MSU, CGIAR, PIM, LIFT, or the United States Government.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1201 Eye St, NW | Washington, DC 20005 USA T. +1-202-862-5600 | F. +1-202-862-5606 ifpri@cgiar.org www.ifpri.org | www.ifpri.info

IFPRI-MYANMAR

IFPRI-Myanmar@cgiar.org www.myanmar.ifpri.info



(CARACTER CARACTER STATES CONTRACT AND A CONTRACT A

The Myanmar Strategy Support Program (Myanmar SSP) is led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in partnership with Michigan State University (MSU). Funding support for Myanmar SSP is provided by the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets; the Livelihoods and Food Security Fund (LIFT); and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This publication has been prepared as an output of Myanmar SSP. It has not been independently peer reviewed. Any opinions expressed here belong to the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of IFPRI, MSU, LIFT, USAID, or CGIAR.

© 2023, Copyright remains with the author(s). This publication is licensed for use under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0). To view this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0.

IFPRI is a CGIAR Research Center | A world free of hunger and malnutrition