



December 7, 2022

Bart Minten, program leader Myanmar Agricultural Policy Support Activity, IFPRI

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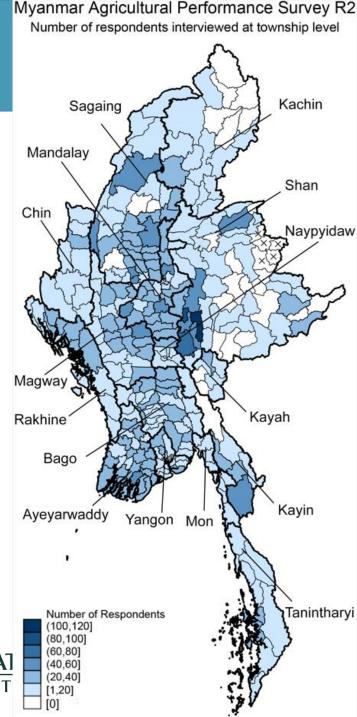
DATA

- Myanmar Household Welfare Survey (MHWS):
- 1. Round 3 (R3): July 8th August 10th
- 2. R3 -12,128 observations
- Myanmar Agricultural Performance Survey (MAPS):
- 1. Round 2: August 22nd September 15th
- 2. R2 5,021 crop farmers
- 3. Questions about agricultural performance in last 6 months and expectations next monsoon *Note:* land cultivated post-/pre-monsoon less important than monsoon (less rice; more pulses/oilseeds)











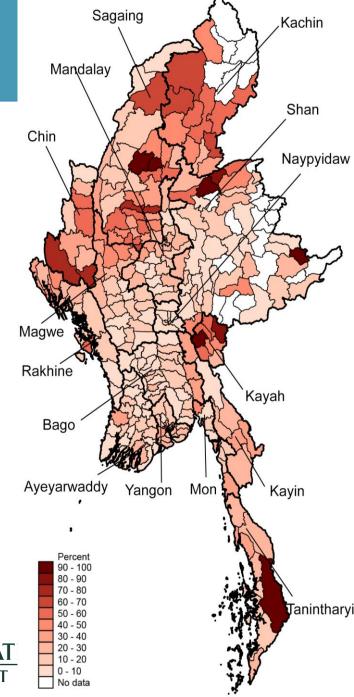
INCREASING INSECURITY

- 22% of households in Myanmar felt that their community was "very" or "somewhat" insecure
- Important variation by state/region
- 28% (urban) and 20% (rural) have low level of trust in their communities
- Violence and crime against households on the rise, e.g. 3.3% impacted by theft or robbery (3 months before the survey)





MICHIGAN STAT





AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE FEBRUARY – JULY 2022 (SUMMER SEASON) (POST- AND PRE-MONSOON)















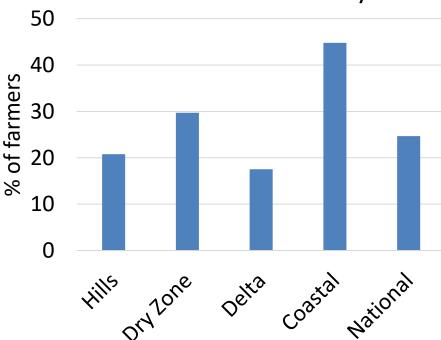




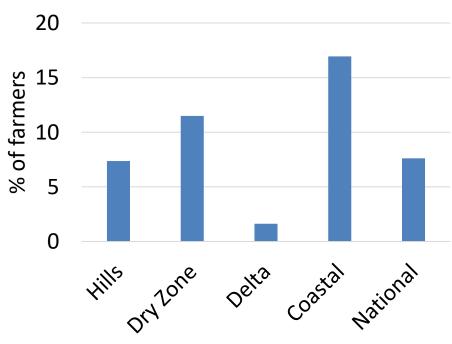


INSECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

"Cannot move around without serious concern for security"



"Fields were not cultivated because of conflict in my area"















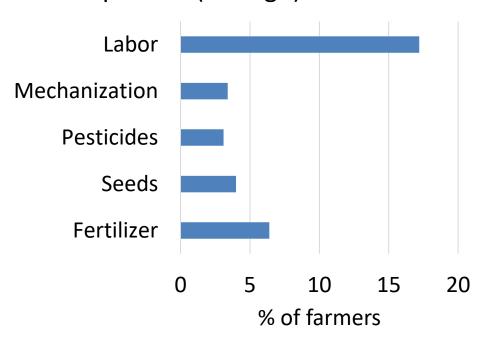




AGRICULTURAL INPUTS MOSTLY AVAILABLE

- Most farmers had access to agricultural inputs
- For agro-chemicals, most problems with fertilizer (6% of farmers)
- Access to labor an increasing issue (possibly because of increasing migration)

Input not (enough) available













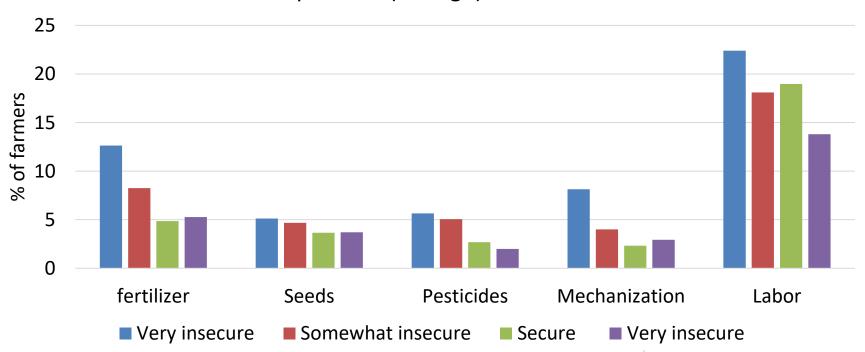






MORE PROBLEMS AVAILABILITY IF INSECURE

Inputs not (enough) available















INPUT PRICES UP

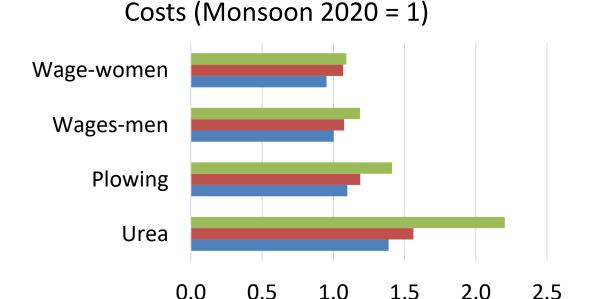
Increases summer 2022 compared to year earlier:

- Wages – women: 15%

- Wages – men: 18%

- Plowing: 29%

- Urea: 59%



- Post/pre-monsoon '22 Monsoon '21
- Post/pre-monsoon '21





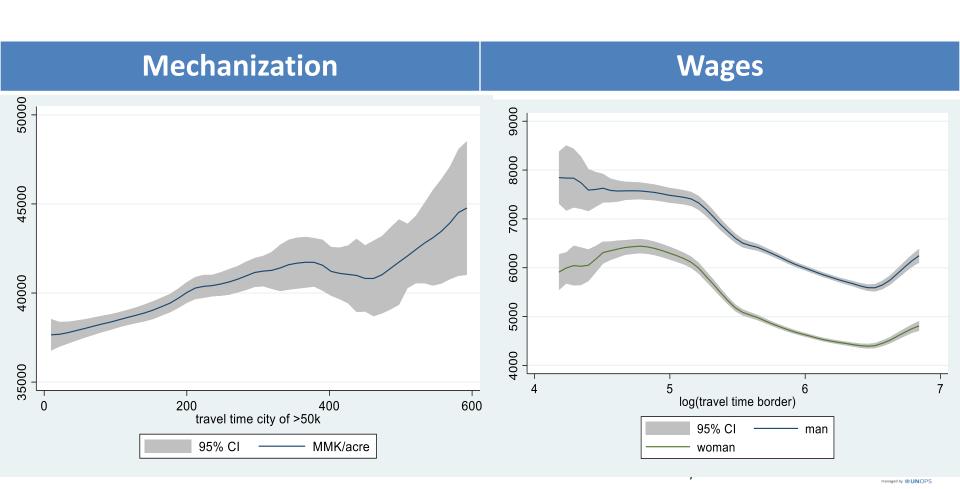








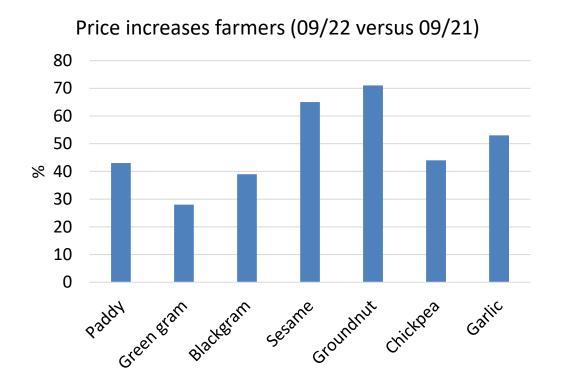
INPUT PRICES DEPEND ON WHERE YOU LIVE





FARMGATE PRICES ALSO UP

- Farm gate prices increasing at the national level
- Large price increases for sesame and groundnut (linked to reduction palm oil import; increasing demand for other vegetable oils)













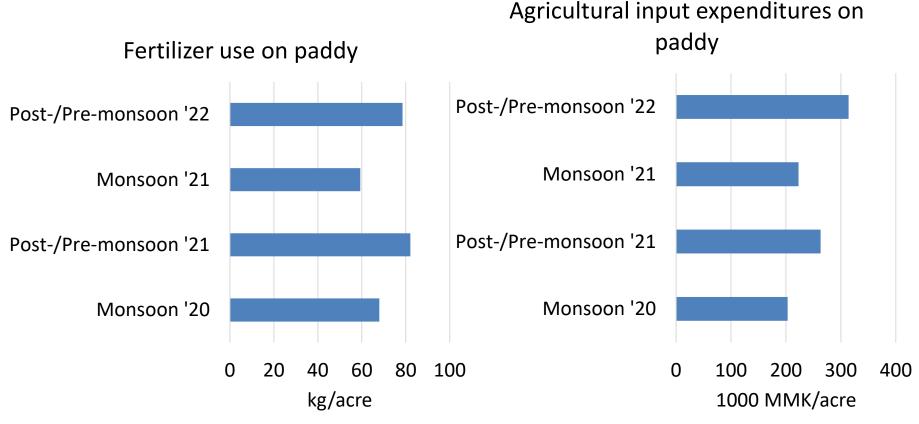








INPUT USE HOLDING UP









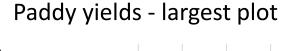


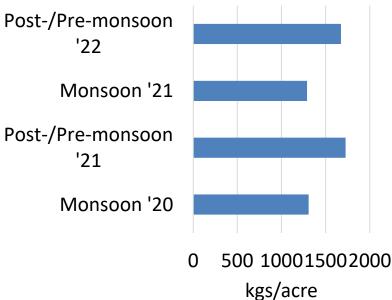




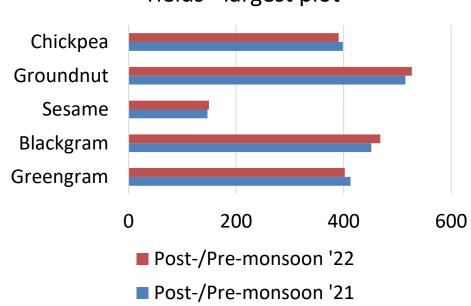
PRODUCTION RESILIENCE

Relatively small changes in yields, as well as cultivated area





Yields - largest plot









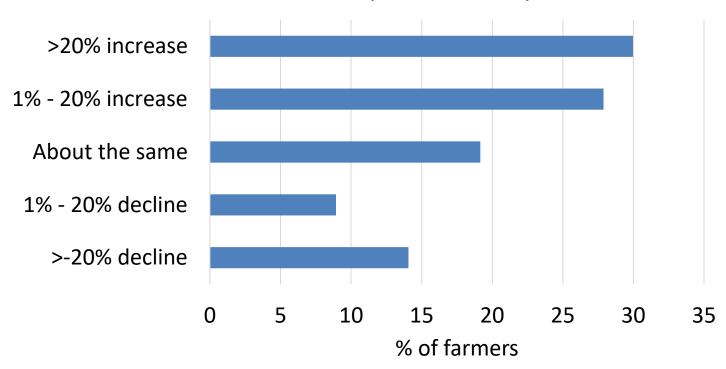






SALES INCOMES UP FOR MOST

Sales income compared to last year









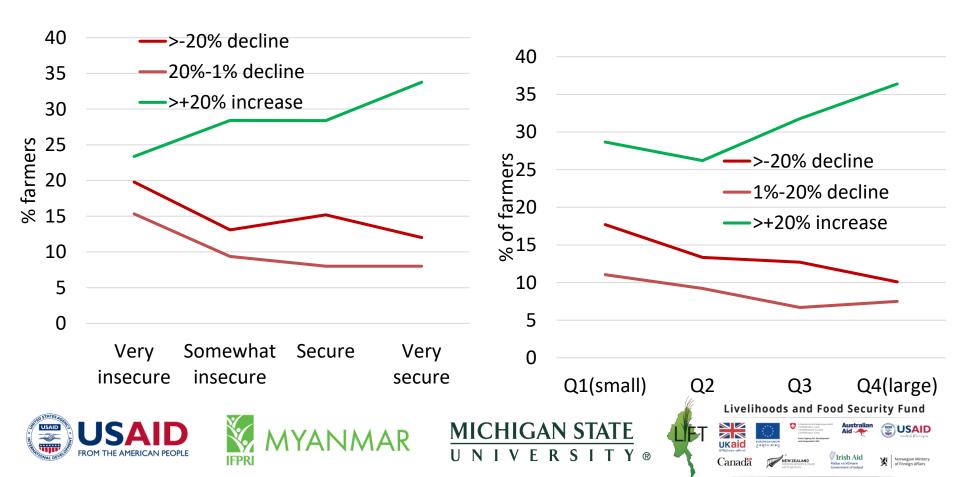






... NOT FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS THOUGH

Small farmers and insecure areas worse off





LOOKING FORWARD





















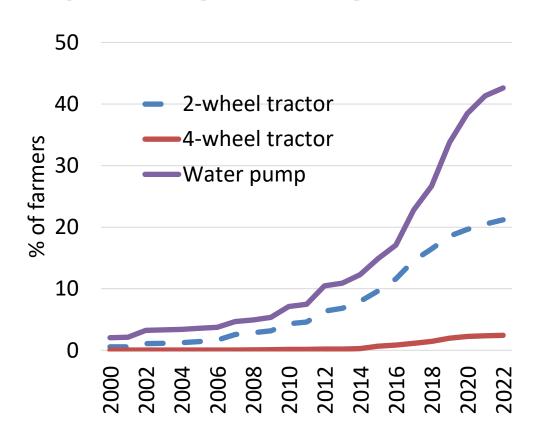






SLOWING OF AG. INVESTMENTS

- Few capital investments happening by farmers since beginning of 2021.
- Of all machinery, acquisition in the last 1.5 years:
- 3.2% of 2-wheel tractors
- 3.8% of 4-wheel tractors
- 3.0% of water pumps















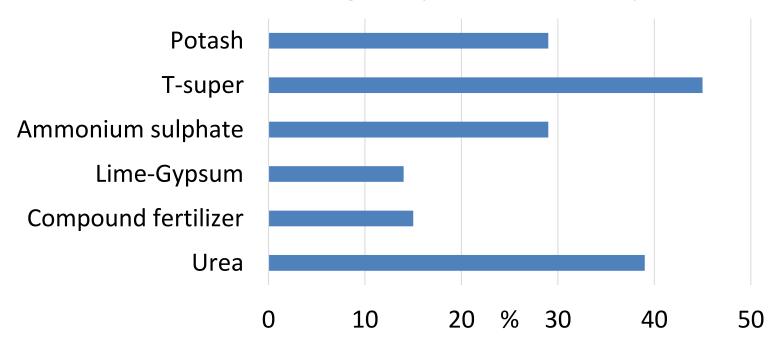






JULY – INCREASED PRICES AND LOWER SALES FERTILIZER

Reduction sales agro-input retailers (July)











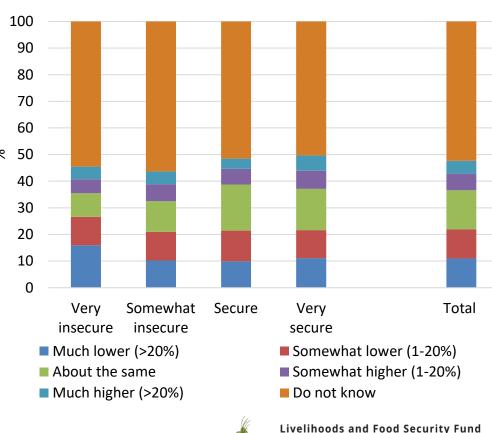






MONSOON 2022 – FARM: EXPECTED PADDY OUT

- No large changes in land cultivated
- Majority farmers do not want to state yet expectations of harvest
- Of those that state: 46% lower output at national level
- For very insecure, 58% lower output





















SUMMARY/KEY TAKEAWAYS

Summer crop:

- Agricultural inputs mostly available but increasing issues in labor markets (migration and insecurity)
- Large price changes in inputs... but also large price increases of crops
- No large reductions in input/output
- 4. Heterogeneity (small and insecure worse off farmers with market access better off)

Monsoon crop:

- No large changes in land area cultivated
- 2. Reduction in fertilizer use (40% reduction urea use)
- 3. Lower yields and outputs













SUMMARY/KEY TAKEAWAYS

 Agriculture a source of resilience but worrisome that farmers scale back in input use and investments.

Implications:

- Improving security
- 2. Smaller farmers worse off: Agricultural cash grants
- Labor an important constraint:
- Targeting of laborers in aid programs (if possible); expanded cashfor-work programs to assure reliable incomes and address shortage of rural labor
- Assure functioning mechanization sector



















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