

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN MYANMAR'S DRY ZONE

30 – 31 May 2016, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Meeting Report



Funded by:



Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund



Acknowledgements

We thank the European Union and governments of Australia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America for their kind contributions to improving the livelihoods and food security of rural people in Myanmar. We would also like to thank the Mitsubishi Corporation, as a private sector donor.

Disclaimer

This document is supported with financial assistance from Australia, Denmark, the European Union, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Mitsubishi Corporation. The views expressed herein are not to be taken to reflect the official opinion of any of the LIFT donors or the Secretariat of the United Nations.

This report has been issued without formal editing.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN MYANMAR'S DRY ZONE

Table of Contents

Topic

Executive Summary.....	4
I. Introduction.....	5
II. Meeting Objectives and Programme.....	6
III. Participants.....	6
IV. Discussions and key outcomes.....	6
V. Recommendations	7
VI. Conclusion.....	9
Annex I: Meeting Programme	10
Annex II: List of Participants	14
Annex III: Meeting Evaluation Summary.....	17
Annex IV: Meeting Evaluation Form	22

Executive Summary

The Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA, a regional institution of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)), the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM) and Network Activities Group (NAG) in collaboration with the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (DRD) organized a **'Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Strengthening Local Capacities for Climate-resilient Agriculture in Myanmar's Dry Zone'** from 30-31 May 2016 in Nay Pyi Taw. This event was organized under the project titled 'An Integrated Rural Economic and Social Development Programme for Livelihoods Improvement in the Dry Zone of Myanmar' supported by the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT). The project aims to support livelihoods improvement and food security in the country's Dry Zone that suffers from a high incidence of poverty.

The objectives of the meeting were to:

- i. Highlight the importance of strengthening the capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone with a focus on smallholders and other vulnerable communities and women.
- ii. Examine the roles of various government and non-government stakeholders in strengthening local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture.
- iii. Review various technical, policy and programmatic interventions for strengthening local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture.
- iv. Provide an opportunity for knowledge sharing and networking amongst public, civil society and private sector stakeholders in the area of climate-resilient agriculture.

Fifty one senior and mid-level participants (including 17 women) representing union and regional government, universities, international and local NGOs, community-based organizations, multilateral and bilateral organizations, private sector and farmer associations took part in the meeting. During the opening session on 30 May 2016, Region Ministers of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation from Magway and Sagaing Regions, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, as well as senior representatives from ESCAP, CAPSA and NAG addressed the audience. The event programme was designed to engage the participants and over the course of two days, keynotes, panel discussions, presentations on government and non-government-led interventions, and group work were organized to maximize interactions.

Among the outcomes, the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue highlighted the importance of strengthening the capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in Myanmar's Dry Zone with a focus on smallholders, other vulnerable communities and women. The roles of various government and non-government stakeholders were also examined and various technical, policy and programmatic interventions were reviewed. A concrete set of recommendations in various areas of relevance to Dry Zone agriculture was adopted.

Overall, the event received a very positive response from the participants who affirmed that it had provided a valuable opportunity for knowledge sharing and networking amongst diverse stakeholders working to promote sustainability and climate-resilience of agriculture in the Dry Zone.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE IN MYANMAR'S DRY ZONE

30 – 31 May 2016, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Meeting Report

I. Introduction

The Central Dry Zone is spread over 3 regions of Myanmar, namely Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing, and is home to approximately one-third of the country's population. Poverty levels within the Dry Zone are high with a Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) study indicating 33 percent of farm households and 55 percent of rural landless households were poor, while the World Food Programme (WFP) has classified 17 percent of households as severely food insecure and another 24 percent as moderately food insecure.

Rainfall in the Dry Zone is concentrated in a few months of the rainy season with erratic duration and wide deviation in annual precipitation. This meteorological character not only brings about frequent droughts resulting in crop failures but also casual intense showers during mid-rainy season leading to floods. Such climatic factors severely jeopardize the welfare of those who depend on agriculture as a source of livelihood as well as a source of food and nutrition. In this backdrop, Myanmar's Dry Zone is especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly reduction in rainfall level and frequency as witnessed in recent years. The most severely affected are the poor, rural families who are suffering from food insecurity and income instability. Climate change is also aggravating the adverse effects of land and environmental degradation which implies that farmers have to conduct farming on inherently poor and fragile soils while constrained by low affordability of inputs and limited knowledge of coping strategies. Building local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone, with a particular focus on smallholders and other vulnerable communities, is thus of critical importance.

A large number of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders are working to promote sustainability and climate resilience of agriculture as well as overall rural development in the Dry Zone. Broadbased interaction and effective knowledge sharing amongst the stakeholders is important to ensure coherence in these efforts, tap synergies, and optimize the impact of resource investments. As another step towards addressing this need, the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA, a regional institution of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)), the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM) and Network Activities Group (NAG) in collaboration with the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (DRD) organized a *'Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Strengthening Local Capacities for Climate-resilient Agriculture in Myanmar's Dry Zone'* from 30-31 May 2016 in Nay Pyi Taw. This event was organized under the project titled *'An Integrated Rural Economic and Social Development Programme for Livelihoods Improvement in the Dry Zone of Myanmar'* supported by the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT - <http://www.lift-fund.org>). The project aims to support livelihoods improvement and food security in the country's Dry Zone that suffers from a high incidence of poverty, and it involves a wide range of analytical, capacity building and knowledge sharing activities such as development of case studies and policy papers, technical and policy workshops, and senior-level dialogues.

II. Meeting Objectives and Programme

The overall objective of the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue was to promote efforts to strengthen the human, financial, technological and institutional capacities of local farming communities in Myanmar's Dry Zone to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices. In particular, the Dialogue aimed to:

- (i) Highlight the **importance** of strengthening the capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone with a focus on smallholders and other vulnerable communities and women.
- (ii) Examine the **roles of various government and non-government stakeholders** in strengthening local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture.
- (iii) Review various **technical, policy and programmatic interventions** for strengthening local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture.
- (iv) Provide an opportunity for **knowledge sharing and networking** amongst public, civil society and private sector stakeholders in the area of climate-resilient agriculture.

The event programme was designed to engage the participants and over the course of two days, keynotes, panel discussions, presentations on government and non-government-led interventions, and group work were organized to maximize interactions (the detailed programme is enclosed as **Annex I**). The meeting was conducted using a mix of English and Myanmar languages. Simultaneous translation services between English and Myanmar language were arranged for the benefit of participants. Participants took part in a workshop evaluation at the end of the meeting and are expected to take a part in a follow-up evaluation 6-8 months after the meeting.

III. Participants

Fifty one senior and mid-level participants (including 17 women) representing union and regional government, universities, international and local NGOs, community-based organizations, multilateral and bilateral organizations, private sector and farmer associations took part in the meeting. During the opening session on 30 May 2016,

The list of participants is enclosed as **Annex II**.

IV. Discussions and key outcomes

- **Session 1 (Inaugural session):** Region Ministers of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation from Magway and Sagaing Regions, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, as well as senior representatives from ESCAP, CAPSA and NAG addressed the audience.
- **Session 2 (Keynotes):** In the first keynote, Dr. Katinka Weinberger, Chief, Environment and Development Policy Section, UNESCAP, highlighted the close linkages between agriculture, climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. Dr. Tin Htut, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, in the second keynote, underscored the key issues facing agricultural development in the Dry Zone. He also emphasized the importance of participatory approaches such as Participatory Rural Appraisal.
- **Session 3 (Panel discussion):** The theme of the panel discussion was *'Supporting vulnerable communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone – Key challenges and opportunities'* and representatives from government, international and local NGOs and farmer groups shared their views and perspectives.
- **Session 4 (Government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone):** In this session, presentations discussed both national and regional government-led technical and policy interventions for building capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone. Lessons learned from the interventions were underscored.
- **Session 5 (Some policy options to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone):** In this session, the outcomes of the case studies developed by CAPSA, APCTT and CSAM under their current project in the areas of value chains for seed

development, farmer-led innovation, and custom hiring of agricultural machines were presented and discussed.

- **Session 7 (Panel discussion):** Representatives from the Department of Agriculture, Magway region, Myanmar Rice Federation, International Fertilizer Development Center, Metta Development Foundation and Shan Maw Myae Co. Ltd. discussed their views on the theme *'Role of non-government stakeholders in building climate-resilient farming communities in the Dry Zone'*.
- **Session 8 (Non-government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone):** In this session, various international and local NGOs presented their technical and programmatic interventions for building capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone. Key achievements and lessons learned from the interventions were also discussed.
- **Session 9 (Group work) and Session 10 (Presentations on outcomes of group work):** The participants divided into six groups and had more in depth discussions in areas related to technology transfer, indigenous knowledge, farmer-engagement in decision-making, strengthening capacities of women farmers, policies and strategies of regional governments, and knowledge sharing amongst stakeholders.

V. Recommendations

The meeting adopted the following recommendations:

1. Organize and strengthen farmer associations and networks

Promoting formation of farmer groups is important and can be beneficial in various ways. For instance, technology transfer can be more effective if the communication goes through leaders of organized farmer groups. Collective selling and buying of products can also enhance farmers' bargaining power and incomes. Apart from this, farmer associations can encourage the interest and participation of farmers in the agriculture training programmes and meetings organized by the Department of Agriculture. Currently, while some farmer associations have been organized, these are weak in terms of linkages and networking. Therefore establishment of farmer groups and strengthening them should be a priority in the Dry Zone.

2. Establish a platform where agricultural research, extension and education complement each other and meet the needs of farmers

The linkages between agricultural research, extension and education are weak, particularly in context of CRA. Among the problems, farmers are unable to access research findings and also find it difficult to obtain quality seeds. There is a need to disseminate research findings to farmers while at the same time, farmers need to provide feedback to DOA and DAR after application of these findings. A platform for knowledge sharing and technology transfer among agricultural research, extension and education institutions and farmers should thus be established. Furthermore, CRA techniques and resistant varieties which meet farmers' requirements should be developed, demonstration plots set up in farmers' fields, indigenous knowledge promoted, and indigenous varieties registered as certified seeds. CRA can also be included in the curriculum of Yezin Agricultural University and Agricultural Institutes.

Apart from the above, there is a need to provide services for quality seed production and conservation, seed storage facilities, and free distribution of quality seeds in case of emergencies. Supplementary water supply service is also an urgent need. At the same time, both government departments and INGOs should, as much as possible, support farmers with tangible resources such as inputs for agricultural production and financial investment.

3. Scale up agricultural extension and outreach and make available necessary resources

Due to the limited number of agricultural extension staff at the Township level, they are not able to reach all the villages. Extension staff also suffer from insufficient support with regard to travel allowance. There is a need to build the capacity of the extension staff and provide them with sufficient resources in order to organize training events, meetings and workshops that can meet local farmer needs and solve the issues they currently face. To promote the active participation of farmers in training events, meetings and workshops, the organizers should give incentives to encourage farmers' participation. In addition, there is a lack of locally-specific technical support plans for farmers and this gap needs to be addressed.

4. Promote value addition and expand market opportunities

Currently, market linkages and value addition are constrained by various factors. These include inadequate technology options, limited knowledge on food safety, lack of a concrete plan or policy for developing sustainable markets, and limited budgets. Moreover, there is instability in market prices. Farmers have to sell their produce during the harvesting season in order to pay back their loans even though farm gate prices decrease during this season. Lack of storage facilities at the farm and village level contributes to this problem. To promote value addition and expand market opportunities, stronger linkages should be established with international markets. The scope for negotiation, collaboration and cooperation between the government, private sector, CSOs/CBOs and policymakers should be improved and private, public, producer partnerships (PPPP) encouraged. Opportunities to promote crop price stability at harvest time through government or third party purchases should also be explored.

5. Establish a Dry Zone Climate Resilient Agriculture Center and promote use of ICT for knowledge sharing and technology transfer

While technology transfer is critical for promoting climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone, there is a lack of effective policies, strategies, guidelines and adequate budget to support it. There is also a lack of associations/alliances which can engage national and international experts. A Dry Zone Climate Resilient Agriculture Center should be established to address weaknesses in research and development and support generation and utilization of technical knowledge related to CRA. In addition, platforms/networks should be established at various levels to promote use of ICT for knowledge sharing and technology transfer. A course on technology management should also be introduced in the curriculum at Yezin Agricultural University.

6. Strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination at various levels

Collaboration amongst various stakeholders is currently very limited. Each organization/department has its own mandate, objectives and guidelines, and the importance of working together is not well appreciated. This leads to limited opportunities being realized for cooperation between farmer groups, CBOs/CSOs and government agencies. Government officials are also often unable to participate in coordination meetings due to time constraints. To improve coordination, greater commitment, trust, transparency and accountability amongst the stakeholders is required. A focal person for coordination over the long term should be identified in each organization at various levels. Adequate participation in coordination meetings should be encouraged where practical guidelines can be developed based on suggestions from different stakeholders and monitoring and evaluation discussed.

7. Promote holistic, integrated and sustainable approaches in building resilience of Dry Zone communities

Instead of piecemeal or ad-hoc approaches over the short term which may have limited impact, holistic and integrated approaches which can be sustained over the long term and deliver tangible benefits aligned to the needs of agricultural communities in the Dry Zone should be implemented in order to strengthen their resilience to climate change.

8. Develop and implement climate-resilient agriculture policies, strategies and laws at the regional level that meet the needs of specific context of Dry Zone

There is a lack of adequate policies, strategies and laws to support CRA at the regional level. Guidelines and regulations are also needed for implementation of the developed policies. The required policies and strategies should be developed and relevant capacities of government officials should be strengthened including enhancement of planning skills.

9. Promote inclusive and participatory planning for climate-resilient agriculture

Farmer participation in planning and decision-making processes has not been a priority so far. The lack of public consultation and prevalence of a top-down decision-making system for many years has led to hesitation in moving towards a bottom-up system and adoption of participatory approaches. Moreover, adequate planning for climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) at the regional level has been missing and needs to be undertaken by holding public consultations with various stakeholders including farmers. Farmers' suggestions should be considered and feedback/updates related to these suggestions provided to them.

VI. Conclusion

Among the outcomes, the Multi-stakeholder Dialogue highlighted the importance of strengthening the capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in Myanmar's Dry Zone with a focus on smallholders, other vulnerable communities and women. The roles of various government and non-government stakeholders were also examined and various technical, policy and programmatic interventions were reviewed. A concrete set of recommendations in various areas of relevance to Dry Zone agriculture was adopted.

Overall, the event received a very positive response from the participants who affirmed that it had provided a valuable opportunity for knowledge sharing and networking amongst diverse stakeholders working to promote sustainability and climate-resilience of agriculture in the Dry Zone.

Annex I: Meeting Programme

Monday, 30 May 2016

TIME	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
8.30 – 9.00 am	Registration	- Registration of participants
9.00 – 9.40 am	Session 1: Inaugural session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening remarks, Mr. Bobby, CEO, NAG - Remarks, Mr. Soe Myint, Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation Minister, Magway Region - Remarks, Mr. Kam Za Mung, Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation Minister, Sagaing Region - Remarks, Mr. Masakazu Ichimura, Director, CAPSA-UNESCAP - Remarks, Mr. Sein Myint, Programme Officer, UNOPS - Meeting overview, Mr. Anshuman Varma, Knowledge Management Coordinator, CAPSA-UNESCAP - Self-introduction by participants
9.40 – 10.30 am	Session 2: Keynotes <i>Session Chair: Mr. Soe Myint, Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation Minister, Magway Region</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keynote I: Agriculture, SDGs and Climate Change: Finding Integrated Solutions for Complex Challenges, Dr. Katinka Weinberger, Chief, Environment and Development Policy Section, UNESCAP - Keynote II: Role of climate-resilient agriculture in inclusive development of the Dry Zone, Dr. Tin Htut, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation - Discussion/Q&A - Group photo
10.30– 10.50 am	Coffee break	
10.50 am – 12.00 pm	Session 3: Panel discussion <i>Moderator: Mr. Kam Za Mung, Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation Minister, Sagaing Region</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting vulnerable communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone – Key challenges and opportunities Panelists: - <i>Mr. Tin Maung Aye Htoo, Deputy DG, Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department</i> - <i>Mr. Moe Aung, consultant and climate-friendly agribusiness value chain specialist</i> - <i>Dr. Htet Kyu, former Country Representative, GRET</i> - <i>Ms. Htwe Htwe Aung, Vice Chairperson, Golden Plain Livelihood Development Services Co-op Ltd.</i> - <i>Mr. Han Nyunt, President, Farmer Development Association, Magway</i>

TIME	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion/Q&A - Summary by Moderator
12.00 – 1.00 pm	Lunch	
1.00 pm – 2.45 pm	<p>Session 4: Government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone</p> <p><i>Session Chair: Mr. Yan Lin, Parliamentarian and Chairperson, Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development Affairs Committee</i></p>	<p><i>This session will discuss both national and regional government-led technical and policy interventions for building capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions for agricultural research, Dr. Khin Mar Htay, Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Research - Interventions for agricultural extension, Mr. Htin Aung Shein, Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture (DOA), Nay Pyi Taw - Interventions for water resource utilization, Mr. Tin Maung Aye Htoo, Deputy DG, Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department - Interventions to support farmer cooperatives, Mr. Myo Aung, Director, Cooperative Department - Interventions by Township or Regional administration, Mr. Khin Maung Win, Director, DOA, Magway Region - Interventions by Township or Regional administration, Mr. Khin Maung Nyunt, Director, DOA, Sagaing Region <p>Discussion/Q&A</p>
2.45 – 3.05 pm	Coffee break	
3.05 – 4.30 pm	<p>Session 5: Some policy options to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone</p> <p><i>Session Chair: Dr. Soe Win Myint, Professor, Arizona State University</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting multi-stakeholder coordination, Mr. Anshuman Varma, CAPSA-UNESCAP - Supporting value chains for seed development for pulses, legumes and oil crops, Mr. Nanjundappa Srinivasan, Coordinator, Science, Technology and Innovation, APCTT-UNESCAP - Enabling custom hiring of agricultural machines, Ms. Lian Zhang, Operation Facilitator, CSAM-UNESCAP <p>Discussion/Q&A</p>
4.30 – 5.00 pm	<p>Session 6: Wrap up of the Day</p> <p><i>Co-Moderators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Takashi Takahatake, Programme Officer, CAPSA-UNESCAP - Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, Programme Officer, NAG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key messages from the day <p><i>(Reflections from participants)</i></p>

Tuesday, 31 May 2016

TIME	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
8.30 – 9.00 am	Registration	- Registration of participants
9.00 – 10.15 am	Session 7: Panel discussion <i>Moderator: Mr. Bobby, NAG</i>	- Recap of Day 1 & overview of Day 2 - Role of non-government stakeholders in building climate-resilient farming communities in the Dry Zone Panelists: - <i>Mr. Khin Maung Win, Director, DOA, Magway Region</i> - <i>Dr. Soe Tun, Vice Chairman, Myanmar Rice Federation</i> - <i>Mr. Chit Thein, Senior Agronomist, International Fertilizer Development Center</i> - <i>Mr. Khin Maung Latt, National Agriculture and Forestry Sector Coordinator, Metta Development Foundation</i> - <i>Ms. Nu Nu Yi, Manager, Shan Maw Myae Co. Ltd.</i> - Discussion/Q&A - Summary by Moderator
10.15– 10.35 am	Coffee break	
10.35 am – 12.00 pm	Session 8: Non-government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone <i>Session Chair: Mr. Sein Myint, Programme Officer, UNOPS</i>	<i>This session will discuss NGO/ CBO-led technical and programmatic interventions for building capacities of local communities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone</i> Presenters: - <i>Ms. Khin Win Kyi, Programme Coordinator (Climate Change), Action Aid</i> - <i>Mr. Myo Min Aung, Township Coordinator, CESVI</i> - <i>Mr. Sein Than Kyaw, Chairperson, Nant Thar Myay Rural Development Group, Sagaing Region</i> - <i>Mr. Si Thu Htun, Project Coordinator, NAG</i> - Outcomes of online discussion on meeting theme, Ms. Khin La Pyaye Win, Research Officer, NAG Discussion/Q&A
12.00 – 1.00 pm	Lunch	
1.00 pm – 2.15 pm	Session 9: Group work	- Explanation of Group Work - Group work discussions Working groups to discuss the following questions: 1. How can we promote effective technology transfer for farmers in the Dry Zone for climate-resilient agriculture? 2. How can we preserve farmers' indigenous

TIME	SESSION TITLE	SESSION DESCRIPTION
		<p>knowledge and crop varieties for increased climate resilience?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. How can we involve farmers more in planning and decision-making for agricultural development projects? 4. How can we strengthen capacities and resources of women farmers for climate-resilient agriculture? 5. How can we support climate-resilient agriculture policies and strategies of regional governments in the Dry Zone? 6. How can we promote better knowledge sharing amongst stakeholders to tap synergies and avoid duplication of efforts?
2.15 – 2.35 pm	Coffee break	
2.35 – 4.00 pm	<p>Session 10: Presentations on outcomes of group work</p> <p><i>Session Co-Chairs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mr. Kam Za Mung, Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation Minister, Sagaing Region</i> - <i>Mr. Bobby, NAG</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working group presentations - Discussion
4.00 – 4.30 pm	<p>Closing session</p> <p><i>Co-Moderators for discussion on key learnings and reflections:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Dr. Takashi Takahatake, CAPSA-UNESCAP</i> - <i>Dr. Myo Ma Ma Than, NAG</i> 	<p>Key learnings and reflections from participants</p> <p>Closing statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mr. Masakazu Ichimura, CAPSA- UNESCAP</i> - <i>Mr. Bobby, NAG</i>
4.30 – 4.40 pm	Evaluation	Meeting Evaluation

Annex II: List of Participants

National and Regional Government:

- (1) Mr. Aung Win; Director; Agricultural Mechanization Department; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Naypyitaw; Tel: +95 9 73243644/+95 67 431172; Fax: +95 57 431246; Email: aungwinamd@gmail.com
- (2) Mr. Kam Za Mung; Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Minister; Sagaing Regional Government; Monywa; Tel: 09 256189246/ 071 2032349; Fax: 071 24309
- (3) Ms. Aye Kyawt Hlaing; Assistant Director; Department of Rural Development; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw; Email: ir.drdhq@gmail.com
- (4) Mr. Htin Aung Shein; Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw; Tel: 09-8304317/ 09-5153167, 067-410524; Fax: 067-410524; Tel: hashein1957@gmail.com
- (5) Dr. (Ms.) Khin Mar Htay; Deputy Director; Department of Agricultural Research; Naypyitaw; Tel: 0943159686/ 067 416531 379; Fax: 067 416535; Email: Khinmarhtay2007@gmail.com
- (6) Ms. Khin Mar Oo; Deputy Director; Department of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw; Tel: 067 410 405/ 09 33013392; Fax: 067 410 405
- (7) Mr. Khin Maung Nyunt; Director; Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Sagaing Region, Monywa; Tel: 09 2131842/ 071 22804/ 09 963899638; Fax: 071 22542/ 071 26207; Email: kmnyunt62@gmail.com
- (8) Mr. Khin Maung Win; Director; Department of Agriculture, Magway Region; Magway; Tel: 09-5240805/ 063-23156; Fax: 063-23607; Email: doa.mgy.mgy@gmail.com
- (9) Mr. Khin Zaw; Director, Department of Irrigation and Water Utilization Management; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw; Tel: 067 431228/ 09 448536368; Fax: 067 431309; khinzaw6378@gmail.com
- (10) Ms. Mai Tam Aung Seinn; Deputy Staff Officer; Department of Rural Development; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw; Email: ir.drdhq@gmail.com
- (11) Mr. Myo Aung; Director; Director General's Office Cooperative Department; Naypyitaw; Tel: 0943038545; Fax: 067 410338; Email: mmaung.coop@gmail.com
- (12) Mr. Myo Thiha Kyaw; Agribusiness and value chain consultant; Fostering Agricultural Revitalization in Myanmar (FARM) Project; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw; Tel: 067-410538; Email: myothk@gmail.com
- (13) Mr. Nyan Win Maung; Assistant Director; Cooperative Department; Naypyitaw; Tel: 067 410338; Fax: 067 410 338; Email: nyanwm@gmail.com
- (14) Ms. Nyo Nyo Win; Deputy Director General; Department of Rural Development; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw. Email: ir.drdhq@gmail.com
- (15) Mr. Soe Myint; Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation Minister, Magway Regional Government; Magway; Tel: 09-459014006/ 063-28274/ 063-28136
- (16) Mr. Sein Win, Parliamentarian and Chairperson, Farmers and Workers Affairs Committee
- (17) Dr. Tin Htut, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Nay Pyi Taw; Email: tinhtutagri@gmail.com
- (18) Mr. Tin Maung Aye Htoo; Deputy Director General; Department of Irrigation and Water Utilization Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Nay Pyi Taw; Tel: 067 431300/ 09 448536367; Fax: 067 431299; Email: tinmgayehtoo@gmail.com
- (19) Mr. Yan Lin; Parliamentarian and Chairperson, Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development Affairs Committee; Email: yanlin7july@gmail.com
- (20) Mr. Chin Srvan Khai, PSO, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Sagaing Region, Tel; 09976319064, Email: kyinsrvan10@gmail.com
- (21) Mr. Kaung Htet, PSO, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Magway Region, Tel; 09401539124, Email; mgkg.pso@gmail.com
- (22) Ms. Ei Ei Khin, Staff Officer, Agricultural Mechanization Department; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation; Naypyitaw; Tel:092151342; Email: lilichin468@gmail.com

NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and Bilateral Organizations:

- (23) Mr. Aung Aung; Senior Agronomist; Sustainable Action for Rural Advancement (SARA); Magway; Tel: 09401564521; Email: Sara.magway.sagro@gmail.com

- (24) Ms. Aye Kyawt Swe; Agriculture Technical Advisor & Project Coordinator, Mercy Corps Myanmar; Yangon; Tel: 09 4200 79635; Email: aswe@mercycorps.org
- (25) Mr. Chit Thein; Sr. Agronomist / Extension; International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC); Pakokku; Tel: (95) 09420175591; Email: cthein@ifdc.org
- (26) Mr. Han Nyunt; Farmer, Oil Crops and pulses Growing in Dry zone; President of Farmer Development Association (FDA), Magway Region; Tel: 09-259195201
- (27) Ms. Hnin Moe; Secretary; Nant Thar Myay Rural Development Group (NRDG); Sagaing Region; Email: ymca.vyp.sabaioo@gmail.com
- (28) Dr. Htet Kyu; National Network Coordinator for Myanmar; Agroecology Learning Alliance in South East Asia Project; GRET Myanmar; Yangon; Tel: 09-5019660; Fax: 230 5078; Email: htetkyu@gret.org
- (29) Ms. Htwe Htwe Aung; Vice-chairperson; Golden Plain Livelihood Development Services Co.op Ltd; Yangon; Tel: 09 8633970/ 09 73095729/ 09 5175459; Email: admin@gpmyanmar.org / htwehtweaung@gpmyanmar.org
- (30) Mr. Khin Maung Latt; National Agriculture and Forestry Sector Coordinator; Metta Development Foundation; Yangon; Tel: 01-522266/ 01-522357/ 09-5502172; Fax: 01-522266/ 01-522357; Email: khin.maung.latt@metta-myanmar.org
- (31) Dr. (Ms.) Khin Pa Pa Wai; Coordinator; Food Security Working Group; Yangon; Tel: (+95) 09 4250 26461/ 09 4250 26462/ (+95) 09972390332; Email: fswg.coordinator@gmail.com
- (32) Ms. Khin Win Kyi; Programme Coordinator (Climate Change) and Livelihoods Coordinator; Action Aid Myanmar; Yangon; Tel: 0949802959/ 09972610665; Fax: 01 546671; Email: Khinwin.Kyi@actionaid.org
- (33) Ms. Khin Win Myint; Policy Officer; Food Security Working Group; Yangon; Tel: 00-95-9-425 026 461/ 00-95-9-425 026 462; Fax: 00-95-1-660064; Email: fswg.policyofficer@gmail.com
- (34) Ms. Aye Yu Maw; Farmer; Mandalay Farmer Organization; Tel: 09 49100476/ 09 453145577
- (35) Mr. Myint Shwe; Farmer and Deputy Chairman, Regional Farmer Development Association; Magway Township; Tel: 09259925101/ 09796030539;
- (36) Mr. Myo Min Aung; Township Coordinator, Seik Phyu Township; Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI); Magway; Tel: 09 334 68506; Email: myominaung.agri@gmail.com
- (37) Mr. Pe Than; National Project Manager; GRET; Sagaing Region; Tel: 09 5150311; Email: Pethan2009@gmail.com
- (38) Mr. Sein Maung; Farmer; Tat Kon; Tel: 09 797663190/ 09 420766388
- (39) Mr. Sein Than Kyaw; Chairperson; Nant Thar Myae Rural Development Group; Sagaing Region; Email: ymca.vyp.sabaioo@gmail.com
- (40) Mr. Thet Naing Win; Resilience Specialist; Action Aid Myanmar; Yangon; Tel: 09-420011717; Fax: 01 546 671; Email: Thetnaing.Win@actionaid.org
- (41) Mr. Tun Myint Thein; Program Officer; Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Yangon; Tel: (095-1)255473-6 (Ext; 134)/ 09-0512 6536; Fax: (095-1) 255 477; Email: TunMyintThein.MY@jica.go.jp

Universities:

- (42) Dr. (Ms.) Cho Cho San; Professor; Yezin Agricultural University; Naypyitaw; Email: chosanyau2009@gmail.com
- (43) Dr. (Ms.) Shwe Mar Than, Yezin Agricultural University; Naypyitaw
- (44) Dr. Soe Win Myint; Professor; School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning, Arizona State University; Phoenix, Arizona, United States; Tel: 480 459 5145/480 965 6514; Fax: 480 965 8313; Email: Soe.myint@asu.edu
- (45) Dr. (Ms.) Theingi Myint; Associate Professor; Yezin Agricultural University; Naypyitaw; Tel: +9 9 850108681; Fax: 067 416517; Email: Theingi.myint@gmail.com

Private Sector:

- (46) Mr. Moe Aung; Dy Team Leader, PPTA Implementation Consultants Team, Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project; Landell Mill, Implementation Consultant Firm; Yangon; Tel: + 95 9 5127787; Email: moeagsay@gmail.com
- (47) Ms. Nu Nu Yi; Manager; Shan Maw Myae Co.,Ltd.; Yangon; Tel: 01-370969, 5045897; Fax: 01-370969; Email: nl@shanmawmyae.com

- (48) Dr. Soe Tun; Vice President; Myanmar Rice Federation; Yangon; Tel: +95 95041936; Fax: +95 1 8604097; Email: soetun.dr@gmail.com
- (49) Dr. Khin Lay Swe, Retd. Pro-Rector (YAU), Director, Green Growth Generation Co. Ltd., Mahaangmyay Township, Mandalay; Email: khinlays2010@gmail.com; Tel: 092051028; 09972237545

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS):

- (50) Mr. Kyi Nyein Chan; FMO Staff, LIFT; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); Yangon; Myanmar; Tel: +95-1-657-657278, 657280~7, 657703~ 4
- (51) Mr. Sein Myint; Programme Officer; United Nations Office for Project Services; Yangon; Myanmar; Tel: +95-1-657-657278, 657280~7, 657703~ 4; Email: SeinM@unops.org

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP):

- (52) Mr. Anshuman Varma; Knowledge Management Coordinator; Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Bogor; Indonesia; Tel: +62-251-8343277, +62-251-8356813; Email: a.varma@uncapsa.org
- (53) Dr. Katinka Weinberger; Chief; Environment and Development Policy Section, ESCAP; Bangkok; Thailand; Tel: +6622881455; Email: weinbergerk@un.org
- (54) Ms. Lian Zhang; Operation Facilitator; Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM), ESCAP; Beijing; P.R.China; Tel: +86 10 8225 3581 /3580 /3578 /3793 ext. 178; Email: zhangl@un-csam.org; zhang31@un.org
- (55) Mr. Masakazu Ichimura; Director; Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), ESCAP; Bogor; Indonesia; Tel: +62-251-8343277, +62-251-8356813; Email: ichimura@un.org
- (56) Mr. Nanjundappa Srinivasan; Coordinator, Science, Technology and Innovation; Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), ESCAP; New Delhi; India; Tel : +91-11-3097 3757; Email: srinivasann@un.org
- (57) Mr. Takashi Takahatake; Programme Officer; Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture (CAPSA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); Bogor; Indonesia; Tel: +62-251-8343277, +62-251-8356813; Email: t.takahatake@ucapsa.org

Network Activities Group (NAG):

- (58) Mr. Bobby; Chief Executive Officer; Network Activities Group; Yangon; Tel: +95 18010751; Email: 72.bobby@gmail.com
- (59) Mr. Si Thu Htun; Project Coordinator; Network Activities Group; Magway; Tel: 09-791944076; Email: sithuhtun060@gmail.com
- (60) Ms. Myo Ma Ma Than; Program Officer; NAG; Yangon; Myanmar; Tel: +95 18010751; Email: myomamathan3@gmail.com
- (61) Ms. Khin La Pyaye Win; Knowledge Management and M&E Officer; NAG; Yangon; Tel: +95 18010751; Email: lapyaye@gmail.com
- (62) Ms. Thet Linn Wai; Program Assistant; NAG; Yangon; Myanmar; Tel: +95 18010751; Email: thetlinnwai@gmail.com

Annex III: Meeting Evaluation Summary

1st Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Strengthening Local Capacities for Climate-resilient Agriculture in Myanmar's Dry Zone 30-31 May 2016, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar Workshop Evaluation

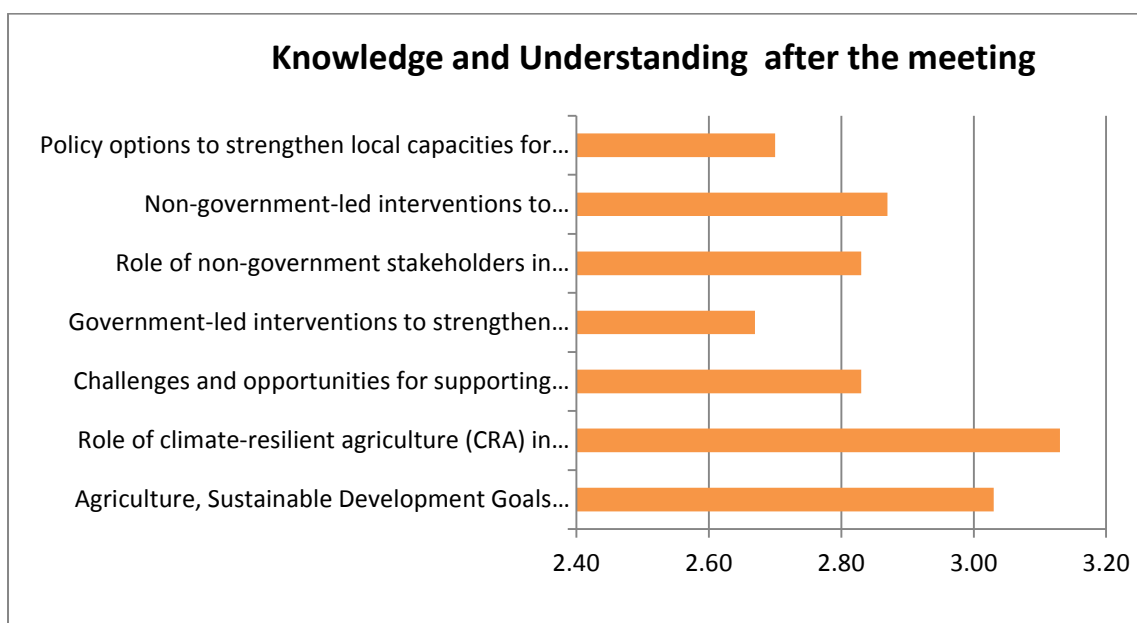
Introduction

There were thirty two out of forty nine participants completed the evaluation. 59.4 % participants were male and 40.6% were female. These participants came from various backgrounds, with 34.4% participants from Government ministry or Department, 15.6% from International Non-governmental Organization, 28.1% from Local Non-governmental Organization/civil society, 3.1% from University/Research Institute, 6.3% from International or bilateral organization, 9.4% from Private sector and 3.1% from other organization. There were nine participants (32.1%) worked with LIFT project Implementing Partner.

Knowledge and understanding

Most of the participants (96.9%) stated that they fully understand all the meeting content, only one participant said that not all meeting content he/she fully understand because some of the discussion are not relevant with the topics. The knowledge and understanding of participants on Role of climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) in inclusive development of Dry Zone (Session 2) got the highest rating score of 3.13 ('Excellent' – 4 and 'Poor' – 1) with 73.33% participants indicated the session as 'Good' and 20% stated it was 'Excellent'. The agriculture, sustainable development goals (SDGs) and climate change (Session 2) got the second highest rating score of 3.03 with 63.33% rated it as 'Good' and 20% participants rated it as 'Excellent'. The third highest rating score was Session 8 on Non-governmental-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone with 2.87 rating score. There were 70% participants rated it as 'Good' and 10% indicated it was 'Excellent'.

	Excellent		Good		Average		Weak		Rating Score
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Agriculture, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change (session 2)	6	20.00%	19	63.33%	5	16.67%	0	0.00%	3.03
Role of climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) in inclusive development of Dry Zone (session 2)	6	20.00%	22	73.33%	2	6.67%	0	0.00%	3.13
Challenges and opportunities for supporting vulnerable communities for CRA in the Dry Zone (Session 3)	4	13.79%	16	55.17%	9	31.03%	0	0.00%	2.83
Government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for CRA in the Dry Zone (Session 4)	4	13.33%	13	43.33%	12	40.00%	1	3.33%	2.67
Role of non-government stakeholders in building climate resilient farming communities in Dry Zone (Session 7)	2	6.67%	22	73.33%	5	16.67%	1	3.33%	2.83
Non-government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone (Session 8)	3	10.00%	21	70.00%	5	16.67%	1	3.33%	2.87
Policy options to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone (Sessions 5, 9 & 10)	3	11.11%	15	55.56%	7	25.93%	2	7.41%	2.70



Areas about which they expected to learn

All of the participants who responded to the survey confirmed that the meeting has equipped them with the right knowledge to improve the way they work, but one participant commented that the discussion were too long and should be shortened.

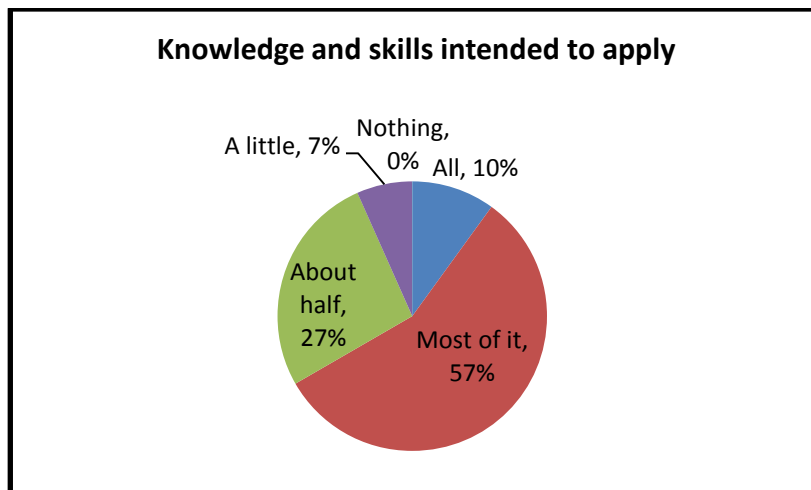
More than half of participants stated that the meeting has covered all area that they expected to learn. There are fourteen participants indicated that not all areas they expected to learned were covered by the meeting. Some areas that they would like to learn/incorporate in the future were:

- Market access for crops and rice.
- Few discussions for the benefits of farmers.
- Agro-forestry and soil conservation.
- Question and Answer.
- National level discussions for rights and markets for farmers.
- How to reduce climate stress and not only consider climate resilience. At the same time need to consider learning more about causes of climate stress, drought and flooding. Then find mitigation strategy.
- Livestock sector.
- Livestock sector-important role in Dry Zone.
- Meteorological Information Support
- How farmers can apply CSA techniques in their daily work.

There is one participant commented that the meeting time were too short.

Knowledge and skills they will be able to use

Seventeen participants stated that most of the knowledge and skills they learned from the meeting would be able to use in their work (57%). There are three participants (10%) indicated that all of the knowledge and skills would be able to use and eight participants (27%) indicated about half. There are two participants indicated that there were only a little knowledge and skills could be used (7%).



Skills learned

Most of the participants indicated that at least half of the knowledge and skills they acquired from the workshop will be adopted in their work (93%). From twenty eight participants that indicated at least half the knowledge and skill they acquired from the meeting will be able to use in their work, there were twenty four participants listed maximum three. The soil conservation method was the highest and skills that participants acquired from the meeting that they will be able to apply in their work (33%). The second highest knowledge and skills from the meeting that participants will be able to apply were how to support value chains for seed development for pulses, legumes and oil crops along with the knowledge and skill to support and strengthen the local capacities for climate resilient agriculture (CRA) (25%). Crops planting practices, water management and to enhance involvement of local and international non-governmental organization in CRA application were the third highest knowledge and skills (21%).

What will be adopted or changed in daily work

After the workshop some participants indicated that they will adopt some knowledge and skills or change their daily work and long term work plan as the result (53%). Water management, cropping methods, soil conservation, knowledge sharing, seed and fertility improvement, application of CRA, development of new technology and stakeholder involvement were some of the knowledge and skills that participants will apply or use to bring about change in their work.

There are 31% participants indicated that they will not adopt or change anything in their daily work and long term work plan after this meeting. Their reasons were as indicated below:

- My background is not agriculture related, however, I would share it with my closest friends.
- We are not always directly dealing with climate change adaptations.
- The water access and management were not discussed.
- The discussions are non-practical, costly and less attractive to audience and not relevant with workshop topic.
- To co-operate with bilateral and multilateral organization.
- Actually, I am coming from the central government. Therefore, even if I have a chance to utilize the results in my job, it is not much.
- Currently we are focusing on DRR, CCA Projects only.
- As nature of freelance consultant and work for assignment base, only reflect on the fact and learning form workshop at some assignment.
- I live in USA and work for a US university as a professor. I am not directly responsible for agriculture practices. I am currently responsible for an agriculture project. But I do not teach any agriculture courses.

Planning to train others

There were twenty three out of thirty participants indicated that they plan to act as a trainer to train others in using any of the new knowledge and skills they acquired from the meeting (77%). Most of them stated that they will share the knowledge and skills to farmers as their target group some said that they will share it also to the junior staff or extension staff in their organization and one participant from FSWG indicated that he/she will share it to their members. The content of training that they will share are including value added products, how to maintain soil fertility in organic way and to develop participatory practices among communities to small holder farmers, climate resilient sustainable agriculture, land registration process and develop proposal for land-based investment policy.

There were 23% participants indicated that they will not train others with the knowledge they acquired from the meeting. Their reasons were lack of funding, particular position in their organization and location.

Usefulness and quality of the process and logistics

In terms of the workshop process, the agenda got rating score of 3.10 (4 – Excellent, 1 – Poor) with 63% participants stated as ‘Good’, 23% participants stated it as ‘Excellent’ and 13% participants stated it as ‘Fair’. The facilitation and feedback got 2.86 rating score with 66% participants indicated it as ‘Good’, only 10% indicated it as ‘Excellent’ while 24% indicated it as ‘Fair’.

In terms of the workshop logistics, the administrative assistance during the meeting got the highest score of 3.16 with 41% participants stated it as ‘Good’, 30% stated it as ‘Excellent’ and 22% stated it as ‘Fair’. The pre-meeting communication got the second highest score of 3.10 with 57% indicated it as ‘Good’, 27% indicated it as ‘Excellent’, 17% indicated it as ‘Fair’.

		Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Rating Score
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Process	Agenda and flow	7	23%	19	63%	4	13%	0	0%	3.10
	Facilitation and feedback	3	10%	19	66%	7	24%	0	0%	2.86
Logistics	Pre-meeting communication	8	27%	17	57%	5	17%	0	0%	3.10
	Meeting facilities	5	16%	12	38%	12	38%	3	9%	2.59
	Accommodation	6	25%	14	58%	4	17%	0	0%	3.08
	Food	6	19%	16	50%	9	28%	1	3%	2.84
	Administrative assistance during the meeting	12	38%	13	41%	7	22%	0	0%	3.16

Expectations and overall rating

In terms of participants’ expectations of the workshop, 61% participants indicated it as ‘Large’ while 32% said it was ‘Moderate’ and 6% stated it as ‘Very Large’, the rating score was 2.74. The rating score of the workshop overall was 3.00 with 69% indicated it as ‘Good’, 16% said it as ‘Excellent’ and 16% said it as ‘Fair’.

Aspect that could be improved

There are some aspects of the meeting could be improved in the future as indicated by participants below:

- “Little time for too much information, balance between time and resources should be mindful.”
- “More time for presentations, and Q&A.” U Aung Win
- “More time for discussion.” Daw Hnin Moe
- “Agricultural mechanization, water serving technology and water management, nature conservation should be discussed and Dry Zone Greening Departments should also be invited.” U Khin Zaw
- “We want to learn more other country's experiences in CRA and other good practices.” U Khin Maung Nyunt
- “More NGO, INGOs, Farmers, Private sectors, business sector should be invited.”
- “More time is needed for discussion session.” Khin Pa Pa Wai
- “Rather than reducing time allowance, we should be able to wisely use what the participants discussed.” U Htin Aung Shein
- “It is better if representative of Parliament could participate in discussion.” U Sein Maung
- “It would be great if hand notes were distributed in advance. More time for Q&A.” U Khin Maung Win
- “Timing.” U Sein Than Kyaw

- “Meeting accommodation, meeting facilities, food, travelling arrangements not only guests but also host and so on.”
- “It would be better if less repetition were in the workshop topics. And it would be perfect if the agenda was finished in time.”
- “It is better if discussion contents and time allowance could be adjusted.”
- “It is better to invite staff from central governmental organizations.” U Myint Shwe
- “Should invite staff from Central governmental departments and organizations.” U Han Nyint
- “Quality of panellist. Contents should be relevant with topics.”
- “Time is not sufficient for Q&A.” Mrs Htwe Htwe Aung
- “Need more times” Dr. Khin Mar Htay
- “Time management, A Role of Moderator. (Dont be afraid to ask presenters)” Moe Aung
- “Meeting facilities, stage, speakers and fly proof.” Chit Thein
- “More relevant sectors e.g. livestock + DMH Department of Meteorology + Hydrology.” Dr. Khin Lay Swe
- “More time for Q&A.” Htet Kyu
- “Ask the session chairs to strictly follow the time schedule.” Soe Win Myint

Additional comments

- “Like interactive discussions.”
- “Fairly good.” U Khin Zaw
- “More often to organize workshops and more workshop days.” U Khin Maung Nyunt
- “Resourceful but time limitation is a constraint.” Khin Pa Pa Wai
- “I don’t like the choice of venue. Besides agricultural staff, we should invite livestock, forestry, and meteorology department. INGO and NGOs should share yearly experiences in a short time. I suggest this kind of workshops to be organised about 3/4 times a year. “ U Htin Aung Shein
- “Like as it reflects rural farmers' lives.” U Sein Maung
- “Like to some extent and suggest discussions not based on assumptions.” U Khin Maung Win
- “Anyway, it is a great workshop that I got a lot of new experience.”
- “Very effective for multi-level stakeholders.”
- “Like Discussion, just one concern if future activities to implement the project could be done well.”
- “Disliked discussion and presentation beyond the topics made us exhausted and timing of presentations.”
- “I really appreciate on your workshop.” Mrs. Htwe Htwe Aung
- “On the overall meeting, I like additional comments and all discussion.” Dr. Khin Mar Htay
- “Overall, it is good to expect results with wider sector participation.” Moe Aung
- “Should invite agro input dealer association and service provider.” Chit Thein
- “Satisfactory.” Dr. Khin Lay Swe
- “Flies are so disturbing indeed.” Htet Kyu
- “More time for presentations. It was good the workshop covered many topics but because of time constraints, if the discussion has to be reduced, it would not be that beneficial. It is a good sense if many more agri-experts participated. We should be able to take into account of what those experts had discussed.” Sein Myint
- “I like the interactions and energy among the audience. Overall, this is a very good meeting.” Soe Win Myint

###

Annex IV: Meeting Evaluation Form

Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Strengthening Local Capacities for Climate-resilient Agriculture in Myanmar's Dry Zone

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအလယ်ပိုင်းဒေသ၌ ရာသီဥတုဒဏ်ကို ကြုံကြုံခံနိုင်သော စိုက်ပျိုးရေးစနစ် ဖော်ဆောင်ရေးအတွက် ဒေသခံများ၏ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်များ ပိုမိုအားကောင်းလာစေရန် ကဏ္ဍစုံမှပါဝင်ပတ်သက်သူများနှင့် တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ

(30-31 May 2016), Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ ၃၀-၃၁ ၊ နေပြည်တော် ၊ မြန်မာ

1. Name (optional): _____

၁။ အမည် (မဖြေမနေရမဟုတ်ပါ) _____

2. Gender: Male Female

၂။ ကျား မ

3. Organization Type (tick one):

၃။ အဖွဲ့အစည်း (တစ်ခုအား ✓ ခြစ်ပါ)

1.	Government ministry or Department အစိုးရဌာန	
2.	Non-governmental organization (international) အစိုးရမဟုတ်သောအဖွဲ့အစည်း (အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ)	
3.	Non-governmental organization/civil society (local) အစိုးရမဟုတ်သောအဖွဲ့အစည်း/ အရပ်ဖက်လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်း(ပြည်တွင်း)	
4.	University/research institute တက္ကသိုလ်/ သုတေသနဌာန	
5.	International or bilateral organization အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ (သို့မဟုတ်) နှစ်နိုင်ငံ(သို့)အဖွဲ့အစည်းနှစ်ခုပူးပေါင်းထားသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း	
6.	Private sector ပုဂ္ဂလိက ကဏ္ဍ	
7.	Other (please specify) _____ အခြား(ဖော်ပြပါ) _____	

4. Is your organization a LIFT Implementing Partner? Yes No

၄။ သင့်အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် LIFT နှင့် အကျိုးတူ ပူးပေါင်းနေသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း ဖြစ်ပါသလား ဟုတ်ပါသည် မဟုတ်ပါ

5. In which region of Myanmar do you work? _____

၅။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ မည်သည့် ဒေသတွင် သင်အလုပ်လုပ်နေပါသလဲ။ _____

6. Did you fully understand all meeting content? Yes No

၆။ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲမှ ဆွေးနွေးမှုများကို အပြည့်အဝ နားလည်ပါ သလား။

နားလည်ခဲ့ပါသည် နားမလည်ခဲ့ပါ

If not, please specify what elements you did not understand:

နားမလည်ခဲ့ပါက မည်သည့်အပိုင်းနားမလည်ခဲ့သည်ကို ပြောပြပါ။

7. After the meeting, how would you rate your knowledge and understanding of:

၇။ အောက်ပါခေါင်းစဉ်များအပေါ်တွင် သင်၏ အသိပညာနှင့် နားလည်မှုကို ပိုင်းခြားပြပါ။

	Excellent (4)	Good (3)	Average (2)	Weak (1)
Agriculture, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change (session 2) စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ ရေရှည်တည်တံ့ခိုင်မြဲသော ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုဆိုင်ရာ ပန်းတိုင်များ (SDGs) နှင့် ရာသီဥတု ပြောင်းလဲမှု (အစီအစဉ်- ၂)				
Role of climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) in inclusive development of Dry Zone (session 2) အပူပိုင်းဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးတွင် CRA ၏ အခန်းကဏ္ဍ(အစီအစဉ်-၂)				
Challenges and opportunities for supporting vulnerable communities for CRA in the Dry Zone (Session 3) အပူပိုင်းဒေသတွင် CRA စနစ်ပေါ်ထွန်းလာစေရန် ထိခိုက်လွယ် သူများအားထောက်ပံ့ကူညီရာတွင် အဓိကစိန်ခေါ်မှုများနှင့် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ (အစီအစဉ် - ၃)				
Government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for CRA in the Dry Zone (Session 4) အပူပိုင်းဒေသ CRA စနစ်ပေါ်ထွန်းစေရေးအတွက် လူထု စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် မြှင့်တင်ရာတွင် အစိုးရ၏ လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များ (အစီအစဉ် - ၄)				
Role of non-government stakeholders in building climate resilient farming communities in Dry Zone (Session 7) အပူပိုင်းဒေသ CRA အတွက် အစိုးရမဟုတ်သော အဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၏ အခန်းကဏ္ဍ (အစီအစဉ် - ၇)				
Non-government-led interventions to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in Dry Zone (Session 8) အပူပိုင်းဒေသ CRA အတွက် ဒေသခံများ၏စွမ်းဆောင်ရည်ပိုမိုအား ကောင်းလာစေရန်အစိုးရမဟုတ်သောအဖွဲ့များ၏လုပ်ဆောင်ချက်များ (အစီအစဉ် - ၈)				
Policy options to strengthen local capacities for climate-resilient agriculture in the Dry Zone (Sessions 5, 9 & 10) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအလယ်ပိုင်းဒေသ၌ ရာသီဥတုဒဏ်ကို ကြုံကြုံခံနိုင်သော စိုက်ပျိုးရေးစနစ်ဖော်ဆောင်ရေးအတွက် ဒေသခံများ၏ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် များကို ပိုမိုအားကောင်းလာစေရန် မူဝါဒဆိုင်ရာ ကြိုးပမ်းချက်များ (အစီအစဉ် - ၅၊ ၉ & ၁၀)				

8. Has the meeting equipped you with the right knowledge to improve the way you work?

၈။ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသည် မှန်ကန်သောအသိပညာများရရှိ၍ သင့်လုပ်ငန်းတိုးတက်ရန် အထောက်အကူဖြစ်ပါသလား။

Yes No

ဖြစ်ပါသည် မဖြစ်ပါ

If 'not', why not?

မဖြစ်လျှင်အဘယ်ကြောင့်နည်း _____

9. Is there an area that you expected to learn about the meeting did not cover?

၉။ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲတွင် မိမိမျှော် လင့်ထားသည်များကို မဆွေးနွေးဖြစ်ခဲ့သည်များ ရှိပါသလား ?

Yes No

ရှိပါသည် မရှိပါ

If 'yes', please specify what area:

ရှိလျှင်မည်သည့် အပိုင်းဖြစ်သည်ကို ဖော်ပြပါ။

10. How much of what you learned (knowledge and skills) will you be able to use in your work?

၁၀။ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲမှ ရရှိလာသော အသိပညာဗဟုသုတနှင့် နည်းစနစ်များကို သင်၏လုပ်ငန်းတွင်မည်မျှ ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြုနိုင်ပါသနည်း။

All (5) အားလုံး(၅)	Most of it (4) အများစု (၄)	About half (3) တဝက် (၃)	A little (2) အနည်းငယ် (၂)	Nothing (1) လုံးဝအသုံးမဝင်ပါ(၁)

If you answer "A little" or "Nothing", please give the reasons why:

"အနည်းငယ်" (သို့) "လုံးဝ အသုံးမဝင်ပါ" ကိုဖြေထားပါက အဘယ်ကြောင့်နည်း။ အကြောင်းအရင်းကိုဖော်ပြပါ။

11. If you answer 'All' or 'Most of it' or 'About Half', please list maximum of THREE.

၁၁။ "အားလုံး" သို့ "အများစု" သို့ "တဝက် ခန့်" ကို ဖြေထားပါက လုပ်ငန်းတွင်အများဆုံး အသုံးပြုနိုင်မည့် အချက်(၃)ချက်အား ဖော်ပြပေးပါ။

12. a. What are you going to adopt or change in your daily work and long term work plan as a result of this meeting? If nothing, please respond to question 12b.

၁၂။ (က)ဤ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ၏ မည်သည့် ရလဒ်များကို သင်၏နေ့စဉ် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်တွင် ပြန်လည်အသုံးပြု မည်နည်း။ အသုံးမပြုဘူးဆိုပါက နောက်မေးခွန်းသို့ သွားပါ။

12. b. If you are not going to adopt or change anything in your daily work and long term work plan as a result of this meeting, please provide a brief reason:

၁၂။(ခ) ဆွေးနွေးပွဲရလဒ်များကို နေ့စဉ်လုပ်ငန်းခွင်၌ အဘယ်ကြောင့်မသုံးပါသနည်း။

13. Are you planning to act as a trainer to train others in using any of the new knowledge and skills?

၁၃။ ရရှိခဲ့သော အသိပညာနှင့် စွမ်းရည်အသစ်များကို တခြားလူများအားပြန်လည်သင်တန်းပေးရန် အစီအစဉ်ရှိပါသလား?

Yes No

ရှိပါသည် မရှိပါ

If 'yes', please specify who (what target group) you are likely to train and what content (knowledge, skills and practices) you will probably include in the training.

သင်တန်းပြန်လည်ပို့ချပေးမည်ဆိုပါက မည်သူ့ကို မည်သည့် အပိုင်းသင်တန်းပို့ချမည်နည်း။

If 'not', why not?

မပေးဘူးဆိုပါက အဘယ်ကြောင့်နည်း။

14.How would you rate the usefulness and quality of the meeting in terms of processes and logistics?

၁၄။ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲစီစဉ်မှု၏ အောက်ပါအချက်များပေါ်တွင် အကဲဖြတ်သုံးသပ်ပေးပါရန်။

အပိုင်း	အကြောင်းအရာ	Excellent(4) အလွန်ကောင်း(၄)	Good(3) ကောင်း(၃)	Fair(2) သင့်(၂)	Poor(1) ညံ့(၁)
Process အစီအစဉ်	Agenda and flow ဆွေးနွေးပွဲအစီအစဉ်				
	Facilitation and feedback စေ့စပ်ညှိနှိုင်းပုံနှင့် ပြန်လည်ဖြေကြားချက်				
Logistics ထောက်ပံ့ပို့ဆောင်ရေး	Pre-meeting communication အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲမတိုင်မီ ဆက်သွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း				
	Meeting facilities အစည်းအဝေး အပြင်အဆင်အခင်းအကျဉ်း ပြည့်စုံမှု				
	Accommodation တည်းခိုနေထိုင်ရမှု				

Food အစားအသောက်				
Administrative assistance during the meeting ဆွေးနွေးပွဲကာလအတွင်း စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု နှင့် အကူအညီပေးမှု				

15. To what extent did the meeting meet your expectations? (Tick box)

၁၅။ ဤအလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲသည် သင်၏မျှော်မှန်းချက်များကို မည်သည့်အတိုင်းအတာထိ ဖြည့်ဆည်းပေးနိုင်ပါသနည်း။ (✓ ခြစ်ပါ)

Very large (4) အလွန်များပြားစွာ(၄)	Large (3) များစွာ(၃)	Moderate (2) အသင့်အတင့်(၂)	Small (1) အနည်းငယ်(၁)

16. How do you rate the meeting overall? (Tick box)

၁၆။ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲတစ်ခုလုံးအပေါ်တွင် မည်သို့ချိန်ဆုံးသပ်ပါသနည်း။ (✓ ခြစ်ပါ)

Excellent (4) အလွန်ကောင်း (၄)	Good (3) ကောင်း(၃)	Fair (2) သင့်(၂)	Poor (1) ညံ့(၁)

17. What aspects of the meeting could be improved in the future?

၁၇။ နောင်လာမည့်အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲများ ယခုထက်ပိုမိုတိုးတက်ကောင်းမွန်လာစေရန် မည်သည့်အပိုင်းများ လိုအပ်သည်ဟု ထင်ပါသနည်း။

18. Do you have additional comments on the overall meeting, on what you liked or disliked?

၁၈။ အလုပ်ရုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ လူကြီးမင်းတို့၏ မှတ်ချက်များနှင့် နှစ်သက်မှု၊ မနှစ်သက်မှုများကို ဖော်ပြပေးပါရန်။

Thank you for your inputs!
ဖြေဆိုပေးခြင်းအတွက် ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါသည်။