



WORLD
ECONOMIC
FORUM



Myanmar Agriculture Network

2021



GrowAsia

Myanmar



Myanmar Agriculture Network

The Myanmar Agriculture Network (MAN) links smallholder farmers to the market by bringing together companies, government agencies, civil society organizations, farmer groups, and financial institutions with the shared goal of increasing the profits and productivity of farmers, while improving the environmental sustainability of their farms.

MAN does this by:

- Being an inclusive platform for networking and information exchange.
- Prompting sectoral or market systems transformation through its Working Groups.
- Serving as a resource hub for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), entrepreneurs, and farmer organizations to reach global markets.
- Supporting sustainable and pro-smallholder agricultural development.

Key Strategic Focuses for the Year Ahead

1

Promoting more equitable contract farming by engaging with key stakeholders, including agribusinesses, international and domestic non-governmental organizations (INGOs and NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and farmer associations across the country.

2

Empowering women, youth, and farmer organizations to promote inclusion in the agriculture sector through gender mainstreaming.

3

Supporting market access by educating farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), digital literacy, and food safety practices in planting, processing, and production.

Message from the Country Director

It is hard to believe that 2020 has come and gone. The year certainly brought many unique challenges and difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic and will be remembered as an “annus horribilis”. Despite this, MAN and our partners have been able to make progress on our 3Es Strategy: Engagement, Empowerment, and Education.

Key milestones include the formation of the Gender Mainstreaming Informal Working Group; progress on critical issues around contract farming and food safety with the Contract Farming Coalition Group and the European Chamber of Commerce; and continued progress of the inclusive value chain projects being implemented by our members. MAN also launched our first call for proposals to provide seed funding for multi-stakeholder programs being implemented by our members. Once again, we congratulate ICCO Cooperation and Syngenta Foundation for their joint proposal on “Research on Competitiveness and Resilience of the Domestic Chickpea Value Chain in Central Dry Zone of Myanmar”, which you can learn more about in this document.

Our work on these issues will continue in 2021, centering on our commitment to support Myanmar’s smallholder farmers through facilitated learning and improved market access opportunities. Our other priority areas will include our work on Gender Mainstreaming, Food Safety, Contract Farming, and Stakeholder Engagement.

Our path forward in 2021 will be difficult and no doubt many uncertainties lie ahead. It is crucial for all of us to work together and support each other to achieve our goals and overcome the challenges in the food system.

Warm Regards,

Ye Htut

Country Director
MAN



Myanmar Statistics

Population
Millions

55

**Population
below the
poverty line**

25%

**Population
in agricultural
employment**

48%

**Land area
devoted to
agriculture**

20%

**Agricultural
contribution to
national GDP**

38%

MAN Governance and Structure

Core Committee

Advisory Council

- Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Planning and Finance
- USAID
- Yoma Strategic Holdings

Secretariat

- Country Director
- Business Development Manager
- Communications Manager
- Operations Manager

Co-chair

- The Burgundy Hills Company Limited

“Agriculture is an important source of livelihood – without it, our existence would not have been possible. Myanmar is blessed with great human potential and natural resources.

I believe it is time to embrace agriculture as a way to make a significant improvement to our economy. MAN plays a significant role in this by facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships, which is critical in driving the economy of a nation. MAN helps farmers increase their profits and productivity while boosting the sustainability and development of our nation. ”

Daw Phyu Phwe Hlaine

Founder & Director
MTI Co. Ltd / Bulgarian Yogurt
Co-Lead, Coffee Working Group

“The agricultural sector plays a major role in our daily life and is a significant contributor to the country’s GDP. In addition, the sector has much room for improvement, particularly in uplifting the livelihood and capacity of farmers, as well as producing safe and marketable food.

MAN’s multi-stakeholder approach can bring resources into the sector to improve outcomes for the farmers. I am very enthusiastic about MAN’s activities and look forward to working with and supporting MAN on the road ahead. ”

Daw Kyi Tha Maw

Technical Advisor, SME Finance
GIZ Myanmar
Member, Tea Working Group
and Agri-Finance Working Group

Contract Farming



**COVID Response
and Adaptation**



Contract Farming



**Gender
Mainstreaming**

Working Groups



Agri-Finance



Agri-Input



Coffee



Corn



Horticulture



**Mobile Services &
Technical Extension**



Pulses & Oilseeds



Rice



Sugar



Tea



Secretariat Level Activities



COVID Response
and Adaption

COVID Response and Adaption

Many farmers, laborers, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and agri-businesses have been badly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions needed to curb the spread.

Effective response to the pandemic and the economic recovery of the agricultural sector will depend on a strong and more specific understanding of how key value chains are sustained, coordinated, and innovated.

MAN – together with AgriProFocus (APF) and ICCO Cooperation – compiled a Rapid Market Assessment (RMA) to highlight some of the important dynamics, challenges, and space for interventions in five key value chains in Myanmar: pulses, fruit and vegetables, rice, sesame, and corn. The RMA aims to provide a perspective for government officials and private stakeholders when adopting policies and action plans to respond to the pandemic.

Download the RMA in English [here](#) and Burmese [here](#).

On December 23, 2020, MAN also organized a webinar called “How to Brand and Market Your Products” partnering with [B360](#), a digital marketing company. The aim of the session was to help its partners in the mid-stream of the supply chain to better adapt their business approaches at the height of the pandemic, which severely disrupted the business environment. The webinar aimed to introduce digital marketing to MAN’s partners. Following its success, MAN will organize more webinars around this topic to better equip its partners in the market.



Secretariat Level Activities



Contract
Farming

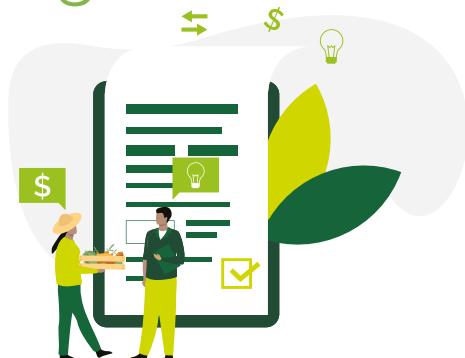


Gender
Mainstreaming

Contract Farming

The backbone of Myanmar's economy is agriculture. In 2019, the country introduced contract farming schemes, releasing a set of guidelines and regulations.

Bago Regional Government has enacted the Contract Farming Law, while at the Union level, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) developed and announced the Contract Farming Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). However, both the Union-level SOP and Bago Regional Draft Law need refinement to account for different crop types and ecosystem contexts before they can be implemented. MAN is raising this issue with authorities to allow farmers to realize the potential benefits of contract farming. Following APF's departure from Myanmar,



MAN and our Rice Working Group are now coordinating the establishment of another informal Contract Farming Coalition to continue the refinement of the guidelines and regulations at both Union and Regional levels.

Gender Mainstreaming

Globally, gender equality is essential to achieving food security for all. A landmark study by FAO showed that closing the gender gap in agriculture would increase farm yields by 20-30% and raise total agricultural output by up to 4%.

In Myanmar, women make up 50.7% of the more than 54 million total population, yet they face more pronounced barriers around land ownership, decision-making power, credit, training and inputs. There are many reasons for this, including social or cultural inequality caused by internalized gender roles, limited education, skills and abilities, or lack of time or money.

MAN is placing a growing emphasis on our work around gender mainstreaming. In 2020, MAN organized a consultation session with women leaders from our various Working Groups to lay out a road map for our gender mainstreaming program, which includes assessment surveys, education campaigns (e.g. on financial literacy, digital literacy, and capacity building training) and encouraging the incorporation of gender-lens thinking into MAN's strategic planning at all levels. Our immediate priority for 2021 is to launch a series of assessment surveys to refine our gender mainstreaming strategy.



Working Groups



Agri-Finance

Agri-Finance is a critical component of a growing and inclusive agriculture sector. The landscape in Myanmar is rapidly changing as more players enter the market.

However, very few banks offer financing for farmers, particularly those who have informal or no land rights. Meanwhile, financing for agribusinesses is limited and is insufficient for SMEs to make significant investments in their businesses.

At the same time, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on SMEs was severe due to limited access to market and decreased demand, and many businesses were forced to shut down. Post-COVID, access to finance is critical for the SMEs to relaunch and revive their businesses.

Activities

- Identifying ways to provide financing to the agriculture sector that is aligned with the government's COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan.
- Engaging with public and private organizations to provide funding to the agriculture sector and encourage quicker recovery.
- Engaging in policy dialogues with the relevant government agencies (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Planning and Finance)



Facts & Figures

Bank lending interest rates reduced from 13% to 10% in the first quarter of 2020.

(Central Bank of Myanmar)



Adults with access to at least one formal financial product increased from 30% in 2013 to 48% in 2018.

(United Nations Capital Development Fund)



Mobile money uptake in the country has increased dramatically in recent years, rising from 0.8% in 2016 to 80% in 2019.

(Kantar TNS)



Working Groups


Agri-Inputs

Agri-Inputs

Increasing availability and access to better-quality fertilizer, agrochemicals, seeds, machinery, and other inputs is an important driver for enhancing the productivity and quality of Myanmar's agricultural products.

Better-quality inputs will also enable Myanmar to export more of its output to premium markets – in particular, high-value crops such as coffee, tea, and fruits.

Activities

- Promoting quality fertilizers, modern farming practices, and linkage with international organizations to modernize the sector.
- Providing drone services and machinery support to farms.



Facts & Figures

Myanmar has an underdeveloped domestic agri-input market with high potential, but today most of the fertilizers used in Myanmar are imported.

Myanmar also exports most of its natural gas – the key input to fertilizer production – further limiting the realization of this potential.

(Asian Development Bank)

Myanmar imports about 80% of chemical fertilizers from China and Thailand, estimated at between 1.2 and 1.4 million tons per annum.



The Myanmar Seed Market was valued at USD 148.4 million in 2019 and is projected to register a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 12% from 2020-2025.

(Mordor Intelligence)



Working Groups



Coffee

With the growing consumption of both global and domestic coffee, there is significant potential for coffee to drive incomes and business opportunities for local farmers.

Myanmar's coffee has earned praise for its quality and taste at international coffee fairs, and exports to the United States, Europe, Japan, and Korea have steadily increased in recent years. However, Myanmar's coffee sector suffered a severe hit due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 despite efforts to explore new markets.

Activities

- Improving the quality and quantity of Myanmar's specialty coffee.
- Broadening connections to the international market.
- Organizing coffee cupping and roasting training to promote coffee entrepreneurs in Myanmar.



Facts & Figures

The country's 20,200+ hectares of coffee plantations – mainly in Shan State and Mandalay Region – produce over 8,000 tons of beans annually, over 80% of which is higher-value arabica beans.

The rest is lower-grade Robusta, which is mainly used in instant coffee mix.

World coffee exports in the first 4 months of coffee year 2020/21 (October 2020 to January 2021) increased by 3.7% to 41.9 million bags compared to 40.4 million bags in the same period in 2019/20.



Coffee exports dropped by 50% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and disrupted logistics.



(Myanmar Times)



Working Groups



Corn

Myanmar is often referred to as the 'next big regional feed producer' (especially in pig and poultry feed). Corn production is growing rapidly, driven by the expansion of rainfed corn growing areas, particularly in the eastern part of the country.

The corn industry in Myanmar has a huge potential due to its proximity to the world's second-largest corn consumer – China. However, this market has not been tapped to its full potential as China imposed restrictions on corn from Myanmar in the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

Yields are relatively high due to the use of hybrid seeds from Thai, Vietnamese, and Chinese companies. While Myanmar exported 2.2 million tons of corn to foreign markets in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, domestic demand for corn is expected to grow as the demand for meat and poultry increases.

Activities

- Supporting local corn farmers in securing long-term farming contracts with local feed mill buyers and off-takers in international markets.
- Providing consultation on the design of an upcoming Official Development Assistance (ODA) project by a major donor.
- Promoting contract farming in the corn sector.



Facts & Figures

Myanmar is currently the second-largest corn exporter in ASEAN.



A total of 768,900 hectares of corn plantations across the Ayeyarwady Region, Nay Pyi Taw, Shan State, Kayah State, and Kayin State yield more than 3 million tons a year. Less than half of this is consumed domestically.



Working Groups


Horticulture

Horticulture

The horticulture sector is crucial to Myanmar's growers, contributing 15% of rural household incomes.

With a population of nearly 55 million people and a surface area of roughly 70 million hectares, the horticulture sector is also expected to grow more due to strong domestic demand driven by the expanding middle class. Overall, Myanmar is a huge emerging market with the potential to become one of Southeast Asia's largest producers and exporters of horticulture and floriculture products.

In addition to sharing a large border with China, trends such as the boom in domestic retail and restaurant chains have led to a demand for high-quality and safe local vegetable products. However, farming practices remain underdeveloped, and a lack of access to quality seeds and poor agrochemical stewardship constrain the sector's potential to drive incomes for smallholders.

Activities

- Making vegetable produce competitive domestically by supporting input modernization, facilitating market linkages, and upgrading farming practices for safer produce.
- Increasing farmer access to both local and foreign markets, and providing support on processing, packaging, and logistics.



Facts & Figures

The global greenhouse horticulture market was worth USD 32.7 billion in 2020 and is estimated to reach a valuation of USD 41.9 billion by the end of 2025, expanding at an annual growth rate of 9% between 2020 and 2025.

(Market Data Forecast)

Horticulture products contribute 15% of rural households' income in Myanmar.

(Yezin Agricultural University)



Nearly 1 million households in Myanmar grow horticultural crops.

(Dutch Vegetable Sector Support Myanmar)



Working Groups



Mobile Services &
Technical Extension

Mobile Services & Technical Extension

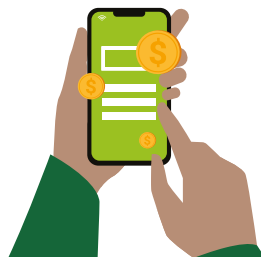
Mobile services such as extension (agronomic advice), price information, marketplaces, traceability, and financial services have the potential to transform farmers' access to information and the market.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, people in Myanmar started using digital platforms for their businesses and daily life, further boosting digitalization in Myanmar.

However, lack of digital infrastructure such as online payment and poor digital literacy especially among farmers are major challenges.

Activities

- Providing training and feedback on existing regulations to make mobile application stores more accessible to farmers.
- Promoting digital literacy amongst growers, especially around advisory services and digital financial services.
- Raising awareness of the potential of digital solutions for farmers across the country through digital literacy training and workshops.
- Mapping the growth barriers of agri-tech solutions in Myanmar and identifying where these solutions are needed most.



Facts & Figures

The number of mobile connections in Myanmar in January 2021 was equivalent to 127.2% of the total population.

(Global Digital Insights)

There were 29 million social media users in Myanmar in January 2021, an increase of 7 million (+32%) between 2020 and 2021.

(DataReportal)



Apps developed by our partners

[Green Way App by Greenovator](#)

[Golden Paddy App by ImpactTerra](#)

[Tun Yat App by Tun Yat Limited](#)

[Htwet Toe App by Village Link](#)

Working Groups



Pulses & Oilseeds

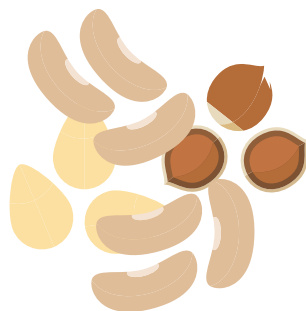
Pulses & Oilseeds

Myanmar is one of the world's largest exporters of beans and pulses. However, the pulses and oilseeds sector suffered a blow when India, the world's largest pulse buyer, adopted policies restricting pulse import in 2017.

This incident highlighted the need for Myanmar to diversify its export markets and find alternative crops for farmers who planted pulse varieties for the Indian market.

Activities

- Building industry capacity through workshops, training, and awareness-raising campaigns to meet quality standards of premium export markets.
- Conducting activities such as multi-stakeholder meetings inviting farmers and financial institutions that promote agricultural financing for pulses farmers.
- Creating an environment that can improve public-private partnership (PPP) approach among key stakeholders.
- Initiating development activities to enable a sustainable environment for the pulses industry.



Facts & Figures

Myanmar grows 4.6 million hectares of 18 different pulses, including mung bean and pigeon peas.



For the 2020-2021 fiscal year, India increased the pulses and bean import quota limit from Myanmar from 150,000 tons to 400,000 tons to meet the demands of its market.

(Myanmar Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Merchants Association)



Showcase Project:



Pulses & Oilseeds

"Research on the Competitiveness and Resilience of the Domestic Chickpea Value Chain in Central Dry Zone of Myanmar"

Led by: ICCO Corporation/Cordaid and Syngenta Foundation

During the COVID-19 outbreak and recovery period, farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector play an important role generating income and jobs in rural communities. In Myanmar, the pulses commodities sector is a key value chain for smallholder farmers. Given today's turbulent world, it is important to reassess value chain resilience and food and nutrient diversity. Mung beans and chickpeas are Myanmar's

largest pulse crops. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*) is an important food legume and an ingredient for local traditional snacks. Chickpea is an important food source during the COVID-19 pandemic since it is not only cheap and nutritious but can be stored for long periods. It is mainly grown in the central dry zone of the country: Sagaing (54%), Magway (26%), and Mandalay (16%).

Overall Objectives of the Research

- 1 Provide insights into the interventions needed to support the resilient production and competitive marketing of chickpea to improve farmers' income along the value chain.
- 2 Identify challenges, opportunities, and leverage points within the chickpea value chain and associated seed value chain to benefit chickpea farmers and SMEs in the central dry zone.
- 3 Recognize policy gaps and formulate recommendations to improve the operating environment for the chickpea value chain.

This project will energize and create synergies, triggering support for:

- Lobby and advocacy action plans for MAN's Pulses & Oilseeds Working Group by identifying targets, key messages, and policy recommendations.
- Discussion and engagement among value chain stakeholders that MAN's Pulses & Oilseeds Working Group will use to lobby and advocate to government officials of the township, at Regional and Union levels, and to the private sector.
- Leveraging Syngenta Foundation's [Seeds2B Theory of Change](#) end-to-end approach, for commercializing high-quality seed varieties to Myanmar (market strategy/business model).
- Applying that process to specific new varieties which have the potential to transform selected value chains in Myanmar.

Working Groups



Rice

Rice

Rice is one of the most important crops in Myanmar. In recent years, production and exports have been growing steadily, although the country has a long way to go to reclaim its former title as Asia's Rice Bowl.

The sector faces low productivity due to the lack of modernization in production methods, poor quality inputs, and inadequate milling facilities.

Activities

- Providing market standardization and specification knowledge to farmers to increase potential for exports.
- Providing technical support and advice on contract farming guidelines to the government.
- Working with the Myanmar Rice Federation and other partners to determine the relationship between rice and paddy prices, and making this information available to farmers.
- Coordinating with the government to manage disrupted water supplies to dry regions and identifying alternative crop plants.



Facts & Figures

Myanmar exported more than 2.5 million tons of rice and broken rice in the 2019-2020 fiscal year, earning more than USD 794.3 million in export revenues for the period

(Myanmar Rice Federation)

In 2019, rice paddy production for Myanmar was 26.3 million tons.



“ Our first cross-sector collaboration was formed during a Myanmar Agriculture Network-organized session. [MAN] has proven to be an effective convener to bring sector actors together and create real impact on the ground for the smallholder farmers. ”

David Chen CY

COO of Golden Sunland

Member of MAN's Rice Working Group

Working Groups



Sugar

In the last few years, Myanmar's sugar industry started seeing lower sugar prices. In September 2020 it reached the lowest price in 10 years, partly due to the glut following production in 2019 – the highest rate for 7 years.

China also reduced demand and sugar has been imported illegally. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated these issues, as there were no festivals and suppressed domestic demand.

Prices have stabilized since, and several domestic businesses have started producing sugar for local consumption. However, sugar cane cultivation still faces internal competition from alternative crops and external competition from Thailand and India.

Activities

- Creating a favorable policy environment by channeling input from our partners on the Sugar Industrial Competitiveness Promotion Bill, with support from the Office of the Attorney General.
- Exploring the potential of the bioethanol sector for Myanmar by gathering information on the local market and facilitating dialogue with international organizations to create a stronger local demand for a domestic market.
- Gathering information through dialogue with partners on ways to diversify export markets from China to new markets in ASEAN and South Asia.
- Facilitating dialogue between local beverage producers and sugar mills and sugar cane farmers.



Facts & Figures

There are over 174,000 hectares of sugar cane plantations in Myanmar with 23 sugar mills creating over 410,000 job opportunities for the population.



(Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation)

Global sugar production in the 2020/21 season is forecast to increase to approximately 188 million metric tons, a 21.8 million metric ton increase compared to the 2019/20 season.

(USDA – Sugar: World Markets and Trade report)

Working Groups



Tea

Myanmar's tea industry is recovering from the reputational damage it suffered when harmful dyes were found in the production of tea products in the Union in 2009. The market for Myanmar's tea has been growing over the last 10 years and the trend is expected to continue.

In addition to catering to the large domestic market, exporters are focusing on organic certification and quality processing methods. However, local producers still struggle to compete with Chinese imports as they do not value quality or certification from alternative crops and external competition from Thailand and India.



Activities

- Increasing awareness of the detrimental impact of bringing in large quantities of lower-grade imports on the local industry.
- Lifting the standards of Myanmar's tea industry by capitalizing on opportunities and learnings offered by the ASEAN economic community.
- Bringing local tea growers and traders associations together for cluster development in tea growing areas.

Facts & Figures

The total tea plantation area in Myanmar is around **70,000 hectares** with an annual production of **78 million kilograms of green leaves**.



Myanmar is the **eighth-largest producer of tea globally**.



Showcase Project

Rapid Market Assessments of Five Agricultural Value Chains in Myanmar

The agricultural sector is a complex system with various sub-sectors and value chains. Effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic recovery of the agricultural sector will depend on a stronger and more in-depth understanding of how key value chains are sustained, coordinated, and innovated.

In July, 2020, MAN and our partners – APF and ICCO Cooperation – compiled a Rapid Market Assessment to highlight some of the dynamics, challenges, and opportunities for interventions in 5 key value chains in Myanmar: pulses, fruits and vegetables, rice, sesame, and corn. The briefing shares both general and specific observations per value chain; it is not meant to be comprehensive, but to offer entry points for further multi-stakeholder engagement, coordination and tailored actions. It should be enhanced further through validation from various stakeholders in the sector.

5 key value chains in Myanmar



Pulses & Oilseeds



Fruits & vegetables



Rice



Sesame



Corn

Snapshot Briefing:

Rapid Market Assessments of Five Agricultural Value Chains in Myanmar



English Version



Burmese Version

Showcase Project

General Recommendations

- Continuous monitoring of the situation on the ground and the implications, specifically within different value chains. This includes more accurate and ongoing data collection.
- Transparent sharing of information between trading associations and local and national policymakers on the dynamics within value chains. There is high consumer demand both locally and internationally in domestic cities and export markets, but uncertainty causes traders and processors to limit buying and processing, and farmers are faced with price fluctuations
- Greater access to online and mobile applications for farmers that provide up-to-date prices and information about market trends may offer a solution.
- Coordination mechanisms within the sector focusing on emergency responses, market access, border trade and transportation logistics are needed among key public and private stakeholders. These should actively involve farmers and producer organizations as they have the most recent insights from the field.
- Take into account the cropping calendars of the value chain commodities, as this can inform the response mechanisms implemented by government, private sector, civil society, and farmer organization actors.
- Access to finance is very important for farmers to prepare their planting season during COVID-19, as well as working capital for SMEs.
- Access to quality inputs is urgently needed, including bringing in quality inputs from other countries and improving local access and prices at a local level.
- Labor shortage from travel restrictions during the pandemic is to be expected; it is important to find ways to address harvesting and other labor needed on farms.
- Introduction of Priority Lanes, known as 'green lanes', for freight transport to ensure the free circulation of essential goods, perishable food products, and livestock. In the longer term, implement a vision toward more diversified, nutritious, and resilient food systems.

APF, ICCO Cooperation, and MAN stand ready to support the inclusive and sustainable recovery of the agricultural sector in Myanmar. More importantly, a wide range of capable civil society organizations and producer organizations, with a wealth of experience and knowledge, can help to facilitate and implement solutions. The role of these partners in development is invaluable in creating lasting, participatory, and impactful changes to contribute to Myanmar's agricultural sector. Together we can improve the food system, build resiliency against future crises, and enhance the well-being of Myanmar's citizens.



Partners

Working Group Member List

Agri-Finance

- **Myanmar MicroFinance Association (MMFA)**
- **Proximity Designs**
- AgriProFocus Myanmar
- Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar
- Ar Yone Oo Social Development Association
- CESD
- Dana Facility
- EU Myanmar Center
- FDIA – Farmer Development and Improvement Association
- Food Security Working Group
- GIZ
- Golden Sunland
- Green Network
- Impact Terra
- LIFT/UNOPS
- LOLC Myanmar Micro-Finance Company Limited
- Maha Agriculture Public Co., Ltd
- MEDA – Mennonite Economic Development Associates
- Mercy Corps
- Myanmar Agribusiness Public Corporation (MAPCO)
- Taung Paw Tharr Yee Shinn (Agriculture) Co., Ltd
- The Lost Tea Company
- USAID
- UMG Myanmar
- Village Link

Agri-Input

- **Myanma Awba**
- **UMG Myanmar**
- Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- Agri Future Co., Ltd
- Ar Yone Oo Social Development Association
- Bayer
- CJ Cheil Jedang Corporation (Ygn Rep. Office)
- Dae Ryun Asia Co., Ltd
- EU Myanmar Center
- FDIA – Farmer Development and Improvement Association
- Food Security Working Group
- Greennovator
- KSMA Co., Ltd
- LIFT/UNOPS
- Many Agrottrade Co., Ltd
- Marlarmyaing Public Co., Ltd
- MEDA – Mennonite Economic Development Associates
- Mercy Corps
- Myanmar Development for Human Resources in Rural Areas (MyanDHRRA)
- Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business (MCRB)
- Shwe Taung Hein Co., Ltd.
- Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture (SFSA)
- Taung Paw Tharr Yee Shinn (Agriculture) Co., Ltd
- Tun Yat Limited
- VALFERT Company Limited
- Village Link

Coffee

- **Myanmar Coffee Association (MCA)**
- **IWCA Myanmar**
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- Agri Future Co., Ltd
- Agriculture and Farmer Federation Myanmar
- Ar Yone Oo Social Development Association
- Aung Nay Lin Htun Co., Ltd
- Genius Shan Highlands Coffee
- Global Green Growth Institute
- Golden Plain Livelihood Development Services Co-op Ltd
- Green Network
- KSMA Co., Ltd
- MANY Agrotrade Co., Ltd
- Sabanan/Karin Coffee
- Si Thar Coffee
- USAID
- World Vision Myanmar
- Yoma Agriculture Co., Ltd

Corn

- **Fresh Studio**
- **Taung Paw Tharr Yee Shinn (Agriculture) Co., Ltd**
- Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar (AFFM)
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- Agro Bio Product Co., Ltd
- Burgundy Hills Co., Ltd
- CESD
- CJ Cheil Jedang Corporation (Ygn Rep. Office)
- Department of Agriculture (DOA)
- Golden Plain Livelihood Development Services Co-op Ltd
- Impact Terra
- Khine Yadanar Win Trading Co., Ltd
- Myanmar Corn Industrial Association (MCIA)
- Myanmar Development for Human Resources in Rural Areas (MyanDHRRA)
- VALFERT Company Limited

Horticulture

- **East West Seed International Limited**
- **Myanmar Fruit, Flower and Vegetable producer and exporter association (MFVP)**
- Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar (AFFM)
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- Agri Future Co., Ltd
- AgriProFocus Myanmar
- Agri Bio Product Co., Ltd
- EU Myanmar Center
- Food Security Working Group
- Fresh Studio
- Global Green Growth Institute
- Green Network
- MEDA – Mennonite Economic Development Associates
- Myanmar Corn Industrial Association
- Solidaridad South & Southeast Asia
- The Lost Tea Company
- USAID
- Ya Taang Agricultural Service

Mobile Services & Technical Extension

- **Greennovator**
- **Impact Terra**
- Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar (AFFM)
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- Agri Future Co., Ltd
- AgriProFocus Myanmar
- EU Myanmar Center
- FDIA – Farmer Development and Improvement Association
- Golden Plain Livelihood Development Services Co-op Ltd
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- Solidaridad South & Southeast Asia
- Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture (SFSA)
- The Lost Tea Company
- Tun Yat Limited
- USAID
- UMG Myanmar
- Village Link
- World Vision Myanmar

Pulses & Oilseeds

- **ICCO Cooperation Myanmar**
- **Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture (SFSA)**
- AFFM
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- Agro Bio Product Co., Ltd
- Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- CESD
- CJ Cheil Jedang Corporation (Ygn Rep. Office)
- Dana Facility
- Department of Agriculture (DOA)
- EU Myanmar Center
- Food Security Working Group
- Green Network
- Greennovator
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Water Management Institute
- Khine Yadanar Win Trading Co., Ltd
- Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business (MCRB)
- Radanar Ayar Association
- Shwe Taung Hein Co., Ltd
- Si Thar Coffee
- USAID
- World Vision

Rice

- **Myanmar Rice Federation**
- **Mercy Corps**
- Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar (AFFM)
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)
- Dupont Myanmar Co., Ltd – Corteva Agri-science
- EU Myanmar Center
- Food Security Working Group
- Golden Sunland
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Water Management Institute
- Khine Yadanar Win Trading Co., Ltd
- KSMA Co., Ltd
- Myanmar Agribusiness Public Corporation (MAPCO)
- Myanmar Development for Human Resources in Rural Areas (MyanDHRRA)
- Network for Environment and Economic Development (NEED Myanmar)
- Radanar Ayar Association
- Rice Impact
- Tun Yat Limited
- USAID
- VALFERT Company Limited
- World Vision Myanmar

Sugar

- **Myanmar Sugar and Sugar Related Products Merchants and Manufacturer's Association (MSMA)**
- **Wilmar Myanmar Limited**
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- MANY Agrotrade Co., Ltd
- Solidaridad South & Southeast Asia

Tea

- **Burgundy Hills Co., Ltd**
- **Palaung Tea Growers and Sellers Association**
- Agri First Co., Ltd
- GIZ
- Myanmar Tea.com.mm
- Myanmar Tea Association
- Solidaridad South & Southeast Asia
- The Lost Tea Company



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