

Report comparing circumstances of Myanmar with those of Japan

Name	Htar Htar Win
Country	MYANAMAR
Occupation	Staff-Officer(Civil Engineer)

1. Regarding agricultural instruction targeted at agricultural workers (based on your observations of Agricultural Improvement Centers and Agricultural Cooperatives)

- (1) What kind of impression did you have when you observed the agricultural training systems for agricultural workers in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)
In Japan, Agricultural workers can promote their knowledge on new technology and information through agricultural training. Trainings are conducted not only for farmers but also for the promotion personnel (Advisory personnel) & the technical specialists.
(Areas thought to be problems)
For the improving general training, the limitation of experience term (≥ 10 years) is too much.

- (2) Are there organizations or agencies in your country that carry out agricultural training for agricultural workers? If so, please indicate in the space below the name of said organization, its positioning (in other words, whether it is a national or regional government organization, or a public foundation, etc.), comparing the work its carries out with the situation in Japan. If there is no such organization in your country, please indicate your own opinions about whether such an organization is necessary in your country, and whether it is possible for such a system to be introduced, and so on.

(Yes), Irrigation Department, Myanmar Agriculture Service and Institute of Agricultural - (Under Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation)	
<u>Myanmar</u>	<u>Japan</u>
1. Target group of training – Farmers & Staff personnel whose are concerning with the agricultural works.	Target group of training – Farmers, advisory personnel and technical specialists.
2. Government provides technology and all cost of training.	Government provides technology and subside cost of training.
3. For staff personnel- Regular training For farmers – If it is necessary, trainings are conducted according to the cropping season.	Some training are continuous and it has limitation about the experience (duration/time). Some farmer trainings are conducted individually according to the farmers' request/necessity.

- (3) Are there matters that you would like to know more about in terms of the agricultural training system in Japan? If so, please indicate in the space below.

In Japan, Agricultural training system is perfect and successful because we observed that farmers have sufficient awareness and knowledge in Agriculture. According to the distributed papers, I got some information about the training for advisory personnel and technical specialists. I would like to know about the implementation of training for farmers.

2. Regarding the Technology Support Association in the Land Improvement Program (based on observation of the Land Improvement Program Association Federation)

- (1) What kind of impression did you have when you observed the Land Improvement Program Association Federation, an organization that carries out technological support for the Land Improvement Program in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)

In Japan, Land Improvement Program Association Federation supports the technical guidance and assistance to its members to get the appropriate and sufficient management in their Land Improvement Program. The Federation also conducts the training and provides information for promoting of Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement and Rural Development Program.

(Areas thought to be problems)

- (2) Are there organizations or agencies in your country that carry out technological support for land improvement programs? If so, please indicate in the space below the name of said organization, its positioning (in other words, whether it is a national or regional government organization, or a public foundation, etc.), comparing the work its carries out with the situation in Japan. If there is no such organization in your country, please indicate your own opinions about whether such an organization is necessary in your country, and whether it is possible for such a system to be introduced, and so on.

(Yes), Irrigation Department (ID), Settlement & Land Records Department (SLRD) and Myanmar Agriculture Service (MAS). All are under Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Myanmar

ID and SLRD support the technical assistant in planning, design and construction for land Improvement Program. (Land Reclamation)

ID and MAS support the technical assistant in implementation of land

Japan

Together with the LID, JA and University, Federation carry out technological support for land improvement programs.

Improvement Program. (Cultivation)

- (3) Are there matters that you would like to know more about in terms of the technological support association in the Land Improvement Program? If so, please indicate in the space below.

I would like to know about the duty and responsibilities of extension workers.

3. Regarding plans and implementation of the Land Improvement Program (based on observation of the Oide and Hojo Dune District of Land Improvement)

- (1) What impressions did you have when you observed the Land Improvement Program plans and methods of implementation in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)

- Role of LID and upland crop cultivation in sand dune areas (Hojo)
- Irrigation water diversion system (Oide)

(Areas thought to be problems)

- (2) What impressions did you have when you observed the organization and management systems of the land improvement zones that carried out the planning and implementation of the Land Improvement Program in Japan? (Please write your impressions from the perspective of both superior aspects and areas you thought to be problems.)

(Superior aspects)

- (Hojo) - Using the pipeline & pumping irrigation and
 - Irrigation water is controlled automatically by using computer
- (Oide) - Long history of Oide irrigation channel system.
 - Local people take care the cleaning of canal & keeping the water clean for agriculture, everyday life, cleaning vegetables, fire prevention and children recreation.

(Areas thought to be problems)

- (Hojo) - Pipeline & pumping irrigation is very effective but too expensive.
- (Oide) - Cultivation cost > income.

- (3) Are there organizations or agencies in your country that carry out planning and implementation of land improvement programs? If so, please indicate in the space below the name of said organization, its positioning (in other words, whether it is a national or regional government organization, or a public foundation, etc.), comparing

the work its carries out with the situation in Japan. If there is no such organization in your country, please indicate your own opinions about whether such on organization is necessary in your country, and whether it is possible for such a system to be introduced, and so on.

(Yes), Irrigation Department (ID) and Settlement & Land Records Department (SLRD) – All are under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Department.

<u>Myanmar</u>	<u>Japan</u>
1. ID & SLRD implement the project. Project cost/Investment is paid by only Government.	According to the request of farmers, government allows to implement the project. Government (National & Prefecture), Municipality and farmers pay the project cost.(Cost shearing)
2. Both ID & farmers operate and maintain the irrigation system.	LID (farmers) operates and maintains the irrigation system.

- (4) Are there matters that you would like to know more about in terms of the planning and implementation of the Land Improvement Program? If so, please indicate in the space below.

To become the successful implementation of Land Improvement Program, farmers' participation is very important role. What I would like to know is “ How to get the farmers' participation ”.

4. Regarding UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa)

- (1) Has your country joined the convention? If so, when did your country join?

(Yes), 1997

- (2) Is your present agency working concerning the convention? If so, what work is your present agency doing?

(Yes), Development of water resources (Irrigation water supply). ID has been implementing the construction of new dams, weir & flood protection works.

- (3) Regarding the prevention of desertification, what do you expect of Japan? The report of Japan can be read with the following URL.
(<http://www.unccd.int/cop/reports/developed/2000/japan-eng.pdf>)

After studied the Japan National Report (UNCCD), I noticed that –

- 1) Japan is the largest donor country of the UNCCD.
- 2) The participation of Japan is very important in UNCCD.
- 3) Japan provides both technical & financial support to most of the countries all over the world.

These are honorable records. Please continue this activities and the technical transfer to the other countries whose are suffering the desertification & E.I.A problems.

Japan has been engaged in various consultative process and partnership agreements regarding Asia. Moreover, Japan provides its technical & financial support to Asia-countries through UNCCD program. Unfortunately, I can't find my country name (Myanmar) in that countries list. Therefore, we (Myanmar) expect the technical & financial assistance of Japan for Myanmar Desertification combat and E.I.A sustainable development activities.

5. If you have other opinions or impressions based on site observation, please indicate them in the space below.

1. In Japan, Government, concerned organizations and university are supporting technical assistance to farmers.
2. In Japan, Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation System has much efficiency because of farmers' participation.
3. Although there has no desert in Japan, Japan received the foreign participants in irrigation water resources development in Arid & Semi-arid region training course because it has successful upland crop cultivation in sand dune areas.