

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Agricultural Mechanization Department

Agricultural Mechanization Status in Myanmaar

presented By

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1, December, 2015

Background

- Formed a pilot project as Tractors and Farm Machinery Board under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests in 1949
- Recognized as an Agricultural Engineering Branch under the Dept: of Agriculture in 1951
- Recognized as the Agricultural Mechanization Project and transformed to the Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation(ARDC) in 1962
- Established Agricultural Mechanization Department by merging the Agricultural Mechanization Project and the Rural Water Supply in 16, March, 1972. Objective
- From conventional farming to Mechanized Agriculture



" From Coventional Farming to Mechanized Agriculture "

Main Functions of Agricultural Mechanization Department

- Reforming farm land as systematic plot for mechanization.
- Distributing farm machineries to farmers by the installment payee.
- Servicing for tillage, planting and harvesting by the hiring system.
- Training to not only departmental staffs also farmers for farm machinery operation and maintenance in AMD training centers and stations.
- Researching for the farm mechanization development and farm machinery development in Myanmar.
- Reforming to terrace farming by substituting shifting cultivation in hilly regions

AMD Organization & Activity

AMD is the governmental department based on the following organizations.

- Regional Level Office
- District Level Office
- Township Level office (Agricultural Mechanization Stations)
- Internal audit office
- Training center
- Workshop and depot store
- Manufactory Factory
- No. of Officer
- No. of Staff

- 17 Nos - 26 Nos - 117 Nos

- 2 Nos
- 2Nos
- 14 Nos
- 1 Nos
- 362 persons
- 5863 persons

All of AMD organization's activity is always trying to help the farmers in agriculture sector and leading the farm mechanization in Myanmar

Agricultural Mechanization Stations

Totally 117 stations under department were situated in Myanmar to help farmers for cultivation services with departmental owned tractors and farm machinery.

Odda Antin Carlin	Sr	Region	No. of station	No. of Tractor	Combine Harvester
	1	Kachin	9	72	3
SAGAING	2	Kayar	1	30	4
NORTH	3	Kayin	2	31	6
CHIN CHINA C	4	Sagaing	16	219	71
Naypyitaw	5	Tanintharyi	2	18	1
Council	6	Bago	20	522	99
Kayen	7	Magway	8	155	31
West BAGO	8	Mandalay	17	180	67
	9	Mon	4	85	13
	10	Rakhine	3	57	3
	11	Yangon	6	105	17
	12	Shan	8	173	5
Tangatiwas	13	Irrawady	18	251	83
	14	Naypyitaw Council	3	88	46
		Total	117	1986	449

Training & Education

Training Center









Training to not only departmental staffs also farmers for farm machinery operation and maintenance in AMD training centers at *Meikhtila* and *Bago*.

(1980~ Octember 2015)

Departmental Staffs	- 17125
armers	- 9414
Total	- 26539 persons

Farm Mechanization Strategy

Agricultural Mechanization Department(AMD) is leading farm mechanization sector in Myanmar, undertaking the following strategy:

(1)Farm Land Reforming Strategy

Developing in Myanmar agriculture sector by reforming the farm land as systematic plot size and design with farm road and appropriate irrigation and drainage system.

(2) Mechanized Farming Strategy

Enhancing the farmer's economy and social livelihood by increasing qualified farm products and reducing losses due to the utilization of farm mechanization system. The first priority is to make complete provision of farm machinery and services on land preparation, harvesting and threshing.

FARM LAND REFORMING IN MYANMAR

Feature

- Rectangular plot shape
- Equal plot size (1 acre)
- Horizontal surface level
- Good irrigation and drainage
- Farm road

Advantage

- More effective to utilize farm machinery
- Support to crop yield higher.
- Better quality in crop production.
- Uniform quality in crop production.
- Reduce the farm production cost.
- Improve the farmer's income.





Land Reforming Finished – 56284 Acres

Land Reforming Process

(1)Site Surveying



(2)Removing the old bank



(3)Constructing farm road, Irrigation Canal & Drainage



(4) Plowing



Land Reforming Process (continued)

(5) Harrowing



(6) Making the new bank



(7) Rough Leveling



(8) Fine Leveling



The	Progress of Lar	nd Conse	olidation(31.10.2015)
Sr.No	Location	Area(acre)	
1	Kachin State	1255	1955
2	Kayar State	419	Kachin 1235
3	Kayin State	1036	Sagaing
4	Sagaing Region	1101	1101
5	Tanintharyi Region	170	Chip 4188 Shan 366
6	Bago Region	7074	Mandalay 944
7	Magway Region	944	Bakbaing Magwe 9324
8	Mandalay Region	4188	505 7074 Bago
9	Mon State	645	Yangon Kayir1036
10	Rakhine State	505	Ayeyanwady 20/10 2547
11	Yangon Region	26710	645
12	Shan State	366	Daiwayo
13	Ayeyarwaddy Region	2547	Tanidtharu
14	NaypyitawCouncil Area	9324	170
	Total	56284	

Land Preparation(Power Tiller)



Power Tiller 16~22 Hp Myanmar,China,Thai





Upland Tiller(Walking Type) 8~14 Hp- China,Thai

* Mostly used in hill region



Farmer Use 295,214 Nos

Land Preparation(Power Tiller)



Hydro Tiller(Boat Type) 5~6 Hp - Myanmar, China

Farmer Use 7,424Nos



Mono Wheel 5~6 Hp - Myanmar, China

Farmer Use 7,532Nos

* Mostly used in Ayarwaddy region

Land Preparation(Tractor)







90Hp Tractor

Kubota(Japan), Sonalika, Indofarm (India)

70~80 Hp Tractor

John Deere, Zetor (Europe) New Holland, Sonalika(India), TN800(China),Kubota(Japan)



45~65 Hp Tractor

Zwe(Myanmar) SH50,SH654 (China) Zetor (Europe) Kubota (Thai)

Departmental Hiring Service Farmer use 1,986 Nos 17,518 Nos

Rice Transplanting













4 rows walking type 5~6 Hp - Korea, China

8 rows mono wheel riding type

5~6 Hp -Myanmar, China

6 rows 4W riding type 11~12 Hp - China

Farmer Use 173 Nos

Harvesting & Threshing



Reaper

5~6 Hp - Korea, China, Vietnam

Farmer Use 2494 Nos



Thresher 16~22 Hp- Myanmar, Thai

Farmer Use 61565 Nos

Harvesting & Threshing



Combine Harvester

Kubota (Japan),Kukje(Korea),TSY(Thai), Daedong(Korea)

Departmental 449 Nos



Harvesting & Threshing





Brand New Combine Harvester (Conventional type,China)

Used Combine Harvester (Japan) Kubota ,Yanmar, ISEKI

Farmer use 1816 Nos





Vertical Dryer *Mostely used in rice mill



Low Batch Dryer

Farmer use 253 Nos

(Number)

Type of Machinery	2013-14	2014-15
Tractor	11839	14625
Mini Tractor	1506	2113
Power Tiller	257971	286097
Cultivating Roller Boat	5403	6065
Paddy Thresher	55104	61793
Combine Harvester	668	1680
Transplanting machine	122	169

Source- 2015 Myanmar Agriculture in Brief

IV. Utilization of farmers own farm machinery can be traced as follow.

(31.10.2015)

Sr.No.	Type of machinery	Utilization (Nos)	Sold by AMD (Nos)	Remark
1.	Tractor	17518	1959	
2.	Power tiller	295214	90970	
3.	Mono Wheel Tiller	7352	784	
4.	Roller Boat	7424	1162	
5.	Transplanter	173	47	1.000
6.	Reaper	2494	506	
7.	Thresher	61565	2675	28.4
8.	Combine Harvester (Paddy)	1816	2	
9.	Combine Harvester(Corn)	180		
10.	Dryer	253	39	

Future Potential for Private Sector

More Mechanized Farm reforming works in irrigated areas

1606329 ac

Irrigated Area

Mechanized Farm Area - 56284 ac

VI. Estimation on number of Agricultural Machinery required based on irrigated area

So many agricultural machinery are needed by estimating based on monsoon paddy sown area 15.31 million acres.

Thus, it is found as follows with estimation based on irrigated area in which both monsoon and summer paddy can be grown.

Estimated farm machinery required for land preparation and harvesting in irrigated Areas of respective state and regions.

			Till	Harvest	
Sr. No	No.of State and Region	Irrigated Area (Acre)	Power Tiller (60% based)	Tractor (40% based)	Combine Harvester (40% based)
1.	12	1606329	32127	6425	3213
1.10		1000	ALSO AND	Still Need	1407

Remark- One combine harvester is assumed as 200 acres done in one season.

Future Potential for Private Sector

- Long-Term Installment Plan for expensive farm machinery
 - by using "Certificate of the Right to Use the Farmland" as collateral
 - on the basis of feasibility study to ensure financial soundness of the proposal

Custom hiring services are still need to enhance in private sector for small-scale farmers who cannot effort to buy farm machinery.

Future Potential for Private Sector

The level of utilization of farm machinery at various stages of crop processing is still low compare to other rice producing and exporting countries. The range of the equipment is not wide enough to facilitate diversification of agriculture. There is also vast opportunity on the development of farm machinery for:

- * precision and protected agriculture
- * hill agriculture
- * horticulture
- * recovery and management of crop residues
- * non-farm applications like efficient rural transport, etc.

