

TRAINING REPORT

# Training on Establishing Climate Smart Villages (CSVs) in Myanmar to Improve Food Security and Resilience in Agriculture

May 27-30, 2019  
Yangon, Myanmar



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security



CRDI

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**Abstract**

This training on establish climate smart villages in Myanmar was a collaborative effort of the Food Security Working Group (FSWG) and the Myanmar Program of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. This was supported in part by donors of the FSWG and the International Development Research Center-Canada through the 3-year action research project of IIRR-Myanmar in 4 CSVs. The overall goal of this training was to increase the understanding of the concepts, processes and tools in implementing of climate smart villages as an approach to build climate resilience among small-holder farmers, achieve nutrition security and gender equality in Myanmar. It was aimed for local NGOs and members of the Food Security Working Group (FSWG), Myanmar's largest alliance of development organizations advocating for food security and sustainable livelihoods in Myanmar. This training was part of IIRR-Myanmar's out-scaling pathway by engaging and building capacities of local civil societies to replicate the CSV approach as platforms to promote climate smart agriculture in Myanmar.

## Background

Climate smart agriculture (CSA) recognizes that climatic risks to agriculture-based livelihood are occurring at much greater pace and intensity than before and in order to address it, context specific local solutions are needed. To answer this need, the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) has developed the Climate-Smart Village (CSV) approach, specifically to address this issue and to allow farmers to learn from the Southeast Asia, CSVs have been established in Cambodia, Laos, Philippines and Vietnam, to serve as model sites where CSA learning, as well as community-based participatory action demonstrations, may take place.

In Myanmar, the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) with support from the International Development Research Center (IDRC) Canada is implementing a research program on establishing 4 CSVs to outscale community-based adaptation in agriculture in Myanmar. IIRR and its 4 implementing partners are implementing CSVs for each agro-ecology in the country to demonstrate location-specific adaptation activities that also promotes nutrition-sensitive agriculture and gender equality. These 4 CSVs in Myanmar are also considered outreach CSVs of CCAFS in Southeast Asia.

The FSWG is a professional network of local, international NGOs, Community Based Organizations and individuals who are working and interested in food security related issues in Myanmar. The FSWG addresses cross-cutting social, economic, ethnic, and environmental issues in food security through capacity building, managing knowledge and information, and advocacy, through effective network collaboration, communication, monitoring and evaluation, and organizational performance.

It is the vision of the FSWG in Myanmar to lead a capable and motivated network that works effectively to achieve a high-level of food security in Myanmar. The network supports and coordinates programs and activities of its members associated with food production, producer representation, and food laws in the country. The FSWG also serves as a platform for mobilizing an effective civil society voice on food security issues by engaging with a variety of stakeholders including the Myanmar government.

As part of its thrust of strengthening the capacities of its members, the FSWG has requested the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) to organize and conduct a 4-day training to provide a basic understanding and orientation to selected FSWG members on topics related to climate change, agriculture and livelihoods.

## Objectives

The overall goal of this training is to increase the understanding of the concepts, processes and tools in implementing of climate smart villages as an approach to build climate resilience among small-holder farmers, achieve nutrition security and gender equality in Myanmar. It is aimed for local NGOs and members of the Food Security Working Group (FSWG), Myanmar's

largest alliance of development organizations advocating for food security and sustainable livelihoods in Myanmar.

At the end of the training course, the participants are expected to;

1. Increase knowledge and understanding of the CSV approach to make farming communities climate smart, utilizing the experience of IIRR in Myanmar and the Philippines;
2. Identify practical strategies and approaches in promoting and scaling CSA practices in their respective areas of work and fields of expertise as well as in contributing to the achievement of the Myanmar Strategy for Climate Smart Agriculture.

## Participants

A total 32 participants including 15 women and 17 men. These are representatives of member organizations of the FSWG. We also included the 4 local NGOs serving as IIRR's implementing partners of the climate smart villages project in Myanmar.

## About IIRR and Trainers Profile

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) is a community development and hands-on training and research organization with 55 years of experience. IIRR has implemented people-centered, sustainable development programs in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Today, it maintains a strong presence in East Africa and Southeast Asia implementing programs that address poverty and build community resilience. IIRR shares lessons from its field work through training, technical assistance and publication/documentation. It has trained more than 130,000 professionals from at least 100 countries in various fields of rural development.

IIRR initiated programming in Myanmar in 2014 and has since provided training and technical assistance to Dan Church Aid and Lutheran World Relief-Myanmar. In 2014, IIRR also convened an international conference in Yangon for NGOs in Myanmar and Vietnam to share experiences and lessons from CMDRR programs. IIRR currently works with the Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) Climate Change and Food Security program to develop approaches to scaling up climate smart agriculture in the Philippines and Myanmar. IIRR is working in demonstrating a model of climate smart villages in Mandalay region, southern Shan state, Ayeyarwaddy region and Chin state. This is a 3-year project from 2018-2020 supported by IDRC-Canada and CGIAR-CCAFS.

For this training, IIRR provided the following resource persons and facilitators:

1. Dr. Julian Gonsalves (Senior Technical Advisor – International Institute of Rural Reconstruction-Asia)

2. Mr. Wilson John Barbon (Country Director – International Institute of Rural Reconstruction)
3. Mr. Chan Myae (Project Coordinator – International Institute of Rural Reconstruction)
4. Ms. Ruvicyn Bayot (Project Manager – International Institute of Rural Reconstruction)

## Pre-Training Preparation:

The design of the training underwent several reviews and modification together with the FSWG Coordinator to make sure the design will address the needs of the target participants. Outlines and training hand-outs or reading materials for each session were prepared and compiled in the training kits for the participants. All the materials for each session were prepared.

## Training Methodologies

Participatory training approach was used during the training. Short lectures are complemented by individual and group exercises, workshops and plenary discussions. IIRR team has a bias for participatory methods to stimulate learning and facilitate discussion and sharing processes.

## Opening of the Training

The training was opened by the welcome speech of Mrs. Tin Moe Khine, FSWG Coordinator and Mr. Wilson John Barbon, Country Director of IIRR-Myanmar. This was followed with the introduction of participants. After the opening and welcoming speech, all the participants were separated in three groups to participant’s expectations from the training. The results were presented by representative from each group, and these are as follows;

## Expectations of Participants

### Group 1

- 
- What are the required tools to implement CSVs in Myanmar?
  - How to sustain our organization in our future plan? (Strategic plan)
  - How to cooperate with government & Philanthropy organization for Food Security and Nutrition Smart?
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### Group 2

- 
- To share knowledge from the training.
  - To study lessons learned from CSV at Delta region
  - How to implement and set up CSV in Delta and Dry zones
  - How to link between CSV and Local Food Security
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### Group 3

- How to reform CSA village in Inle lake and its surrounding areas, Hilly region and Dryzones
- 
- Movements of CSV in Myanmar and learning points from the past experience
- 
- Collaborative mechanisms between CSV with local organizations for sustainable Agricultural system

## Summary of Training Topics and Sessions Discussed and Covered

The training sessions were divided into 3 modules. At the end of the second day, the participants were brought to Ma Sein, a climate smart village in the Ayeyarwaddy region supported by IIRR-Myanmar. The field visit to the CSV was to provide an opportunity for the participants to actually see the implementation of various CSA options being tested and considered for a delta agro-ecology of Ma Sein village. The training modules and sessions were as follows:

- 1. Introductory Module: Myanmar Agriculture and Climate Change Context** presented by Mr. Wilson John Barbon (IIRR))
- 2. Module 1. The Principle of Climate Smart Villages (CSVs)**
  - Session 1. Defining CSV's Purpose and Scope**
    - a) Eight Step Guide to Establishing CSVs presented Wilson John Barbon)
    - b) Important Considerations in CSV Establishment: Area Coverage, Landscape & Ecosystems, Socio-Cultural Context and Institutional Partners presented by Dr. Julian Gonsalves)
  - Session 2 – Establishing the Context of CSV**
    - a) **Understanding of Community Vulnerabilities and Establishing Baselines: Overview of Tools & Methodologies**
      - Participatory Vulnerabilities Assessment presented by U Chan Myae
      - Household Baseline Survey & Institutional Surveys presented by Wilson John Barbon)
- 3. Module 2: Tools and Social Processes in CSV Implementation**
  - a) **Session 1. Participatory approaches for CSA portfolio delivery** presented by Dr. Julian Gonsalves
  - b) **Session 2. Lessons Learned and Best Practices in CSVs in Myanmar, a panel discussion of IIRR's local partners implementing the CSVs, facilitated by U Chan Myae**
    - Sakta CSV (Mountainous), Hakha Tsp, Chin State (Van Bawi Lian, KMSS-Hakha)
    - Hteepu CSV (Dry Zone) Nyaung U Tsp, Mandalay Division (Moe Myint Sandar Khine, Community Development Association)
    - Masein Village (Delta), Bogale Tsp, Ayeyarwaddy Division (U San Oo, Radanar Ayar Association)

- Taungkhamauk village, Nyaung Shwe Tsp, Southern Shan State (U Ye Win Naung, Kalyanna Mitta Foundation)

#### **4. Module 3; Utilizing CSVs for Scaling Up (Wilson John Barbon & Dr. Julian Gonsalves)**

##### **a) Session 1. Understanding Basic Principles of Scaling up**

Overview of the Science of Scaling Up: Principle & best practices in agriculture

#### **Reflection & Synthesis workshop**

This was the final session conducted in Yangon before the participants went to travel to the Ma Sein CSV. In this session, all the participants were separated into three groups based on the region and agro-ecological zones where the local NGOs are working. This was to facilitate the CSV discussions based on the context where the local NGOs are operating. IIRR believed that by doing this, there is high possibility of participants replicating the CSV approach in their current and future community programs. The group discussions focused on the following questions:

1. What are the new learning & Lessons learned from the presentations that are relevant to your works?
2. What do you think are possible challenges and hindrance that will affect the establishment of CSVs in Myanmar especially in your specific region?
3. What are current or potentials program and projects that you are implementing or involved with that can include setting up Climate Smart villages?

These are the results of the small-group discussions and reflections:

#### **Upland and Hilly Region Group**

1. New learning
  - a. Assessment process how to set up CSVs
  - b. What are the concepts of CSA (based on Nature, indigenous local knowledge)
  - c. Crops and Livestock (Livelihood) diversification to Climate Resilience agriculture
  - d. CSVs are just Platform to enhance Food security and Resilience of HHs
2. Current & Potential Opportunities
  - a. Donors may prefer Scale-up and Scale-out methodologies
  - b. Align with the guidelines of nutrition according to guidelines of national leaders
  - c. CSVs will be Food Security, Nutrition, Energy, Knowledge, weather, Water, Carbon smart
  - d. Disaster Risks for Food Security resilience/ Relief/ Preparedness as a pilot scale out program
3. Challenges and Hindrance
  - a. Lack of interest in Financial assistance, Climate Change, technologies
  - b. Taking time to develop the locally adaptive variety

- c. Difficult to advocate policy makers (National, sub national, Institution)
- d. Difficult to change community behaviors

### **Dry Zone Group**

1. Lessons learned
  - a. Understanding of climate change impacts on Agriculture and the role of CSA
  - b. Agro-forestry play an important role of CSA methodologies
  - c. Livestock is also important for resilience agriculture
  - d. The Important of Scaling-up to broader spread of CSA technologies and practices
  - e. The risks and side-effects of chemical pesticides and insecticides impact on human beings in Laos and Philippines.
2. Current & Potential Opportunity
3. Challenges & Hindrance
  - a. Difficult to organize community for Behavior change
  - b. Difficult to achieve awareness from community
  - c. Difficulties of water sources
  - d. Timeframe limitation

### **Delta Group**

1. **Challenges and Hindrance**
  - a. Monsoon Season and flooding is the problem to implement activities.
  - b. Conventional Thoughts, Ideas and mindset
  - c. Conflict area
  - d. Mass Production
  - e. Education level of Community
2. **Current & Potential Opportunity**
  - a. Government Engagement in
    - Demonstration plot area
    - Integrated CSA tools in Ecological center
  - b. CMDRR (resilience measures) = CSVs
  - c. Considering Climate Change impacts in income generating activities (Agri + Livestock)
  - d. Township level (DMC – DOA – CSVs)

### **Distributed IEC materials**

During the training, IIRR also distributed the following learning materials and IEC tools on the CSVs. The participants can use these to design their own CSV projects.

1. 8 steps guides for setting up CSVs (English & Burmese translation)
2. Steps for Local Government Engagement in agricultural adaptation efforts (English & Burmese translation)
3. 7 Steps to Climate-Smart Village Development (English & Burmese translation)
4. Guidelines for Baseline survey Validation and Identification of Adaption options
5. Validation meeting guidelines (Templates)



6. Proposed Process Framework for Participatory Vulnerability Assessment (PVA)
7. All PPT and PDF files presented

## **Filed Visit in Ma Sein CSV, Bogale Township**

Field visit took place on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2019 after two days classroom session in Yangon. The field visit was made in Ma Sein CSV in Bogale Township which is one of the CSVs implemented by IIRR with Radanar Ayar Association. Twenty (21) participants including 11 men and 10 women have participated in this event. All the participants have visited to following climate smart agriculture options implemented in Ma Sein village:

1. Betel leaf gardens (Understory Garden)
2. Banana cultivation in Home garden (Understory Garden)
3. Fish rearing in Runnels (Testing)
4. RTB crops cultivation in Home garden
5. Duck rearing
6. Pig rearing
7. Trichanthera tree cultivation for Livestock (Fodder crops)
8. Fruits tree plantation (Java Apple)

During the visit, the beneficiaries of each activity explained their management practice, difficulties, benefits and the participants asked what they were willing to know and made suggestions based on their experience and knowledge.

### **Field Visit Reflection, Action Planning and Closing Program**

After the one-day visit in the CSV, all the participants were gathered in Nan Sable Hostel's Meeting Hall in Bogale town center to reflect on their visit to the CSV and their interaction with villages implementing the CSA options. The participants also take discuss and develop their action plans which served as opportunities for follow-up by IIRR and for partnership to assist these local NGOs replicate the CSV approach in Myanmar.

### **Field Visit Reflection**

For the field visit reflection, the participants again were divided according to the agro-ecology they are operating in. These are the focus questions that were discussed in the reflection:

1. What activities and process in Masein CSV you learned that impressed you?
2. What 3 questions do you still have with the activities and process in Masein CSVs that you need to ask IIRR and our partners?
3. What are your suggestions to strengthen to Masein CSV in order to:
  - Improve engagement with community?
  - Improve farmer to farmer scaling (within village)?
  - Improve village to village scaling?
  - Improve engagement with government Official?

## **Results of the Small Group Discussions:**

### **Upland Agro-ecology group**

1. What activities and process in Masein CSV you learned that impressed you?
  - a. Fish and Duck – as Utilization of water resource availability.
  - b. Betel leaf cultivation – Climate Smart Agriculture concept for income generation is wider than food security concept
  - c. School garden – Because of LIFT requirements and Government Policy Guidelines
  - d. Pig rearing – Women Friendly business
  - e. Structure of Revolving Fund
  
2. What 3 questions do you still have with the activities and process in Masein CSVs that you need to ask IIRR and our partners?
  - a. Beneficiaries selection criteria
  - b. Good Governance structure
  - c. The Structure of revolving fund in future?
  - d. Homestead gardening
  - e. CSVs future plan
  - f. Do you have plans to establish CSV where the village is really necessary to be smart?
  
3. Recommendations for Ma Sein CSV
  - a. Capacity building for field researchers and farmers
  - b. Scale up scope for CSV activity
  - c. Establish the indigenous species collecting spot or areas while setting up CSV
  - d. Build or Form farmers groups (Village to village or Farmers to farmers)
  - e. Provoking to Local authority and government

### **Delta Group**

1. What activities and process in Masein CSV you learned that impressed you?
  - a. Livestock
  - b. Women engagement
  - c. Fodder crops cultivation
  - d. Village Landscape
  - e. Idea of rearing indigenous fish species in runnels
  
2. What 3 questions do you still have with the activities and process in Masein CSVs that you need to ask IIRR and our partners?
  - a. What is the methodology for Risk management of Revolving Fund?
  
3. Suggestions
  - a. To upgrade the fish rearing system in runnels
  - b. To think about cattle for livestock
  - c. To link the revolving system with Saving practices
  - d. To improve monitoring and recording
  - e. To provide more training programs and observations

- f. To link with market and to improve mass production
- g. To collaborate with DOA, LBVD, etc government sector
- h. To develop more IEC materials for Farmers

### Dry Zone Group

1. What activities and process in Masein CSV you learned that impressed you?
  - a. Women involvement
  - b. Livestock
  - c. School Garden
  
2. What 3 questions do you still have with the activities and process in Masein CSVs that you need to ask IIRR and our partners?
  - a. Village selection criteria
  - b. Beneficiaries criteria
  - c. Does Masein represent all Delta region?
  - d. How is the process to advocacy?
  
3. Suggestions
  - a. To conduct village level meeting regularly
  - b. The information and problems encountered should be prepared by community partners and should present to organizations
  - c. Should conduct Feedback Complain mechanisms.
  - d. All activities implementing in village should be discussed with township level officers and ask suggestions
  - e. There should be exchange visit from one CSV to another
  - f. There should be Small group competition practice for implemented activities

## Action Planning

After reflection of the field visit session, action planning session was facilitated. The guide questions and format for this action planning are as follow;

**What follow-up activities SNN/Region/ or your organizations can implement within 2019 to promote Climate Smart Agriculture in Myanmar?**

**The action plans developed by each participant and their organizations are as follow;**

Action	Target Timeline	Person/ org involved	How IIRR & FSWG can support
<b>Golden Plain</b>			
1. CSA training in Yesagyo & Pakoku	August	GP + IGT	

Action	Target Timeline	Person/ org involved	How IIRR & FSWG can support
2. To establish school garden in Pale, Mingalardone	November	GP + Men	
3. Sharing session for the training	June	Gp	
<b>Shwe Nyar Myay</b>			
1. Home garden	July	SNM	
2. School Garden	2019	SNM	Seeds & Seedlings
3. Demonstration plot	2019	SNM	Seeds & Technology
<b>CESVI</b>			
1. 10 CSVs establishment in Nyaung U & Kyuakpadaung (including learning plots and FFS Approaches)	2019	DOA & CESVI & FAO	CSVs training handouts & pamphlet
2. 20 CSVs (Farmer to Farmer extension in Nyaung U & Kyaungpadaung Tsp)	2019	DOA & CESVI & FAO	CSVs training handouts & pamphlet
3. Home garden for women	July – August	CESVI	Seeds
4. Perennials Tree plantation	July – August	CESVI	Seedlings
5. Soil Moisture & Soil nutrition management	July – August	CESVI	Sunnhemps seeds
6. Knowledge sharing to staffs	June	CESVI	
<b>Shwe Kanbawza Sub-Help Group</b>			
1. Sharing Knowledge with women groups	June – July	Local depts., and SKBZ	
2. Home garden and perennials trees plantation	June-July	Local dept., and SKBZ	Pamphlet, and handouts
3. School Garden	June-July	Local dept and SKBZ	Pamphlet, and handouts
<b>Action Aid</b>			
1. Knowledge sharing on CSV and Livestock and home garden	2019	Respective depts., actionaid, villages	Cost for sharing training
2. CSVs cooperation	2019	NGO, LNGOs, local depts.	

Action	Target Timeline	Person/ org involved	How IIRR & FSWG can support
3. CSVs establishing	2019	GNSEG, IIRR	Technological support
4. Sharing knowledge with partners	July 2019	Coraid, WCM, SNV	IEC, PPT, Books
5. CSVs training	Sept 2019	Coraid, IIRR, FSWG	Trainers, Fund
6. Exchange visit to India		Staff member	Trip agreement, fund
7. Consortium	2019	Coraid	Technical support/ fund
<b>GNI</b>			
1. Fruits tree plantation	2019	GNI & community	Fund, IEC, Guidelines
2. Knowledge sharing on staffs and community	July & sept	GNI & IIRR	Handouts & PPT
3. Field visit (Nyaung U & masien)	December	GNI & Community members	Presentation & Sharing sessions
<b>CDN Myanmar</b>			
1. Knowledge sharing	July,sept, Nov	CDN, Partners, CFs	
2. Reporting CSV interest village	Nov, Dec		IIRR or other org select CSV in Nothern Kayin state
<b>ACF, MIID, KLDO, GFU</b>			
1. Knowledge sharing	2019	Local Community and Gov	Technical & Knowledge support
<b>ACF, MIID, KLDO, GFU</b>			
1. Winter crops, livestock, IGA, SRI, Fish	2019	ACF, MIID, KLDO, GFU	Training & capacity building
2. Knowledge sharing	2019	NEED, ZWK	

## Awarding Certificate and Closing Program

The 4-day was successfully conducted and all the participants took active part in all sessions of discussion and exercise. As a closing activity, Dr. Julian Gonsalves from IIRR gave the closing message by expressing gratitude to FSWG and all the participants for taking the time to participate in the training and visiting the CSV. He challenged the participants to start no matter how small the work of climate change adaptation in agriculture. The training was concluded by awarding certificate from Sayar Aung Kyaw Lwin, Knowledge Sharing Manager of FSWG and taking group photo with all the participants.

## List of Participants to the Training:

Sr	Name	M/F	Position	Organization	Email
1	Khun Han Win Aung	M	SNN Coordniator	FSWG	<a href="mailto:snncoordinator.shan@myanmarfswg.org">snncoordinator.shan@myanmarfswg.org</a>
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14	Soe Paing Soe	M	EC	GFU	
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31	Than Than Ye	F	HR	FSWG	