

ရာသီဥတုနှင််လိုက်ေလျာညီေ ွြဖစ်ေသာ



စိုက်ပျို**ီနညီစနစ်မျာ**ီ

Climate Friendly Agriculture

ေါက်တာခင်ခင်မူ ဦစီအရာရှိ

ေြမအသုိဳချေရီဌာနခွဲ

Climate Friendly Agriculture

Climate Friendly Agriculture or Climate Smart Agriculture is an approach to developing technical, policy and investment conditions to achieve sustainable agricultural development for food security under climate change. (FAO, 2010)

ရာသီဥတုန္ငံဴလိုကံေလာ့ညီေထးေသာစိုကံပ့ိုဳနညံဳစန စံ

ရာသီဥတုနှင်လိုက်ေလျောညီေ ေွသာ စိုက်ပျေိုီနညီစနစ်သည် ေ ဟင်ီလဲ ဖစ်ေပါေနသည် ရာသီဥတုအေ ြေအေနမျောီေအာက်တွေင် စာီနပ်ရိက္ခာ ဖူလုဳရန်နှင် ေရရှည်တည်တန့်ြိုင်မမဲေသာ စိုက်ပျေိုေရီ လုပ်ငနီမျော် ဖွေ့မဖိုဳတိုဳတက်လာေစေရီ အတွေက်၊ နည်ဳပညာ၊ မူဝါဒနှင် ရင်နှီ မှုပ်နှီမှု အေ ြေအေနမျော်ကို ဖွေ့မဖိုဳေစသည် နည်ဳလမီတစြေု ဖစ်သည်။

History of Agroecology

- ❖ 2014-2017: A four-year process of political dialogue about the benefits of **Agroecology** covering all regions of the world
- **♦ 18 19 September 2014**: 1st International Symposium on **Agroecology** for Food Security and Nutrition in FAO HQ, Rome, Italy
- ❖ FAO played a leading role in facilitating global and regional dialogue on AE through 9 regional and international multi-stakeholder meetings, bringing together more than 2,100 participants from 170 countries. These meetings helped identify needs and

- priorities to scale up AE as a strategic approach to achieve **Zero Hunger** and the SDGs.
- ❖ Two regional symposia were held in Asia in November 2015 (Bangkok, Thailand) and in August 2016 (Kunming, China).
- ❖ The Symposium held in China called on stakeholders to: "Identify and develop indicators on environmental, social, cultural and economic dimensions of Agro ecology at different spatial scales (farm, society, national level) and gather data on Agro-ecology, including on the very long term. FAO should establish a working group to contribute to this task".
- ❖ October 2018: 26th Session of the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) welcomed the Scaling up Agroecology Initiative, supported the 10 Elements of Agroecology emanating from the regional seminars and requested FAO to develop an action plan with partners, taking into account country needs and capacities
- ❖ December 2018: 160th Session of the FAO Council endorsed the COAG decision ❖

2019: Committee of World Food Security will discuss the outcomes of a HLPE report on "Agroecological approaches and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition" **\$\discrims\$** Summary & Recommendations released on June 19th 2019

(available on FAO Website)

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Agroecology

Concept of Agroecology (AE) as an overarching umbrella under which many different approaches can exist as long as they

are moving towards sustainable food systems

Management on

- (1) Production practices
- (2) Environmental dimension
- (3) Economic dimension
- (4) Social dimension

Agroecology

 \square Production practices:

e.g. Agroforestry, SRI, IPM,



Organic, Conservation

Agriculture...

\square Environmental dimension:



Agroforestry

Biodiversity,

Pest

Climate Resilience...

Management

Economic dimension:

Integrated

PGS, Farmer's markets,



Value addition...

☐ Social dimension:

Farmers organization,

Social movements,

Focus on decent work...

Integrated Farming



6Conservation Agriculture
Organic
Agriculture



Evolution of concepts over time

Scale

Food System

Landscape

Farm /

Watershed

Plot

IPM / FFS

Conservation Agriculture

Climate Smart

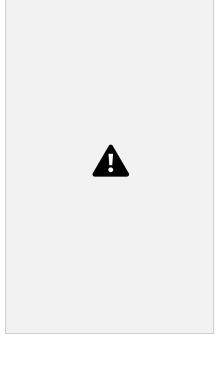
Save & Grow Agroecology

Years

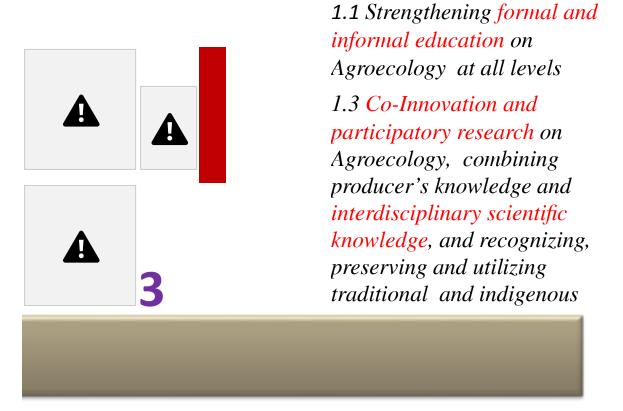
Agriculture

1989 2007 2010 2011 2018

(Ferrand, 2019)







knowledge



Build connections with research institutions and academia s

Myanmar Agricultural Economy Introduction

- Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in the development of Myanmar Economy.
- ❖ Future economic development of Myanmar also is based on agriculture sector,
- * which plays a vital role to achieve food such as
 - ✓ food sufficiency,
 - ✓ food safety,

- ✓ food security,
- ✓ food quality, and
- ✓ healthy food for the mass of people and national economic progress.

Arrangements are being made to extend sown acreage and boost production of food crops for self-sufficiency and for export to earn foreign exchange.

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Mono-cropping has been practiced in most of the crop growing areas in Myanmar.

- As it is a clean-culture crop, this is not much chance for an accumulation of organic matter in the soil.
- ❖ The long- term use of chemical fertilizers in crop production has created serious problems such as higher cost of production with lower net income for farmers.

- ❖ The heavy application of agricultural chemicals as over dose of ✓ fertilizers,
 - pesticides,
 - ✓ herbicides,
 - ✓ growth regulator, and
 - ✓ relevant materials in attempting

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to increase crop production has resulted in soil fertility and consequently in lower soil productivity.

Under such circumstances, it is important to formulate agricultural system which would increase sustainable production with decreased use of expensive and hazardous agricultural chemicals (Cho Cho Myint, 1991)

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The decline in soil productivity and crop yields from degradation of farmland, environmental pollution of from agrochemicals and the hazards to human and animal health from modern agriculture, have

become important social problems

(Arakawa, 1991)

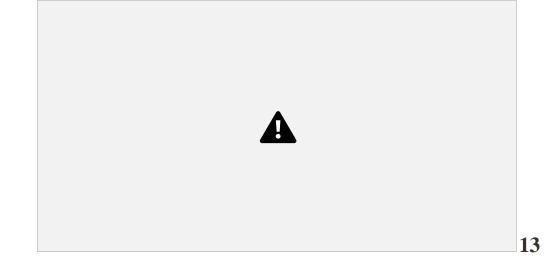
❖ The high price of chemical fertilizers and their unavailability at the time when they are needed are also major constraints in agricultural production in several developing countries including Myanmar (Cho Cho Myint, 1991)

Myanmar needs farming systems with low cost, low risk,

increased output, increased profit and long term sustainability. �

This could be achieved by recycling the organic waste material such as crops and animals residues back to the soil.

❖ If this could be implemented successfully, the need to import agrochemicals would greatly be reduced and consequently the cost of production would be broth down to a considerable extent (Cho ChoMyint, 1999)



Sustainability and environmental management

Land use change is fundamental to the operations of the biosphere because alterations in the relative proportions of land dedicated to urbanization, agriculture, forest, woodland, grassland and pasture have a marked effect on the global water, carbon and nitrogen biogeochemical cycles.

Global scale sustainability and environmental

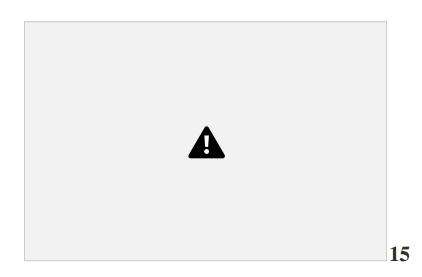
management involves managing

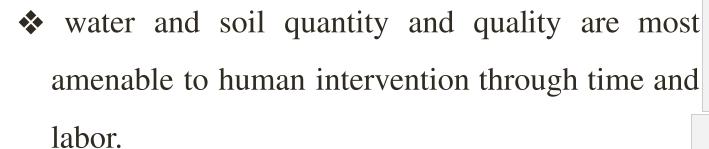
- the oceans,
- ✓ freshwater systems,
- ✓ land and atmosphere,

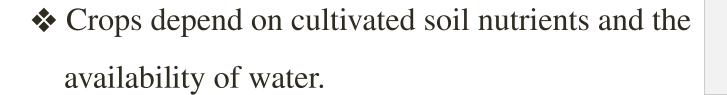
according to sustainability principles

Sustainable agriculture was as an ecosystem approach to agriculture

- ❖ Farmer's practices can incident long-term damage to soil as leading to erosion and irrigation without adequate drainage as leading to salinization.
- ❖ The most important factors for an individual site are sun, air, soil, nutrient, and water.











❖ When farmers grow and harvest crops, they remove some of these nutrients from the soil.



Without replenishment, land suffers from nutrient depletion and becomes either unusable or suffer from reduced yields.



Soil Resources

Soil is a core component of land resources and the **foundation of agricultural development and ecological sustainability.** It is the basis for food, feed, fuel and fibre production and for **many critical ecological services.**

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- Soil is a **complex, dynamic living system** and its suitability varies from place to place.
- The area of productive soil is limited and is under increasing pressure of intensification and competing uses for cropping, forestry and pasture/rangeland, and to satisfy demands of the growing population for food and energy production, raw materials extraction, and so forth.



What needs to be done?

The challenges outlined above give rise to five key principles for guiding the strategic development of new



approaches and the transition to sustainability:

Principle 1: Improving efficiency resources

Principle 2: protect and enhance natural resources

Principle 3: to protect and improve rural livelihoods and social well-being is unsustainable



Principle 4: resilience of people, communities and

ecosystems, especially to climate change and market volatility



Principle 5: Good governance is essential both the

natural and human systems

- Sustainable agriculture depended on replenishing the soil while minimizing the use or need of non-renewable resources, such as natural gas as used in converting atmospheric nitrogen into synthetic fertilizer, or mineral ores as phosphate.
- ❖ Possible sources of nitrogen that would, in principle, be available indefinitely, include;
- 1. Recycling crop waste and livestock or treated human manure 2. Growing legume crops and forages such as peanuts as alfalfa that form symbioses with nitrogen-fixing bacteria called rhizobia 3. Industrial production of nitrogen by the Haber process uses hydrogen, which is currently derived from natural gas (but this hydrogen could instead be made by electrolysis of water using electricity; perhaps from solar cells

or windmills) or

- 4. Genetically engineering (non-legume) crops to from nitrogen- fixing symbioses or fix nitrogen without microbial symbiosis.
 - ❖ More realistic, and often overlooked, options include long-term crop rotations, returning to natural cycles that annually flood cultivated land (returning lost nutrients indefinitely) such as
 - ✓ the flooding area,
 - ✓ the long-term use of biochar, and
 - ✓ use of crop and livestock landraces
 - ✓ that are adapted to less than ideal conditions such as

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pests,

drought, or

lack of nutrients

- ❖ Crops that require high levels of soil nutrients can be cultivated in a more sustainable manner if certain fertilizer management practices are adhered to develop.
- ❖ Without efforts to improve soil management practices, the availability of arable soil will become increasingly problematic.

Some land management techniques

- **♦** No-tillage farming
- Keyline design
- Growing windbreaks to hold the soil
- ❖ Incorporating organic matter back into fields
- ❖ Stop using chemical fertilizers (which contain salt) ❖ Protecting soil from water run-off (soil erosion)

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6 steps to improve your fertilizer use efficiency in the soils



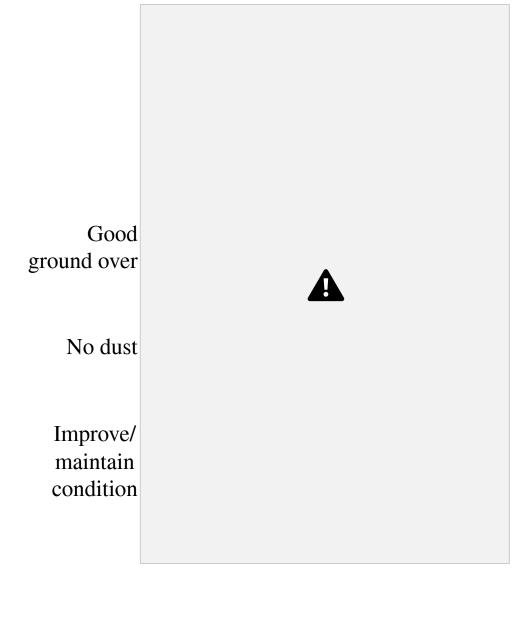
- 1. Other nutrients and soil pH
- 2. Reduce losses as ammonia
- 3. Reduce nitrate leaching
- 4. Apply the right rate
- 5. Apply at the right time
- 6. Apply accurately

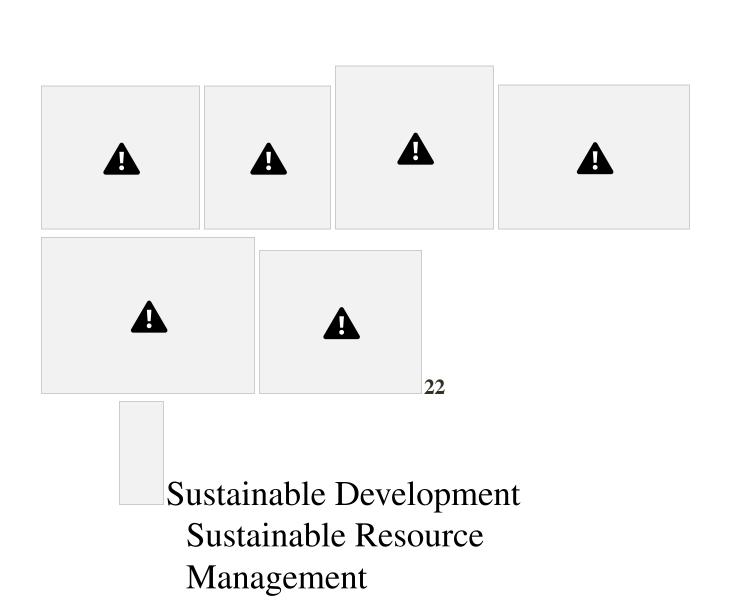
Dust source

Low groundcover

Declining resource condition

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Sustainable Land Management

Sustainable Agriculture

Sustainable Soil Management

Fertilizer Application Management

- **❖** Carbondioxide (CO₂)
- **♦** Methane (CH₄)
- **♦ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)**
- **CFCs hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs),**

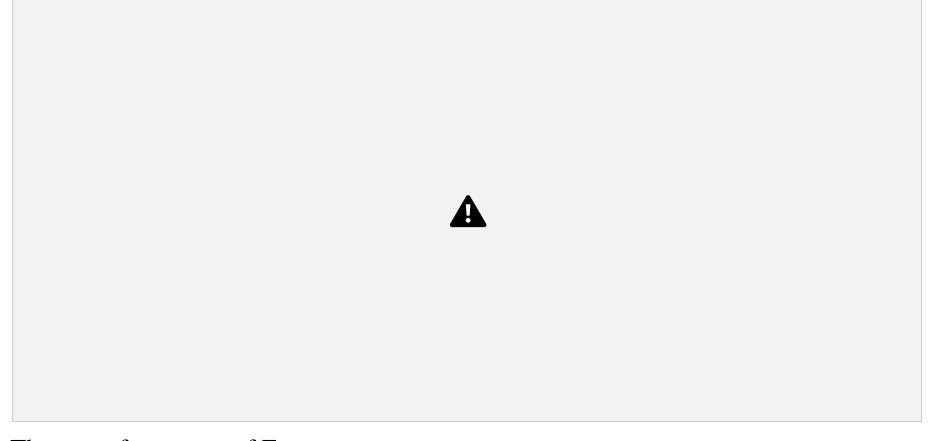
perfluorocarbons (PFCs),

sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and

nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Source: http://climate.nasa.gov/system/internal_resources/details/original/249_Causes greenhouse-gas-molecules-cropped-more-55.jpg

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There are four types of F gases:
hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs),
perfluorocarbons (PFCs),
sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and
nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)Source: IPCC 2014

ဖနံလုဳအိမံဓာတံေငး့မှာီျဖစံေပ်ေစသညံဴအေြကာ

ငံ်ရငံ်မှာ် 💠 လူဦေရအစီအမီမှာ်အတးကံ

ွမို့ျပမှာဳျဖစံထးနံဳလာြုငံဳ 💠

- စာီနပံရိက္ခာလုဳေလာကံမှုအတးကံလယံယာေျမြ့ဲ့ထးငံစိုကံပ့ိုဳ
- လာြကြုငံဳ � ေလာငံစာအတးကံ ထငံဳ၊မီေသးဳ သုဳစးဲမှုမွာဳ
- 💠 ေတာမီမှာီေလာငံကျွမံဳြုငံဳ၊သစံေတာျပုနံဳတီြုငံဳ
- 💠 စကံမှုလုပံငနံဵမၟာဵဖႏဳ့ွဖိုဵတိုဵတကံလာြုငံဵ

*

ရုပံကကငံဵေလာငံစာမှာဵအလးနံအကျွဳထုတံယူသုိဳစ

- းဲလာြုငံဳ � ေလာငံစာဆီသုိဳယာဉံမှာဳ
- မွာိျပာီလာြင<mark>ံ</mark>
- 💠 ေရသယဳဇာတ၊ ေျမသယဳဇာတမ္နာ်
- ယိုယးငံဳပ့ကံစီလာြငံဳ နွံဴ �
- စးမံ်အငံမှာ်အလးနံအကျွီအသုိဳျပုလာြုငံ်

စိုကံပ့ိုဳေရီမ္ထုတံလွှတံေသာ ဖနံလုဳအိမံဓာတံေငး့မှာီ

- ❖ Carbondioxide (CO₂)
- ♦ Methane (CH₄)

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- ❖ Nitrous oxide (NO₂)
- ❖ တစံကမ္ဘာလုိဳ ဖနံလုိအိမ်ဓာတံေငး့ ထုတံလွှတံြုငံဳ၏ သုိဳပုဳတစံပုဳ (IPCC, 2007)
- 💠 တစံကမ္ဘာလုိဳ မီသိနံ်ထုတံလွှတံမှု၏ ၄၇ ရာြိုင်နှုနံ် 💠
- တစံကမ္ဘာလုိဳ နိုကံထရပံေအာကံဆိုဒံထုတံလွှတံမှု၏ ၅၈
- ရာြိုင်နှုနံဳ သညံစိုက်ပ့ိုဳေရီကဏ္ဍမ္ျဖစ်သည်

စိုကံပ့ိုဳေရီလုပံငနံဳမွာဳမ္ ဖနံလုဳအိမံဓာတံေငး့ ထုတံလွှတံသညံဴ အဓိကျဖစံစဉံမှာီ

- စးမံ်အငံတိုကံရိုကံအသုိဳျပုမှုမှာ်
- တိရိစ္ဆာနံေမးဵျမူေရီလုပံငနံဵမၟာဵမ္
- ထုတံလွှတံေသာဓာတံေငး့မှာ 🕶
- ဓာတံေျမဩဇာထုတံလုပံသညံဴလုပံငနံဵမၟာဵ
- ဓာတံေျမဩဇာ၊ ပိုဵသတံေဆဵအသုဳံျပုမှုမွာႆ
- စကံပစ္စညံဳအသုဳျပုမွာ်
- သီန္ဳအကကငံဵအက္ပနံမွာဳအာဵေလဟာျပငံတးငံမီရှိုဴြူငံဵမၟာဵ

ကာဗးနံဒိုငံေအာက်ဆိုဒံ (CO₂)

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ပမာဏနညံဳေသာံလညံဳေလထုထဲတးငံအလးနံအေရဵှကီေသာအစိ တံအပိုငံဳတစံြု အေနနွံဴ ပါဝငံသညံ။

❖ ကာဗးနံဒိုငံေအာကံဆိုဒံသညံ အသကံရ္ူထုတံြုငံဳ၊
 မီေတာငံေပါကံကးဲြုငံဳ ကဲ်သို့ေသာ သဘာဝျဖစံစဉံမှာီနွံဴ
 သစံေတာမှာဳြတံထးငံြုငံဳ၊ ေျမအသုိဳြ့မှုပုဳစဳ
 ျပာငံဳလဲြုငံဳမှာီနွံဴရုပံကကငံဳေလာငံစာမှာဳေလာငံကကမံဳြုငံဳစေ
 သာလူသာီတို့ ၏ လုပံေဆာငံြကံမှာဳမ္ တစံဆငံဴ ေလထုထဲသို့
 ထးကံေပ်လာြုငံဳျဖစံသညံ။



စကံမှုေတာံလ္နံေရီစတငံ္ပြဲိနံကတညံဳကကာဗးနံဒိုငံေအာကံဆိုဒံဓာတံေ ငး့ ေလထု ထဲတးငံတိုဳပးါလာေစရနံလူသာဳမ္နာီမ္ဖနံတီလုပံေဆာငံြဲဴသညံ။ � ထိုအြင္ပံဳအရာသညံရာသီဥတုေျပာငံဳလဲမှုကိုျဖစံေပ်ေစသညံဴအေရီအှ ကီဆုဳိ ေသာ တးနံဳအာဳျဖစံသညံ။

မီသိနံ် (CH₄)

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❖ စးနံ့ပစံပစ္စညံဳမှာဳေဆးဳေျမဴြုငံဳ၊ စိုကံပ့ိုဳေရီလုပံငနံဳမှာဳ၊ အထူဳသျဖငံဴ ဆနံစပါစိုကံပ့ိုဳြုငံဳ၊ စာဳျမုဳ ျပနံေသာတိရိစ္ဆာနံမွာဳအစာေြ့ဖ့ကံသညံဴ

ျဖစံစဉံမှာီအပါအဝငံ သဘာဝျဖစံစဉံမှာီနွံဴလူသာီတို့လုပံေဆာငံြကံ မှာီမ္ ေပ်ထးကံလာသညံဴ ဓာတံေငး့တစံမ့ိ်ီျဖစံသည်။

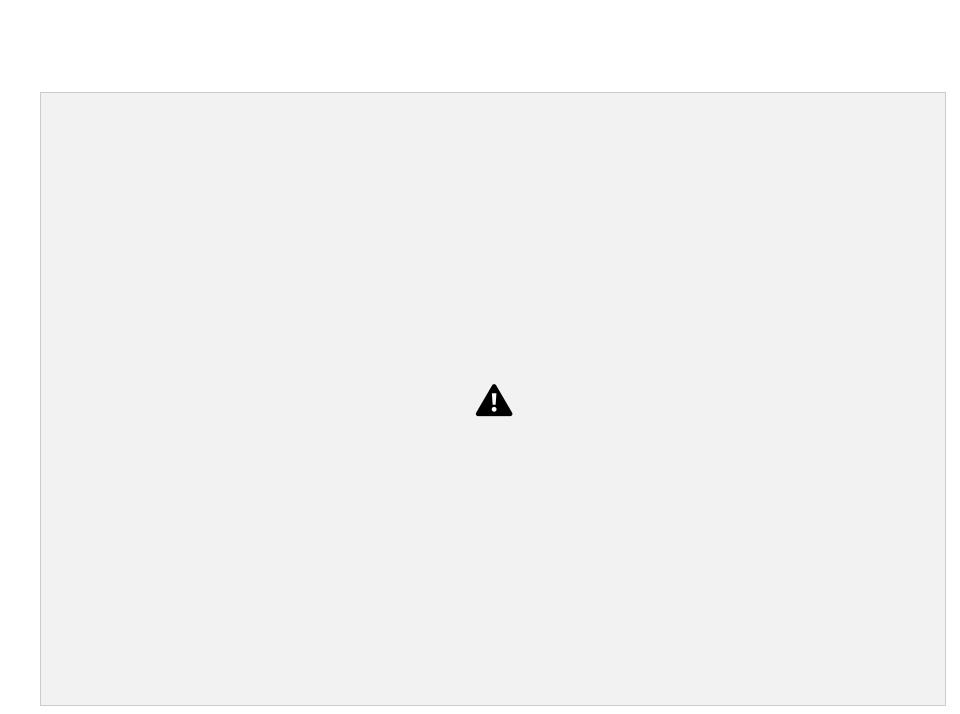
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မီသိနံ်သညံကာဗးနံဒိုငံေအာက်ဆိုဒံထကံအဆမ္နာစးာဓာတံေျ ဟငံ်လဲလးယံ ေသာ ဓာတံေငး့ျဖစံသညံ။

💠 သို့ေသာံ ေလထုထဲတးငံ အနညံဳငယံသာ ပါရ္ိသည္။



Formation of methane from paddy soils



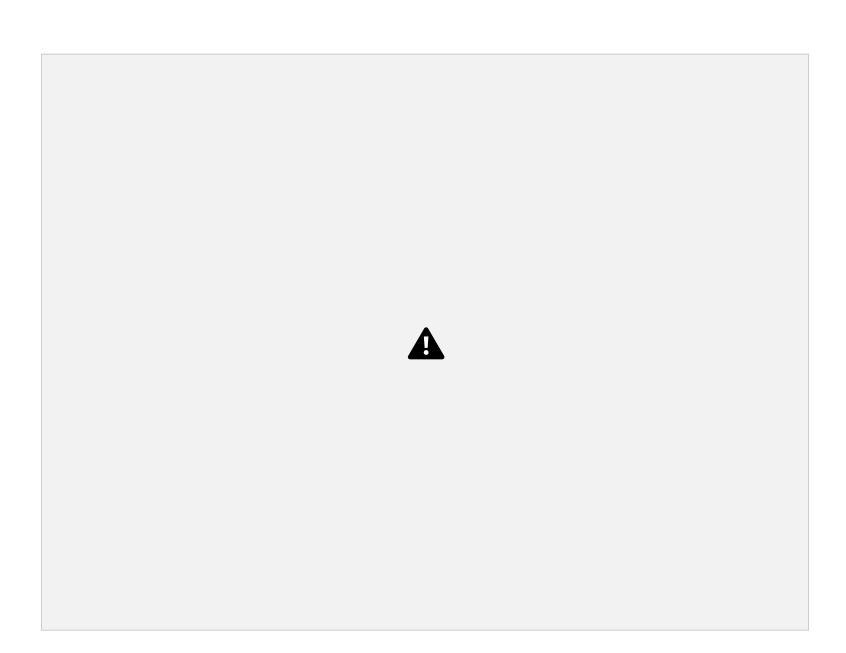
နိုက်ထရပံေအာက်ဆိုဒံ (N₂O)

- 💠 ေျမှကီအာီထးနံယကံစိုကံပ့ိုဳြုငံဳ
- 💠 စီပးါျဖစံထုတံလုပံေသာ ေျမဩဇာမှာီ အသုိဳျပုြုငံဳ
- ရုပံကကငံဳေလာငံစာမှာဳ ေလာငံကျွမံဳြုငံဳ
- နိုက်ထရစံအကံစစံထုတံလုပ်ြုငံဳ
 - သီန္ဳအကကငံဵအကွနံမၟာကဲဴသို့ေသာ ဇီဝျဒပံထုမၟာဵ

မီရှိုဴြုငံဳတို့မ္ ျဖစံေပ်

လာသညံဴအငံအာီေကာငံဳေသာဖနံလုဳအိမံဓာတံေငး့တစံ မ့ိုဳျဖစံသည္။

Large amount of gas is emitted from soil surface



ရာသီဥတုေြဟင်ံလဲမှုနှင်ကမ္ဘာကကီပူေနွီေစြခင် ကိုေလျာဴပါ စေရန်ေဆာင်ရွက်ရမည်ဴမဟာဗျူဟာမျာဳ

၁။ CO₂ ဓာတံေငး့ကို ထိနံဵြံ့ုပံြူငံဵ ၂။ Methane (CH₄) ေလ့ာဴြူငံဳ ၃။ N₂O (Nitrous Oxide) ေလ့ာဴြူငံဳ ၄။ CFC ဓာတံေငး့မဲ့ာီထုတံလွှတံမှု ေလ့ာ်ြူငံဳ ၅။ မိုဳေရအာီအက့ိုဳရ္ိစႏာ

စီမီြနံ့ြႏဲြူငံဳ

၆။ သီစိုကံပ့ိုီနညံဳစနစံမှာဳ ေျပာငံဳလဲြျငံဳ ၇။ ေအာံဂဲနစံနညံဳျဖငံဴ သီန္ဳမှာီစိုကံပ့ိုဳြုငံဳ

၁။ CO₂ ဓာတံေငး့ကို ထိနံဵြ့ုပံရနံနညံဵလမံဵမၟာဵ

• သီန္ဳအကကငံဳအက့နံမှာီကို မီရှိုဴြူငံဳအာဳေရ္ာငံရ္ာီြုငံဳ •

သဘာဝေျမေဆးဵၫပုလုပံြုငံဵ

- ေလကာပငံမှာီစိုကံပ့ိုဵြုငံဵ
- အပူပိုငံဳေဒသမွာီတးငံ Agroforestry စနစ်က္ငငံဴသုဳေရီ

၂။ Methane (CH_4) ေလျာ်ခြုခင်နည်းလမ်မျာဳ

💠 တိရိစ္ဆာန်အညစ်အေကကီမျောီနှင် ေီ

ွေက်ပစ္စညီမျော်ကို စုပုဳ ာီ ြေငီအစာီ သောဝေ မေဆွေီ ပုလုပ်သုဳစ္စေဲ ြေငီ (သို့မဟုတ်) Biogas ှတ်လုပ်သုဳစ္စေဲ ြငီ

ကောက်ရိုီနှင် ရိုီ
 ပတ်ကဲ်သို့သီနှီအကကင်အကျေန်မျော်ကို ကွေငီ
 ပင်တွေင် မီရှို့ ြေငီနှင် ေရတွေင်ေဆွေံေ မ်လာ
 ြင်အစာ သောဝေ မေဆွေ ပုလုပ် သုိစ္ခဲ ေြငီ

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ဘိုကာရ္ီေျမေဆးဳပုဳ မွာဳ ျပုလုပံြုငံဳ

သီန္ဳအကကငံဵအက္ပနံမွာဵ အာဵ ေျမေဆးဵျပုလုပံ

သုိဳစးဲြျငံဳျဖငံဴ နိုက်ထရိုဂ့ငံ ဓာတံေျမသြဇာ ေလ့ာဴြ့ သုိစႏဲနိုငံွပီ ေျမတးငံဳရ္ိ အက့ိုဵျပုအဏုဇီဝမၟာဵ ပးါမွာိေစသညံ။

သီန္ဳအကျွငံဳအကွနံမွာီအာဳ ေျမေဆးဳျပုလုပံသုိဳစးဲြျငံဳ



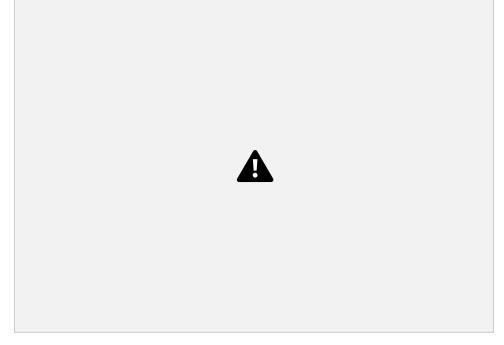
သီန္ဳအကကငံဵအက္ပနံမၟာဵ ေရတွငံ ေဆးဵေျမဴရာမ္ ထးကံရ္ိေသာ Methane

> ဓာတံကို ေလ့ာဴနညံဳေစသညံ။

ေျမဆီလွှာ ေလဝငံေလထးကံ

ေကာငံ်မးနံွပီ Methane ဓာတံမှာ်

ေျမတးငံဳသို့ ပိုမိုစိမံဴဝငံေစြုငံဳျဖငံဴ ေလထုထဲသို့ မီသိနံဳ ေရာကံရ္ိမှုကို ေလ့ာဴနညံဳေစသညံ။ သီနှီအကကင် အကျန် မျာ်အာ် ေြမေဆွီြပုလုပ်သုိဳစွဲြခင်



တီကျစ်စာကို ေအာ်ဂဲနစ်ေြမဩဇာ အြဖစ် အသုိဳြပုြခင်ီ



၃။ N_2 O (Nitrous Oxide) ေလွှာံြရနံ ေဆာင်ရးကံသငံဴသညံဴအြွကံမှာိ

နိုကံထရိုဂ္ဂငံဓာတံေျမဩဇာမှာီလိုအပံသညံထကံပိုမိုအသုိဳမျ ပုေရီအ တးကံ ပညာေပီေဆာငံရးကံြုငံဳ

တှကိမံတညံဳမှာီမှာီေကျွြုငံဳထကံအှကိမံမှာီစးာြးဲေ က္လြီြုငံဳ • ေရသးငံဳစိုကံပ့ိုဳရပါက ေရသးငံဳေရြမံဳစနစံမှာီက့ငံဴသုိဳြုငံဳ • ေျမအတးငံဳေလဝငံေလထးကံေကာငံဳမးနံေအာ ငံေဆာငံရးကံြုငံဳ

၄။ CFC ဓာတံေငး့မွာီထုတံလွှတံမှု ေလျှော်္ဖြေရီ

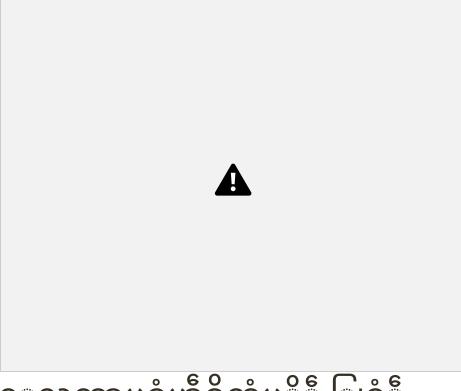
CFC ဓာတံေငး့မှာ် သညံ အမှာ်အာီျဖငံ စကံမှုလုပံငနံ်မှာ်မှ ထုတံလွှတံေသာ ဓာတံေငး့မှာီ ျဖစံသျဖငံ ၎ငံဳတို့ အာဳ ထုတံလွှတံမှုကို ေလ့ာဴြ့နိုငံရနံအတးကံ စကံမှုလုပံငနံဳမှာ်တးငံ လိုအပံေသာ စညံဳမ့ဉံဳမှာ ြမ္တံေပီရနံလိုအပံသညံ။

၅။ မိုဳေရအာီအက့ိုဳရ္ိစးာ စီမဳြနံ့ြႏဲြျငံဳ

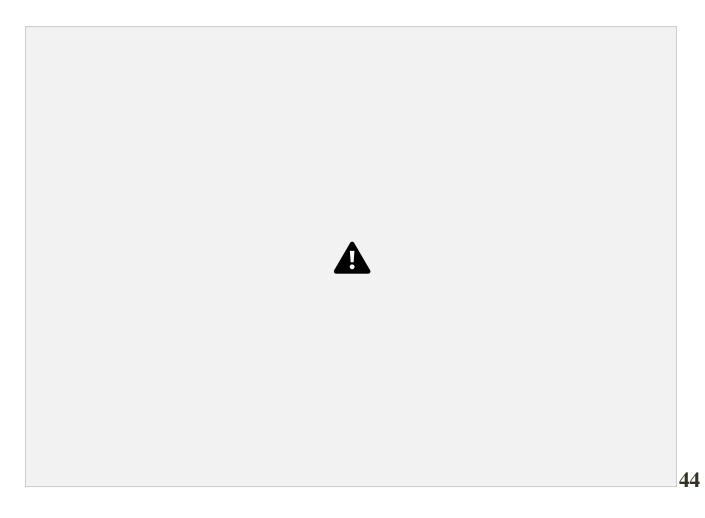
- ❖ မိုဳေရအာီ နညံဳမ့ိုဳစုဳသုိဳ၍ ေျမေပ်၊ေျမေအာကံတို့တးငံ စုေဆာငံဳသညံဴ နညံဳစနစံမှာဳကို အသုိဳျပုြုငံဳ
- ❖ ေတာငံသူမှာ တစံပိုငံတစံနိုငံအသုဳံျပုနိုငံမညံဴ

ဆညံငယံမှာ် (Checkdams) တညံေဆာကံြုငံဳ

- -earthern checkdams
- -stone checkdams
- -concrete checkdams



ေလကာပငံမှာီစိုကံပ့ိုီ ြုငံဳ



စိုကံပ့ိုီသစံေတာမှာီတညံေထာငံြုငံဳ (Agroforestry) စစံကိုငံ္စီတိုငံဳေဒသှက်ီတးငံ သနပံြန္ငံဴ ေျမပဲ၊ ယ္လံတးဲ စိုကံပ့ိုဳတာိြုငံဳ

စိုကံပ့ို်သစံေတာမွာတညံေထာငံြုငံဳစနစံသညံ ဂေဟေဗဒအေြြဳသော သဘာဝအရငံဳအျမစံမှာကို စီမဳြနံ္ပါးဲသညံဴ နညံဳပညာတစံြျဖစံသညံ။ ၎ငံဳစနစံတားငံ သစံမာပငံမှာကို စိုကံြငံဳမှာ၌ သီန္ဳပငံမှာီနွံဴ ပေါင္ငံဳစပံစိုကံပ့ိုဳ္ပပီ၊ ေျမအသုိဳျပုသူမှာအတားကံ လူမှုေရီ၊ စီပးါေရီန္ငံဴ သဘာဝပတံဝနံဳက့ငံဆိုငံရာ အက့ိုဳအျမတံကို တို်တကိရရှိေစသညံ။ (Source: http://www.fao.org/forestry/agroforestry/80338/en/)

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စိုကံကးငံဳတးငံဳမိုဳေရထိနံဳသိမံဳြုငံဳ



India နိုင်ငဳတးငံ ေအာငံျမငံေနေသာ

စိုကံြငံဳတးငံဳေရစုေဆာ ငံဳြုငံဳ နညံဳလမံဳတစံြ

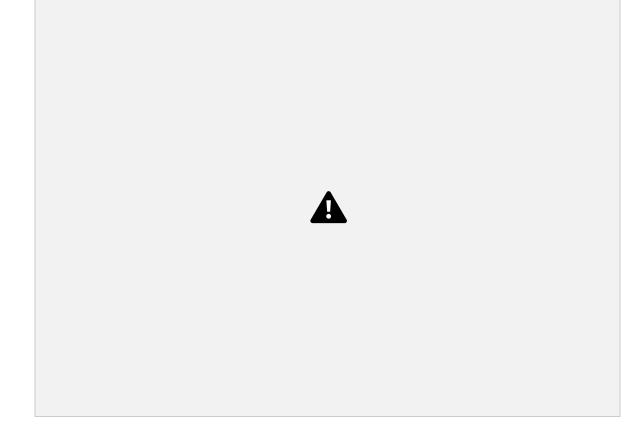


ျမနံမာနိုင်ငီအလယံပိုငံီေဒသ၊ စိုကံကးငံဵတးငံဵ ကနံသငံဵအေြျဝားငံ မိုဵေရစုေဆာငံဵနိုငံသညံဴ

ေျမာငံဵမၟာဵိတူဵေဖာံွပဵဳ ေရအစိုဓာတံထိနံဵီသိမံဵြူငံဵ



ေကာကံတုိဳစီထာီေသာကနံသငံဳေပ်တးငံ သီန္ဳပငံမှာစိုကံပ့ိုီထာီြုငံဳ



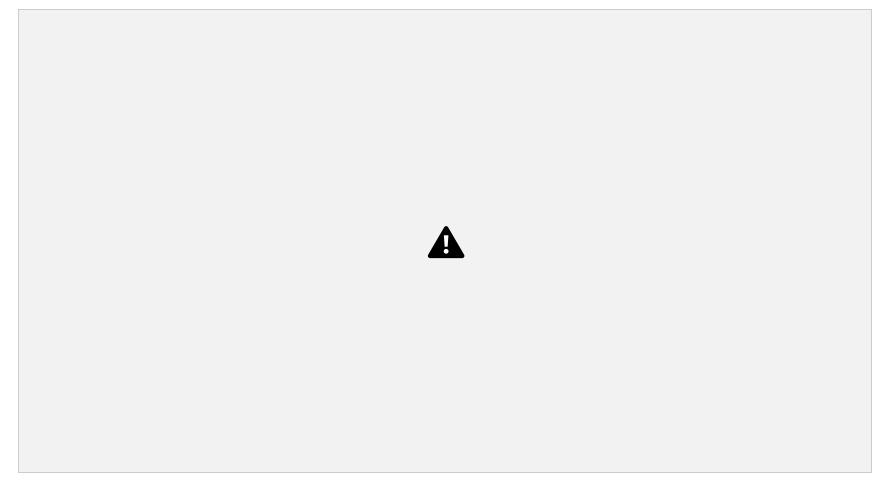
ကနံသငံိေပ်တးငံေကာကံတုိဳမှာီစီထာီြုငံီျဖငံဴ ကနံသငံဵကို ပိုမိုြိုငံြနံ့ေစွပီ စိုကံပ့ိုဵထာီေသာသီန္ဳပငံအျမစံမှာီေြကာငံဴ

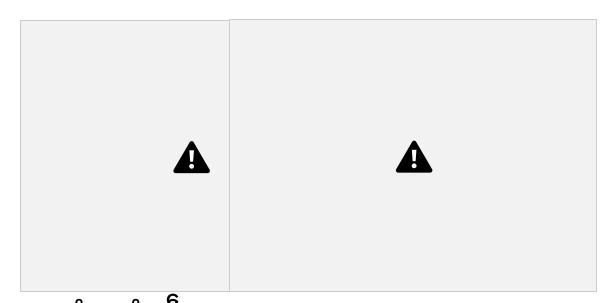
္ကေျပတီလာန္ောကိုကံစာီဆုိဳရူိဳြုငံဳကို

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ေျမေငႏွပ့ဳြုငံဳေြကာ ငံဴေရဆုိဳရူိဳမူအာဳ ေလ့ာဴနညံဳေစရနံ ေကာကံရိုဳျဖငံဴ mulching ျပုလုပံြုငံဳ

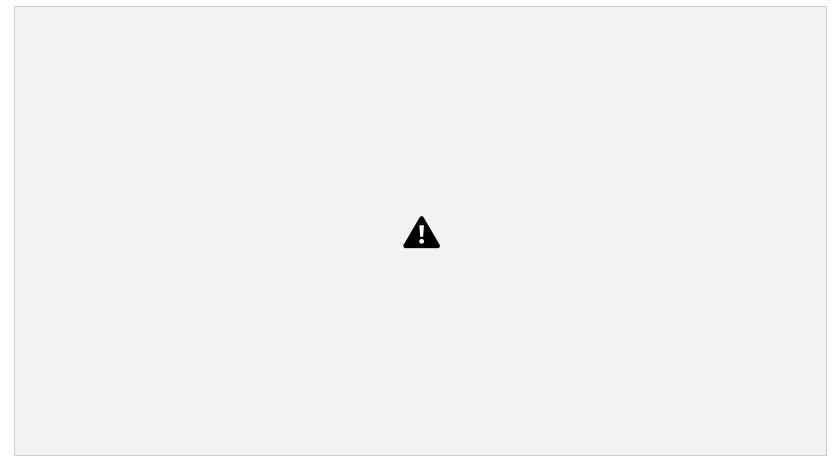




ဆညံငယံမှာ် တညံေဆာကံြုငံဳ

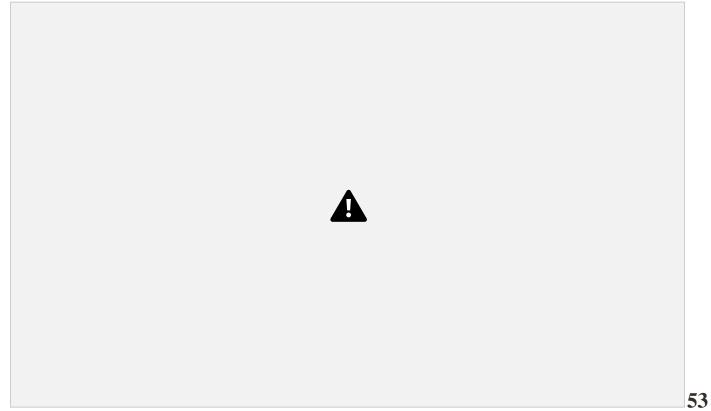


Spillway Checkdam



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ေရေြျွတာသညံဴ စနစံျဖငံဴ သီန္ဳမွာီစိုကံပ့ိုံြုငံဳ



Organic Farming ေအာံဂဲနစံစိုကံပ့ိုဳေရီ

စီမီ ပုလုပ် ာီေသာဓါတုပစ္စညီမျော် အသုိမ ပုေဲ သောဝအရင်အ မစ်မျော်မှ ရရှိေသာ မေဆွေီ၊ အပင်အကကင်အကျေန်မျော်၊ တိရစ္ဆာန်စွေန့်ပစ်ပစ္စညီမျော်၊စသည်် အပင်အတွေက် အာဟာရမျော်ကိုသာ အသုိ ပုမပီ သီနှီမျော်အာံ သောဝအတိုင် ကာကွေယ် ြေင်း၊ ပေါင်ပင်မျော်အာံ သောဝအတိုင်ကာကွေယ်နှိမ်နင် ြင် စသည်တို့ကို အော်ဂဲနစ်လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုဳ ြခင် ဟုေြါ်သည်။

ကမ္ဘာ်စာီနပ်ရိကဘာနှင်် စိုက်ပျိုဳေရီအဖွဲ့ကကီ၏အဓိပ္ပါယ်ဖွင််ဆိုချက်အရ

ဩဂဲနစ်စိုက်ပျေိုေရီဆိုသည်မှာသက်ရှိတို့၏ေဂဟစနစ် (Ecosystem) ညီမျှေကာငီမွေန် ေနေစရန် ိနီသိမီေစာငဴေရှာက်လျှက်သီနှီမျော်ကိုှ်စိုက်ပျေိုဳ ှတ်လှပ်ေသာလုပ်ငနီ ဖစ်သ ည်ဟု ဆိုပါသည်။

၆။ ေအာံဂဲနစံစိုကံပ့ိုဳေရီ

Organic agriculture is one of the best practices in ensuring environmental sustainability. It sustains the fertility of soils, ecosystems and sustains the health of people.

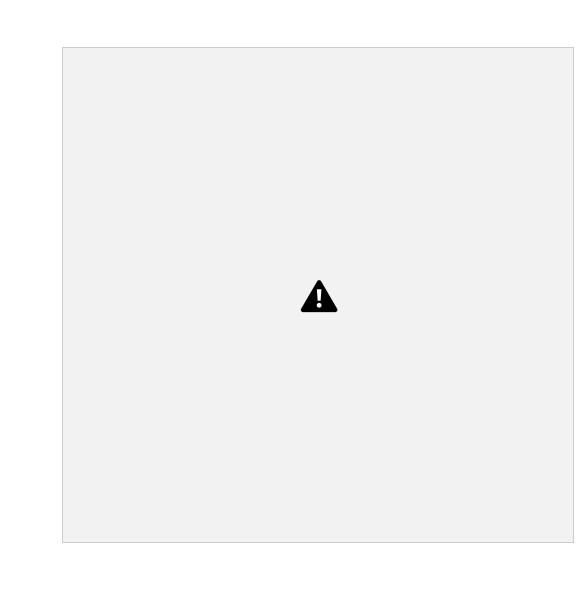
It relies on locally adapted improved ecological processes and cycles, and natural biodiversity rather than the use of synthetic inputs and genetically modified materials

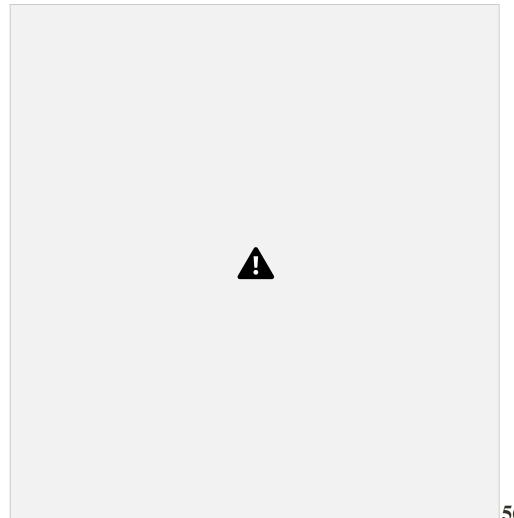
(FAO 2013, Organic Agriculture: African Experiences in Resilience and Sustainability).





ကကက်သွေန် ဖူ၊ ေဆီရွက်ကကီပိုီသတေ်ဆီမျော် ပုလုပ်သုိဳစွေဲ ြေင်





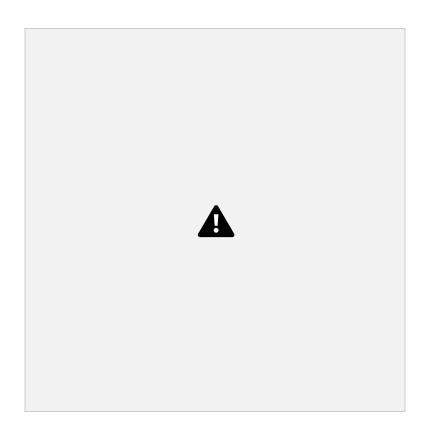


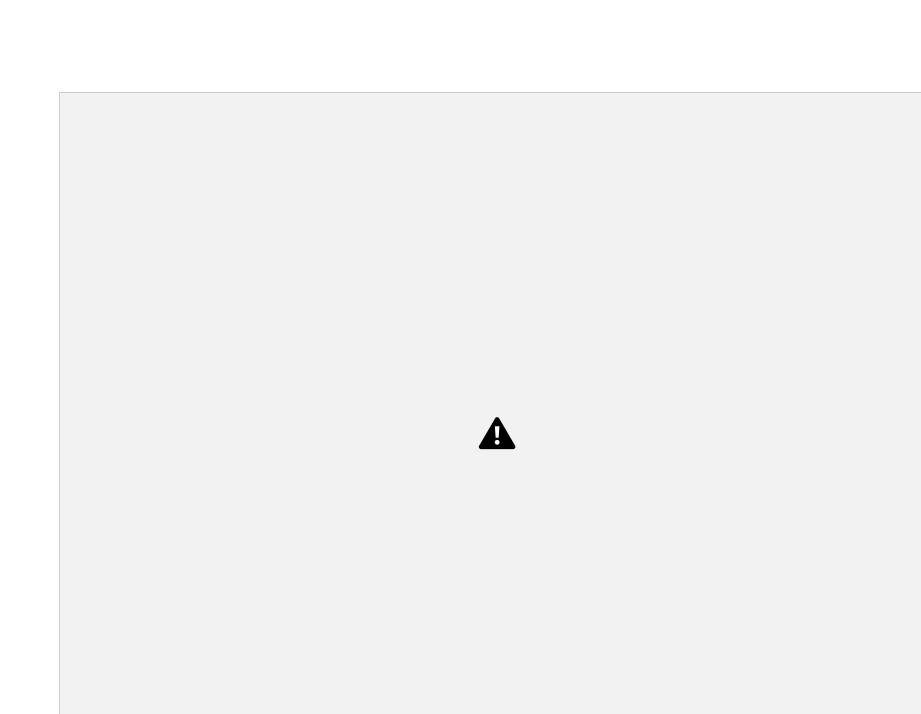
ငါ်အမိုင်နိုအက်စစ်၊ အသီအပွင်



A

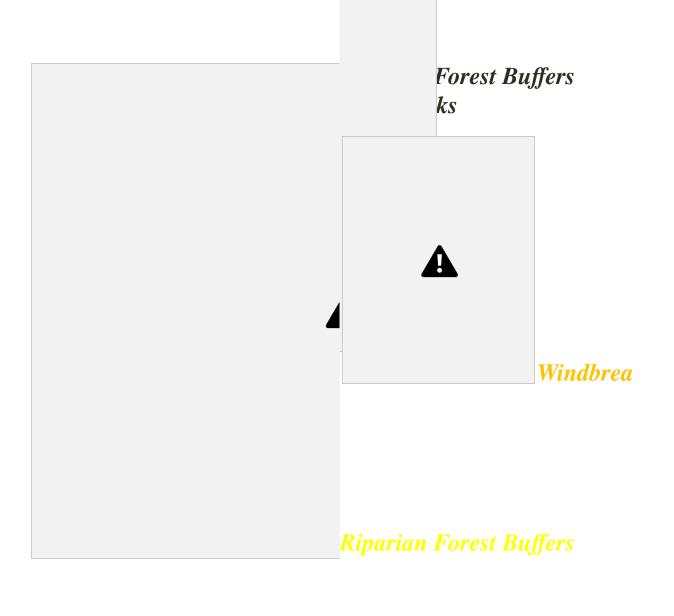
ရွက်ဖျနီအာီေဆီမျာဳြပုလုပ်သု**ဳ**စ္ပဲြခင်ဳ





ေအာံဂဲနစံစနစ်ကွင်ဴသုိဳြူငံီ၏အြးငံဴအလမံီမွာ<u>်</u>

ေအာဂဲနစံစိုကံပ့ိုီနညံဳစနစံမှာီသုိ၍ သီန္ဳမှာီစိုကံပ့ိုီထုတံလုပံ ရာတးငံ ကာဗးနံဓာတံကို ေျမတးငံဳတးငံသိုေလ္ာငံထာီနိုငံရနံ၊ ဖနံလုဳအိမံဓာတံေငး့ထုတံလုပံမှု ေလ့ာဴြ့နိုငံရနံနွံဴ သဘာဝ အရငံဳအျမစံမှာီကို ေရရွံအသုိဳျပုနိုငံရနံတို့အတးကံ ုကီမာီေသာ အလာီအလာမှာီရ္ိေနသညံ။ Ref: Kilcher (2005)



putting the right plant, in the right location, for the right reason.

