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பெருந்தோட்டக் அமைச்சு
Ministry of Plantation

පොල්, කිතුල් හා තල් වගා ප්‍රවර්ධනය හා ආශ්‍රිත කාර්මික හාණිවි කිෂිපාදන
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தென்னன், கித்துல் மற்றும் பனை செய்கை மேம்பாடு மற்றும் அவை சார்ந்த கைத்
தில் பண்டங்கள் உற்பத்தி மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதி பல்வகைப்படுத்தல் இராஜாங்க அமைச்சு

State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion
and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing & Export Diversification

2020



පොල් වගාකිරීමේ මණ්ඩලය
தென்னன் பயிர்ச்செய்கைச் சபை
Coconut Cultivation Board

වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව
வருடாந்த அறிக்கை
Annual Report

Annual Report

2020

Objectives

- Increasing the yield of coconut by increasing the population of coconut palms to ensure the sustainability of the yield to meet the demand of the coconut consumers and processors.
- Increasing the productivity of coconut lands and farm income through animal husbandry / intercrop diversification.
- Formulate the smallholder into community- based organization, create employment opportunity and eliminate poverty in order to focus on medium scale and small-scale coconut related industries in coconut cultivation.
- Enhance organic and inorganic fertilizer application to ensure sustainable coconut cultivation.
- To increase the annual coconut production to 3000 million nuts by 2020 to meet consumption and industrial demand of the country.
- To upgrade all the coconut plantation to model coconut gardens of the Coconut Cultivation Board ensuring increase of profitability by 20% by 2020.

Targets

- Enhance Technical knowledge and skills of coconut cultivation to every market grower.
- Maintain a demand driven extension service and provision of high quality inputs.
- Establishment of sustainable coconut cultivation in Sri Lanka.
- Promote utility of coconut lands by cultivating intercrops suitable for coconut lands.
- Implement “KaprukaPurawaraProgramme” island wide.
- Promote the use of organic and inorganic fertilizer application.
- Promote soil and water conservation in coconut in coconut lands.
- Reduce the pests and diseases damages to coconut cultivation.
- Use of Model Coconut Gardens of Coconut Cultivation Board to educate growers.
- Enhance domestic coconut production required for domestic consumption, coconut based products and foreign markets.

Introduction

The Coconut Cultivation Board was established by an order issued by the Minister of Plantation Industries, published in the Gazette Notification dated 30th March 1972 under Section 02 of the Coconut Development Ordinance No.46 of 1971 aiming at development of coconut cultivation in the island.

This report includes operational activities of the Coconut Cultivation Board during the period from 1st of January 2020 to 31st of December 2020.

Functions of the Board in terms of the aforesaid Act are described as follows;

- Increase and support to increase the yield of coconut in cultivated lands.
- Cultivation of coconuts in the lands, execute promotional initiatives, assist in formalization, selection of coconut cultivated lands suitable for intercropping from other cultivations (including grass) and promotion, guidance, maintenance and support to maintain the intercropping programme in coconut cultivated lands.
- Enhance, regulate, engage and extend support animal husbandry in coconut cultivated lands.
- Describe, popularize, promote and guide the effective cultivation methods related to the cultivation of coconut and other crops in coconut cultivated lands.
- Extend support to the coconut industry and train the advisory and extension officers.



Board of Directors 2020

- Mr. Jayantha Wickramasinghe - Chairman
- Mrs. J.M.T. Jayasundara - Representative of the Ministry of
Plantation
- Mrs. Tharanga Liyanage - Representative of the Ministry of
Finance
- Mr. A.E. Fernandopulle - Member of the Board of Directors
- Mr. Sarath N. Perera - Member of the Board of Directors
- Mr. S.K. Mallawaarachchi - Member of the Board of Directors
- Mr. Suresh Silva - Member of the Board of Directors
- Mr. Anil Kumara Senadheera - Member of the Board of Directors
- Dr. (Mrs.) Sanathani Ranasinghe - Member of the Board of Directors

Message from the Chairman



The year 2020 dawned with the entire world suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Sri Lankans as well as the Coconut Cultivation Board had to face with its impact. In the history of the Coconut Cultivation Board, which has a history of nearly half a century, it has hardly experienced such a period. In particular, as the Coconut Cultivation Board is an extension service-based institution, it is compulsory to engage in field duties. But, the prevailing health recommendations and quarantine curfew, area lock downs and staff infections made achieving the objectives of the year a serious challenge. However, our staff who faced with those challenges should be appreciated for their commitment to the best service by following the health recommendations in the country.

The main challenge of the Coconut Cultivation Board is to enhance the annual coconut yield to increase the annual export income from the coconut based products while meeting the coconut requirement for domestic consumption by controlling the price of coconut so that there is no injustice to the coconut consumer and the farmer. In order to encourage the growers for the purpose, many attractive subsidies were introduced for the application of nutrients, water supply, infilling and protection of plants. About Rs.490 million was incurred for the purpose. As well, in order to expand the extent of coconut cultivated lands in the island, the growers were encouraged to plant a coconut plant in every plot of land including the home gardens where coconut can be grown and given the necessary technical advice and about 02 million high quality coconut plants were planted. For the purpose, although a special project had been proposed to cultivate coconuts by acquiring the lands under the JEDB and the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance (Vihara Dewalagam Panatha) on the lease basis, its work was delayed due to the prevailing unfavourable situation.

The development activities of the coconut cultivation were also carried out in a targeted manner in order to achieve the objectives of the Policy Statement of His Excellency the President "Vistas of Prosperity". I convey my heartfelt gratitude to the staff including the Secretary to the Ministry of Plantation and the Secretary to the State Ministry for the support extended to achieve the objectives under the instructions and guidance of the Hon. Minister of Plantation and the State Minister. I would like to express my thanks to the Board of Directors and the staff of the institution who have contributed to the successful completion of the works of the year 2020.

Jayantha Wickramasinghe
Chairman
Coconut Cultivation Board

Message from the General Manager



The year 2020 was another challenging year for the Coconut Cultivation Board, not because of environmental factors such as weather or climate as usual, but because of the COVID-19 global pandemic that unexpectedly affected us.

In the National Budget Proposals 2020, an amount of Rs.800 million had been allocated for the Coconut Cultivation Board. Among the targets of the Coconut Cultivation Board for the year 2020, the main target is to enhance the productivity of the existing coconut cultivation and to expand the extent of land under coconut cultivation in the island. It will give rise to make a significant change in the annual coconut yield and I believe that it will be possible to control the price of coconut and increase the export income of coconut based products. As well, attention should be drawn to reduce the wastage of domestic coconut consumption.

About Rs.130 million were spent on the Coconut Land Rehabilitation Programme which was introduced to increase the coconut yield in the existing cultivation and thereby, it was possible to develop approximately 7.656 acres of coconut lands. Rs.53 million was spent on the subsidies for water supply and thereby, 2.099 acres of coconut lands were developed. Meanwhile, actions were taken to develop another 1.447 acres of coconut lands under the Kapruka Ayojana Credit Scheme.

In the year 2020, the Coconut Cultivation Board produced about 02 million quality coconut seedlings and those seedlings were used for home gardening/new/re/ under planting and infilling. About 1,100 different extension programmes have been conducted for the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes of the growers. About Rs.13 million have been incurred for the purpose.

As well, about Rs.01 million has been spent on providing insecticides, pheromones, and predatory mites for the control of diseases and pests in the coconut cultivation and a sum of Rs.01 million has been spent on training programmes. Although the target values of the year 2020 were not high compared to other years, it was possible to reach the projected targets at the beginning of the year.

I gratefully acknowledge that the advice and guidance of the Hon. Minister of Plantation was generously received for the purpose. As well, I extend my sincere thanks for the cooperation given by the Secretaries of the Ministries and the staff. Further, I avail this opportunity to convey my heartfelt thanks to the Board of Directors including the Chairman of the Coconut Cultivation Board for their great contribution this year.

M.J.S. Ravisinghe
General Manager
Coconut Cultivation Board

Coconut Cultivation Board in brief

In order to achieve the vision and mission of the Board to develop coconut cultivation in the island in a more formal and effective manner, the Coconut Cultivation Board consists of the Head Office, 19 Regional Offices, 265 offices of the Coconut Development Officers, 03 Coconut Development Training Centers, 39 nurseries, 12 coconut model gardens and a seed production unit.



Head Office

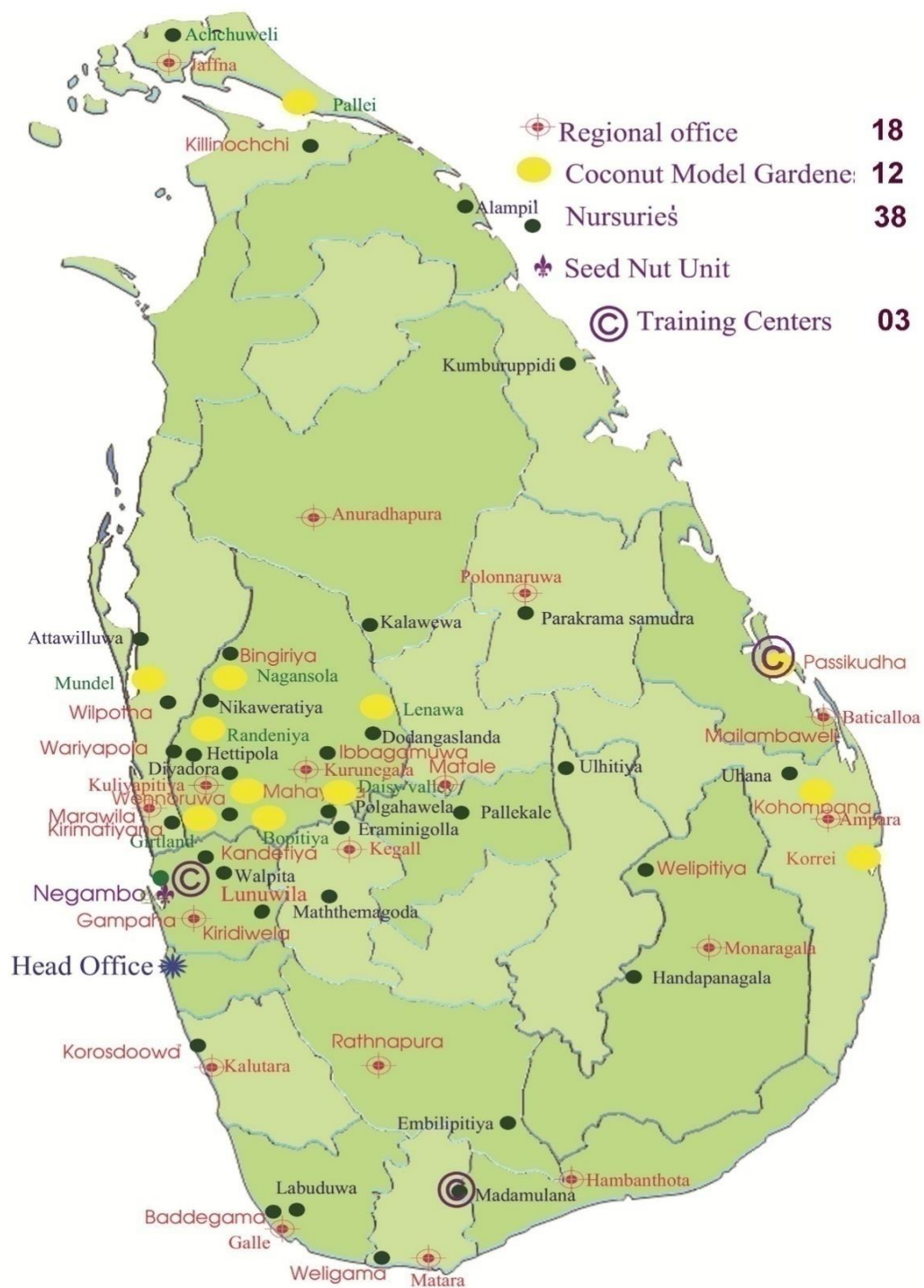
9/428, Coconut Cultivation Board,
Kapruka Piyasa,
Denzil Kobbakaduwa Mawatha,
Battaramulla.
Telephone - 011-2861331, 011-5635623
Fax - 011-5549507
Email - ccb@sltnet.lk
Website - www.coconut.gov.lk

The approved permanent cadre is 918

General Manager	01
Deputy General Managers	04
Assistant General Managers	08
Regional Managers & Managers in charge of the Subject	36
Junior Managers	95
Translators	02
Management Assistants (Technical)	
- Coconut Development Officers	300
- Residential Nursery Officers	40
- Technical Assistants	03
- Training Officer	01
Management Assistants (Non-Technical)	
- Coconut Development Assistants	76
- Management Assistants	200
Minor Grade Staff	152
Total Strength of the Staff	918



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Extension & Service Network of Coconut Cultivation Board

Regional Offices 19			
Serial No.	Regional Office	Address	Telephone No.
01	Anuradhapura Regional Office	Stage III, Dahaiyagama Junction, Anuradhapura	025-2222543
02	Ampara Regional Office	DharmapalaMawatha, Opposite to Kachcheri, Ampara	063-2222477
03	Kalutara Regional Office	Nagoda, Kalutara	034-2222732
04	Kegalle Regional Office	WarakaullaWalawwa, Karandupana, Kandy Road, Kegalle	035-2222120
05	KurunegalaRegional Office	Wehera, Kurunagala	037-2222534
06	KuliyapitiyaRegional Office	No. 20, Pannala Road, Kuliyapitiya	0372281169
07	GampahaRegional Office	Bandiyamulla, Gampaha	033-2222037
08	GalleRegional Office	Labuduwa, Akmeemana, Galle	091-2234501
09	TrincomaleeRegional Office	Kumburuppidi, Trincomalee	026-2054018
10	PolonnaruwaRegional Office	New Town, Polonnaruwa	027-2222377
11	BatticaloaRegional Office	Mailambaveli, Thannamunai, Batticaloa	065-2240103
12	Matara Regional Office	No. 331/9, AnagarikaDharmapalaMawatha, Nupe, Matara	041-2222060
13	Matale Regional Office	Kandy Road, Kohombiliwala, Matale	066-2222047
14	Marawila Regional Office	Mudukatuwa, Marawila	032-2254237
15	Monaragala Regional Office	Hulandawa South, Monaragala	055-2276058
16	Jaffna Regional Office	No. 595/10, Nawalar Road, Nallur, Jaffna	021-2284501
17	RatnapuraRegional Office	New Town, Ratnapura	045-2228561
18	HambantotaRegional Office	No. 27, Tangalle Road, Hambantota	047-2220144
19	Vavuniya Regional Office	No.25, Pathiniyar, Mahilankulam, Thandikulam, Vavuniya	024-2050344

Extension & Service Network of Coconut Cultivation Board

Coconut Seedling Nurseries of Coconut Cultivation Board -39			
Se- rial No.	Nursery	Address	Telephone No.
01	Anuradhapura	1. KalawewaCoconut Plant Nursery, Kalawewa, Vijithapura	025-2264194
02	Ampara	2. Uhana Coconut Plant Nursery, Palamkandawura,Uhana	063-2250119
03	Kalutara	3. Korosduwa Coconut Plant Nursery, Korosduwa,Wadduwa	038-2295126
04	Kagalle	4. Mattamagoda Coconut Plant Nursery, Mattamagoda, Kannantota	035-2289105
		5. Eraminigolla Coconut Plant Nursery, Eraminigolla, Hiriwadunna	035-2263006
05	Kurunagala	6. Ibbagamuwa Coconut Plant Nursery, Ibbagamuwa	037-2235776
		7. Wariyapola Coconut Plant Nursery, Wariyapola	037-2267691
		8. Nikaweratiya Coconut Plant Nursery, Nikaweratiya	037-2260619
		9. Polgahwela Coconut Plant Nursery, Serapiswatta,Panaliya, Polgahawela	037-2244367
		10. Wennoruwa Coconut Plant Nursery, Muthugalawatta, Wennoruwa	037-2249836
		11. Dodangaslanda Coconut Plant Nursery, Balawattala Estate, Dodangaslanda	037-2252625
06	Kuliyapitiya	12. Bingiriya Coconut Plant Nursery, Prasannagama, Bingiriya	032-2246425
		13. Kandetiya Coconut Plant Nursery,Kandetiya, Makandura, Gonawila	031-2299386
		14. Hettipola Coconut Plant Nursery,Hettipola	037-2291332
		15. Diyadora Coconut Plant Nursery, PahalaDiyadora	037-2282537
		16. Mahayaya Coconut Plant Nursery, Mahayaya	033-2267704
07	Gampaha	17. Walpita Coconut Plant Nursery, Walpita	033-2272559
		18. Kirindiwela Coconut Plant Nursery, Kirindiwela	033-2267704
08	Galle	19. Baddegama Coconut Plant Nursery, Pedasruwatta, Halpathota, Baddegama, Galle	091-2292745
		20. Labuduwa Coconut Plant Nursery, Labuduwa,Akmeemana, Galle	091-2234501
09	Trincomalee	21. Kumburuppidi Coconut Plant Nursery, Kumburuppidi, Trincomalee	026-2054018
		22. Seruwila Coconut Plant Nursery, Seruwila	026-2054018
10	Polonnaruwa	23. ParakramaSamudraya Coconut Plant Nursery, Richard Aluvihare Garden, ParakramaSamudraya	027-2224304
		24. Ulhitiya Coconut Plant Nursery, Ulhitiya Estate, Girandurukotte	071-3208878
11	Batticaloa	25. Mailambaweli Coconut Plant Nursery, Mailambaweli, Thannamunai, Batticaloa	065-2240924
12	Matale	26. Pallekele Coconut Plant Nursery,Pallekele, Balagolla, Kengalla	081-2063595
13	Marawila	27. Kirimatiyana Coconut Plant Nursery, Kirimatiyana, Lunuwila	031-2257504
		28. Wilpotha Coconut Plant Nursery, Wilpotha, Baththuluoya	071-4305076
		29. Attawilluwa Coconut Plant Nursery, Attawilluwa, Kurunegala Road, Puttalam	077-9042439

Extension & Service Network of Coconut Cultivation

14	Monaragala	30.HandapanagalaCoconut Plant Nursery, Handapanagala, Veherayaya	055-2274665
		31.Welpitiya Coconut Plant Nursery, Welpitiya Estate, Nanpurawa, Bibile	071-9313078
15	Vavuniya	32.Madu Coconut Plant Nursery, Vavuniya	0024-2050344
16	Jaffna	33.Kilinochchi Coconut Plant Nursery, D 3, Pannankanni, Kilinochchi	076-2236584
		34.DevipuramCoconut Plant Nursery, No 29/A Division, Devipuram, Pudukudirippu, Mullaitivu.	077-0784323
		35.Achchuveli Coconut Plant Nursery, Wasavilan Road, Achchuveli, Jaffna	077-1110709
		36.AlampilCoconut Plant Nursery, Alampil, Mullaitivu.	077-4008366
17	Ratnapura	37.EmbilipitiyaCoconut Plant Nursery, Thunkama,Embilipitiya	047-2230569
18	Hambantota	38.Medamulana Coconut Plant Nursery, Medamulana, Weeraketiya	047-2246359
		39.Mayurapura Coconut Plant Nursery, Mayurapura, Hambantota	071-5534017

Coconut Model Gardens - 12		
Serial No.	Address	Telephone No.
01	Mahayaya Coconut Model Garden, Makandura, Gonawila	031-2299781
02	Lenawa Coconut Model Garden, Hiriya, Lenawa	037-4944425
03	Desiveli Coconut Model Garden, Ilukewela, Weuda	037-2299880
04	Randeniya Coconut Model Garden, Wariyapola	037-5555217
05	Nagansola Coconut Model Garden, Wann, Rasnayakapura	076-6905199
06	Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden, Bopitiya (North Western)	037-2288601
07	Girtland Coconut Model Garden, Nabiriththankadawara, Welipennagahanulla	071-8997989
08	Kohombana Coconut Model Garden, Kohombana Estate, Gonagolla	076-6905205
09	KoreiCoconut Model Garden, Thirukkivil	067-3694530
10	MundalamaCoconut Model Garden, Mundalama	032-2052355
11	PasikudahCoconut Model Garden, Kalkudah, Pasikudah	065-2050224
12	PalaiCoconut Model Garden, Kandy Road, Palai	021-2050013

Extension & Service Network of Coconut Cultivation

Training Centres of Coconut Cultivation Board - 03			
Serial No.	Training Centre	Address	Telephone No.
01	Lunuwila Coconut Development Training Centre	Assistant General Manager (Training), Coconut Development Training Centre, Coconut Cultivation Board, Bandirippuwa Watta, Lunuwila.	031-2255048
02	Medamulana Southern Lanka Coconut Development Training Centre	The Officer In Charge, Southern Lanka Coconut Development Training Centre,, Coconut Cultivation Board,Medamulana,Weeraketiya.	047-2257534
03	Jaffna Coconut Development Training Centre	The Officer In Charge, Coconut Plant Nursery, Arali Road, Achchuveli, Jaffna	021-3141245

Extension & Service Network of Coconut Cultivation

Seed Production Unit			
01	Seed Production Unit	No.19, Thammita Road, Negombo	0312226119

Coconut Technical Garden			
01	Coconut Cultural Park	Coconut Cultural Park, Pasikudah Coconut Model Garden, Kalkudah	0652050224

Circuit Bungalows of Coconut Cultivation Board - 07			
Serial No.	Circuit Bungalow	Address	Telephone No.
01	Batticaloa	“Cocovilla” Pasikudah, Pasikudah Coconut Model Garden, Kalkudah	076-6905225 065-2050224
02	Anuradhapura	“Cocovilla” Katukeliyawa, Anuradhapura	072-3756713 025-3243554
03	Jaffna	“Cocovilla” Palai, Kandy Road, Palai	078-3639872 021-2050013
04	Kuliyapitiya	“Cocovilla” Bopitiya, Bopitiya	076-6905225 037-2288601
05	Monaragala	“Cocovilla” Handapanagala, Handapanagala Coconut Plant Nursery, Weherayaya	055-2274665
06	Kataragama	“Cocovilla” Kataragama, Depot Road, Circuit Bungalow Place, Kataragama	055-2276058
07	Trincomalee	“Cocovilla” Nilaveli, Kumburuppidi, Trincomalee	070-3009649

“Kapthurupaya” Sales Outlets and Service Centres - 05		
Serial No.	Address	Telephone No.
01	Mahayaya Coconut Model Garden Makandura, Gonawila	031-2299781
02	Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden Bopitiya (North Western)	037-2288601
03	Coconut Cultivation Board, “Kapruka Piyasa”, Denzil Kobbekaruwa Mawatha, Battaramulla	011-2861331
04	Desiveli Coconut Model Garden, Ilukewela, Weuda	037-2299880
05	Ampara Regional Office, Dharmapala Mawatha, Opposite to Kachcheri, Ampara	063-2222477

Inside Pages

01. Extension and Development Programmes of Coconut Cultivation Board	196
02. Programmes implemented by Coconut Model Garden and Nursery Development Division	233
03. Administration and Human Resource Management Division	276
04. Internal Audit Division	281
05. Financial Management Division	284
06. Auditor General's Report	290

01 Extension and Development Programmes of Coconut Cultivation Board

Introduction

The heavy responsibility of achieving the vision and mission of the Coconut Cultivation Board by meeting the local consumption demand and export requirement of Sri Lanka has mainly been assigned to the Extension and Development Division of the Coconut Cultivation Board. In order to achieve the process more properly and effectively, there are 19 Regional Offices operating island-wide under the direct supervision of the Deputy General Manager (Extension and Development). A field staff of nearly 225 consisting of Coconut Development Officers attached to the Regional Offices provides necessary technical advices and inputs to the growers engaged in small, medium and large scale coconut cultivation.

The annual development programmes are planned in line with the provisions allocated from the Treasury to the Coconut Cultivation Board annually and under the guidance of the Ministry of Plantation and the State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing & Export Diversification and accordingly, the following subsidy schemes and special projects were implemented in the year 2020.

1.1 Planting coconut seedlings under proper coconut cultivation

Under this subsidy scheme, coconut growers will be provided with coconut seedlings free of charge for new planting, underplanting or replanting and accordingly, coconut seedlings are provided for cultivation from minimum acreage of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to maximum of 15 acres. As well, the seedlings are transported to the grower and before distribution of seedlings, the Coconut Cultivation Board provides technical advices on planting and maintenance of seedlings. In the year 2020, the programme aimed at planting of 570,000 coconut seedlings and by the end of the year, the Coconut Cultivation Board managed to plant 934,089 seedlings.

Table No. 1.1. Physical progress of planting seedlings under proper coconut cultivation at Regional Office level in the year 2020

Regional Office	Physical Target(Seedlings)	Physical Progress (Seedlings)
Monaragala	22000	39786
Matara	4000	4200
Kurunegala	182500	182664
Kuliyapitiya	40000	144088
Kegalle	14000	31163
Gampaha	20000	30685
Kalutara	20000	18739
Marawila	50000	130947
Ratnapura	6500	30833
Hambantota	31000	74513
Anuradhapura	27000	29360
Trincomalee	20000	29298
Polonnaruwa	10000	10156
Ampara	20000	39443
Matale	14000	19244
Galle	22000	14098
Batticaloa	18000	30141
Jaffna	18500	37900
Vavuniya	30500	36831
Total	570000	934,089

1.2 Home Gardening programme

This programme is implemented with the main objective of directing home gardeners to produce the daily coconut consumption requirement of Sri Lankans from their own home gardens. This subsidy programme provides coconut seedlings to home gardeners through several methods. Under the programme, it was planned to plant 555,000 seedlings in the year 2020 whereas 488,805 seedlings were planted by the end of the year.

Table No. 1.2. Physical Progress of the Home Gardening Programme at Regional Office Level in the year 2020.

Regional Office	Physical Target (Seedlings)	Physical Progress (Seedlings)
Monaragala	14000	26,359
Matara	2500	2,534
Kurunegala	73500	74,025
Kuliyapitiya	85000	17,682
Kegalle	27000	22,775
Gampaha	51000	70,779
Kalutara	15000	22,611
Marawila	130000	41,879
Ratnapura	8000	5,386
Hambantota	18000	13,836
Anuradhapura	25000	46,573
Trincomalee	17000	19,224
Polonnaruwa	20000	24,496
Ampara	12000	19,165
Matale	16000	32,934
Galle	20000	22,099
Batticaloa	6500	9,031
Jaffna	12500	15,287
Vavuniya	2000	2,130
Total	555,000	488,805

1.3 Maintaining the optimum number of coconut palms in a coconut land by infilling

The non-availability of the optimum number of coconut palms to be maintained per acre has been identified as a root cause for the decline in coconut productivity in the coconut cultivated lands in Sri Lanka. In the year 2020, the target number of seedlings for infilling under the coconut land rehabilitation was 165,000. By the end of the year 2020, 215,373 coconut seedlings were planted under this programme.

Table No. 1.3. Physical Progress of the Infilling at Regional Office Level in the year 2020

Regional Office	Target (Seedlings)	No. of Seedlings distributed
Monaragala	1000	2131
Matara	1500	1378
Kurunegala	44000	45262
Kuliyapitiya	20000	19532
Kegalle	6000	6355
Gampaha	15000	10433
Kalutara	6000	5075
Marawila	30000	76121
Ratnapura	1500	22031
Hambantota	5000	2058
Anuradhapura	5000	5026
Trincomalee	5000	2312
Polonnaruwa	3000	3286
Ampara	5000	2005
Matale	3000	3035
Galle	5000	1743
Batticaloa	1500	1606
Jaffna	5500	4500
Vavuniya	2000	1484
Total	165000	215373

1,638,267 seedlings have been distributed under the above New/Re/Under Planting Programme, Home Gardening Programme and Infilling Programme. In this context, a grower can buy a bare root seedling worth Rs.175/= for Rs.75/= and a poly bag seedling worth Rs.250/= for Rs.150 / = at a concessionary price. Accordingly, the subsidy value of a bare root seedling and a poly bag seedling was Rs.100/=. In addition, 346,317 coconut seedlings were distributed among the growers free of charge under the special Home Gardening Subsidy Programme. Accordingly, the total number of coconut seedlings distributed in the year 2020 was 1,984,584. The amount of financial provisions spent on the purpose was Rs.238.19 million.

1.4. Providing subsidies for monitoring of coconut seedlings planted in previous years

It was planned to provide a maintenance subsidy for the coconut seedlings cultivated in the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 under the New/ Re/ Under Planting Subsidy Scheme. The main objective of this programme is to enhance the productivity of the New/ Re/ Under Planting Subsidy Programme by following up whether the plants have grown in optimal conditions as required.

Under this programme, subsidies of Rs.33.11 million have been provided for 660,505 coconut seedlings in the year 2020.

Table No. 1.4. Physical Progress at Regional Office Level in the year 2020 under the subsidy programme for monitoring of coconut seedlings planted in previous years

Regional Office	Target (Seedlings)	No. of Seedlings distributed
Monaragala	126,000	64706
Matara	15,000	5617
Kurunegala	59,320	57994
Kuliyaipitiya	65,150	60422
Kegalle	25,000	22033
Gampaha	80,080	57802
Kalutara	50,400	51029
Marawila	76,500	31465
Ratnapura	20,000	19702
Hambantota	26,000	20770
Anuradhapura	32,200	32249

Trincomalee	19,760	17477
Polonnaruwa	12,099	12099
Ampara	20,000	9558
Matale	37,179	32027
Galle	26,400	23536
Batticaloa	40,000	33776
Jaffna	82,071	82071
Vavuniya	30,000	26172
Total	843,159	660505

1.5 Programmes for enhancing productivity of coconut lands and coconut cultivation

Under this programme, subsidies are provided to the coconut grower under several methods to achieve the objectives of increasing the coconut yield in the short and long term and uplifting the living standards of the coconut farmers through enhancing the productivity of coconut lands and coconut cultivation. Accordingly, the following subsidy programmes were implemented.

Rehabilitation of coconut lands under various rehabilitation methods

Under this programme, subsidies are provided to the grower for the following agronomic practices.

- Construction of coconut husk pits for moisture conservation in coconut lands.
- Construction of contour bunds and contour drains for soil conservation.
- Application of organic fertilizer for coconut cultivation.
- Maintenance of fertilizer circle and mulching.
- Application of dolomite to the cocopnut palm.

A maximum subsidy amount of Rs.12,000 per acre is provided to the grower to adopt the above agronomic practices. It was targeted to rehabilitate 7109 acres of coconut lands in the year 2020 whereas a physical progress of 7656 acres of coconut lands and a financial progress of Rs.130 million were achieved by the end of the year.

Table No. 1.5. The extent of land for which the payments were recommended under the rehabilitation of coconut lands at Regional Office Level in the year 2020.

Regional Office	Target (Acres)	Recommendation for Payments (Physical Progress Acres)
Monaragala	200	143
Matara	155	147
Kurunegala	1427	1380
Kuliyapitiya	727	701
Kegalle	165	182
Gampaha	638	1049
Kalutara	220	219
Marawila	500	617
Ratnapura	357	311
Hambantota	444	442
Anuradhapura	281	281
Trincomalee	232	213
Polonnaruwa	190	190
Ampara	40	173
Matale	326	429
Galle	213	197
Batticaloa	140	120
Jaffna	753	753
Vavuniya	101	112
Total	7109	7656

1.6 Subsidy Programme for Piped Water

A regular and constant water supply is required to the coconut palm to protect it from the drought and ensure a high coconut yield. Accordingly, the Coconut Cultivation Board implemented a subsidy scheme for installation of irrigation systems in the coconut land to protect the coconut cultivation in the unfavourable climatic conditions.

Under this programme, subsidies were provided for the piped water supply systems recommended by the Coconut Research Institute as low cost irrigation system. A maximum subsidy of Rs.20,000 was provided to instal a water supply system in a coconut land in extent one acre.

Under the subsidy programme for installation of piped water supply systems in coconut lands in the year 2020, water supply systems were installed in 2099 acres and a sum of Rs.53.51 million has been incurred for the purpose.

The following Table depicts the Regional Office wise targets and progress of the programme.

Table No. 1.6. Progress of the recommendation for payments under the Piped Water Subsidy Programme at Regional Office Level in the year 2020

Regional Office	Target (Acres)	Recommendation for payments (Physical Progress Acres)
Monaragala	70	106
Matara	25	19
Kurunegala	360.5	295
Kuliyapitiya	140	129
Kegalle	50	50
Gampaha	100	101
Kalutara	42	44
Marawila	365	359
Ratnapura	41	52
Hambantota	142	142
Anuradhapura	137	137
Trincomalee	52.5	54
Polonnaruwa	117	117
Ampara	150	176
Matale	86	85
Galle	32	32
Batticaloa	131	48

Jaffna	90	90
Vavuniya	71	63
Total	2202	2099

1.7 Wevili Saviya Skilled Workforce Project

The extension method by providing the inputs required for coconut cultivation to the grower is being widely implemented by the Coconut Cultivation Board. In addition to this method, the Wevili Saviya Skilled Workforce Project was implemented with the intention of providing extension services closer to the growers more easily through the skilled farmers.

Under this project, Wevili Saviya skilled workers were introduced to the growers of 264 plots of land in the year 2020 and the knowledge gained by them was used for the development of the respective coconut lands. Further, 47 field demonstration programmes have been conducted at the Regional Office level. A sum of Rs.1.00 million has been incurred for the purpose.

1.8 Project to expand the Predatory Mite Sachets distribution Network

Under the Coconut Mite Control Programme, 269,615 predatory mite sachets were distributed covering all Regional Office areas in the year 2020. Thereby, the growers had the opportunity to obtain the predatory mite parasite sachets at a concessionary price.

A special project was initiated in the year 2020 aiming at controlling mites that have a strong impact on the coconut yield in Sri Lanka, distributing centrally produced parasites and constructing storage facilities at the Regional Offices of the Coconut Cultivation Board. Under this programme, storage facilities were upgraded to store Mite parasite sachets in 5 Regional Offices in the year 2020 and in this context, a financial provision of Rs. 5.29 million was incurred for the purpose.

1.9 Programme for Control of Weligama Coconut Leaf Wilt and Rot Disease

The Weligama Coconut Leaf Wilt and Rot Disease which was first reported from the Weligama Divisional Secretary's Division of the Matara District in the Southern Province of Sri Lanka was later reported from Galle and Hambantota Districts. The disease is caused by the Phytoplasma pathogen, which is very similar to a virus and currently, no proper treatment for Phytoplasma has been found in any country in the world.

After the detection of the disease, the Coconut Research Institute in collaboration with the Director General of Agriculture, who is the legal authority for the implementation of the Plant Protection Act, has designated 408 Grama Niladhari Divisions in Matara, Hambantota and Galle districts as disease zones.

As well, in order to prevent the spread of the disease outside the diseased area, a zone with

the length of 86 km and the width of 3 km along the road from Galle, Deniya to Tangalle via Hakmana was designated as a disease prevention zone. All the diseased palms in the zone are removed and the movement of any living material of the coconut palm outside the boundaries of the zone was prohibited under the Plant Protection Act. The Department of Agriculture has also imposed the ban on the transportation of other crops belonging to this genus.

Since there are no other alternative measures to control the disease, the removal of diseased coconut palms was started in the year 2008 as per the instructions of the Coconut Research Institute.

During the year 2020, the Coconut Cultivation Board has inspected 149 Grama Niladhari Divisions and identified 14457 diseased palms of which 13724 diseased palms have already been removed. The sum of money paid as compensation is Rs. 28.302 million.

Table No. 1.7. Progress of the Programme for Control of Weligama Coconut Leaf Wilt and Rot Disease in the year 2020

District	No. of Grama Niladhari Divisions inspected	No. of palms marked	No. of palms removed	No. of palms paid	Amount paid (Rs. Mn.)
Matara	116	13284	12885	7,888	23,597,000.00
Hambantota	16	997	582	1133	3,364,500.00
Galle	17	176	257	446	1,341,000.00
Total	149	14457	13724	9,467	28,302,500.00

1.10 Extension programme

The national level extension programmes planned annually by the Extension and Development Division of the Head office are implemented by the Coconut Development Officers at the field level under the full supervision of the Regional Manager. As well, the Extension and Development Division and the Information Unit of the Head office provide extension services at the national level.

The following objectives were mainly targeted in the implementation of the extension programmes of the Coconut Cultivation Board in the year 2020.

6. Enhancing the productivity of coconut cultivation
7. Mitigating the damages caused by insects and pests in coconut cultivation
8. Imparting knowledge to the grower about planting and maintenance of coconut seedlings
9. Conservation of water in coconut lands and establishment of water supply works
10. Intercropping and animal husbandry in the coconut land

In the year 2020, the Coconut Cultivation Board implemented 6,672 extension programmes throughout the country and thereby, 223,022 grower meetings have been conducted. The financial progress of the programme is Rs. 8.23 million.

Table No. 1.8. Progress of the Extension Programmes at Regional Office Level in the year 2020

Regional Office	Extension programmes for development of commercial coconut lands		Village-based special extension programmes to increase coconut yield		Extension programme in line with subsidy programmes		Extension programme for disease and pest control	
	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress	Target	Progress
Monaragala	5	5	9	11	11	14	4	5
Matara	10	11	17	25	16	29	7	18
Kurunegala	18	20	20	16	14	10	39	53
Kuliyapitiya	11	8	15	11	16	15	27	9
Kegalle	7	7	11	11	16	16	11	11
Gampaha	7	11	10	13	15	15	17	19
Kalutara	6	4	13	14	17	17	8	4
Marawila	11	15	20	29	20	18	16	19
Ratnapura	6	5	10	11	16	15	6	5
Hambantota	10	8	11	10	13	9	7	11
Anuradhapura	11	11	15	25	16	63	13	24
Trincomalee	11	26	12	15	14	15	14	22
Polonnaruwa	8	6	14	16	15	38	9	10
Ampara	7	4	11	14	16	18	5	4
Matale	11	8	13	12	16	22	8	9
Galle	6	2	11	12	15	15	7	4
Batticaloa	6	7	11	11	15	13	5	14
Jaffna	7	7	15	21	17	19	8	7
Vavuniya	6	8	10	10	12	14	4	6
Total	164	173	248	287	290	375	215	254

1.11“Kapruka Ayojana” Loan Scheme

The "Kapruka Ayojana" loan scheme is a concessionary loan scheme implemented by the Coconut Cultivation Board since 1998 with the participation of the leading financial institutions in the country to provide the necessary financial assistance and technical guidance to the coconut growers for development of the coconut lands.

The loan scheme is expected to fully develop the lands of the coconut growers and it is implemented with the primary objectives of promoting commercial agriculture in association with the coconut lands, increasing the contribution of the coconut plantation sector to the development of the country and raising the income level of the coconut growers and the employees in the sector.

For the loan scheme, the Coconut Cultivation Board along with the state commercial banks namely People's Bank and Bank of Ceylon, development banks such as Regional Development Bank, SANASA Development Bank and National Development Bank and private commercial banks such as Hatton National Bank, Seylan Bank, Commercial Bank, Sampath Bank and Union Bank are involved in loan financing as contracting parties.

This loan scheme will provide financial facilities at concessionary interest rates for development activities such as replanting, new planting, land rehabilitation, intercropping, animal husbandry, installation of irrigation systems, purchase of agricultural machinery and establishment of intercropping nurseries in association with the development of coconut lands.

Under this loan scheme, loan financial assistance is provided at an interest rate of 9% and the interest relief is provided in the form of 100% in the first year and 50% from the second year to the 05th year to the growers who successfully carry development activities. Thereby, the opportunity to obtain financial facilities at a low interest rate, the effective interest rate of 3.7% has been provided to the successful growers.

Free technical advisory services and loan projects are being arranged in conjunction with this loan financing and thereby, additional services are provided to the growers to achieve the development goals.

As per the progress achieved in the year 2020, a sum of Rs.129.58 million has been provided to 338 growers for the development of 1447 acres of land. For the purpose, refinancing facilities of Rs.133.36 million have been provided to the relevant financial institutions during this year and interest relief payments of Rs.16.52 million have been made for the growers. A progress beyond the targets have been achieved in many Regional Office areas. Accordingly, the overall progress against the targets has exceeded 100%.

Table No. 1.9. Progress at Regional Office Level in the year 2020

Regional Office	Target (Acres)	Progress(Acres)
Monaragala	30	27
Matara	50	91

Kurunegala	250	256
Kuliyapitiya	100	105
Kegalle	30	41
Gampaha	75	78
Kalutara	40	51
Marawila	290	291
Ratnapura	40	47
Hambantota	80	80
Anuradhapura	40	48
Trincomalee	10	-
Polonnaruwa	25	29
Ampara	60	71
Matale	50	82
Galle	40	41
Batticaloa	45	42
Jaffna	125	51
Vavuniya	30	17
Total	1410	1447

Table No. 1.10. Progress of refinancing facilities provided to financial institutions in the year 2020

Bank	Refinancing Value (Rs.)
Bank of Ceylon	52,782,000.00
People's Bank	14,696,150.00
Regional Development Bank	29,853,000.00
Commercial Bank	15,307,000.00
Sampath Bank	2,267,304.00
Seylan Bank	800,000.00
Hatton National Bank	13,913,000.00

Union Bank	-
SANASA Development Bank	3,749,000.00
Total	133,367,454.00

The "Kapruka Ayojana" loan scheme has been highly recognized among coconut growers and various authorities, in which obtaining adequate financial provisions to meet the increasing credit demand and acquiring human resources required to meet the increasing service requirements adequately and thereby, providing the expected services of the growers at the optimal level are among the future development objectives.

1.12 Kapruka Fund

(Progress of the activities carried out from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020)

1.12.2. Opening of Kapruka Nipayum Piyasa

Kapruka Nipayum Piyasa was opened in Matale, Kegalle Regional office premises.

1.12.2.Implementation of Income Generating Projects

Project loans are provided by Kapruka Fund Management Board only to the societies that are ranked to A and B grades i.e. at active level. Among them, 14 Kapruka societies have been provided with loans from the provisions of the Treasury in the year 2020.

Table No. 1.11. Progress in providing industrial loans under the provisions of the Treasury by the Kapruka Fund Management Board in the year 2020

Financial source of providing loans	No. of societies	No. of project beneficiaries	Total amount provided Rs.	Nature of the project	No. of beneficiaries
Provisions of the Treasury	14	14	2,800,000.00	Coconut oil production	12
				Coir ropetwisting	01
				Coir broom (ඇඹිලි කොහු) production	01

With the intention of developing the livelihood of Kapruka Society members, livelihood development loans were provided to 10 Kapruka Societies.

Table No. 1.12. Progress in providing Livelihood Development Loan under Provisions of the Treasury by Kapruka Fund Management Board in the year 2020

Serial No.	Regional Office	Name of the Kapruka Primary Society	No. of Project Beneficiaries	Amount provided (Rs.)
1	Kuliyapitiya	Kumbalwala Pubudu Kapruka Primary Society	12	240,000.00
2	Kuliyapitiya	Wahumuwa Jayamanga Kapruka Primary Society	9	430,000.00
3	Kuliyapitiya	Kovulwewa Gamunu Kapruka Primary Society	7	350,000.00
4	Kegalle	Kahanavita Sri Vijaya Kapruka Primary Society	5	200,000.00
5	Kegalle	Podape Shakthi Primary Kapruka Society	12	475,000.00
6	Kuliyapitiya	Kahatavila Prabodha Kapruka Primary Society	6	300,000.00
7	Hambantota	Pallegama Parakum Kapruka Primary Society	15	505,000.00
8	Hambantota	Mulkirigala/N. Ekamuthu Kapruka Primary Society	15	575,000.00
9	Hambantota	Medagama Pragathi Kapruka Primary Society	10	450,000.00
10	Kegalle	Hakurugammana Prarthana Kapruka Primary Society	6	325,000.00
	Total		97	3,850,000.00

6.12.3. Establishment of Kapruka Resource Centers

The Resource Center has been established in the year 2020 by Sudar Oli Primary Kapruka Society through the Vavuniya Regional Office as an operational center for Kapruka Societies, a collection center for their raw materials, an information center and a community vocational center.

6.12.4. Conducting Trade Fairs for promoting Kapruka Products

On the 24th and 25th January 2020, the Kapruka Fund held an exhibition for foreign tourists near the Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage, Kegalle and Kapruka products of Regional Kapruka Society members were presented.



Figure 1.1 : Exhibition held in 2020

6.12.5. Conducting awareness programmes

In order to improve the coir rope industry, the awareness programme for distribution of coir rope making machines among the Kapruka Society members engaged in the coir rope industry was conducted at the Galle Regional Office in the year 2020.

The awareness programme for coconut related large scale manufacturers, Kapruka Society members and Development Officers in Kegalle and Matale Regional Office areas was conducted on 04.09.2020 in collaboration with the Coconut Development Authority.

The awareness programme for coconut related large scale manufacturers, Kapruka Society members and Development Officers in Kalutara Regional Office area was conducted in the year 2020 in collaboration with the Coconut Development Authority.

1.14 Coconut Development Training Centre

1.14.1 Introduction to Coconut Development Training Centre

1.14.1.1 Introduction

The Coconut Development Training Center is located at Bandirippuwa Watta, Lunuwila next to the Coconut Research Institute.

The main objective of establishing and maintaining the Coconut Development Training Center in the Coconut Cultivation Board is to train the officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board. It provides with the background to efficiently and effectively transmit the technology of coconut cultivation to the coconut growers and manufacturers by improving the knowledge

and skills of the Extension Officers, who are the most important team of the Coconut Cultivation Board.

In addition, the non-technical officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board are also trained in the Coconut Development Training Centre. Thereby, their knowledge and skills are improved resulting in human resource development ensuring conducive and necessary background to perform the duties of the institution conveniently and efficiently.

In addition to training the internal officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board, various targeted groups engaged in the coconut industry are provided in-house training at the Coconut Development Training Center and the training officers of the Coconut Development Training Center visit the groups and individuals with training needs and conduct training.

In turn, the technology of coconut cultivation is directly transmitted to them by improving their knowledge and skills through designing and conducting the training courses required for the coconut development in line with the training needs identified in the field.

The facilities required to carry out the training activities successfully and efficiently are made available with the Coconut Development Training Center at a substantial level. For the purpose, the Coconut Development Training Center has 7 acres of land and a hostel that can accommodate 36 trainees. There is a lecture hall equipped with all communication devices and an auditorium that can seat 100 people. In addition, the Coconut Development Training Center also has a 26 seater bus and 2 cabs that can provide transport facilities for the trainees.

The Coconut Development Training Center has a team of officers with specialized educational qualifications and experience in their respective disciplines who can cover all subjects for the development of coconut cultivation.

Due to the location of the Coconut Development Training Center near the Coconut Research Institute, the necessary technical information for the training activities carried out in the Coconut Development Training Center can be regularly exchanged. As well, there is the ability to refer the problems identified in the field through the extension network of the Coconut Cultivation Board scattered all over the country to the Coconut Development Training Center and the Coconut Research Institute and to provide immediate solutions to the problems. As well, growers who bring special problems in the coconut cultivation to the Coconut Development Training Center are directed to the Coconut Research Institute with the intervention of the training officers of the Coconut Development Training Center. Further, in order to update the knowledge of the subject officers of the Coconut Development Training Center, the knowledge transfer with the research officers of the Coconut Research Institute has also been facilitated. In addition, designing and implementing research and extension programmes with them have also been facilitated.

Extension and training programmes are conducted through the Coconut Development Training Center under the overall National Extension Programme of the Coconut Cultivation Board. Under the programme, disease and pest management programmes and extension and mass media programmes are carried out continuously. The Coconut Development Training Center conducts many special programmes for the control of diseases and pests in the

coconut cultivation. Among them, the special programmes for the control of Red Weevil damage, Black Beetle damage, Mite damage, Coconut Caterpillar damage and Plessispa insect damage that are the main pests in the coconut cultivation are significant. In addition, the activities of the Predatory Mite Factories and Coconut Caterpillar parasite laboratories located all over the island are also monitored by the Coconut Development Training Center.

As well, the Coconut Development Training Center provides necessary contribution to the expansion and development programmes of the Coconut Cultivation Board. Training tools such as leaflets, boards, posters and videos required for extension and development programmes are prepared, printed and distributed by the Coconut Development Training Center. The Coconut Development Training Center also conducts the extension and development programmes and prepares, prints and distributes the forms required for evaluation. The Coconut Development Training Center makes a direct contribution to national level extension and mass media programmes. In addition, these programmes are conducted directly by the staff of the Coconut Development Training Center or under their guidance and providing the resources by the Regional Offices.

The Coconut Development Training Center is an institution registered with the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission. Accordingly, the institution has the professional accreditation to conduct courses and award certificates.

1.13.1.2 Our Vision

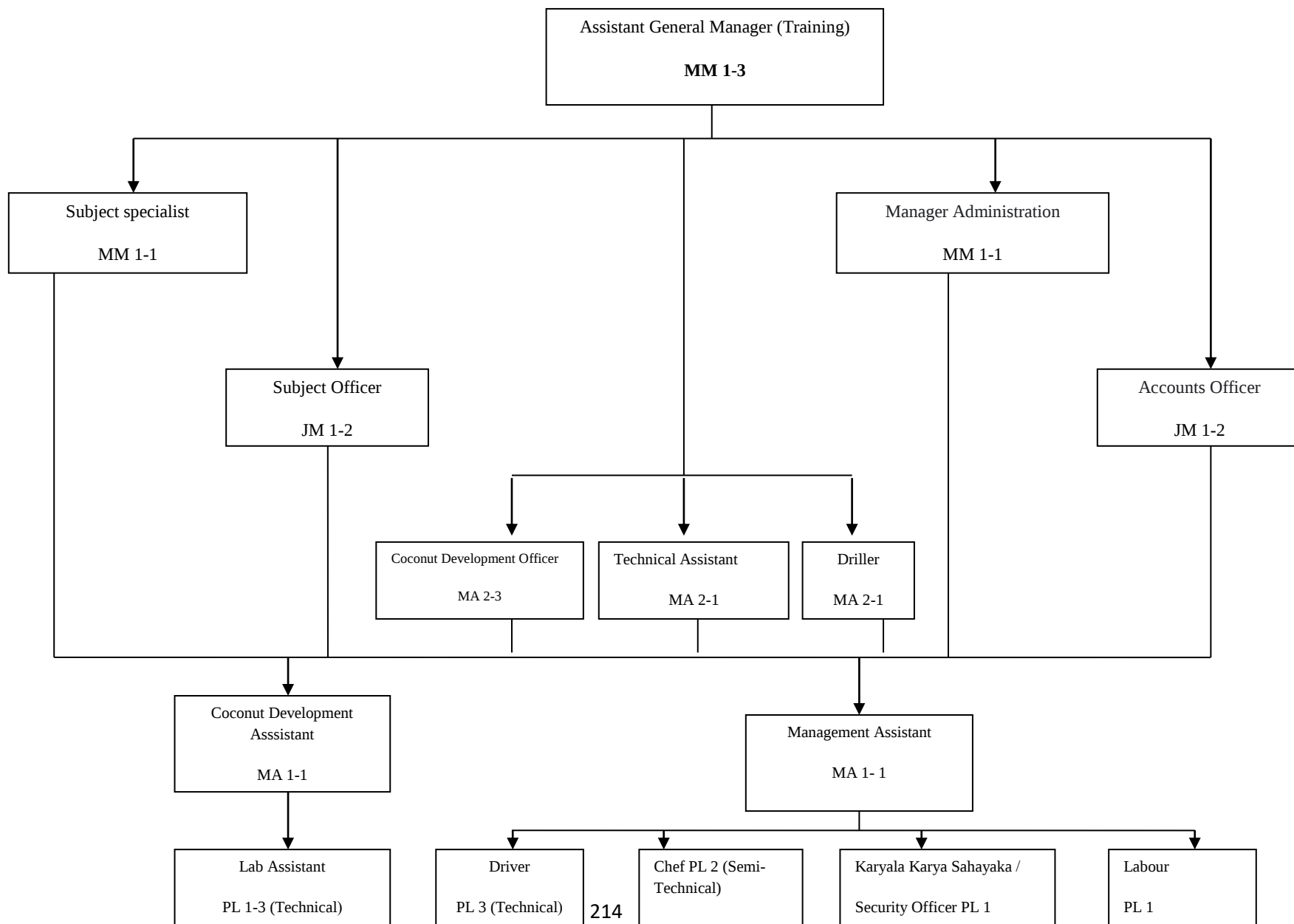
Being the leading institution in providing technology to the coconut grower in Sri Lanka.

1.13.1.3 Mission

Improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of all technical officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board to increase the productivity of coconut lands by improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of coconut growers in Sri Lanka. Our mission is to,

- Conduct training programmes island-wide for all the growers.
- Conduct training programmes for various government officers.
- Conduct training programmes for university students, technical college students, school teachers and school students.
- Make the growers aware through e-technology.
- Write, edit and promote technical leaflets and booklets.
- Raise awareness on a large scale through exhibitions and various promotional campaigns.

1.13.2.4 The structure of the institution



1.13.3 Progress of the Training Programmes in the year 2020

1.13.2.2 Training for Extension Officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board

In the year 2020, the Coconut Development Training Center planned 14 training programmes for the Extension Officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board and the estimated amount is Rs. 1,730,000.00.

Out of the targeted programmes, 10 programmes were conducted in the year 2020. 65 days have been taken for the programmes and the amount spent for the purpose is Rs. 367,290.11 and the number of beneficiaries is 438.

1.13.2.2.1 Extension Methodology (Part I)

It is essential for the Coconut Development Officers who are the grassroot level officers engaged in the extension service of the Coconut Cultivation Board to study the subject of extension as well as the extension methods used in the modern world in order to employ them in the extension service in a manner that suits the present day. In order to achieve this objective, the Coconut Development Training Center conducted a series of training programmes in the year 2020.

Part I of the Extension Methodology Training Programme was conducted for a period of 6 days where the trainees were introduced to the concept of "New Extension Leader" ("නව ව්‍යාප්තිකාරකයා") and covered 7 skill modules of the "New Extension Leader" Training Module.

In the 7 training modules, the trainees were made aware of the concept of agricultural innovations and the role of extension and advisory services in the agricultural innovation-based system, the history of extension services, extension approaches, extension methods, extension tools and the accurate selection of extension tools. The trainees were also trained on how to design, conduct, direct and evaluate agricultural extension programmes and professional ethics, adult education methods, social psychology and behavioral changes that an extension officer should enrich with.

In addition, further studies were conducted on the thematic areas such as essential communication methods for extension and advisory services and the importance of communication for the innovative system as well as the provision of facilities for agricultural development. In addition to the Coconut Development Officers, the Farm Planning Officers also participated in this programme.

This programme was conducted for four groups of trainees. The duration of this programme is 6 days and the total number of beneficiaries is 28.

1.13.2.1.2 Extension Methodology Part II

Extension Methodology Part II was also conducted for a period of 6 days. As well, the programme focused on the remaining 7 skill modules in addition to the 7 modules covered under the Extension Methodology Part I. This created awareness on community mobilization, problem solving techniques, group methodologies, farmer group activities and development. Further, this training programme paves foundation for the trainees to study on market behavior, market value chains and the relationship between farmers, agri-entrepreneurship, business planning, financial management and the impact of gender issues on agricultural extension services.

The trainees were also made aware of a special module on evaluation of essential extension and advisory services for Extension Officers and the risk management. This programme was conducted from 24.08.2020 to 28.08.2020 with the participation of 37 Coconut Development Officers and Farm Planning Officers.

1.13.2.2.2 Training programme for planning and development projects to incorporate the knowledge and views of the rural communities

The objective of this programme was to gain theoretical and practical knowledge about the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). In practice, the trainees were given an opportunity to identify the problems of the community using this development approach practically with the participation of the community. The trainees were sent to rural areas for the purpose. Later, a project proposal was formulated to propose solutions to the problems they identified. This three-day training programme was also conducted for three groups.

This programme was conducted from 21.09.2020 to 25.09.2020 and 18 Coconut Development Officers and Farm Planning Officers participated in this programme.



Figure 1.2 : Training session to impart theoretical and practical knowledge on rural access

1.13.2.1.5 Research and Extension Dialogues

Another important role of the Coconut Cultivation Board is to introduce the new research knowledge gained by the Coconut Research Institute, new inputs and recommendations to the Extension Officers as well as to prepare the necessary background to direct the problems identified in the field of coconut cultivation to the Research Divisions. The Coconut Cultivation Board and the Coconut Research Institute are jointly planning the research and extension dialogue with the objective of setting up a platform for the purpose. One research and extension dialogue was conducted for the year 2020. It was conducted on 09.12.2020 at the Coconut Development Training Center, Lunuwila for all the Extension Officers attached to the Regional offices of Marawila, Kurunegala, Kuliapitiya in the Coconut Triangle and the Managers of the coconut model gardens (via Zoom technology). 107 officers participated in the dialogue.

1.13.2.1.5 Training in Preliminary Investigation and Financial Regulation Inquiries

In line with the training requirement identified by the top management of the Coconut Cultivation Board, two-day training programmes were successfully conducted and completed on 06.07.2020 and 07.07.2020 for the Regional Managers and Accounts Officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board. 35 trainees participated in this training programme.

1.13.2.1.8 Training in Administration and Human Resource Management

In order to meet the training requirement identified by the top management of the Coconut Cultivation Board, one-day workshop on Administration and Human Resource Management for the senior managerial level officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board was conducted on 31.07.2020 at the Coconut Research Institute, Lunuwila and 49 senior managerial level officers participated in the programme as trainees.

1.13.2.1.9 Mobile Video Production Training

A training programme on production of mobile video was conducted by selecting a group of Coconut Development Officers represented by one Coconut Development Officer from each Regional Office of the Coconut Cultivation Board. The programme was conducted on 17 and 18.08.2020 and 18 Coconut Development Officers participated in the programme. The main objective of the programme was to impart understanding and skills in the fields of suitable tools for mobile video production, shooting and editing etc.

1.13.2.1.8 Training on land ownership and related legal documents and follow-up

One-day training programme was conducted on 04.11.2020 for the Farm Planning Officers and Extension Officers of our institution on checking the documents confirming land ownership and 32 officers participated in this survey.

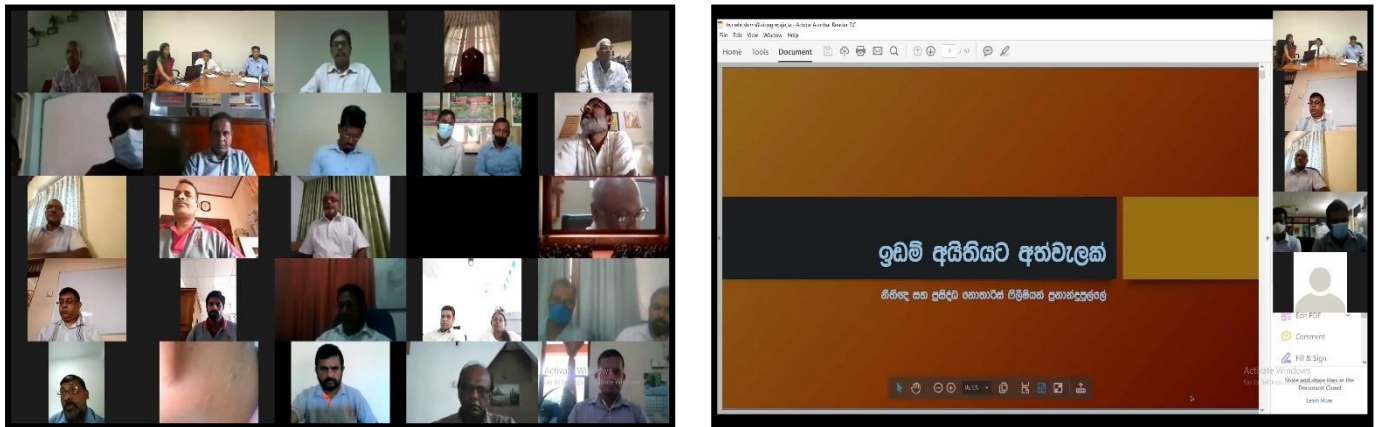


Figure1.3 :Training session on Land Ownership

1.13.2.1.9 Awareness Training on Basic Extension and Administrative Procedures

An online awareness training was conducted on 24.11.2020, 25.11.2020 and 02.12.2020 for the FarmPlanning Officers and Extension Officers to develop knowledge and skills for planning future development programmes of the Coconut Cultivation Board.

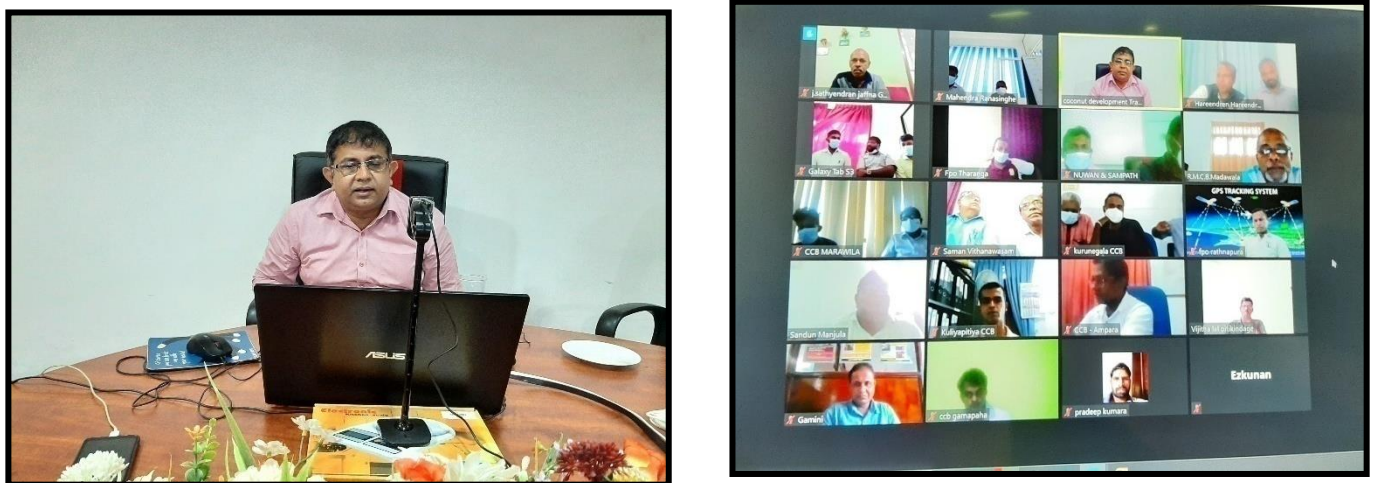


Figure 1.4 :Training Session on Basic Extension and Administrative Procedures

1.13.2.1.10 Training on Coconut Caterpillar Management

A field training programme was conducted on 18.02.2020 and 24.02.2020 for Coconut Development Officers, Farm Planning Officers and Extension Officers to manage the coconut caterpillar damage. In this context, the awareness was made about the identification of coconut caterpillar damage in the field, receiving of population counts and control methods of coconut caterpillar damage.



Figure 1.5 :Officer Training Session on Coconut Caterpillar Management

1.13.2.2 Training Programme for Coconut Growers

In the year 2020, the Coconut Development Training Center conducted 33 training programmes for coconut growers and other external parties. The training programmes were conducted over a period of 45 days and was attended by 1,626 coconut growers.

1.13.2.2.3 Two day training programme on coconut cultivation

This training programme provides an opportunity to gain practical experience as well as a thorough understanding of all the technical aspects related to coconut cultivation. Under the programme, the theoretical and practical aspects of selecting a coconut seedling, planting seedlings, nutrient management, soil and moisture conservation, disease and pest control and enhancing the productivity of the coconut land, intercropping and animal husbandry are described. This programme was conducted as a two-day residential training and the training was given on 29.06.2020 and 30.06.2020 for a farmer group in Potuhera area in the year 2020. 36 trainees were trained for the purpose.

1.13.2.2.4 Five day training programme on coconut cultivation

This is a residential practical training course. The training programme was designed to impart the required knowledge specially, the practical training in the management of coconut estates to the students in the stream of Agriculture or other groups who are interested in the field. This training is organized by the Coconut Development Training Center in collaboration with the relevant University or Tertiary Education Institution.

The 3 five-day training programmes of 2020 have been successfully conducted and completed. For this, 2 groups of the students from the National Institute of Plantation Management and a group of final year students studying Crop Science from the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya have participated in the training programme and the total number of trainees who participated is 50.

Table No: 1.13Progress of the five-day coconut cultivation training programmes conducted in the year 2020

Group	Date	No. of Participants
Students from the National Institute of Plantation Management	11.02.2020 – 15.02.2020	26
Final year students studying Crop Science from the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya	30.08.2020 – 02.09.2020	08
Students following NVQ from the National Institute of Plantation Management	10.11.2020 – 13.11.2020	16



Figure1.6 :ResidentialFive - day Training Session

1.13.2.2.3One day field training programmes on coconut cultivation

One-day practical training workshops are conducted in various subject areas of coconut cultivation. Such training workshops are organized by the Coconut Development Training Center on the requests made by various institutions. In the year 2020, 7 one-day field workshops were conducted under this programme. The number of participants in the 7 programmes is 408. Its details are given below.

One day training programmes on coconut cultivation for the Agriculture students

This training programme is a field training programme designed for the students of universities and other tertiary institutions in the stream of agriculture. Technical aspects

covering all subject areas used in coconut cultivation are covered in one field day programme.

It is expected to improve the practical knowledge by exposing the students to the practical activities used in coconut cultivation and explaining those activities through demonstrations. 408 students who study agriculture were trained by conducting such field training programmes for 7 days in the year 2020.

Table No. 1.14 Progress of one-day field training programmes on coconut cultivation in the year 2020

	Group	Date	No. of Participants
01	Extension Training Programme for the students of Aquinas College	16/1/2020	28
02	Practical training for university students	21/7/2020	50
03	Field Training Programme on Disease and Pest Control in Coconut Cultivation	13/7/2020	30
04	Training for officers of the Kurunegala Plantations Ltd.	4/9/2020	52
05	Training in Coconut Cultivation for Students of the University Peradeniya - Group 1	17/9/2020	106
06	Training in Coconut Cultivation for Students of the University Peradeniya - Group 2	18/9/2020	108
07	Coconut Cultivation and Estate Management Training for students of faculty of Agriculture, Wayamba University	6/10/2020	34



Figure 1.7:One Day Coconut Cultivation Field Training Session for Agriculture students

1.13.4.2.5 For enhancing the productivity of coconut lands as per the Action Plan 2019-2021 of the Coconut Cultivation Board

- 5) Motivating farmers for nutrient management and soil moisture conservation in coconut lands.
- 6) Motivating farmers for intercropping in coconut lands.
- 7) Encouraging farmers for animal husbandry in coconut lands.
- 8) Encouraging farmers for irrigating in coconut lands.

With the purpose of enhancing the productivity of coconut lands, the above programmes were organized and conducted as one-day programmes through the Regional Offices under the provisions and supervision of the Coconut Development Training Center.

1.13.2.2.4.1Motivating farmers for nutrient management and soil moisture conservation in coconut lands

For the Programme for Nutrient Management and Soil Moisture Conservation in Coconut Lands, growers receiving subsidies in the year 2020, growers who have applied for loans under the Kapruka Loan Scheme and labour force members were selected as trainees for this programme. Under this programme, 8 programmes have been conducted at the Regional Office level. 433 farmers have participated in the programme.

Table No. 1.15. Progress of the Programme for Nutrient Management and Soil Moisture Conservation in Coconut Lands conducted in the year 2020

	Regional Office	Date of the programme conducted	No. of Participants
01	Farmers in Kurunegala – Ibbagamuwa	10/7/2020	47
02	Farmers in Kuliyaipitiya	13/3/2020	85
03	Umandava Raja MahaVihara	30/10/2020	20
04	Farmers in Marawila – Arachchikattuwa	8/9/2020	71
05	Farmers in Marawila - Dankotuwa	18/9/2020	65
06	Farmers in Kegalle – Daliwala	2/10/2020	65
07	Farmers in Gampaha – Mirigama	27/11/2020	35
08	Farmers in Gampaha – Urapola	8/9/2020	45
	Total		433

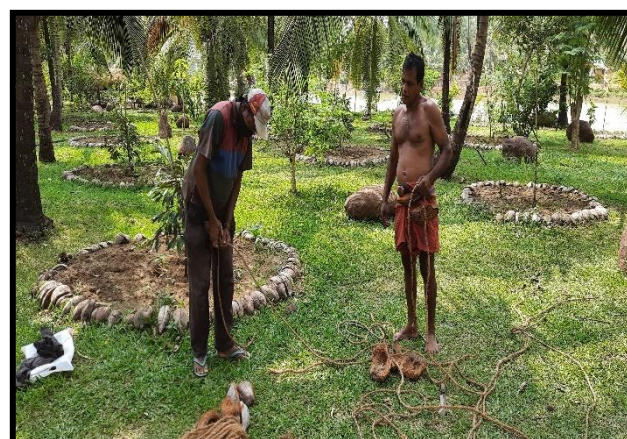


Figure 1.8: Training session on soil and moisture conservation in coconut lands

1.13.2.2.4.2 Motivating farmers for intercropping in coconut lands

For the Programme for motivating farmers for intercropping in coconut lands, growers receiving subsidies in the year 2020, growers who have applied for loans under the Kapruka Loan Scheme and labour force members were selected as trainees for this programme. Under this programme, 5 programmes have been conducted at the Regional Office level. 337 farmers have participated in the programme.

Table No. 1.16. Progress of the programme for intercropping in coconut lands conducted in the year 2020

	Regional Office	Date of the programme conducted	No. of Participants
01	Farmers in Matara	8/9/2020	54
02	Farmers in Matale	11/9/2020	54
03	Farmers in Walasmulla	15/9/2020	112
04	Farmers in Kegalle	11/9/2020	39
	Total		259

1.13.2.2.4.3 Encouraging farmers for animal husbandry in coconut lands

For the Programme for encouraging farmers for animal husbandry in coconut lands, growers receiving subsidies in the year 2020, growers who have applied for loans under the Kapruka Loan Scheme and labour force members were selected as trainees for this programme. Under this programme, 4 programmes have been conducted at the Regional Office level. 129 farmers have participated in the programme.

Table No. 1.17. Progress of the programme for encouraging farmers for animal husbandry in coconut lands conducted in the year 2020

	Regional Office	Date of the programme conducted	No. of Participants
01	For farmers in Polonnaruwa	25/8/2020	30
02	For farmers in Gampaha	21/8/2020	53
03	For farmers in Batticaloa	25/8/2020	15
04	For farmers in Galkanda – Ampara	10/12/2020	31
	Total		129

1.13.2.2.4.4 Encouraging farmers for irrigating in coconut lands

For the Programme for encouraging farmers for irrigating in coconut lands, growers receiving subsidies in the year 2020, growers who have applied for loans under the Kapruka Loan Scheme and labour force members were selected as trainees for this programme. Under this programme, 5 programmes have been conducted at the Regional Office level. 223 farmers have participated in the programme.

Table No. 1.18. Progress of the programme for encouraging farmers for irrigating in coconut lands conducted in the year 2020

	Regional Office	Date of the programme conducted	No. of Participants
01	Farmers in Kurunegala	20/7/2020	38
02	Farmers in Monaragala	13/3/2020	40
03	Farmers in Matale	18/9/2020	32
04	Farmers in Anuradhapura	17/9/2020	45
05	Farmers in Hambantota	15/9/2020	78
Total			233

1.13.4.2.6 Other training programmes conducted at the Coconut Development Training Centre

5 trainings and other discussions and meetings have been conducted by the Coconut Cultivation Board and other institutions by using the facilities of the Coconut Development Training Center. The details are given below.

Table No. 1.19. Progress of other training programmes conducted at the Coconut Development Training Center in the year 2020

	Regional Office	Date of the programme conducted	No. of Participants
01	Workshop on Categorization of Coconut Lands	26/6/2020	10
02	Meeting of Residents in charge of Nurseries – 2020	24/7/2020	41
03	Monthly Review Meeting of Regional Managers of Coconut Cultivation Board	30/7/2020	39
04	Awareness training programme on coir substrate production for officers of Coconut Development Authority and manufacturers	10/9/2020	60
05	Training workshop on production of rubber products for officers of Industrial Development Board of Ceylon and manufacturers	22/9/2020	46
Total			196

1.13.5 Disease and Pest Control Programme in the year 2020

Under the plant conservation programmes implemented under the National Extension Programme, the following pest and disease management programmes were implemented by the Coconut Development Training Center in the year 2020. Under the programme, more attention is drawn to the control of main pests and diseases that damage the coconut plantation. In this context, integrated pest control programmes are implemented for the control of major pests and the necessary inputs are produced and provided, and according to the chance of damage growth, personal advices are given and necessary arrangements are made to immediately control the conditions. The major programmes were implemented in the year 2020 as follows.

1.13.3.1 Mite Control Programme

268,521 mite sachets have been provided to growers at a concessionary price by the 10 laboratories that are maintained to breed predatory mites used for biological control of mites in coconut cultivation and release them to the damaged fields.

1.13.3.1.1 Process of Breeding and Releasing Predatory Mites to the Field

The quantity of mite provided for the year 2020 by the 10 Predatory Mite Breeding Laboratories set up to breed and release to the field for control of coconut mites and the acreage covered thereby are given below.

Table No. 1.20. Progress of Issuing Predatory Mite Sachets by Predatory Mite Breeding Laboratories in the year 2020

Predatory Mite Breeding Laboratory	Quantity produced in 2020 (Sachets)	Quantity released to the field (Sachets)	Acreage covered
Desiveli	59,717	51,141	3,196.31
Wariyapola	27,145	21,882	1,367.62
Hambantota	16,750	17,132	1,070.75
Baticcaloa	31,940	25,836	1,614.75
Ampara	33,244	30,232	1,889.5
Handapanagala	18,650	16,231	1,014.43
Alampil	12,900	9,250	578.12
Palei	14,200	12,232	764.5
Kegalle	55,553	49,579	3,098.68
Gampaha	40,377	35,006	2,187.87
Total	310,476	268,521	16,782.53

1.13.3.1.2 Predatory Mite Breeding Laboratory Test

Mite laboratories are periodically tested to ensure the quality of Predictory Mite Laboratories. 24 monitoring sessions have been planned to monitor the quality of Predictory Mite Laboratories and accordingly, 10 laboratories have been monitored in 24 occasions.

1.13.3.2 National Level Red Weevil Control Programmes

1.13.3.2.1 Conducting Integrated Red Weevil Damage Management Programmes

Red weevil damage is a major damage in coconut cultivation and is reported from all coconut growing areas in the island. This damage is fatal to coconut trees and thereby, the number of trees lost annually is significant. In order to manage this situation, the Coconut Cultivation Board planned Integrated Red Weevil Programmes covering 19 Regional Offices.

Due to the prevailing situation, only 4 of these programmes were implemented in the last quarter of the year and the programmes were implemented in the districts of Polonnaruwa, Hambantota, Vavuniya and Trincomalee and in the damage intensive areas. In this context, compared to other years, the activity in the method was changed and programmes were implemented in small groups and private lands.

The following objectives were achieved in the programmes.

- v. Educating the growers throughout the area covered by the Red Weevil Control Programme and getting their participation.
- vi. Reduction of insect population in a short period of time by establishing group traps.

Accordingly, 4 programmes were implemented and based on the financial provisions received, it was possible to provide traps only for the programmes of 4 Regional Offices. The manner in which the traps were provided and the number of traps distributed to the growers are given in the table below. The amount spent on the entire programme is Rs.925,600.

Table No. 1.21. Progress in distribution of Red Weevil traps in the year 2020

Regional Office	Coconut Development Officer's Division	Number of traps and pheromones distributed
Hambantota	Weeraketiya	1000
Polonnaruwa	Minneriya	1000
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	1000
Trincomalee	Serunuwara	1000

As the final step of the integrated control method, pheromone traps are deployed in the damaged areas to simultaneously reduce the insect population. In this context, 1000 pheromone traps and 1000 pheromones are provided free of charge for each programme.

1.13.3.2.2 Issuance of Monocrotophos in the year 2020

In the year, 2,000 litres of Monocrotophos insecticide used to control Red Weevil damage were imported and actions have been taken to sell 1987.6 litres of the said quantity to the growers.

1.13.3.2.3. Production of Red Weevil Pheromones

16,972 pheromone tubes have been produced by the Pheromone Production Unit established at the Coconut Development Training Center and distributed to the Red Weevil Programmes conducted by the Regional Offices and directly to the growers. Out of the total production in the year 2020, 12,972 tubes have been distributed and the total revenue from it is Rs. 1,167,480.

1.13.3.3 Black Beetle Control Programme

1.13.3.3.1 Black Beetle Pheromones

1000 Black Beetle Pheromones were imported from India to control the Black Beetle damage and the opportunity has been given to the growers to buy the pheromones through the Regional offices. The reduction of insect population due to the use of pheromones has made this pheromone popular among the growers. The quantity purchased by the growers is 840 and the income is Rs. 735,000.00.

1.13.3.4 Biological Control of Coconut Caterpillar Damage

The Coconut caterpillar damage is seasonal pest damage of the year and in the year 2020, it was mainly reported in Puttalam, Polonnaruwa and Kurunegala districts. In order to control this damage, 1,500 predatory tubes have been produced and 1,227 tubes have been released to the fields by the 3 Coconut Caterpillar Predatory Units namely Hambantota, Mundalama and Batticaloa Centers operating under the Coconut Cultivation Board. This service is provided free of charge. Further, the damage has been successfully controlled by injecting Monocrotophos insecticide as recommended by the Coconut Research Institute for severely damaged lands. 5 programmes have been organized and 3 have been successfully completed with the intention of mobilizing the growers to apply damage management practices that can educate the growers in the coconut caterpillar damaged areas.

1.13.3.5 Seasonal Minor Pest Control

In the year 2020, the recommended control methods were used to prevent the yellow spotted locust menace that occurred mainly in Kurunegala district from becoming an epidemic, and the area saved from the damage is 365 acres. A sum of Rs. 12,987 has been incurred for the purpose. 5 programmes have been organized and 4 have been successfully completed with

the intention of mobilizing the growers to apply damage management practices that can educate the growers in the areas where minor pests prevalent.

1.13.3.6 Conducting Crop Clinics

Crop clinics are conducted to provide necessary guidance to directly address the problems such as diseases, pests and nutritional deficiencies existing in the fields of cultivation of growers. This will be organized in the field and subject matter experts will work to provide solutions to the respective problems. Prior to the crop clinic, the information about the problems of the growers is obtained as much as possible and the expenses are prepared in advance. With this intention, crop clinics were conducted at the following places in the year 2020.

7. Ibbagamuwa
8. Wariyapola
9. Gampaha – Urapola

A sum of Rs.42,074 was incurred for the purpose.

1.13.3.7 Placispa and Black Beetle Damage Control Programme under New, Re and Under Planting Subsidy Programmes

50 programmes were organized under Placispa and Black Beetle Damage Control Programme under the New, Re and Under Planting Subsidy Programmes and 25 programmes could be successfully completed under the prevailing pandemic situations. A sum of Rs.104,052 has been incurred for the purpose.

1.13.6 Extension and Media Programme - 2020

In parallel with the National Extension and Development Programmes of the Coconut Cultivation Board, the Extension and Media Programme is conducted by the Coconut Development Training Center. The main objectives of the Extension and Media Programme of the Coconut Development Training Center are:

- To make the general public aware of the Coconut Cultivation Board and the extension and development programmes conducted by the Board.
- Knowledge and attitude development of the Extension Officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board on agricultural extension.
- Imparting the technical knowledge required for the coconut cultivation as well as attitude development of the coconut growers.

- Creating, processing and distributing extension supports required for the national extension and development programmes of the Coconut Cultivation Board as well as providing other necessary support.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the following programmes were implemented in the year 2020.

1.13.4.5 Conducting National Level Exhibitions and developing required equipment

The Coconut Development Training Center contributes to national level exhibitions every year. The objectives of the exhibitions were to transfer coconut based technology to the growers, to make the general public aware of the Coconut Cultivation Board and to receive feedbacks on the cultivation issues of the growers and the institution. Further, a grower who visits an exhibition stall was given an opportunity to obtain all the services available at the Coconut Development Officer's office. The required cooperation for the exhibitions was also obtained from the Regional Offices.

The required cooperation and contribution was given to conduct 06 national level exhibitions in year 2020.

Table No. 1.22. Progress in conducting national level exhibitions in the year 2020

Date conducted	Exhibition	Venue
From 24.01.2020 to 26.01. 2021	Jaffna International Trade Fair	Town Council Ground, Jaffna
From 10.02.2020 to 11.02.2020	Educational exhibition for the 60th anniversary of Aandimunai Vidyalaya	Pu/ Aandimunai Tamil Maha Vidyalaya
From 24.02.2020 to 26.02.2020	'Ridi Abises' Educational Exhibition for 25th Anniversary of Labuduwa Siridhamma College	Labuduwa Siridhamma College, Galle
02.09.2020	International Coconut Day Celebration	Coconut Research Institute, Lunuwila
08.09.2020	International Coconut Day Celebration - Concluding Programmes	Polonnaruwa Parakrama Samudraya Coconut Plant Nursery and Kajuwatta Aralaganwila Field Premises
From 17.09.2020 to 18.09.2020	Field demonstration for students of University of Peradeniya	Desiveli Coconut Model Garden

1.13.4.6 Printing Colour Leaflets

The Coconut Development Training Center designs colour leaflets to transfer coconut based technology to growers. These leaflets are distributed to growers free of charge during national extension programs. In the year 2020, 15 types of leaflets were designed. They are on,

- Planting Coconut Seedlings
- Soil and moisture conservation in coconut lands
- Chemical fertilizer application in coconut cultivation
- Organic fertilizer application in coconut cultivation
- Organic coconut cultivation
- Integrated nutrient management in coconut cultivation
- Control of Plesispa insect damages
- Control of Black Beetle damages in coconut cultivation
- Use of pheromones to control Black Beetle damages
- Control of fatal Red Weevil damages to coconut cultivation
- Use of pheromones to control Red Weevil damage
- Control of Coconut Mite damages
- Use of predatory Mites to control Mites
- Control of Coconut Caterpillars
- Control of wild animal damage to coconut cultivation

About 580,500 leaflets were printed in the year 2020 and all the leaflets can be downloaded free of charge from the website of the Coconut Development Training Center www.cdtc.lk. The required quantities of the leaflets were distributed to Regional Offices of the Coconut Cultivation Board.

1.13.4.6 Printing of “CDTC Puwath” newsletter

CDTC newsletter is published in order to disseminate information on extension and training programmes conducted by the Coconut Development Training Center for the development of Coconut cultivation as well as to make the officers of the Coconut Cultivation Board and the community of the new technological matters. This is printed bi- annually and in the year 2020, 500 newsletters were printed for 02 issues of newsletter. The newsletter was distributed among the officials of the Coconut Cultivation Board, educational institutions and other agricultural institutions.

1.13.4.7 Designing of Boards and Banners

Designing of sign boards and banners for national exhibitions as well as field demonstrations are also done by the Coconut Development Training Center. It is intended to make the growers aware of the technical information required for the coconut cultivation. A total of 36

boards and banners were printed in the year 2020 and soft copies of the designed boards and banners were also distributed to the Regional Offices. There is a possibility of making the required boards and banners for the Regional Offices using the soft copies.

1.13.4.5 Maintaining the Official Website - www.cdtc.lk

In the year 2020, the Coconut Development Training Center launched the website www.cdtc.lk containing the information on the training and extension activities of the Coconut Development Training Center as well as new information required by the coconut growers. This website also publishes the latest news about the services made available in the Coconut Development Training Center to the general public. The Coconut Development Training Center also maintains social networking sites (Facebook, YouTube etc.) and the information of the Unit could also be obtained from www.cdtc.lk. In addition, the website has provided facilities to anyone to submit their problems to the Coconut Development Training Center.

1.13.4.7 Printing of Certificates for Trainees

Certificates were printed to be awarded to the growers who participated in the training programmes conducted at the Coconut Development Training Center.

1.13.4.7 Designing and Distribution of Posters

10000 posters on disease and pest control were printed and distributed to the Regional Offices.

2.0 Coconut Model Gardens

The Coconut Cultivation Board possesses 12 Model Coconut Gardens, eight of which are located in the North Western Province, three in the Eastern Province and one in the Northern Province. The location, agro-climatic conditions, land extent of each coconut model garden are given in the table below.

Table No. 2.1 Details of Coconut Model Gardens owned by Coconut Cultivation Board

Coconut Model Garden	District	D. S. Division	Agro -climatic zone	Total acreage
Lenawa	Kurunegala	Ibbagamuwa	Intermediate dry	483.31
Desiveli	Kurunegala	Mawathagama	Intermediate wet	306.00
Girtland	Kurunegala	Pannala	Intermediate wet	414.61
Nagansola	Kurunegala	Rasnayakapura	Intermediate dry	403.41
Randeniya	Kurunegala	Wariyapola	Intermediate dry	347.62
Mahayaya	Kurunegala	Pannala	Intermediate dry	331.25
Palai	Kilinochchi	PachchilaiPalai	Low country dry	492.94
Korei	Ampara	Thirukkivil	Low country dry	469.00
Bopitiya	Kurunegala	Pannala	Intermediate wet	135.90
Pasikudah	Batticaloa	Koralaipattu East	Low country dry	238.86
Kohombana	Ampara	Uhana	Low country dry	152.92
Mundalama	Puttalam	Mundalama	Intermediate dry	14.25
Total				3,790.07

The main crop of the coconut model garden is coconut cultivation but cultivation of intercrops, animal husbandry, coir production, copra production, running tourist guest houses, coconut shell based charcoal production, production of coconut husk chips, production of coconut oil, production of coconut seedlings, production of intercrops plants, operation of Kapthurupaya outlets are carried out as income generation project with the intension of optimizing the profits. Further, paddy cultivation, rubber cultivation, production of predatory mite packets, coconut tourism project and Glyricidia cultivation projects were implemented according to the potential of the coconut model gardens. Coconut model gardens are carried out as demonstration unit as a profitable coconut based industry. The Coconut Development Training Center also conducts awareness programmes for coconut growers, school children, university students, officials of public and private institutions and members of societies in

agricultural organizations. These model coconut gardens also provide practical guidance and training to trainees on how to maintain coconut cultivation profitably.

The products of the coconut model gardens are high quality seeds of coconut, coconut seedlings, curry coconut, copra, coconut shell charcoal, cow's milk, buffalo milk, yoghurt, milk toffee, eggs, vegetables, fruits, spices, rubber, intercrops seedlings, paddy and predatory mite packets are issued to the consumers.

Coconut is the main crop in the coconut model gardens and details of the land use are given in the Table below.

Table No. 2.2 Land Use in Coconut Model Gardens owned by Coconut Cultivation Board

Coconut Model Garden	Total Land Extent (Acres)	Coconut Cultivation (Acres)	Rocks (Acres)	Buildings/ Roads (Acres)	Reservoirs (Acres)	Paddy fields (Acres)	Afore station (Acres)	Other (Acres)	Cultivable, not yet cultivated (Acres)
Lenawa	483.31	283.92	51.00	40.31	2.00	25.00	4.00		-
Desiveli	306.00	222.00	6.00	5.00	-	-	-		-
Girtland	414.61	205.00		27.66		16.50	1.88		-
Nagansola	403.41	321.20	3.00	5.00	6.00	26.20	18.00		-
Randeniya	347.62	201.00	19.62	8.00	-	19.00	-		-
Mahayaya	331.25	190.00	-	15.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	8.00	-
Palai	492.94	120.50		13.00	20.00	-	10.00		7.81
Korei	469.00	82.00		6.43				75.00	-
Bopitiya	135.90	72.33	10.15	7.79	-	1.00		16.75	9.51
Pasikudah	238.86	61.50		16.00			2.00		60.00
Kohombana	152.92	72.00	0.50	7.00	1.00	1.00	24.50		17.92
Mundalama	14.25	14.00		0.25					-
Total	3,790.07	1,845.45	90.27	151.44	42.00	101.70	73.38	99.75	95.24

2.1.1Coconut Production



Figure2.1A stock of husked fresh coconuts from the Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden to be sold at a concessionary and reasonable price at the Kapthurupaya outlet in the Head



Figure2.2A bunch of coconuts matured enough to be yielded for fresh coconuts in a fruit bearing under-planted palm and a young bunch of coconuts above in the Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden

In the year 2020,5,024,242 coconuts have been yielded from the coconut model gardens. The coconut yield in the year 2020 has dropped by 1,472,157 nuts compared to 6,496,399 nuts yielded in the year 2019. The average production cost of a nut in the year 2020 is Rs.18.35. The average selling price of a nut is Rs.32.97 and the average profit per nut is Rs.14.62.

As given in the Table, the total income of all coconut model gardens in the year 2020 is Rs. 214,190,786.69. In calculating the income, all income received for coconutsduring the year, seed coconut income and copra income have been added and this total income has been prepared by deducting the value of the coconut stock and the value of the seed coconut stock prevailedasthe opening balance of the year from this income and adding the value of the coconut stock carried to the next year as the balance at the end of the year, the value of the seed coconut stock and the value of the copra stock.

As given in the Table, the total expenditure is Rs.119,199,005.64. In calculating the cost of coconut cultivation in the estates, only a percentage approved in the annual estimate unique to each estate is calculated as the total sum of gratuity payments, annual depreciation and 2% deduction of the value of the grown coconut plantation. As well, the Rs.322,321,824.00 mentioned in the financial statement is not the financial value for the year, but only the sum of all incomes before stock adjustments for the relevant year.

**Table No. 2.3Coconut yield, income, expenditure and profit of coconut model gardens
(including auction sales, fresh coconut sales, seed coconut value and copra value)**

Coconut Model Garden	Annual Target (Nuts)	Annual Production (Nuts)	Progress of the previous year (Nuts)	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)	COP (Cost of Production per Nut)	NSA(Net Sales Average)	Profit per Nut
Lenawa	950,000	726,637	975,402	36,647,797.60	17,452,283.15	19,195,514.45	17.89	37.57	19.68
Desiveli	930,000	658,698	980,035	27,666,641.12	15,510,403.11	12,156,238.01	15.83	28.23	12.40
Girtland	800,000	649,830	797,456	27,841,703.87	13,340,186.00	14,501,517.87	16.73	34.91	18.18
Nagansola	825,000	663,314	750,225	26,125,182.67	12,449,459.61	13,675,723.06	16.59	34.82	18.23
Randeniya	800,000	600,900	824,026	23,453,036.83	15,946,707.00	7,506,329.83	19.35	28.46	9.11
Mahayaya	850,000	621,705	854,039	30,301,007.36	14,048,936.21	16,252,071.15	16.45	35.48	19.03
Palai	280,000	142,544	215,456	5,092,654.96	6,532,419.26	(1,439,764.30)	30.32	23.64	(6.68)
Korei	320,000	268,957	293,533	10,521,972.23	5,498,525.52	5,023,446.71	18.73	35.85	17.11
Bopitiya	325,000	261,920	295,007	11,785,451.17	6,951,701.72	4,833,749.45	23.56	39.95	16.39
Pasikudah	260,000	146,717	226,353	4,731,410.76	5,409,533.54	(678,122.78)	23.90	20.90	(3.00)
Kohombana	290,000	222,893	201,770	8,137,006.85	5,658,766.08	2,478,240.77	28.05	40.33	12.28
Mundalama	80,000	60,127	83,097	1,886,921.27	400,084.44	1,486,836.83	4.81	22.71	17.89
Total	6,710,000	5,024,242	6,496,399	214,190,786.69	119,199,005.64	94,991,781.05	18.35	32.97	14.62

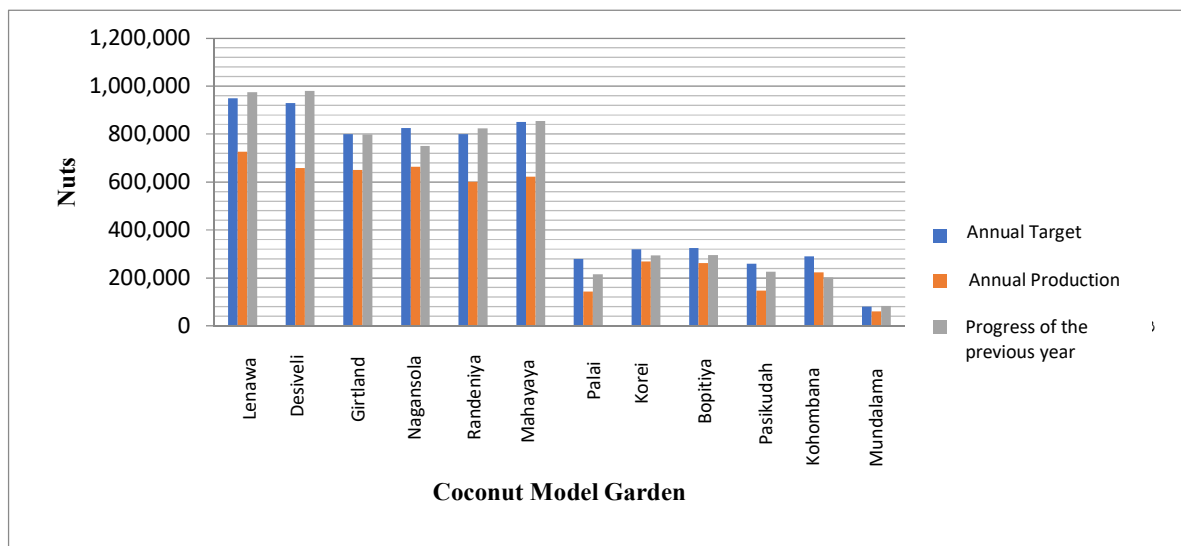


Figure 2.3The annual target for nuts, production and the progress of the previous year is given in the above bar chart.

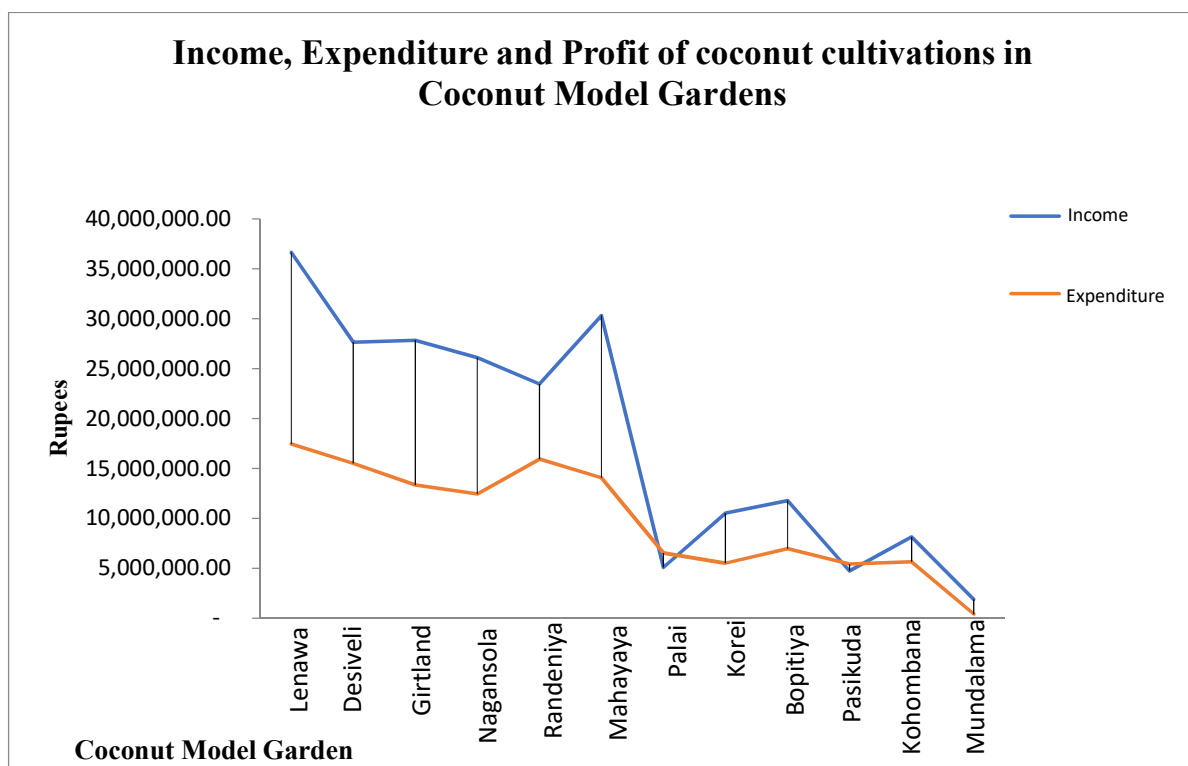


Figure 2.4 Annual Coconut Income, Expenditure and Profit of the Coconut Model Gardens are given in the above Chart.

2.1.2 Copra Production

In the year 2020, a volume of 172195kg of copra was produced in the Coconut Model Gardens and an income of Rs.34,873,161.10 has been earned thereby. The annual expenditure was Rs. 7,543,597.64 and a profit of Rs.27,329,563.46 has been earned from the copra production. The details are given in the Table 4.

The copra income should also be added to the total income of the coconut cultivation in coconut model gardens and accordingly, Table No. 3 has been prepared by including these incomes. In some nurseries, nursery failures and nursery rejects and crop rejects of fruitbearing palms are also sent to some estates for producing copra and it is also informed that some of the income received from copra in those nurseries was also included in the data of the previous report.

Table 2.4 Production volume of copra in Coconut Model Gardens

Coconut Model Garden	Volume of copra produced (kg.)				Income (Rs.)	Expenditure(Rs.)	Profit(Rs.)
	No.01	No.02	No.03	Total			
Lenawa	8861	3857	2995	15713	3,375,093.75	554,510.16	2,820,583.59
Desiveli	14828	7885	4445	27158	6,319,580.00	1,336,773.16	4,982,806.84
Girtland	9607	3536	6548.5	19691.5	3,439,203.25	760,965.00	2,678,238.25
Nagansola	7183	4739	6495	18417	3,409,800.25	1,198,568.97	2,211,231.28
Randeniya	7501	642	5660	13803	3,103,412.16	613,889.70	2,489,522.46
Mahayaya	14138	5871.5	6327.5	26337	5,327,529.38	681,231.76	4,646,297.62
Palai	3767	1606	7088	12461	1,562,829.50	688,223.74	874,605.76
Korei	6157	1951	3814	11922	2,151,582.00	275,399.43	1,876,182.57
Bopitiya	3871.5	2095	1232	7198.5	2,206,006.96	329,623.87	1,876,383.09
Pasikudah	1555	1409	3869	6833	1,269,860.85	524,893.05	744,967.80
Kohombana	6671	3168	2657	12496	2,676,837.00	575,854.80	2,100,982.20
Mundalama	95	22	48	165	31,426.00	3,664.00	27,762.00
Total	84234.5	36781.5	51179	172195	34,873,161.10	7,543,597.64	27,329,563.46

2.1.3 Production of coconut shell charcoal



Figure 2.5 Production of coconut shell charcoal in Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden using the traditional method.



Figure 2.6 Coconut shell charcoal produced using the traditional method, Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden.

The volume of charcoal produced by each coconut model garden is given in Table 5. Accordingly, the total volume of charcoal produced is 60696 kg. and the profit is Rs. 1,922,507.43.

Table No. 2.5 The volume of coconut shell charcoal production in Coconut Model Garden

Coconut Model Garden	Volume of charcoal produced(Kg.)	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit(Rs.)
Lenawa	4,885	273,470.00	50,360.00	223,110.00
Desiveli	4,130	230,500.00	19,606.58	210,893.42
Girtland	5,286	-	185,428.43	(185,428.43)
Mahayaya	5,957	358,310.00	53,108.61	305,201.39
Palai	560	175,140.00	6,720.00	168,420.00
Korei	3,748	405,060.00	31,141.29	373,918.71
Bopitiya	8,900	630,160.00	136,652.82	493,507.18
Pasikudah	23850	150,920.00	48,319.70	102,600.30
Kohombana	3,380	243,360.00	13,075.14	230,284.86
Total	60696	2,466,920.00	544,412.57	1,922,507.43

2.1.4 Production of Seed Coconuts

In the year 2020, 318,117 seed coconuts of PP1 type were produced from the selected mother palms in the coconut model gardens and among the orders of the Seed Production Unit, they have been sent to the nurseries of the Coconut Cultivation Board. The details are given below.

Table No. 2.6 Income received for seed coconuts produced in Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020 (These incomes have been included in Table No. 2.3 on Total Coconut Income)

Coconut Model Garden	Amount of seed coconut produced (Nuts)	Income from seed coconuts (Rs.)
Lenawa	48,924	3,510,852.70
Desiveli	33,565	1,363,002.00
Girtland	29,944	2,068,548.02
Nagansola	34,238	2,118,062.00
Randeniya	28,221	1,139,147.10

Mahayaya	15,604	615,814.40
Palai	29,700	1,258,025.00
Korei	18,599	1,185,618.66
Pasikudah	36,500	651,153.80
Kohombana	30,110	1,577,923.50
Mundalama	12,712	586,504.53
Total	318,117	16,074,651.71

2.1.5 Value Added Products

The excess coconut husks remaining after using the coconut husks received from the coconut model gardens for agricultural activities, using the coconut husks to optimize the use of existing resources, coir pith and coconut husk chips are produced as pots for the nurseries of the Board and sold to the nurseries at a reasonable price. For the purpose, there are two projects for the production of coconut husk chips in Lenawa and Nagansola Coconut Model Gardens and there are coir mill projects in Girtland, Randeniya and Pasikudah Coconut Model Gardens. An additional income is generated by selling coir from coir mill projects.

2.1.6 Production of Coconut Husk Chips

Coconut chips could be used as a subsidiary to coir fiber pith in seedling production. Coconut husk chips is produced from the coconut husk available at coconut modern gardens and used instead of coir fiber pith in order to reduce the annual expenditure incurred for purchase of coir fiber pith while the excess production is sold.

Table 2.7 Production, Income and Profit of Coconut Husk Chips of the Coconut Cultivation Board in the year 2020

Coconut Model Garden	Volume produced (Cube)	Volume sold (Cube)	Income	Expenditure	Profit
			(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Lenawa	177.5	17750	1,264,750.00	842,931.05	421,818.95
Nagansola	67	6700	435,500.00	312,542.74	122,957.26
Total	244.5	24450	1,700,250.00	1,155,473.79	544,776.21



Figure 2.7 A coconut husk chips processing machine



Figure 2.8 Coconut husk chips produced

2.1.7 Coir Fiber Production



Figure 2.9 A coir processing machine



Figure 2.10 Coir production



Figure 2.11 Coir produced at the Girtland Coconut Model Garden is baled and stored for sale

The coir production project was implemented in 03 Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020 and an income of Rs.2,226,290.00 and a profit of Rs.829,541.76 were earned thereby.

Table 2.8 Coir Production, Income, Expenditure and Profit

Coconut Model Garden	Volume produced			Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit(Rs.)
	Coir (Kg.)	Coir Pith				
		(Kg.)	(Cube)			
Randeniya	6450	-	143	1,131,450.00	244,519.67	886,930.33
Pasikudah	16300	24450	-	135,480.00	468,372.83	-332,892.83
Girtland	10775	9600	-	959,360.00	683,855.74	275,504.26
Total	33525	177050		2,226,290.00	1,396,748.24	829,541.76

2.1.8 Coconut Cultivation Programme

(New planting, Underplanting and Infilling)

In the year 2020, the coconut cultivation was expanded and the density of coconut lands was increased through coconut new planting, replanting/ under planting and infilling in coconut lands. The Coconut Model Garden wise progress is given below.

Table 2.9 Coconut New Planting

	Coconut Model Garden	New Planting	
		Acres	Seedlings
	Korei	11	682
	Pasikudah	3	192
	Kohombana	43	2775
	Total	57	3649

Figure 2.12 It is a newly planted coconut plant of about 05 years old in Palei Coconut Model Garden.

Table 2.10 Coconut Under Planting

	Coconut Model Garden	Under Planting	
		Acres	Seedlings
	Nagansola	10	640
	Pasikudah	55	3560
	Total	65	4200

Figure 2.13 02 years old under planting in Randeniya Coconut Model Garden

Table 2.11 Infilling in Coconut Cultivation

	Coconut Model Garden	Infilling (Seedlings)
	Lenawa	1608
	Desiveli	1895
	Girtland	1922
	Nagansola	715
	Randeniya	164
	Mahayaya	678
	Palai	2850
	Korei	689
	Bopitiya	1250
	Pasikudah	128
	Kohombana	622
	Mundalama	80
	Total	12601

Figure 2.14 Mulching around an infilled seedlings in Nagansola Model Coconut Model Garden

2.1.9 Field Activities in Coconut Model Gardens

Including the extent under new planting in Coconut Model Gardens, a total of 3649 coconut seedlings have been newly planted in 57 acres in the year 2020. The number of seedlings infilled in all the Coconut Model Gardens of the Board is 12601 while 4200 seedlings have been under planted in 65 acres in the year 2020. It is expected to enhance physical, biological and chemical conditions of the coconut cultivated land by field activities carried out in both fruit bearing cultivation and seedling cultivation in Coconut Model Gardens. As well, these field activities control soil erosion and moisture conservation and the safety of the cultivation is ensured by the disease and pest control. Coconut Model Garden wise progress of each field activity in the year 2020 is given below.

2.1.9.1 Roads and culverts

A length of 35412 meters of roads and culverts have been rehabilitated and the Coconut Model Garden wise progress is given below.

Table No. 2.12 Rehabilitation of Roads and Culverts in Coconut Model Gardens

Model Coconut Garden	No. of Roads rehabilitated/ maintained (Meter)
Lenawa	6530
Desiveli	1395
Girtland	3463
Nagansola	7740
Randeniya	3613
Mahayaya	760
Palai	3978
Korei	935
Bopitiya	3879
Pasikudah	1704
Kohombana	1205
Mundalama	210
Total	35412



Figure 2.15 In Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden internal roads slanted cross fencing to block wash-off/surface water run-off

2.1.9.4 Fencing



Figure 2.16 To reduce the cost of maintaining an old fence (Nagansola Coconut Model Garden)

New fencing (5439 meters) and repairs to existing fences (68960 meters) to ensure the safety of Coconut Model Gardens were accomplished in the year 2020 in the Coconut Model Gardens and Model Coconut Garden wise progress is given in Table 11.

Table 2.13 Progress of Fencing in Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020

Coconut Garden Model	Construction of new wire fence(Meters)	Wire fence repair(Meters)
Lenawa	-	15692
Desiveli	-	4086
Girtland	-	7173
Nagansola	-	4351
Randeniya	-	5505
Mahayaya	-	1247
Palai	-	13959
Korei	5000	5048
Bopitiya	439	3879
Pasikudah	-	4340
Kohombana	-	2980
Mundalama	-	700
Total	5439	68960

2.1.9.5 Control of weeds



Figure 2.17 Control of weeds by a backpack weed sprayer without damaging the branches of the coconut plants in an under-planted field in Randeniya Coconut Model Garden.

Weed control in Coconut Model Gardens is accomplished by four methods such as occupying labourers, chemical application, by machineries and animals. Progress of weed control carried out from time to time in the year is given below.

Table 2.14 Weed control in Coconut Model Gardens - 2020

Coconut Model Garden	Weed control (Square)
Lenawa	227049
Desiveli	27628
Girtland	30949
Nagansola	44156
Randeniya	34196
Mahayaya	37940
Palai	42888
Korei	20005
Bopitiya	11263
Pasikudah	6598
Kohombana	11416
Mundalama	2130
Total	496218

2.1.9.4 Preparation of Drains and Burial of Coconut Husks



Figure 2.18 Contour drains



Figure 2.19 Making coconut husk pits

Preparation of contour drains, digging coconut husk pits and establishing drainage drains to allow to flow excess water are carried out for moisture conservation in coconut cultivation.

Table 2.15-Preparation of Drains and Burial of Coconut Husks

Coconut Model Garden	Preparing and Repairing Contour Drains (Meters)	Preparing and Repairing Drainage Drains(Meters)	Burial of Coconut Husks(No. of Pits)
Lenawa	1314	-	400
Desiveli	-	-	682
Girtland	-	502	37
Nagansola	750	750	300
Randeniya	906	2603	454
Mahayaya	-	1441	935
Palai	-	2018	77
Korei	-	1460	190
Bopitiya	-	1000	1243
Pasikudah	-	375	206
Kohombana	-	1390	288
Mundalama	490	-	33
Total	3460	11539	4845

2.1.9.5 Mulching, Cover cropping and Ploughing



Figure 2.20 Mulching

In the year 2020, mulching around the coconut palm for moisture conservation in the Coconut Model Gardens is carried out several times in a year. In addition, cover cropping and ploughing in the coconut cultivation are also done. The progress is given below.

Table 2.16 Mulching, Cover cropping and Ploughing

Coconut Garden Model	Ploughing (Square)	Mulching (Palms)	Cover Cropping (Square)
Lenawa	297	20627	1253
Desiveli	1500	5016	-
Girtland	389	18686	-
Nagansola	91	14997	250
Randeniya	6650	14658	422
Mahayaya	2235	57009	-
Palai	2616	15810	69
Korei	156	50296	256
Bopitiya	1597	3531	797
Pasikudah	1209	11770	-
Kohombana	4535	12648	42
Mundalama	50	150	-
Total	21325	225198	3089

2.1.9.7 Application of Organic Fertilizer



Figure 2.21 Mulching

The trench cut around the palm at 03 feet away from the base of the trunk , 03 feet wide and 6 inch deep from the palm where organic fertilizer was applied and is ready to cover with soil.

Organic fertilizer is applied to the cultivation for long term improvement of the soil condition of the coconut cultivation by improving the physical condition of the soil, increasing its nutrient content and increasing the functions of soil organisms. Poultry manure, cow dung,

goat/ sheep manure and compost are used as organic fertilizer on the availability of the area. The income of organic fertilizer is Rs.19,484.00.

Table 2.17–Progress in application of organic fertilizer

Coconut Model Garden	Volume of organic fertilizer applied	
	No. of palms	Volume (Kg.)
Lenawa	2080	62400
Desiveli	300	9000
Randeniya	1200	36000
Mahayaya	1730	13200
Palai	164	14050
Korei	1735	21000
Bopitiya	1879	112560
Pasikudah	1741	52230
Kohombana	302	9060
Mundalama	600	18000
Total	11731	347500

2.1.10 Intercropping

2/3 of lands within the coconut cultivated lands saved due to the gap maintained in coconut cultivation and the said saved lands could productively be used for other cultivations. More particularly, intercropping is viable in coconut cultivated lands less than 5 years and more than 35 years when the coconut is cultivated as a mono-culture. Accordingly, short term crops and long term crops have been cultivated using the same space while existing intercrops have been maintained. Short term vegetables, potatoes, herbs, spices, pulses, cereals and fruits have been cultivated as intercrops. An income of Rs. 3,750,448.00 has been earned from intercropping in the year 2020.



Figure 2.22 Double rows of pineapple as intercropping



Figure 2.23 Well grown manioc intercropping



Figure 2.24 Newly initiated cultivation of pepper vines in double row system.

2.1.11 Paddy Cultivation



Figure 2.25 Paddy cultivation completed to harvest at Girtland Coconut Model Garden

The Paddy Cultivation Programme was implemented at Lenawa, Randeniya, Girtland, Mahayaya, Kohombana and Nagansola Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020. Of which a total of 85 acres have been cultivated through tenant farmers in 04 Coconut Model Gardens and Mahayaya and Kohombana Coconut Model Gardens have cultivated paddy in an extent of 1.75 acres. The total profit from the paddy cultivation is Rs. 1,260,675.55 and the paddy production is 27952.5 kg. The progress of paddy cultivation in the year 2020 is given below.

Table No. 2.18 Progress of Paddy Cultivation

Coconut Model Garden	Extent cultivated (Acres)		Volume of paddy produced (Kg)	volume of paddy Sold (Kg)	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
	By Coconut Model Gardens	By tenets farmers					
Lenawa	-	25	7260	6977	376,758.00	13,516.55	363,241.45
Randeniya	-	19	5143.5	5143.5	138,320.00	-	138,320.00
Girtland	-	15	5715	5715	296,687.50	3,488.32	293,199.18
Mahayaya	0.25	-	846	846	46,475.00	2,525.00	43,950.00
Kohombana	1.5	-	1656	1656	89,424.00	68,817.08	20,606.92
Nagansola	-	26	7332	7332	401,358.00	-	401,358.00
Total	1.75	85	27952.5	27669.5	1,349,022.50	88,346.95	1,260,675.55

2.1.12 Production of Coconut Seedlings



Figure 2.26 Workers laying Bare Root Seedlings in Kohombana Coconut Model Garden



Figure 2.27 05 months old Bare Root Seedling Nursery in Desiveli Coconut Model Garden



Figure 2.28 Poly Bag Seedlings in Desiveli Coconut Model Garden ready to release

2.1.12.1 Laying Seed Nuts in the Nursery Beds

Progress in laying seed nuts in nursery beds of Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020 is given below.

Table No. 2.19 Progress in laying Seed Nuts in Nursery Beds

Coconut Model Garden	Receiving and laying seed nuts in nursery beds
	Poly Bag Seedlings
Lenawa	22791
Desiveli	25295
Girtland	12486
Nagansola	24000
Randeniya	11200
Mahayaya	12960
Palai	10200
Korei	9831

Bopitiya	13500
Pasikudah	27140
Kohombana	3704
Mundalama	6800
Total	179907

Progress in production of seedlings in coconut plant nurseries of Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020 is given below.

Table No. 2.20 Progress in Production of Coconut Seedlings

Model Coconut Garden	Bare Root Seedlings		Poly Bag Seedlings		Total
	Yala Season	Maha Season	Yala Season	Maha Season	
Lenawa	1942	-	1000	21960	24902
Desiveli	-	-	16095	-	16095
Girtland	-	-	12486	-	12486
Randeniya	-	-	11141	11200	22341
Palai	-	-	15329	-	15329
Korei	-	-	1377	1225	2602
Bopitiya	-	-	13500	-	13500
Pasikudah	18285	-	21282	-	39567
Kohombana	-	-	4795	-	4795
Mundalama	-	-	5100	-	5100
Total	20227	-	102105	34385	156717

Progress of releasing coconut seedlings by Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020 is given in Table No.19 and the progress of income and expenditure is given below.

Table No. 2.21 - Progress of releasing coconut seedlings (2020)

Coconut Model Garden	No. of Coconut Seedlings released		Total
	Bare Root Seedlings	Poly Bag Seedlings	
Lenawa	1942	22183	24125
Desiveli	24337	16474	40811
Girtland	38961	8011	46972
Nagansola	18724	3134	21858
Randeniya	-	16998	16998
Mahayaya	3248	21443	24691
Palai	5950	19621	25571
Korei	4091	6978	11069
Bopitiya	15302	20557	35859

Pasikudah	9796	16589	26385
Kohombana	5270	15805	21075
Mundalama	2210	6914	9124
Total	129831	174707	304538

Table No. 2.22 Income, Expenditure and Profit from production of coconut seedlings

Coconut Model Garden	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
Lenawa	320,952.72	4,375,732.84	(4,054,780.12)
Desiveli	780,054.14	1,868,985.29	(1,088,931.15)
Girtland	7,256,669.19	1,262,646.07	5,994,023.12
Nagansola	4,978,899.55	2,630,617.73	2,348,281.82
Randeniya	1,833,934.43	1,430,123.43	403,811.00
Mahayaya	3,928,128.16	922,499.32	3,005,628.84
Palai	1,979,260.31	1,647,955.05	331,305.26
Korei	1,651,091.42	1,096,230.16	554,861.26
Bopitiya	3,308,556.72	1,842,598.15	1,465,958.57
Pasikudah	4,112,124.51	1,779,734.39	2,332,390.12
Kohombana	(138,716.37)	591,648.23	(730,364.60)
Mundalama	1,067,445.16	154,948.00	912,497.16
Total	31,078,399.94	19,603,718.66	11,474,681.28

2.1.13 Animal Husbandry



Figure 2.29 Free Cattle Project in Coconut Model Gardens



Figure 2.30 Buffalo Project



Figure 2.31 Sheep Project in Girtland Coconut Model Garden



Figure 2.32 Goat Project in Pasikudah Coconut Model Garden

Land productivity of Coconut model Garden is enhanced by adopting intercropping and animal husbandry with coconut cultivation rather than confined the coconut cultivation to mono-culture. Selected livestock projects are implemented in terms of potentials of respective coconut model gardens and accordingly, cattle management, buffalo, goat, sheep and poultry managements are carried out within the coconut model gardens. Under Dairy Production Programme, fresh milk, skim milk, yoghurt are mainly produced and while milk toffees are produced at small scale and sold. Further, animals are sold to farmers at concessionary rates for breeding purposes. Manufacturing and supply of required organic fertilizer to the coconut model garden is yet another advantage and it also facilitates university students to acquire practical knowledge.

Table No. 2.23 -Total Income, Expenditure and Profit from Animal Husbandry Projects as at 31.12.2020

Animal Husbandry Project	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
Cattle Management	6,870,812.10	5,173,424.50	1,697,387.60
Goat Management	353,760.00	1,166,607.31	(812,847.31)
Sheep Management	384,312.50	396,390.32	(12,077.82)
Total	7,608,884.60	6,736,422.13	3,292,992.67

2.1.14Predatory Mite Production and Use in Coconut Model Gardens

Mite damage causing to Coconut Model Gardens results in distinct reduction in yield such as adverse impact on size of the fruit, quality and overall yield. It also adversely impacts on the size of the coconut husks result in issue for removal of husks and finally reduces the overall income of the coconut production. Therefore, predatory mite is used as a biological control method of mite and there are 10 laboratories functioning under the Coconut ModelGardens and Nursery Development Division of the Board.



Figure 2.33A bag of Predatory Mite produced

Predatory Mites were used to control mites in Coconut Model Gardens and the progress is given below.

Table No.2.24 Use of Predatory Mites in Coconut Model Gardens

Coconut Model Garden	No. of Predatory Mite Sachets used
Lenawa	2900
Desiveli	2000
Girtland	3500
Nagansola	1200
Randeniya	2980
Mahayaya	3000
Palai	5517
Korei	2350
Bopitiya	2200
Pasikudah	1400
Mundalama	50
Total	27097

2.1.15“Kapthurupaya” Sales Outlet Project

Kapthurupaya Sales outlets were established with the primary objective of selling the crops, material and coconut based products produced by the Coconut Cultivation Board. Kapthurupaya Sales outlets sell high quality coconut based products at low prices.



Figure 2.34 Coconut based products of Pasikudah Coconut Model Garden

2.1.16 Tourist Guest House Project



Figure 2.35 Tourist Guest House at Palai

Table No. 2.25 Per day charge of Tourist Guest House- 2020

Guest House	Unit cost per day (Rs.)			Address
	Air-conditioned rooms	Non-airconditioned rooms	Rate for the full house	
Pasikudah Guest House No. 01	3000.00	2000.00	10000.00	Pasikudah Coconut Model Garden, Pasikudah, Kalkudah
Pasikudah Guest House No.02	3000.00	2000.00	10000.00	
Pasikudah Guest House No.03	3000.00	2000.00	10000.00	
Pasikudah Guest	-	3000.00	15000.00	

House No.04				
Palai Guest House	2500.00	1500.00	8000.00	Palai Coconut Model Garden, Kandy Road,Palai
Bopitiya Guest House	-	1500.00	6000.00	Bopitiya Coconut ModelGarden,Ku/Bopitiya
Kohombana Guest House	-	1500.00	3000.00	Kohombana Coconut ModelGarden,Gonagolla,Kohombana
Handapanagala Guest House	-	200.00	1500.00	Handapanagala Coconut Seedling Nursery,Handapanagala,Veherayaya
Katukeliyawa Guest House	2500.00	1500.00	8000.00	Mahila Mawatha,Katukeliyawa, Anuradhapura
Kataragama Guet House	3000.00	-	15000.00	Cocovilla Guest House , Coconut Cultivation Board, Depot Road, Kataragama
Kumburuppidi Guest House	3000.00	-	12000.00	Kumburuppidi Coconut Seedling Nursery, Kumburuppidi,Trincomalee
Pulathisi Cocivilla	3000.00	-	18000.00	Guest House, Coconut Cultivation Board,Kalahagala Road,New Town,Polonnaruwa

2.2 Nursery Division

2.2.1 Coconut Seedling Production and Issuance Programme

Production of high quality coconut seedling required for cultivation in the island and distribution amongst the growers is one of the key roles of the Coconut Cultivation Board. Plan to supply of required coconut seed to nurseries, operation and coordination, seedling production, as per the plan of Extension and Development Division is carried out by Coconut Model Garden and Nursery Division. Regional Offices, Nurseries and Coconut Model Gardens and Negombo Seed Coconut Unit mainly contributes to Coconut Seedling Production.

Under the direct supervision and direction of Regional Managers and Residential Nursery Keepers, high quality coconut seedlings are produced by 39 nurseries that are the focal bodies for coconut seedling production and by 12 nurseries established with model coconut gardens that are managed under direct supervision and directions of the manager of Coconut Model Garden.

Coconut Seedling Nurseries are established island wide with the intension of ease of access by the growers to purchase required seedlings and most of such nurseries are established within North Western Province which is the main coconut production region in the island. Management of nurseries is carried out by respective Regional Offices. Production of Coconut seedlings by the Board in 2020 is given below.

2.3.2. Seedling target for the year 2020

It was targeted by the management of Coconut Cultivation Board to produce 1.8 Mn coconut seedlings in 2020.

2.2.3. Quantities of coconut seedlings produced and distributed by the nurseries of Coconut Cultivation Board in 2020

Accordingly, in the year 2020, 2.41 million of genetically high quality coconut seedlings were produced, sold and released under the subsidy schemes to the growers by island wide nurseries that are managed by the Coconut Model Gardens and Nursery Development Division of the Coconut Cultivation Board.

It was planned to produce 1.8 million coconut seedlings for the year 2020 and accordingly, the total amount of seed nuts supplied to the nurseries of the Board and coconut model gardens to produce the required amount of coconut seedlings for the year 2020 is 2,189,904. Seed nuts have been supplied to the nurseries and coconut model gardens as 1,421,740 to produce seedlings for Yala season in the year 2020 and 768,164 to produce seedlings for Maha season in the year 2020. Accordingly, in the year 2020, 2.41 million coconut seedlings (including the remaining coconut seedlings of the year 2019) have been distributed to the growers from the Coconut Model Gardens and Nursery Development Division of the Board.



Figure 2.36 High quality Poly Bag Coconut Seedlings produced at Eraminigolla Nursery



Figure 2.37 Bare Root Coconut Seedlings produced in Polgahawela Nursery

Table No. 2.26 Nurseries and coconut model gardens owned by the Coconut Cultivation Board at the Regional Office level and the number of seedlings produced therein

	<i>Regional office to which the nursery belongs</i>	<i>Name of the Nursery</i>	<i>Bare Root Seedlings</i>	<i>Poly Bag Seedlings</i>	<i>Total Seedlings</i>
1	Anuradhapura	Kalawewa	31,380	35,974	67,354
2	Ampara	Uhana	38,499	40,520	79,019
3	Galle	Labuduwa	0	13,317	13,317
		Baddegama	34,315	16,356	50,671
4	Gampaha	Kirindiwela	29,924	16,259	46,183
		Mahayaya	21,175	33,066	54,241
		Walpita	22,052	33,316	55,368
5	Hambantota	Maurapura	23,844	10,143	33,987
		Medamulana	47,288	20,916	68,204
6	Jaffna	Alampil	30,580	0	30,580

		Achchuweli	24,282	0	24,282
		Kilinochchi	15,405	530	15,935
		Devipuram	48,567	3,077	51,644
7	Kalutara	Korosduwa	25,105	44,775	69,880
8	Kegalle	Eraminigolla	21,200	21,652	42,852
		Polgahawela	14,487	34,689	49,176
		Maththamagoda	23,219	23,479	46,698
9	Kuliyapitiya	Bingiriya	31,157	17,363	48,520
		Diyadora	20,497	28,707	49,204
		Hettipola	38,252	4,960	43,212
		Kandetiya	47,303	13,298	60,601
10	Kurunegala	Ibbagamuwa	29,714	66,586	96,300
		Wariyapola	38,260	18,917	57,177
		Nikaweratiya	54,791	29,054	83,845
		Wennoruwa	31,878	40,496	72,374
11	Batticaloa	Mailambaweli	24,939	27,822	52,761
12	Marawila	Attawilluwa	64,588	22,803	87,391
		Kirimetiya	50,066	25,110	75,176
		Wilpotha	76,823	17,591	94,414
13	Matale	Dodangaslanda	23,045	35,906	58,951
		Pallekele	4,245	41,500	45,745
14	Monaragala	Handapanagala	18,728	21,044	39,772
		Welipitiya	33,098	20,691	53,789
15	Polonnaruwa	Parakrama Samudraya	22,440	26,855	49,295
		Ulhitiya	14,905	21,084	35,989
16	Ratnapura	Ambilipitiya	46,093	40,124	86,217
17	Trincomalee	Kumburuppidi	35,991	21,603	57,594
		Seruwila	21,252	6,972	28,224

18	Vavuniya	Madu	30,012	680	30,692
Total No. of Seedlings issued (Nurseries)			1,209,399	897,235	2,106,634
	Name of the Coconut Model Garden		Total Extent of Land	Total Poly Bags	Total Seedlings
1	Lenawa		1,942	22,183	24,125
2	Desiveli		24,337	16,474	40,811
3	Girtland		38,961	8,011	46,972
4	Nagansola		18,724	3,134	21,858
5	Randeniya		-	16,998	16,998
6	Mahayaya		3,248	21,443	24,691
7	Palai		5,950	19,621	25,571
8	Korei		4,091	6,978	11,069
9	Bopitiya		15,302	20,557	35,859
10	Pasikudah		9,796	16,589	26,385
11	Kohombana		5,270	15,805	21,075
12	Mundalama		2,210	6,914	9,124
Total No. of seedlings issued (Coconut Model Gardens)			129,831	174,707	304,538
Total No. of seedlings issued (C.M.G. and Nurseries)			1,339,230	1,071,942	2,411,172

Cost of Production of Coconut Seedling

Cost of Production of Poly Bag Seedling - Rs. 312.92

Cost of Production of Bare Root Seedling - Rs.246.83

2.2.4 Special Programmes implemented by the Nursery Development Division in the year 2020

- In parallel with the Programme for Cultivating Barren Paddy Fields (පුරන් කුඹුරු අස්වැද්දීමේ වැඩසටහන), a paddy field was set up on an unusable ½ acre land in Eraminigolla Nursery premises and used for production of seed paddy.
- “Ran Aswanu Mangalya” Programme was conducted for harvesting seed paddy at Eraminigolla Nursery in the year 2020.
- A wide publicity about the activities carried out by the nurseries of the Coconut Cultivation Board was given by the field programme “Gamdora Udanaya” conducted at Eraminigolla Nursery under the name of “Kaprukata Saviyak”.
- The International Coconut Day was celebrated on 08.09.2020 at Parakrama Samudraya Nursery



Figure 2.38 Cultivating seed paddy at Eraminigolla Nursery
Figure 2.39 Cultivating ginger at Polgahawela Nursery

• Preparation of concrete nursery beds



Figure 2.40 Concrete nursery beds constructed at Diyadora Nursery and Concrete nursery beds constructed at Embilipitiya Nursery

Establishment of concrete beds which was recognized to be a result oriented method recording germination percentage of 80% by a test conducted in the year 2016. In the year 2020, 03 concrete nursery beds at Diyadora Nursery and 01 concrete nursery bed at Embilipitiya Nursery was established. This nursery bed method requires relatively lower quantity of water while reduces the expenditure incurred for poly bag mixtures.

- ***Nurseries by which compost manure production was commenced***

Compost manure production was commenced in nurseries established at Uhana, Mahayaya and Parakrama Samudraya to use for fertilizer mixtures for poly bag seedling production, to satisfy organic fertilizer requirement for existing cultivations to reduce the expenditure on chemical fertilizer.

- ***Producing required pots in the nursery for producing poly bag coconut seedlings***

The cost of poly bag seedlings has been reduced by using the multi-chopper machines provided to Hettipola and Embilipitiya nurseries to cut coconut husks into pieces and use them as potting media for producing poly bag seedlings.



Figure 2.41 Chopping of husks by using the multi-chopper machine at Embilipitiya Nursery

- **Establishment of new irrigation systems**

Establishment of a new horse pipe irrigation system for Kaha Kundira cultivation in Kumburupiddi nursery.

- **Constructing and Repairing Deep Pits (Pathas)**

Deep pits (Pathas) are used to retain the water that falls on the field during the rainy season without flowing out of the cultivated land, and to store the water so that it can be used in the dry season.

- ✚ Deepening and enlarging the deep pit (Pathasa) in Uhana Nursery to retain more water capacity.

- ***Conducting Special Training Programmes***

Field-led programmes were conducted in the following nurseries to extend the support to training programmes conducted by the Extension Division.



Figure 2.42 Training Programme conducted in Polgahawela Nursery

Field Demonstrations prepared to conduct practical training programmes in Parakrama Samudraya Nursery



Figure 2.43 Field Demonstrations organized for Workforce Training Programme conducted at Parakrama Samudraya Nursery

Diyadora Nursery



Providing practical training on field and office works to a diploma holder in agriculture for more than 06 months.



Polgahawela Nursery



One day training programme for the trainees of the Multi-purpose Development Task Force.

Uhana Nursery



Practical training on coconut nursery management, planting seedlings, application of fertilizer, disease and minimizing disease and pest damages was provided for coconut growers.

Mahayaya Nursery



Practical training programme on coconut plant nursery management was conducted for the students of the University of Peradeniya.

Handapanagala Nursery



Practical training programme was conducted to make the growers aware of the coconut plant nursery management and coconut cultivation.

Parakrama Samudraya Nursery



Practical training on planting a coconut seedling, moisture conservation methods, application of fertilizer was provided for the workforce.

Embilipitiya Nursery



Practical training programme on laying seed nuts in nurseries and maintenance was conducted for diploma holders of School of Agriculture, Karapincha, Ratnapura.

2.2.5. Progress in production of fruit, export agriculture crop seedlings and intercropping

2.2.5.2 Intercropping -2020

Intercropping has been commenced in the nurseries with the intention of reaping maximum benefits from the land.

Table No. 2.27 Intercropping in the nurseries owned by the Coconut Cultivation Board

Serial No.	Name of the Nursery	Name of the Intercrop	Acreage cultivated		
			Acres	Bushes/Seedlings	Kg.
1	Diyadora	Manioc	1/4	700	
		Paddy			3
2	Hettipola	Manioc	1/4	700	
3	Kandetiya	Manioc		400	
4	Bingiriya	Manioc	1/4	800	
5	Uhana	Kaupi			30.2
		Banana		84	
		Sweet Orange		100	
		Manioc		500	
		Pineapple		600	
6	Attawilluwa	Apple Guava	4 1/2	1,350	
		Orange Seedlings		300	
		Budded Cashew	2	60	
7	Mailambaweli	Budded Cashew		211	
8	Kalawewa	Manioc		120	
		Banana		15	
9	Polgahwela	Banana		50	
		Ginger			100
		Fresh Arecanut		200	
10	Eraminigolla	Banana		100	
		Paddy	1/2		
		Ginger			75

		Turmeric			10
11	Mattamagoda	Cinnamon		3,600	
		Arecanut		500	
		Pepper		500	
		Manioc		250	
12	Welpitiya	Banana		300	
		Pepper		1,400	
		Manioc		1,500	
13	Handapanagala	Sweet Orange		300	
		Pepper		500	
		Manioc		200	
14	Walpita	Manioc		500	
		Banana		100	
15	Kirindiwela	Manioc		950	
16	Mayurapura	Banana	1	450	
		Pomegranate	1/2	150	
17	Dodangaslanda	Banana	100		
		Pepper	200		
		Manioc	100		
18	Pallekele	Banana	1/4	170	
		Turmeric	1/4	150	
		Manioc		100	
19		Mango (TJC)		120	
		Arecanut		300	
		Kiri Ala		100	

	ParakramaSamudraya	Ginger			80
		Lemon		100	
		Maize	1		
		Manioc		50	
20	Baddegama	Cinnamon		500	
21	Wennoruwa	Banana		100	
		Arecanut		400	
		Betel		30	
22	Ibbagamuwa	Mango (TJC)	1/2	68	
		Banana	1	300	
		Manioc	1/4	200	
		Pepper	1	400	
23	Wariyapola	Arecanut		100	
		Cinnamon		2,000	
		Banana		100	
		Undu			3
24	Nikaweratiya	Guava		25	
		Peanut			4
		Undu			3
25	Korosduwa	Banana	1/4	100	
26	Madu	Kaupi	1/4		
		Manioc	1/2		
		Beans	1/4		
		Sweet Melon	1/4		
		Chilli	1/4		

		Brinjal	1/4		
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2.2.5.2 Progress in production of Fruit and export agriculture crop seedlings -2020



Figure 2.44 Production of pepper seedlings at Polgahawela nursery for sale and production of Soursop (Katu Anoda) plants at Polgahawela nursery for sale

Table No. 2.28 Progress in Production of Fruit and Export Agriculture Crop Seedlings in the Nurseries owned by the Coconut Cultivation Board – 2020

Name of the Nursery	Variety of Seedlings									
	Bud Grafting Mangoes	Lime (Seeds)	Soursop (Katu Anoda)	Pepper	Cinnamon	Dragon Fruit	Turmeric Seeds (Kg)	Kilo Guava	Lemon Layer	Rambutan
Ampara	55	500								
Kalawewa	170	158								
Polgahawela		500	300	8,000						
Dodamgaslanda				2,000						
Medamulana				343	10,000	105				
Baddegama					26,000		340			
Wennoruwa			300							
Ibbagamuwa		500		8,000				400	70	
Wariyapola		1,000	200							
Nikaweratiya		250								
Korosduwa					20,000					

Walpita				1,000						500
Kirindiwela				2,000						
Total No. of Seedlings	225	2,908	800	21,343	56,000	105	340	400	70	500

2.4. Negombo Coconut Seed Production Unit

The key role of the unit is to transport and supply of high quality coconut seedling to all Nurseries and Coconut Model Gardens under the supervision of the Coconut Research Institute with the objectives of providing high quality coconut seedlings to growers for cultivation throughout the island.

In addition to this, the other functions of the unit are to contribute to the formulation of strategic plans to meet the annual seed and coconut requirements, to implement those plans, to facilitate and direct the input and supply services required by the coconut growers. All these activities are carried out by the Seed Production Unit, which has the necessary infrastructure and experienced field staff attached to it.

The number of coconut seedlings required for the coconut cultivation programmes implemented in each district varies according to the Regional Offices, and the requirement of coconut seedlings in the Regional Offices varies depending on the demand for coconut seedlings by the growers in the area. The Regional Managers inform the Head Office of the requirement for coconut seedlings in their area annually and supply the seeds to the nurseries according to a plan prepared by the Head Office considering the coconut seedling requirement of the Regional Offices and nursery seed capacity, human resource availability and the availability of infrastructure are the other roles of Negombo Seed Coconut Unit.

The total quantity of seed nuts supplied to the nurseries and Coconut Model Gardens of the Board during the Yala and Maha seasons of the year 2020 is 1,724,979 at which, quantity of seednuts provided for the Maha season in the year 2020 is 760,346 and for the Yala season in the 2021 is 964,633.

**Table No.2.29 Number of seed coconuts provided to nurseries and coconut model
gardemns in the year 2020**

	<i>Regional office to which the Nursery belongs</i>	<i>Name of the Nursery</i>	<i>No. of seed nuts for the year 2020</i>		Total No. of Seed Nuts(01.01.2020- 31.12.2020)
1	Anuradhapura	Kalawewa	15,440	47,270	62,710
2	Ampara	Uhana	27,195	37,144	64,339
3	Galle	Labuduwa	9,877	10,500	20,377
		Baddegama	30,400	37,600	68,000
4	Gampaha	Kirindiwela	14,000	19,804	33,804
		Walpita	20,561	22,910	43,471
5	Hambantota	Mayurapura	4,000	15,200	19,200
		Medamulana	30,200	33,350	63,550
6	Jaffna	Alampil	-	10,000	10,000
		Achchuveli	18,300	16,500	34,800
		Kilinochchi	10,750	8,250	19,000
		Devipuram	7,405	19,250	26,655
7	Kalutara	Korosduwa	20,200	21,800	42,000
8	Kagalle	Eraminigolla	15,630	14,500	30,130
		Polgahawela	17,955	16,075	34,030
		Mattamagoda	24,361	19,650	44,011
9	Kuliyapitiya	Bingiriya	31,837	13,500	45,337
		Diyadora	19,500	5,850	25,350
		Hettipola	33,166	10,000	43,166
		Kandetiya	25,999	6,000	31,999
10	Kurunagala	Ibbagamuwa	46,957	26,250	73,207
		Wariyapola	11,000	11,043	22,043
		Nikaweratiya	27,185	17,810	44,995
		Wennoruwa	24,850	25,500	50,350
11	Batticaloa	Mailambaweli	10,640	23,280	33,920
12	Marawila	Attawilluwa	26,107	16,250	42,357
		Kirimatiyana	37,586	36,290	73,876
		Wilpotha	20,231	32,682	52,913
13	Matale	Dodangaslanda	25,285	22,102	47,387
		Pallekele	8,550	12,150	20,700
14	Monaragala	Handapanagala	28,814	16,000	44,814
		Welpitiya	21,075	40,948	62,023
15	Polonnaruwa	ParakramaSamudraya	17,080	29,440	46,520
		Ulhitiya	2,955	16,250	19,205
16	Ratnapura	Embilipitiya	17,600	22,940	40,540

17	Trincomalee	Kumburuppidi	14,750	17,750	32,500
		Seruwila	5,800	5,500	11,300
18	Vavuniya	Madu	11,250	12,900	24,150
		Mahayaya	21,698	9,860	31,558
Sub Total (Nurseries)			756,189	780,098	1,536,287
	Name of the Coconut Model Garden				Total No. of Seed Nuts(01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020)
1	Lenawa Coconut Model Garden			26,219	26,361
2	Desiveli Coconut Model Garden		-	25,295	25,295
3	Girtland Coconut Model Garden		-	12,486	12,486
4	Nagansola Coconut Model Garden		-	28,000	28,000
5	Randeniya Coconut Model Garden		-	11,200	11,200
6	Mahayaya Coconut Model Garden		-	12,460	12,460
7	Palai Coconut Model Garden		-	10,200	10,200
8	Korei Coconut Model Garden		1,875	6371	8,246
9	Bopitiya Coconut Model Garden		-	13500	13,500
10	Pasikudah Coconut Model Garden		2,140	25000	27,140
11	Kohombana Coconut Model Garden		-	7004	7,004
12	Mundalama Coconut Model Garden		-	6800	6,800
Sub Total (Coconut Model Gardens)			4,157	184,535	188,692
Total No. of Seed Nuts provided to Nurseries and Coconut Model Gardens in the year 2020			760,346	964,633	1,724,979

3.0 Administration and Human Resource Management Division

Mr. Jayantha Wickramasinghe served as the Chairman of the Coconut Cultivation Board in the year 2020. 08 meetings of the Board of Directors have been conducted during the year.

Mr. R. A. D. A. S. Ranatunga, the Director (Development) of the Ministry of Plantation Industries from 01.01.2020 to 22.01.2020 and Mr. M. J. S. Ravisinghe, the Director of the same Ministry from 23.01.2020 to 2020.01.04 served as the acting General Manager, and Mrs. K.L. Manel Kularatne was newly appointed as the General Manager on 05.11.2020.

3.1 Structure of the Staff

The following staff have contributed to achieve the targets of the Board in the year 2020.

Senior Manager	02
Manager	36
Junior Manager	44
Implementation/ Advisory Services	0
Management Assistant (Technical)	249
Management Assistant (Non-Technical)	208
Primary Grade (Semi-Skilled)	01
Primary Grade (Skilled)	42
Primary Grade (Non-Skilled)	81
Posts that are available to be personal to the officers who hold the posts presently	04
Workers of Estate Management Service (Permanent)	101
Contract	01
Checkroll	829
Total	1598

3.2 Recruitments

Due to the Presidential Election and General Election held in the year 2020, all the recruitments have been suspended by the letter dated 20.11.2019 of the Ministry of Finance, Management Services Circular No.-01/2020, the letter and Circular dated 22.06.2020 of the Election Commission, and approval has been granted for formal recruitments by the Circular No.-02/2020 and the letter dated 26.10.2020 of the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, no recruitment was made this year, and only preliminary steps have been taken to carry out the relevant recruitment activities.

3.2 Local and Overseas Training Programmes

In the year 2020, 31 employees have been directed to external institutions and provided with training opportunities for various seminars, workshops, trainings and degree courses conducted locally with the objective of developing the knowledge, attitudes and skills of the officers serving in various divisions of the Board. As well, arrangements were made to provide opportunities to follow distance courses through the internet (ZOOM). Further, under the sponsorship of the Board, 84 officers were facilitated for local training courses/workshops/seminars in collaboration with the Coconut Development Training Center through various resource contributions and due to the spread of the globally prevailed COVID-19 virus in the country as well, there was no opportunity to provide foreign training opportunities.

Table No. 3.1 Progress of Local Trainings in the year 2020

Group Local Training Sessions	No. of Trainees
5. Seminar to make the officers of junior management and above service categories of the Board aware of the disciplinary procedure.	35
6. Training workshop to make the management level officers aware of administrative and human resource management activities.	49
Total	84

3.3 Productivity Promotion

The Head office of the Board was registered for the National Productivity Awards Competition - 2020 conducted by the National Productivity Secretariat and necessary activities were planned for the purpose.

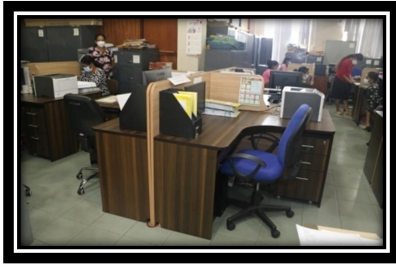


Figure 3.1 Administration and Human Resource Management Division

3.5 Establishment of Human Resource Management Database

Reaching the final stage by completing the initial process of establishment of Human Resource Management database and access to the data entry process for all officers of the Board .

3.6 Efficiency Bar Examination

The National Institute of Labour Studies was assigned to conduct the Efficiency Bar Examinations for 213 officers employed in the Board and the Estate Management Service. Accordingly, despite the Corona pandemic situation, it was able to conduct and complete the Efficiency Bar Examinations for 90% of them.

3.7 Retirement

16 officers/employees have retired from the service of the Board on reaching 60 years of age after by providing efficient and good service dedicating their skills and talents for the betterment of the Board. The Administration and Human Resource Management Division has taken necessary steps to provide the gratuity and other benefits due to these officers/employees without delay.

3.8 Transport Pool

The transport pool that became effective in the year 2020 is given below.

Lorries	17
Double Cabs	44
Tractor (02 wheels)	26
Tractor (04 wheels)	50
Tractor Tailor	90
Van	1
Buses	3
Jeeps	4
Motor Vehicles	3
Three wheelers	1

Motor bicycles	60
JCB	<u>2</u>
Total	<u><u>301</u></u>

Administration and Human Resource Development Division has acted cost effectively to deploy the vehicles of transport pool in achieving the developmental initiatives of the Coconut Cultivation Board.

Likewise, the transport Pool has taken following actions to ensure worker welfare and motivation,

- Providing transport facilities for funerals of workers and their relatives at a concessionary rate.
- Providing transport facilities for annual educational trips, get-together and picnics at a concessionary rate.
- Providing pool vehicles for the special requirements (Weddings) of the employees at a concessionary rate.
- Necessary arrangements have been made to make the project activities successful by providing pool vehicles for the activities (Weligama Project).
- The J.C.B machines owned by the Board have saved the huge cost of renting out these machines for the development activities of the coconut model gardens and nurseries.

3.11 Procurement

In the year 2020, procurement of Rs.35 million has been formally done in relation to purchase of capital goods as well as the printed inputs necessary to continue and improve the quality of the extension services provided by the Coconut Cultivation Board, purchase of necessary inputs for production of coconut seedlings and the purchase of essential capital goods and services to enhance the efficiency and productivity of the officers working in the Head Office and other Regional Offices, coconut model gardens and nurseries.

3.12 Acquisition of Constructions

Acquisition and maintenance of capital assets of the Board are covered under this aspect. Accordingly, the following main construction activities could be launched and completed during the year 2020.

- Completing the construction of the 2nd stage of the new office building in Matale and housing the office in the building.
- Opening of the Official Quarters in Polonnaruwa.

- Renovation of the toilet system, office buildings in the hostel of the Lunuwila Coconut Development Training Center.
- Repairing the roof and ceiling of Kalutara Regional Office.
- Carrying out renovation and maintenance activities of the Head office.
- Complete renovation of the Galle Regional Office and its official quarters, fences, landscaping.
- Renovation of toilet systems, office buildings and official quarters of Regional Offices.

Accordingly, the Administration and Human Resource Management Division has actively engaged in extending its support to realize the key role of expanding the coconut cultivation of the Coconut Cultivation Board by providing necessary trainings and motivation to the staff, managing capital construction acquisitions, engaging in maintenance services, and effectively utilizing the limited resources ensuring the optimal productivity.

04.Internal Audit Division

4.1 Objective of the Internal Audit

This is an evaluation carried out to assess whether the organization has to achieve the vision,mission and objectives of the Coconut Cultivation Board, the internal control process is efficient and effective throughout the year and whether the Board maintains good coordination with the regional units in taking action to protect the assets.

4.2 Audit Inquiries conducted during the year

The role and duties of the scope of the Internal Audit have been accomplished qualitatively and constantly during the year.

21. Kegalle Regional Office –Annual Auditing
22. Ampara Regional Office - Annual Auditing
23. Special audit investigation related to misuse of state property in Kurunegala Regional Office
24. Medamulana Nursery - Special Auditing
25. Bingiriya Nursery - Annual Auditing
26. Polgahawela Nursery - Annual Auditing
27. Eraminigolla Nursery - Annual Auditing
28. Maththamagoda Nursery - Annual Auditing
29. Special audit on reduction of percentage of issue of coconut seedlings by more than 70%
30. Uhana Nursery - Annual Auditing
31. Nagansola CoconutModel Garden - Special auditon removal of coconut palms
32. Randeniya Coconut Model Garden - Special audit on coconut stock count
33. Nagansola CoconutModel Garden - Annual Auditing
34. Mundalama CoconutModel Garden - Annual Auditing
35. Mahayaya CoconutModel Garden - Annual Auditing
36. Payment of overtime to employees belonging to Estate Management Service - Special Audit
37. Bopitiya CoconutModel Garden - Annual Auditing
38. Kohombana CoconutModel Garden- Annual Auditing
39. Audit of salary anomalies
40. Audit of cash books

Actions have been taken to report the issues and shortcomings found during the audit of the above units to the Chairman and necessary steps have been taken to rectify them. Further,these audit observations and answers have also been submitted to the Audit and

Management Committee and the recommendations of the committee have been submitted to the Board of Directors to take necessary actions.

4.3 General Errors and Shortcomings disclosed

11. Cases of poor financial control were observed in coconut model gardens due to lack of proper maintenance of books and records and monitoring problems of officers.
12. Problems with documentation of fallen coconuts and picked coconuts in coconut model gardens and related monitoring is weak in some coconut model gardens.
13. Arising problems related to book maintenance in coconut plant nurseries.
14. In some cases, process deficiencies related to issues related to the tendering process and obtaining approval of the Head office in the sale of estate products were observed.
15. Deficiencies related to inventory records and log books, timber enumeration activities.
16. Shortcomings in maintenance of files related to recruitment of check-roll workers in nurseries.
17. Problems arising in depositing money to the Regional Office during the sales conducted by the Coconut Development Officers in the Regional Offices.
18. Shortcomings in maintenance of documents related to general administrative activities in Regional Offices and sale of coconut seedlings and subsidies.
19. Seasonal balancing deficiencies and problems in issuing in nurseries.
20. Defects in payment vouchers during cash book audit of the Head Office.

4.4 Audit and Management Committee Meeting

4.4.1 Objectives

The purpose of conducting Audit and Management Committee Meeting is to provide directions to the Management to rectify the errors and shortcomings disclosed by External and Internal Audit and ensure the Internal Audit of the Board is more efficient and strengthened.

04 Audit and Management Committee Meetings have been conducted during the year

	Date conducted
❖ 2020/01 meeting	15.06.2020
❖ 2020/02 meeting	22.09.2020
❖ 2020/03 meeting	24.11.2020
❖ 2020/04 meeting	12.08.2020

4.4.2 Composition of the Committee

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 7. Mrs. Thilaka Jayasundara
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Plantation Industries | Chairman |
| 8. Mrs. Tharanga Liyanage
Director,
Department of National Budget | Member |
| 9. Mr. Sarath Perera
Member of Board of Directors | Member |
| 10. Mrs. K.L. Manel Kularathna
General Manager,
Coconut Cultivation Board | Secretary/ Convenor |
| 11. Mr. S.U.D. Manawasinghe
(Audit Superintendent) | Observer |
| 12. Mr. B.A.W. Bamunuarachchi
Coconut Cultivation Board) | Internal Auditor |

Errors and shortcomings disclosed by the Internal Audit Observations and Audit Inquiries of Government Audit Division will be discussed and corrected at the Audit and Management Committee Meetings and submitted to the Board of Directors for necessary rectification.

05. Final Management Division

5.1 Financial Statement

Overall functions of the Coconut Cultivation Board in accordance with the provisions of the Coconut Development Act No.46 of 1971, subject to the relevant Circulars of Monetary Regulations in accordance with the Fiscal Accounting Standards of Sri Lanka, the Finance Reports as at the year ending on 31.12.2020 have been submitted.

The key process of the Finance Management Division is to prepare financial estimates, planning, operating and control, documentation, reporting and review so as to achieve the targets of 39 Nurseries and 12 Coconut Model Gardens that are within the network comprises with 19 Regional Offices island wide and 3 training centers and to implement national level development projects and programmes.

Operational functions, reporting and governance of financial functions of island wide Regional Offices are carried out by the Assistant General Manager (Financial Management), Accountant (Finance), Accountant (Coconut Model Gardens), Accounts Officer and other support staff under the operation and direction of the Deputy General Manager (Financial Management).

In relation to the estimates of the Board for the year 2020, under recurring expenditure heads, Rs. 479.00 million and under the capital expenditure head Rs. 800.00 million has been allocated by the Treasury. The Coconut Cultivation Board works to maintain the project for the development of the coconut cultivation on behalf of the Ministry of Plantation Industries. Accordingly, for the Programme for Control of Weligama Coconut Leaf Wilt and Rot Disease, Rs. 18.702 million and for the Wewili Saviya Project, Rs. 01 million, for the Mite Project Rs. 5.00 million have been allocated to the Coconut Cultivation Board. In addition, for the promotion of King coconut cultivation, the Coconut Development Authority has allocated Rs. 25 million to the Coconut Cultivation Board.

In order to suppress and control the spread of Coconut Leaf Wilt Disease in the widespread coconut cultivation in Galle, Matara and Hambantota districts, Rs. 17.948 million was spent under the provisions provided by the Ministry of Plantation Industries. It is Rs. 3.989 million for Galle district, Rs. 12.215 million for Matara district and Rs. 1.743 million for Hambantota district. In order to control and prevent the spread of these diseases, not only awareness programmes have been conducted for coconut growers, but also new projects and development activities have provided great relief to the growers. As well, a sum of Rs. 0.7551 from the provisions of the Ministry provided to control Weligama disease has also been spent on the purchase of capital goods for Galle, Hambantota and Matara Regional Offices.

As at 31.12.2020 under the self-finance unit, the nursery and development sector has Rs. (48.23) million deficiency and Negombo Seed Production Unit which is operating related to the sector has also incurred Rs. (38.473) million service expenses and the Coconut Model

Gardens have earned a surplus of Rs.42.28 million. In relation to the overall operations of the Coconut Cultivation Board in the year 2020, It has been possible to earn miscellaneous income of Rs. 42.057 million. As well, the total surplus as at 31.12.2020 is Rs. 131.470 million.

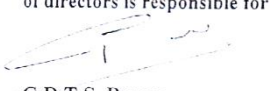
The recurrent expenditure incurred in the year 2020 is Rs. 577.111 million and for the extension and development service of the coconut sector, Rs. 489.599 million as development assistance for coconut growers and Rs. 28.421 million for capital and constructions and purchase have been incurred. Accordingly, the total value of assets owned by the Board is Rs. 2,555.612 million.

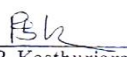
Coconut Cultivation Board,
9/428, Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha,
Battaramulla.

Coconut Cultivation Board
Statement of Financial Position for the year ended
as at 31st December 2020

	Note		2020 Rs.	2019 Rs.
Assets				
Non- Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	02	817,326,105	665,174,683	
Work In Progress	03	42,436,413	174,112,090	
Investment (LT)	04	5,345,358	2,276,677	
Kapruka Refinance Investment (LT)	04	1,013,194,606	934,182,917	
Biological Assets (Differed Expenditure)	05	359,988,832	347,232,766	
Biological Stock	06	35,328,456	40,209,100	2,163,188,234
Leased Land	07	5,173,467	5,173,467	5,320,315
Current Assets				
Inventories / Stocks	08	273,215,198	503,971,959	
Trade and other Receivables	09	65,121,933	109,629,767	
Prepayments	10	949,715	539,387	
Deposits (ST)	11	3,300,007	3,275,007	
Investment (ST)	12	47,850,286	27,760,517	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	326,310,063	77,959,657	
Account Current (M/G)	14	(25,315,430)	(33,022,771)	
			691,431,771	690,113,522
Total Assets			2,970,225,007	2,858,622,071
Less : Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Payable	15	129,063,831	193,645,981	
Accrued Expenses	16	25,608,284	51,523,065	
Short-term Provision	17	36,313,372	34,167,381	
		190,985,487	279,336,427	
Non-current liabilities				
Long Term Provision	17	223,627,041	204,253,611	
		223,627,041	204,253,611	
Total liabilities			414,612,528	483,590,037
Total Net Assets			2,555,612,479	2,375,032,033
NET ASSETS/EQUITY				
Accumulated Fund				
Capital Fund	18	378,615,051	385,296,153	
General Fund	19	971,250,903	861,250,487	
Capital Fund - Kapruka	20	852,588,426	803,453,625	
Credit Guarantee Fund - Kapruka	21	111,724,000	83,597,670	2,133,597,935
Reserves				
Capital Reserves	22	68,192,461	68,192,461	
Revenue Reserves - CMG	23	173,241,637	173,241,637	241,434,098
Total Net Assets /Equity			2,555,612,479	2,375,032,033

The Accounting Policies and Notes on Page Nos.01 to 44 are integral part of these Financial Statements. The board of directors is responsible for the Preparation and presentation of these financial statements.


G.D.T.S. Perera
Deputy General Manager
Finance Management
Coconut Cultivation Board


R.P. Kasthuriarachchi
Director General
State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul, and Palmirah
Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product
Manufacturing & Export Diversification.
Board of Director
Coconut Cultivation Board


K.L. Manel Kularathna
General Manager
Coconut Cultivation Board


A.V.K. Madhavi Herath
Chairman
Coconut Cultivation Board

Coconut Cultivation Board
Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended
31 st DECEMBER 2020

	<u>Note</u>	2020	2019	Rs.
Government Recurrent Grant		479,000,000	460,000,000	
Government Capital Grant		692,827,236	511,505,223	
Ministry of Plantation Industries - Weligama Wilt		18,701,522	12,285,900	
Ministry of Plantation Industries - Kapruka Purawara		-	1,005,000	
Ministry of Plantation Industries - Wawilisaviya		1,000,000	15,855,411	
Ministry of Plantation Industries - Insect Project		-	1,000,000	
Ministry of Plantation Industries - Mite Project		5,000,000	1,000,000	
Ministry of Plantation Industries - C cap Project		-	7,570,376	
Coconut Development Authority - King Coconut		25,000,000	-	
Total of Revenue (A)		1,221,528,757	1,010,221,909	
Other Income				
Profit on Nurseries Unit	24	(48,230,434)	(30,128,215)	
Negambo seed Unit	24	(38,473,531)	(20,735,437)	
Sundry Income	25	42,057,409	33,458,192	
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	26	-	99,087	
Profit on Model Garden Unit	27	42,285,178	5,532,958	
Circuit Bungalow CMG - 04	31	(441,459)	(77,673)	
Circuit Bungalow GL and RO - 03	31	(2,192,364)	1,452,435	
Mite Project	32	(405,406)	564,021	
Total Income of Self Finance (B)		(5,400,607)	(9,834,631)	
Grand Total (A+B)		1,216,128,150	1,000,387,278	
	28	507,547,074	275,279,068	
		708,581,076	725,108,210	
Personal Emoluments	29	376,346,485	360,282,681	
Traveling & Subsistence	29	3,479,014	4,757,917	
Supplies and Consumable used	29	15,052,976	22,565,737	
Maintenance	29	25,861,030	19,627,358	
Contractual Services	29	19,790,886	34,648,037	
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	29	67,122,133	44,001,079	
Other Recurrent Expenditure	29	69,458,523	98,137,052	
Total Operating Expenditure		577,111,046	584,019,861	
Surplus/(Deficit)		131,470,030	141,088,348	

Coconut Cultivation Board
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended
31st December 2020

		2020	2019	Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Surplus /(deficit) from ordinary activities		131,470,030		141,088,348
Adjustment for Item not Involving Movement of Cash				
Depreciation of the Year	64,287,029		38,922,200	
Provision for Gratuity	43,439,544		31,727,577	
Provision for Audit Fees	552,600		650,000	
Interest Income	(1,043,084)		(2,140,443)	
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	-		(99,087)	
Mature Plant Depreciation of the Year	7,596,535		6,839,953	
Provision for Bad Debtors	-		-	
Write-off Lease Land	146,849		146,849	
Write-off Capital Depreciation of the Year	(32,179,765)		(26,146,951)	
Provision for cash handling allowane	1,318,391			
Provision for L.R.C. Tax	275,000		29,071,746	
		<u>84,393,099</u>		<u>78,971,844</u>
		<u>215,863,129</u>		<u>220,060,192</u>
Prior Period Items				
General Ledger (not 18)	(21,469,614)		9,525,998	
Capital fund	(2,921,704)			
Kapruka Ledger	4,055,831	(20,335,487)	(97,478)	9,428,520
Adjustment - Kapruka Fund				
Operational Account Kapruka Surplus (Deficit) Note	(7,262,076)		20,204,106	
Interest Income	(36,296,721)		(40,219,609)	
Credit Guaranty Fund (Kapruka)	1,714,979	(41,843,819)	5,057,995	(14,957,508)
Operating Profit of Working Capital		<u>153,683,823</u>		<u>214,531,204</u>
Change in Items of Working Capital				
Stocks (Increase) / Decrease	235,637,405		(11,526,414)	
Debtors (Increase) / Decrease	44,507,834		3,736,871	
Deposit (Increase) / Decrease Short Term	(25,000)		(1,000)	
Current Account (Increase) / Decrease	(7,707,340)		14,862,969	
Investment (Increase) / Decrease Short Term	(20,089,769)		3,222,680	
Prepayment (Increase) Decrease	(410,328)		(213,332)	
Creditors Increase/ (Decrease)	(64,582,149)		14,007,308	
Accrued Expenses Increase / (Decrease)	(25,914,781)	161,415,871	5,257,262	29,346,344
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities		<u>315,099,695</u>		<u>243,877,548</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Purchase of Fixed Assets (Increase)	(224,034,986)		(101,482,041)	
Mature Planation	37,829,085			
Pallai Irrigation (02lakes)	11,756,760			
Payment for Lease Land	-		(1,800,000)	
Investment Long Term - Decrease (Increase)	(82,080,369)		(58,158,313)	
Interest Income Received	37,339,806		41,770,444	
Sale of Fixed Assets Income	-		305,820	
Deferred Expenditure	(62,341,910)		(59,863,886)	
Working Progress	131,675,677	(149,855,938)	(46,390,462)	(225,618,438)
Net cash Used in investing activities		<u>165,243,757</u>		<u>18,259,110</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Capital Grant /Treasury (Kapruka)	78,752,398		29,721,500	
Capital Grant /Treasury	28,420,367		26,773,277	
	<u>107,172,765</u>		<u>56,494,777</u>	
Used in cash activities				
L.R.C. Tax Paid	-		(594,166)	
Gratuity Paid	(24,066,114)	83,106,651	(36,817,565)	(37,411,731)
		<u>248,350,407</u>		<u>(19,152,621)</u>
Net Cash Generate from financing activities				
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and Cash Equivalents		248,350,407		39,134,658
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the Year		<u>77,959,657</u>		<u>38,817,499</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the Year		<u><u>326,310,063</u></u>		<u><u>77,952,157</u></u>

Coconut Cultivation Board
Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended
31st December 2020

	Rs.			
	Accumulated Fund	Accumulated Reserve	Translation Reserve	Total
Balance at 31st December 2018	1,939,186,058	241,434,098	-	2,180,620,156
Changes in accounting policy	-	-		-
Adjustment balance	-	-		-
	1,939,186,058	241,434,098	-	2,180,620,156
Surplus on revaluation of properties	-	-	-	-
Deficit on revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-
	1,939,186,058	241,434,098	-	2,180,620,156
Net gains and losses not recognized in the statement of financial performance	53,414,529	-	-	53,414,529
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	141,088,348	-	-	141,088,348
Balance as at 31st December 2019	2,133,688,935	241,434,098	-	2,375,123,033
Deficit on revaluation of properties	-	-	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-
Currency translation difference	-	-	-	-
	2,133,688,935	241,434,098	-	2,375,123,033
Net gains and losses not recognized in the statement of financial performance	49,110,416	-		-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	131,470,030	-		-
Balance as at 31st December 2020	2,314,269,380	241,434,098	-	2,555,703,478

06 Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements

Chairman
Coconut Cultivation Board

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the **Coconut Cultivation Board** for the year ended 31 December in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Disclaimer of Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Coconut Cultivation Board for the year ended 31 December 2020 the statement of financial position as at 31 December and the statement of statement of financial performance ,statement of changes in equity statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

I do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the Board. Because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

1.2 Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

- a) Even though the Financial Statements shall be submitted by the entities in a manner that Budgeted numbers and Actual numbers can be depicted separately as per the Chapter 24 (a) of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 01, in the Financial Statements submitted for year of review, budgeted numbers have not been included in that way.
- b) Even though the Assets and Liabilities shall not be offset against each other except as required or permitted, as per the Chapter 48 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 01, the Credit balance of Rs. 29,990,706 in the Current Account of Model Coconut Garden Ledger and the Debit balance of Rs. 4,675,275 in the Current Account of Nursery Ledger were offset against each other and the Net

value of Rs. 25,315,430 has been shown inaccurately under the Current Assets in the Statement of Financial Position

- c) Even though the amount of Rs.22, 197,339 which has been invested on Pasikuda Tourism Project commenced in year 2013 as a long-term investment, shall be classified as Non-current Assets, as per the Chapter 76 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 01, it has been shown as the Current Assets in the Statement of Financial Position. And even though more than 07 years have passed since the commencement of this project, the Fair value of the invested property has not been assessed and adjustments have not been made in the Financial Statements, as per the Chapter 42 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 13.
- d) Even though each item of revenue and expense recognized directly in net assets/ equity, and the results of the correction of errors of previous errors identified for each component shall be disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets/ Equity clearly, as per the Chapter 118 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 01, the Capital Fund of the Board, General Fund, Capital Fund- kapruka and Provident fund had been shown as one item called Cumulative Fund instead of being shown in separately in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. Only Rs. 49,110,416 which was the net effect of the adjustments made in the year under review related to those items, had been included in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. Also, although a difference of Rs. 501,767,769 has been observed between the ledger account balance related to those 03 accounts, actions have not been taken to identify and adjust those differences to the Financial Statements.
- e) An amount of Rs. 6,131,032 out of the short term fixed deposits of Rs. 11,476,390 maturing in 03 months which can be considered as Cash and Cash equivalents has been shown under Operating activities and an amount of Rs. 5,345,358 has shown under Investment activities, in a manner which is not in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 02 and Rs. 905,159 of Fixed deposit interest income received and Rs. 137,925 of interest receivable from the money which shall be shown under Operating activities, has been shown under Investment activities. Similarly short term deposits which mature in 03 months amounting Rs. 5,345,358 has been shown under the non-Current Assets in the Statement of Financial Position
- f) Even though the buildings, motor vehicles, computers and office equipment which had been fully depreciated at the end of the year under review, with a total cost of Rs. 375,410,404, were already being used, actions had not been taken to re-review the effective life time of those assets as per the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 03 and to present in Financial Statements.

- g) In accordance with the Chapter 13 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 18, although the asset shall be identified as a biological asset when associated future economic benefits can be expected to flow in to the entity, 7936 trees of 38 varieties with a timber value including Jack, teakwood, etc of 12 Model Coconut plantations and 5,525 trees of 46 varieties with a timber value in 39 nurseries with a total of 13,461 trees and 11,605 coconut trees in 39 nurseries have not been accounted. Also it had been reported that 373 trees with timber value, out of these trees had been cut down between 2016-2021.
- h) In accordance with the Chapter 16 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 18, although a biological asset shall be measured during its preliminary identification and in every date of report, to its fair value by deducting the cost associated with its sale, when measuring the biological assets included in Financial Statements, with a value of Rs. 35,328,456 of livestock asset calculated based on the weight of animals and Rs. 359,988,832 which is the establishment expenditure, the cost associated with the sale, had not been deducted. Further it has not been revealed the nature of the activities of the Biological assets and the Physical Estimates of Agricultural products at the end of the period, as per the chapters (a) and (b) of that standard.
- i) Even though a difference of Rs. 73,729,701 in Debit/ Credit between the Ledger Control Current Account maintained in the Head Office for the coordination of Head office and the 12 Model Coconut Cultivation and a difference of Rs. 4,675,275 between Control accounts maintained in the Head Office to control the daily expenses of 39 Coconut Nurseries have been observed, actions had not been taken to reconcile these differences and to adjust the Financial Statements.
- j) When correcting the mistake done by debiting Rs. 7,893,816 paid in 2018 for the Fertilizer subsidy to the debtor's account instead of debiting Creditor's account, in the year under review Rs. 13,510,360 had been debited to the Creditor's account instead of Rs. 7,893,816 and had credited the Previous Year adjustment Account. As a result, the Creditors and Accumulated fund had been shown in the Financial Statements as less and more than Rs. 5,616,544 respectively.
- k) Even though the King coconut Promotion fee which should be received for year 2019 and for the year under review from the Coconut Development Authority , Rs. 23,433,807 and Rs. 23,368,203 respectively, only Rs. 25,000,000 had been accounted in year under review as the revenue. Owing to this reason Rs. 1,631,767 had been stated more as the Revenue and Rs. 21,802,010 had been stated less as the Revenue receivable in the year under review, in the financial statements.

- l) For the Debtor balance of Rs. 17,880,698 relevant to 26 Debtor accounts shown in the financial statements, it cannot be satisfied about the physical existence of those debtor balances, as the confirmations on balances have not been submitted.
- m) Even though as per the financial statements, an amount of Rs. 17,244,333 has to be paid for the Coconut Research Board for purchasing Coconut seeds and Coconut plants, as per the financial statements of Coconut Research Board that balance was Rs. 28,794,390 and therefore a difference of Rs. 11,550,057 was observed. However actions had not been taken to reconcile this difference and to make adjustments in Financial Statements.
- n) 07 checks worth Rs. 26,411,351 issued on 28th December 2020 to credit to the Deposit bank accounts of the Kapruka Investment Loan Scheme as Guarantee, had not been credited to relevant deposit Accounts until January 2021 and those checks had been accounted as an expense of the project inaccurately. As a result, the cost of the project had been stated higher in that amount and the Guarantee Deposit Account had been stated lower in Financial Statements.
- o) The physical Survey Value of stocks of the Board had been completed as at 31st December 2020 and the Book value of the stock of Rs. 273,215,198 had been included in to the Financial Statements without correctly identifying the net profit value or cost of the stocks.
- p) An expenditure of Rs. 2,577,450 incurred for building repairs in the previous year had been capitalized to the Building Account instead for being accounted for, as a prior year adjustment, and as a result building cost and the accumulated surplus in the Financial Statements, had been over stated by that value.

I had not been able to confirm or verify the quantitative items included in to the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial performance, Statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement as described above, by alternative means. As a result, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments needed to be made, to the recorded or unrecorded values or transactions of the values or items forming the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial performance, Statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement

1.3 Other Information contained in the Annual Report 2020, Coconut Cultivation Board

Other information means information which are not included in to the Financial Statements and my Audit Report regarding those Financial Statements, but included in to the Annual Report of 2020 of the Coconut Cultivation Board which I have obtained prior to the date of this Audit report. Management shall responsible for this other information.

My opinion regarding the Financial Statements, does not cover Other Information and I do not express any kind of assurance or opinion thereon.

In relation to my Audit regarding Financial Statements, my responsibility to read the Other Information identified above, when available and in doing so consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or with my knowledge obtained during the Audit or otherwise.

Based on Other Information obtained by me and based on the work performed by me obtained prior to the date of this Audit report, I conclude that this Other Information is materially misstated and I am required report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

1.4 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Coconut Cultivation Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Coconut Cultivation Board is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared of the Board.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Coconut Cultivation Board's financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

2.1 National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 includes specific provisions for following requirements.

2.1.1 I have not obtained all the information and explanation that considered necessary for the purpose of audit and I was unable to determine whether proper accounting records have been kept by the Coconut Cultivation Board as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.1.2 The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.1.3 The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year other than the observations mentioned in the Chapters 1.2 (e), (f) and (p) of this report, as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018

2.2. Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;

2.2.1 to state that any member of the governing body of the Board has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Board which are out of the normal cause of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.2.2 to state that the Board has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018

<u>Reference to law/ direction</u>	<u>Description</u>
(a) Section 11 (b) of the Finance Act No 38 of 1971	Although the consent of the Finance Minister and the approval of the relevant Minister, shall obtain for a Fixed Deposit Investment, the Board had not obtained such approval for Rs. 92,394,311 invested in 18 Fixed deposits as at 31 st December 2020.
(b) Financial regulation Code of Democratic, Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	
I. F. R 137 and 138	Even though, actions should be taken by the authorized officer to approve the vouchers and to confirm that the voucher is accurate and complete in every detail, before the payment, 04 vouchers with a value of Rs. 301,277 and one voucher with a value of Rs. 100,000,000 had been paid without confirming.
II. F R 381	It has not been observed that the approval of the Treasury has been obtained for 10 bank accounts carried out by the Board and also the reasons have not been submitted regarding the need to maintain two separate current accounts to pay Festival Advance and the Distress Loans to employees.
III. F R 395	Even though a Bank Reconciliation Statement should be prepared regarding the situations of the transactions as at end of each month, before the 15 th of the following month, certified by the officer who make the payment and submitted to the Auditor General, 22 Bank Reconciliation Statement relevant to 03 bank accounts subjected to audit, had not been approved by the authorized officer.
IV. F R 756	As at 31 st December 2020, property, plants and equipments of the Board had not been subjected to physical survey and the cost of those properties included in the Financial Statements was Rs.

(c) Establishment Code of Democratic, Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

- I. Section 13.3 of the Chapter II and Section 9.3.1 of Public Enterprise Act No PED/12 dated 02nd June 2003
Even though an acting appointment should be made as a temporary measure only and until a substantive appointment is made for a maximum period of 03 months, 60 vacant posts had been maintained for periods of 03 months to 04 years and 09 months without taking actions to appoint qualified officers, under acting basis. The posts of Deputy General Manager (Finance Management) and of Deputy General Manager (Expansion and Development) were among that.
- II. Section 12.2.6 of the Chapter VII
Approval of the Secretary of the Ministry had not been obtained to pay Acting salary and the Acting salary paid in the year under review was Rs. 4,925,474

- (d) Chapter 5.2.4 and 5.2.5 of Public Enterprise Act No PED/12 dated 02nd June 2003
Even though the Budget should be approved by the Board of Directors 03 months prior to the commencement of year of Accounts, copies should be submitted to Line Ministry, Public Enterprise Department of the General Treasury and to the Auditor General, the Board has acted without an approved Budget in the year under review.

2.2.3 to state that the Board has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018

- a) As per the powers and functions of the Section 20 of the Coconut Development Act (Amended) No 40 of 2003, the Mission of the Board is to achieve a higher living standard to the coconut producer through increasing the coconut production by means of an effective advisory and extension service and increasing the productivity of coconut lands while meeting the Sri Lankan domestic consumer demand and the export requirement, and expense of Rs. 3,418 million has been incurred annually to achieve that target. However, it has been observed that a deficit of 626 million of coconut out of the General requirement of 3,418 million

coconut of the country for consumption, coconut oil, other productions and for export, prevails.

- b) Though 12 Coconut Model Gardens are being maintained by the Board to introduce proper cultivating methods as per the duties prescribed to the Board, by the Coconut Development Act (Amended) No 40 of 2003, the harvest in year 2020 was 5,024,208 coconuts, out of harvesting Coconut trees of 106,834 from 1,668.98 acre which harvesting Coconut trees have been cultivated, out of the total coconut cultivated land extend of 3,135.83 acre from the total land extend of 3,790.07 acre of those 12 model gardens. This harvest is lower by 1.47 million coconuts than the harvest of year 2019 which is a decrease in 23 percent and lower by 1.69 million coconuts than the estimated coconut harvest. It has been observed that these Coconut Model Gardens do not maintain in the Model standards as per the facts that, general annual harvest of a coconut tree in 09 Coconut Model Gardens had been below 60 coconuts, 24,209 coconut saplings needed to be replant, 106,834 trees which is 44 percent are infertile, damage caused by Mites and 1,300,617 coconuts which is 26 percent, were not productive due to other factors

- 2.2.4. to state that the resources of the Board had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018

The amount of Rs. 2,149,273 paid to a Private Consultant Company in year 2016 for the preparation of procurement documents, plans and bills of quantities relevant to the construction of new office building in the Seed Coconut garden in Negambo, without allocating necessary provisions, had become a useless expenditure.

2.3. Other Facts

- a) It has been revealed by a special investigation that two officers who had been worked at Employee Provident Fund of the Board, which is administrated by a Council consists with the Chairman, General Manager and the Deputy General Manager (Finance) of the Board, audited by two private Auditors, have been defrauded an amount of Rs. 73,839,369 from the Fund, by writing 50 checks in 50 occasions in their own name and in the names of relatives during the period from 2015- 2021. It has been observed that, since the governing body of the Fund had not fulfill its responsibility properly by ways such as non-conducting of internal audits by establishing proper internal control methodologies regarding the activities of the fund, non-updating of Accounts books and documents, allowing the same officers to perform the duties of the Fund for many years without vesting in the authority of Financial

Administration, non-referring of the activities of the Fund to the attention of the Commissioner of Labor, had been the reason for this fraud. It has been further observed that the defrauded money was not recovered and the disciplinary actions against the responsible officers are being carried out in slow manner.

- b) Though it has been observed that the expense of the two Coconut Model Gardens in Pasikuda and Tharmakarni, Rs. 25,060,048 has exceeded the income of Rs. 16,133,667 by Rs. 8,926,381 in year 2020 and owing to that reason those two Coconut Model Gardens are being carried out at lost condition continuously. However, actions had not been taken to take remedial actions to make those projects successful.
- c) Even though Fertilizer subsidy money of Rs. 1,002,721,100 paid to the farmers through Regional Offices during the period year 2016- 2018, since a follow up regarding that had not been conducted, it cannot be confirmed that the Government Fertilizer subsidy money had been deployed productively.
- d) Even though the prosecution had been done to recover Rs. 3,808,156 from two private companies who purchased coconuts of the Board in year 1997 and 1999 as those cases were not handled properly, it had not been possible to recover that money for a period of 23 and 24 years. The Department of Attorney General had closed the case in year 2017, informing that, W T Vaz and Company which, an amount of Rs. 2,631,781 should be charged, cannot be found. However, as it has been observed that in year 2020, this company has registered in the Coconut Development Authority as Brokerage Company, these are observed as Controversial Transactions.
- e) The Board had been failed to recover Rs. 6,573,572 owing from the Ministry of Coconut Development and Janatha Estate Development for the Disease Control Program in Weligama and Organic Fertilizer program conducted in year 2013 and 2014 and Rs. 302,288 owing from Sri Lanka Sathosa for the sale of Coconuts in year 2014, which make the Total sum Rs. 6,875,860.
- f) Assets with a cost of Rs. 86,383,238 in 07 asset categories from the assets, plants and equipment with a cost of Rs. 1,513,300,588 stated in the Fixed Asset Register of the Coconut Cultivation Board had not been identified conclusively.
- g) Rs. 26,888,839 of Government fertilizer subsidy money debited during years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 which had been credited back to the Board's Bank account due to the farmers' accounts being inactive, had been carried forward in Financial Statements without being cleared and had been credited to a

liability account called “Cancelled Cheques ” , without being remitted to the Treasury.

- h) An expense of Rs. 131,673,048 had been incurred during the period of year 2013- 2020 to control the disease, “Weligama, withering of Coconut leaves” and “Rotten of Coconut Leaves”, in Southern Province including a compensation of Rs. 580,956,180 to remove 275,942 of diseased trees, in order to control the disease. However, it has been observed that 11,240 diseased trees identified under the provisions of Subsection 4(2) of the Plant Protection Act No 55 of 1999, had not been removed and destroyed, and due to that reason the disease could not be suppressed or controlled.
- i) To maintain Coconut Model Gardens as a profitable business at demonstration level, activities such as distribution of high quality Coconut seeds, coconut saplings, by-crops and by-products to the consumers, production of coir, copra, coconut shell charcoal, coconut husks chips, coconut oil, coconut saplings, intercropping plants and fertilizer other than the coconut cultivation, cultivation of intercrops, animal husbandry, running of tourist houses and running of Kapthurupaya shops, cultivation of paddy and rubber according to the potential of coconut gardens, implementation of coconut tourism project and Gliricedia project have to be carried out. However, by the year under review it has not been observed that Coconut Model Gardens are carried out as a profitable business at demonstration level, due to the discontinuation of many projects which were carried out and non-commencement of new projects.
- j) Other than the duty performed by carrying out Coconut Model Gardens and Coconut Saplings Nurseries, loans of Rs. 3,195.65 million and interest concessions of Rs. 158.29 million had been given to 9,826 farmers for 47,927 acre of lands during the period from year 2000- 2020 under Kapruka Investment Loan Scheme. However, the Island’s Coconut Production which was 3,096 million in year 2000 had been changed upward and downward during intervening years and in 2020, it had decreased to 2,792 million. Therefore it has not been observed a remarkable growth in Coconut production during past 20 years.
- k) Out of the allocation of Rs. 800 million allocated under 07 programs in the year under review, an amount of Rs. 226.72, which is 28 percent, has been left, out of Rs. 83,000,000 which had been planned to provide for 1,660,000 coconut saplings, an amount of Rs. 49,983,200 that is 60 percent has been left and the progress of 04 other programs is between 5-64 percent. According to these facts it has been observed that the planned progress had not been achieved.

- 1) Even though it had been planned to obtain a harvest of 6,735,000 from the Coconut Model gardens of the Board, during the year under review, the harvest received was 5,022,976 and the plan was to earn an income from the production of Coir Fiber and Coir dust of Rs. 11,781,000 and Rs. 16,914,764 from Animal Husbandry projects. However the income earned were respectively Rs. 3,491,040 and Rs. 7,608,885. Furthermore, the income of Rs. 4,878,000 planned to be earned from the sale of intercrop seedlings in 03 Coconut model Gardens, had not been earned while the income earned through the intercrop plantings, which cost Rs. 12,701,010 with the expectation to earn an income of 27,158,090, was 4,986,688. Due to these reasons, it has been observed that the planned progress had not been reached in the Coconut model Gardens.

To achieve a high living standard to the coconut producer through increasing the coconut production by means of an effective advisory & extension service and development assistant to increase the productivity of coconut land while meeting the domestic consumer demand and export requirement.



Coconut Cultivation Board

“Kaphthurupiyasa”

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