



லாீகை காரீகா஁ல லாீகால
வருடாந்த செயலாற்றுகை அறிக்கை
Annual Performance Report



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Department of Animal Production and Health

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ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2017

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1. Introduction

The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH), which was established in 1978, is the main state organization responsible for livestock development in Sri Lanka. At present Department of Animal Production and Health is functioning under the Ministry of Rural Economy. DAPH is the national institution that is legally empowered for management of livestock diseases in the country. Main functions of the DAPH include research and development, provision of technical leadership, expertise and back-up services and human resource development pertaining to livestock development. Designing of projects and program for the development of the livestock industry, economic evaluation and policy recommendations on livestock industry and coordination of special development programs covering the whole island are the main livestock industry development responsibilities of the DAPH. The Department implements a range of statutes as well to facilitate growth of the livestock sector.

With the establishment of provincial councils most of DAPH's field level functions have been devolved to nine (09) Provincial Departments of Animal Production and Health (PDAPH).

The National DAPH provides technical leadership, expertise and back-up services to provincial DAPH and to the livestock industry. Divisional Veterinary Offices managed by Veterinarians are the main functional units of the DAPH. Total of 327 divisional veterinary offices scattered throughout the country which are functioned under PDAPH implement all the livestock development programs at grass root level.

Vision

Be the premier organization leading the livestock sector towards socio-economic development of Sri Lanka.

Mission

Provide technical guidance and support to achieve sustainable development in the livestock sector by maintaining a healthy animal population and enhanced productivity ensuring food safety and contributing to food security.

Objectives

- To assure an efficient preventive and curative animal health service.
- To promote optimal utilization of animal genetic resources.
- To enhance utilization of quality animal feeds and feed resources.
- To promote growth and development of the animal feed industry.
- To conduct research and development towards a sustainable livestock industry.
- To develop technically competent human resources.
- To ensure efficient and effective information dissemination and technology transfer.
- To formulate, monitor and evaluate livestock development projects and programs.
- To assure safety of products of animal origin.
- To promote and facilitate good animal husbandry practices.
- To ensure welfare and wellbeing of animals
- To ensure efficient management of departmental activities.

2. Physical and Financial Progress of Programs and Projects in 2017

2.1. Livestock Sector Development

2.1.1. Dairy Sector

a. Control of Contagious Diseases of Livestock

Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) implements island wide efficient preventive and curative animal health management service in collaboration with the Provincial Departments of Animal Production and Health (PDAPH). Such programs are very important to maintain a healthy animal population, in order to achieve optimum production and productivity from animals. Immunization against notifiable animal diseases is the main programme carried out under this by the DAPH in collaboration with PDAPH.

Required vaccines for the immunization programme are manufactured by the Veterinary Research Institute (VRI) of the DAPH namely vaccines against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ) and Brucellosis.

During the period under review, 172,400 doses of FMD, 322,520 doses of HS, 197,142 doses of BQ and 22,000 doses of Brucella vaccines were produced by the DAPH. 684,961 animals have been immunized against FMD, 92,750 animals have been immunized against HS, 146,288 animals have been immunized against BQ and 5,630 animals have been immunized against Brucellosis by end of the year 2017.



Production of Vaccines



Vaccination at Field Level

b. Genetic Improvement of Cattle and Buffalo

Artificial Insemination (AI) using quality frozen semen is the main programme implemented to upgrade the local cattle and buffalo population, in order to increase milk production in the country. Production and distribution of cryo-preserved semen, training of AI technicians, development/introduction of pasture and fodder varieties and training in pasture and fodder cultivation is the main components of this programme. During the year

300,627 doses of semen were produced by the Artificial Insemination Stations at Kundasale and Polonnaruwa. A total of 234,924 AI's were carried out by divisional veterinary offices. A total of 70,347 pregnancy diagnoses were carried out on inseminated cows/heifers by field Veterinary Surgeons. 66,184 calving have been reported during the period under review.



Artificial Insemination Station - Kundasale



Artificial Insemination at Field Level

c. Heifer Calf Rearing Programme

Poor management of AI born female calves is one of the main constraints at farm level, in achieving real benefits of the AI services. Therefore, an incentive payment scheme was implemented to enroll AI born female calves and provide technical advisory services and inputs in order to improve nutritional status of heifer calves thereby to increase breedable cow population and the domestic milk production in the country. During the period under review, a total of 21,182 heifer calves have been registered.

d. Establishment of a Dairy Technology Laboratory at the Veterinary Research Institute

Dairy Technology Laboratory has been established at VRI of the DAPH to function as independent reference laboratory for regulatory activities and as central hub linked with the regional Veterinary Investigation Centers (VIC) with aim of providing support for dairy producers and processors to help them in their efforts to increase the quality of raw and processed milk and milk products and assure the safety and wholesomeness of dairy products. The established dairy technology laboratory is providing analytical and advisory services, laboratory facilities and carrying out field investigations and trainings. During the period under review 1,739 milk samples have been analyzed and reports were issued.

e. Mastitis Control Programme

This programme was started in year 2014 with the objective of reducing prevalence of mastitis from 30% to less than 1% improving productivity by 25%. Under this programme 23,888 udder infusions have been produced during the period under review.



Use of Udder Infusion at Field Level

2.1.2. Goat Sector

The DAPH maintains two (02) Jamnapari goat breeding farms at Imbulandanda and Thelahera to meet the demand for high quality breeding goats. During the period 497 Jamnapari goats and 10 upgraded goats were issued to goat farmers to upgrade their stocks for increased production and productivity. 4,808 artificial inseminations were also carried out at field level to upgrade the goat population.



Goat Breeding Farm - Imbulandanda



Goat Breeding Farm - Thelahera

2.1.3. Poultry Sector

Poultry industry in the country at present is predominantly in the hands of the private sector and, the state sector role is confined to that of regulatory services and quality assurance aspects. Due to the outbreaks of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) disease in certain countries, restrictions have been imposed on import of parent and grandparent birds and strict preventive measures are adopted by the animal quarantine office at ports of entries.

Around 73.82% of broiler parent requirements of the country are being locally produced by three (03) Grand Parent farms (GP farms). By the end of the year 953,157 broiler parents have been produced locally by these grandparents' farms. In addition, 33,136 broiler grandparents, 337,952 broiler parents and 101,880 layer parents have been imported into the country.

It has been estimated a total of 149.18 million broiler chicks and 8.50 million layer chicks have been produced by poultry breeder farms during the period.

Newcastle disease vaccine was produced by the VRI to be issued to small-scale poultry farmers free of charge. During the period under review, 4,979,600 doses of Newcastle Disease (ND) vaccines were produced by the DAPH. 2,246,509 birds have been immunized against Newcastle disease by the end of 2017.

2.1.4. Livestock Health Improvement

a. Prevention of Introduction of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Sri Lanka is still remains free from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), a disease which has caused devastating effects in several countries world-wide. The DAPH has prepared a comprehensive plan to control and eradicate this disease if it gains entry into the country. Strict surveillance programs and awareness programs are being carried out.

Diagnostic capabilities of the Veterinary Research Institute (VRI) have been strengthened and several officers in the national and provincial DAPH were trained/exposed to training/seminars on HPAI prevention and control.

Under the HPAI surveillance program a total of 19,195 field samples were tested during the period and found to be negative.

b. Strengthening of Animal Quarantine and Inspection Service

Animal quarantine service is the front-line defense system against entry of any exotic (foreign) animal disease into the country. The objectives of this project are strengthening post-import quarantine surveillance program on breeder poultry and quality (health) improvement in the ornamental fish industry for the export market.

Under this programme 55 batches of imported day old chicks have been inspected during the period under review. Further 69 Aquariums have also been inspected.

2.2. Human Resources Development

a. Capacity Building, Education and Training

DAPH undertakes capacity building programs for technical officers and farmers on modern, practical animal husbandry activities. A total of 16 training programs conducted and 263 stakeholders participated in these during the period under review. One hundred thirty five (135) students have been enrolled for the two (02) year animal husbandry diploma course at the Sri Lanka animal husbandry schools at Kundasale and Seppukulama.



Diploma Students Farm Training



Diploma Students Farm Training



Farmer Training Programme



Training Programme on Value Added Milk Products

b. Dissemination of Information

The department participated in twelve (12) national level exhibitions as follows.

| Name of Exhibition | Location |
|---|----------------|
| Estsablishment of School Sustainable Development Socieites | Kengalla |
| Educational and Cultural Exhibition | Godakawela |
| Sports and Physical health National Programme | Getambe |
| “Digamadulu Navodaya” Trade Exhibition & Business Clinic - 2017 | Ampara |
| “Yowun Puraya” - 2017 | Trincomalee |
| “Thirasara Yugayak” Exhibition & New Year Fair | BMICH, Colombo |
| 75 th Anniversary Exhibition – Pushpadana Balika Vidyalaya | Kandy |
| Techno - Signs 17 Exhibition | Peradeniya |
| Lanka Livestock 17 Exhibition | Colombo |
| Livestock Exhibition | Jaffna |
| Food Production Programme Exhibition | Gannoruwa |
| Presidential Mobile Service | Vavuniya |

Through these, the DAPH was able to educate and provide information on new technologies to small and medium scale entrepreneurs already engaged in livestock activities and those who are anticipated in commencing new ventures, school children and general public. A total of 20,554 booklets were issued during this period. 77 TV and radio publicity programs were also conducted.



Establishing Sustainable Development School Societies (Kengalla)



Educational & Cultural Exhibition held at Godakawela Kularatne Maha Vidyalaya



“Lanka Livestock 17” Exhibition (Colombo)



Livestock Exhibition (Jaffna)

2.3. Regulatory Functions and Services

a. Registration of Poultry Farms

Registration of poultry farms with divisional veterinary offices was continued in 2017. Through a system of registration of poultry farms, control of contagious diseases, technical support programs and quality control of poultry products can easily be carried out. Through this project, a total of 8,148 poultry farms have been registered by the divisional veterinary offices by end of year 2017. Accordingly, electronic database will be established.

b. Establishment of an Animal Identification and Traceability System and a Central Livestock Farm Data Base

Under this project each registered farm would be visited by the field extension staff and animals in that farm would be ear tagged. During the year 120,196 animals have been identified. The remaining population and their off-springs have to be identified in coming years. This would help to maintain bona-fide data on cattle population, prevent illicit transport and slaughter, forecast the future milk production and eliminate unproductive animals.



Ear tagging at Field level

c. Improvement of Service Delivery System of Government Veterinary Offices

Government Veterinary Offices (GVOs) are the key functional units of this department at field level to cater to the needs of rural livestock community. Service delivery to the grass root level is highly dependent on the facilities available at these offices. These offices should be equipped with minimum diagnostic, extension, communication and transport facilities.

Construction of Deraniyagala veterinary surgeon's office continuing from 2016 have been completed in 2017 and 75% of construction work of Trincomalee and Lunugamwehera veterinary surgeon's offices completed during the period under review.



Deraniyagala VS Office

Establishment of four (04) new veterinary offices commenced at Aralaganvila, Ayagama, Kaluwanchikudy and Pasgoda in Polonnaruwa, Ratnapura, Batticaloa and Matara districts respectively in this year and continuing construction in 2018.

2.4. Financial Progress of Programs and Projects implemented in 2017
(31 December 2017)

| Programme/ Project | 2017 Financial Allocation (Rs. Mn.) | 2017 Financial Progress (Rs. Mn.) |
|--|--|--|
| Socio Economic Development Programme | 1.30 | 1.28 |
| Quality Assurance Programme | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| Control of Contagious Diseases | 35.00 | 34.80 |
| Livestock Health Improvement | 5.00 | 3.35 |
| Livestock Research Programme | 27.00 | 26.74 |
| Livestock Breeding Project | 150.00 | 86.50 |
| Livestock Promotion | 3.00 | 2.91 |
| Increase the Availability of High Quality Heifer Calves | 60.00 | 58.67 |
| Improvement of Service Delivery System of Field Veterinary Offices | 125.00 | 31.41 |
| Production of Vaccine against Foot and Mouth Disease locally | 25.00 | 20.91 |
| Animal Identification and Traceability System | 15.00 | 12.25 |
| Expansion and Modernization of Animal Quarantine Units | 10.00 | 7.34 |
| Establishment of a Dairy Technology Laboratory at the VRI | 10.00 | 7.91 |
| Establishment of Livestock Technology Park | 5.00 | 4.42 |
| Books and Periodicals | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Expansion of Animal Health Surveillance | 40.00 | 19.06 |
| Export Facilitation of Chicken Meat and Eggs through Poultry Health Management | 12.00 | 11.88 |
| Exploring Commercial Fodder Production for Dairy Development in Sri Lanka | 5.00 | 2.72 |
| Comprehensive Mastitis Control Programme for Increased Milk Production and Productivity Improvement in Milking Herds | 22.00 | 21.99 |
| Facilitate feed milling training for School of Animal Husbandry | 19.00 | 0.84 |
| Total | 571.00 | 356.68 |

2.5. Financial Allocations and Expenditure Summary - 2017

| | Estimated Allocation (Rs.) | Supplementary Allocation received from the Treasury (Rs.) | Net Allocation (Rs.) | Expenditure (Rs.) | Percentage of the Expenditure |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Recurrent (Rs.) | 515,710,000 | 20,000,000 | 535,710,000 | 512,072,538 | 95.59% |
| Capital (Rs.) | 626,500,000 | - | 626,500,000 | 399,887,510 | 63.83% |
| Total (Rs.) | 1,142,210,000 | 20,000,000 | 1,162,210,000 | 911,960,048 | 78.47% |

2.6. Financial Allocations and the Expenditure - 2017

| | Allocation (Rs. Mn.) | Expenditure (Rs. Mn.) | Balance at 31.12.2017 (Rs Mn) | Expenditure as a % of Allocation |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Project 1 | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | 61,500,000 | 49,080,848 | 12,419,152 | 79.81% |
| Recurrent Expenditure | | | | |
| Personal Emoluments | 412,950,000 | 405,468,103 | 7,481,897 | 98.19% |
| Other | 122,760,000 | 106,604,435 | 16,155,565 | 86.84% |
| Total | 597,210,000 | 561,153,386 | 36,056,614 | 93.96% |
| Project 2 | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | 164,000,000 | 134,780,107 | 29,219,893 | 82.18% |
| Total | 164,000,000 | 134,780,107 | 29,219,893 | 82.18% |
| Project 3 | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | 401,000,000 | 216,026,555 | 184,973,445 | 53.87% |
| Total | 401,000,000 | 216,026,555 | 184,973,445 | 53.87% |
| Total Capital Expenditure | 626,500,000 | 399,887,510 | 226,612,490 | 63.83% |
| Total Recurrent Expenditure | 535,710,000 | 512,072,538 | 23,637,462 | 95.59% |
| Total Expenditure | 1,162,210,000 | 911,960,048 | 250,249,952 | 78.47% |

2.7. Departmental Income Summary - 2017

| Income Subject No. | Particulars of the Income | Total Income Received (Rs.) |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2002-01-01 | Rent | 5,586,876.45 |
| 2002-02-99 | Loan interest | 3,291,100.57 |
| 2003-01-00 | Departmental sales | 47,297,878.45 |
| 2003-02-99 | Other | 4,257,082.92 |
| 2003-99-00 | Other receipts | 1,192,802.39 |
| 2002-01-99 | Other Rent | 32,700.00 |
| | Total | 61,658,440.78 |

General Deposit Account - 2017

The balance of the General deposit account of the Department as at 31.12.2017 was Rs. 18,489,936.38

It was prepared as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 6000/0000/00/0001/0110/000- | 970,875.46 |
| 6000/0000/00/0013/0106/000- | 6,107,262.99 |
| 6000/0000/00/0016/0098/000- | 10,404,399.93 |
| 6000/0000/00/0002/0153/000- | 1,007,398.00 |

2.8. Public Servants' Advance Account "B"

| | Limits of the Annual Estimates | Actual Value |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Balance carried forward | | 75,872,471.39 |
| Maximum debit limit | 32,000,000.00 | 34,290,786.30 |
| Minimum credit limit | 21,000,000.00 | 29,008,839.65 |
| Maximum limit of the debit balance | 120,000,000.00 | |
| | Credits not affecting the limits | 5,479,983.16 |
| | Balance brought down | 81,154,418.04 |