

- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
- 15 LIFE ON LAND
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# காரசு சாதின வாகவல - 2016

## செயலாற்றுகை அறிக்கை 2016

### PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016



கிரசர் சலலரீதக ஓலக்ச சகல சீசகலில் நீடித்து நிலைத்து நிற்கும் அபிவிருத்தியை அடைந்து சாஸ்தர்தர்தாக ஒன்றுபடுகோம்



காசிகரீல அலாகாஸக  
கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு  
Ministry of Agriculture

# **PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**80/5 “Govijana Mandiraya”**

**Rajamalwatta Avenue**

**Battaramulla.**



## MESSAGE OF THE HON. MINISTER

It is with great pleasure and the sense of satisfaction on the progress of 2016 that I extend my good-wishes to the Performance Report 2016 of the Ministry of Agriculture and institutions affiliated to it.

The main development programme launched by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2016 is the Food Production National Programme under which promotes indigenous food production. The main objectives of the program are saving foreign exchange, ensuring sufficient availability of food through environment friendly cultivation with less use of chemical fertilizer and agro-chemicals and establish food security through proper management of additional food supplies. The crop production programme and home gardening development programme are implemented covering all Agrarian Services Centre areas in the island.

The “Gamdora” programme has also been launched with the objective of streamlining the Food Production National Programme at rural level, which ensure the active contribution of agriculture officers towards empowering the farmer community and strengthening the rural economy. During the year under review it has been possible to enhance the performance of the Ministry through development of infrastructure facilities in the sector such as restoration of small & medium scale tanks, canals and anicuts.

It was during the year 2016 that an exclusive dialog has been initiated on the importance of toxic free food consumption. Accordingly a large number of programmes were implemented to promote organic cultivation with the assistance of all institutions under the Ministry.

Even though many a challenge had to be overcome during the past year, we were able to achieve targets of the Food Production National Programme leading to a satisfactory performance.

I firmly believe that the entire staff of the Ministry and other institutions under its purview would make their commitment towards achieving higher performance during 2017 by minimizing shortcomings experienced in the past.

**Duminda Dissanayake**  
Minister of Agriculture



## MESSAGE OF THE HON. STATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

We are reaching the latter part of the year in which the Food Production National Programme was implemented in every nook and corner of the country covering all villages, colonies, hamlets and even townships. Completion of one year of on-going 03 year national undertaking is indeed an arduous task. However, in my capacity as the State Minister of Agriculture, I am well satisfied with the progress of work and achievements realized during the year for which I am grateful to the staff of the Ministry and other institutions coming under its purview for their utmost commitment and dedication.

In parallel to the Food Production National Programme, various projects and programmes were implemented in all Provinces, Districts and Divisional Secretariat Divisions and it is, no doubt, this national undertaking has been helpful not only to increase local food production but also to gain self-sufficiency in main food crops including rice production. We had to pay the price for non undertaking of an adaptation cultivation programmes suited to the soil, climate and the existing market demand in the past. However when looking back at the first year's achievements of this endeavour, I firmly believe that gainful success may be achieved during the second year of the project.

When considered future challenges ahead of the country, heavy responsibility has been fallen upon the Ministry of Agriculture. Final objective of all the above programmes to be implemented with the assistance of all institutions coming under the purview of this Ministry including the Department of Agriculture is to achieve sustainable development through environmental-friendly farming. The people should be directed towards adopting toxic free consumption pattern. We are happy that the Ministry's Commitment towards fulfilling this endeavor is extremely commendable and it was not unfair to designate 2016 as the year of "Toxic Free Food Promoting Year" Finally while extending my gratitude to all members of the staff of the Ministry and Institutions coming under its purview for their successful performance during the year, I wish all strength to build vibrant farmer community and satisfied population by making the country self sufficient through mobilization of maximum capacity of the Ministry and the achievement of sustainable development goals.

**Wasantha Aluvihare**  
State Minister of Agriculture



## MESSAGE OF THE SECRETARY

It is with great pleasure that this message is issued to include in the Performance Report 2016 of the Ministry of Agriculture that is to be submitted in Parliament, the Supreme body in Sri Lanka.

As a country inherited to an agro-based economy, agriculture has to play a major role in the economic development in Sri Lanka. Particularly in keeping with the economic vision of the present government, several structural policy changes were made in the field of agriculture in 2016 such as providing fertilizer subsidy in the form of Cash Grant.

Specific functions and responsibilities have been entrusted to the field of agriculture to achieve objectives of sustainable development. The Ministry of Agriculture is committed to the formulation of the relevant mechanism and monitoring and evaluation of the same to make those responsibilities and functions a reality covering the whole island at the maximum possible level.

This performance report includes the role played by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2016 by putting the available human and physical resources into sustainable and productive use towards the fulfillment of the above responsibility and functions.

I remind with gratitude the leadership provided by Hon.Duminda Dissanayake, Minister of Agriculture in performing those functions and responsibilities and the Hon. State Minister of Agriculture who sacrificially contributed towards this noble endeavour.

Finally, I would like to pay my heartfelt gratitude to the staffs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Departments and institutions and companies coming under its purview for their contribution towards the development of agriculture by adhering to their responsibilities and functions in 2016. My thanks are also due for staff of the Planning Division for formulation of this Performance Report.

The Secretary  
Ministry of Agriculture



## MESSAGE OF THE STATE SECRETARY

It is due to our energetic human resources that Sri Lanka has been able to demonstrate its pride in the eyes of the world from time immemorial. We were given access to such strength thanks to the priority accorded to agriculture for a long period in the history and it is essential to secure the same position in the future as well. It is with great pleasure that I pen this note to include in the Performance Report 2016 of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A massive responsibility has been entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture and institutions coming under its purview to develop agriculture with the aim of achieving Sustainable Development Goals to bring about economic prosperity to the country as Sri Lanka is still depends on agriculture. Accordingly the Ministry of Agriculture has launched its development programmes to achieve main Sustainable Development Goals through eliminating poverty, promoting sustainable agriculture, strengthening viable production and consumption patterns and natural resources management.

Measures have already been put in place to prevent post harvest losses through introduction of modern technology and ensure food security through various research undertakings in the field of agriculture. In addition steps have been taken to address problems associated with marketing through various ways such as promoting value added productions.

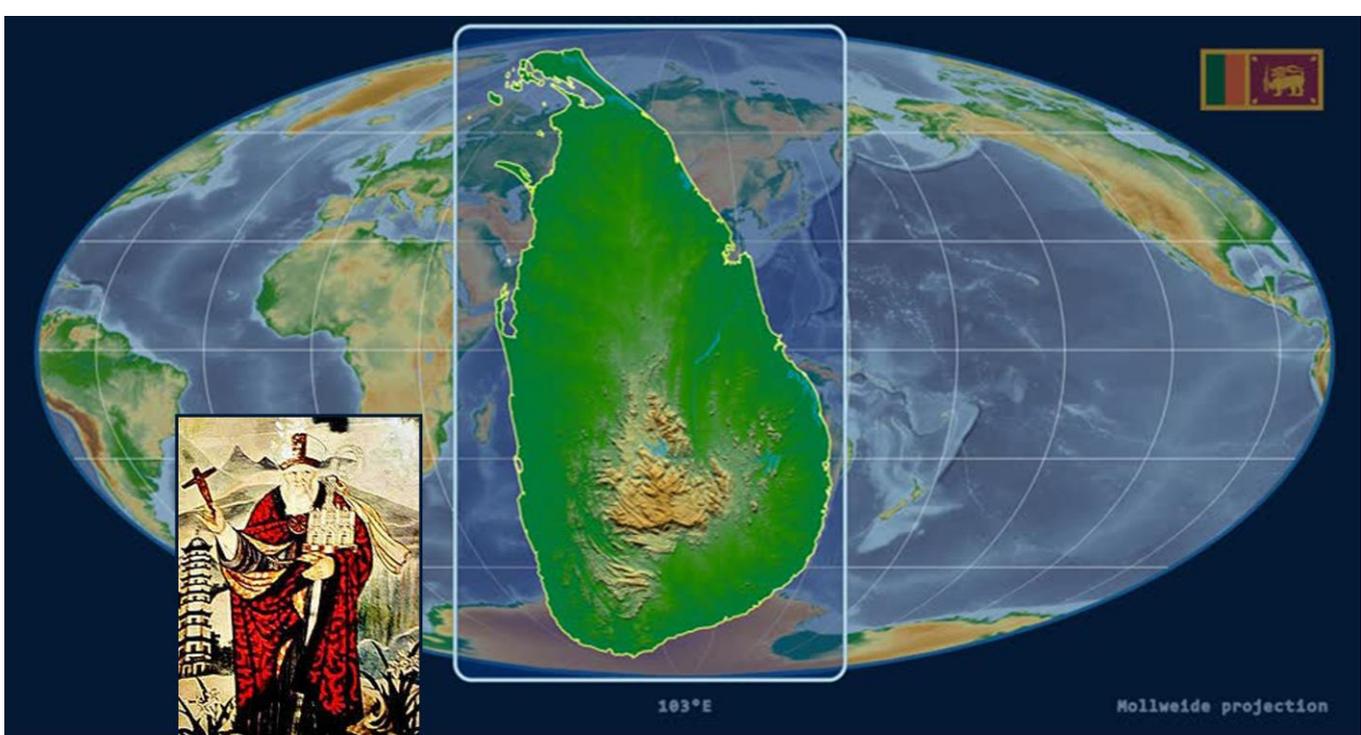
I would like to remind with gratitude Hon.Duminda Dissanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Hon. Wasantha Aluvihare who provide frequent guidance and leadership towards fulfillment of the above mentioned responsibility and functions. At the same time I highly appreciate the sacrificial commitment of Mr. B.Wijyaratne, Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture who is directing all of us to achieve development goals of the Ministry. The main reason for successful achievement of the Ministry is unity and dedication of the staff whose contribution is much appreciative. Finally the country's farmer community who have undertaken the task of feeding the nation while providing every possible assistance to ensure success of the Ministry's undertakings are also reminded with pleasure.

I wish all success for our mission within wider perspective for year 2017.

**D.V.Bandulasena**  
Secretary  
State Ministry of Agriculture

# THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE INSTITUTIONS FALLING UNDER ITS PURVIEW WHICH SHOULDER THE ENHANSMENT OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE





## INTRODUCTION

“Paradise” is on earth itself. It has been located on Ceylan mountain range beyond India surrounded by ocean circle in East. As distance from Ceylan to Paradise being very short, it is said that the sound of water pouring from fountains is heard. Some believe that actual paradise seconded only to Paradise in height is located on that mountain range”. (John de Maringholi’s Travelling Report of 14th Century)

It is Sri Lanka that was called by Maringholi as Paradise that referred to as Thambapanni by Aryans, as Serendib by Arabs, as Thaprobana by Greeks, as Ceylan by Chinese and as Ceylon by British.

Sri Lanka is situated between Northern latitudes of 5.55° - 9.51° and between Eastern longitudes of 79.41° - 81.53° within the Northern Hemisphere. Total length from Point Peduru to Point Deundara is 432 km. while the maximum distance from West to East (from Colombo to Sangaman Kanda) is 224 km. Island’s total extent is 65,610 sq. km.

Centralized location in the Indian Ocean and running of very important aviation and shipping routes across Sri Lanka have been geographically important to this country. In addition ancient shipping route between western and eastern coast of India, Greek - Roman trade route and the trade route joining Arab countries and China are also running across Sri Lanka. Furthermore Sri Lanka had been a trade centre of the Silk Route and the shipping way joining Australia and the Far-East. Accordingly the very important strategic location of Sri Lanka as global center of trade and shipping has been recognized by the entire World.

There are three main geographical zones based on the height of the land. The coastal line is upto 30 m from the sea level. The internal plain is between 30 m. – 300 m. while the land area in the middle of the country, the height of which is more than 300 m. is called Central Hills. The annual average temperature of the island is between 25°C – 27°C while the temperature in the up-country is ranged from 17°C - 22°C. The annual rainfall is varied from 1250mm. to 5000mm. The tropical climatic condition coupled with monsoon rain has been a favourable environmental factor which attracted minds of ancient travelers who called this beautiful island “a Paradise”.

Sri Lanka receives rain from various ways including monsoon rain, inter monsoon rain and rain receivable due to formation of high and low pressure areas. The North-West Monsoon rain is received from May to September and this period is called as ‘Yala’ season. The period (Nov.-Feb.) which receives North – East monsoon rain is called ‘Maha’ season.

The inter monsoon rain or “Thunder showers” is the normal way of receiving rain to this country throughout the year and they are mainly received during the period from May – April and September – October.

The period of receiving rain due to formation of low and high pressure areas is from October – November. Accordingly the climatic condition in Sri Lanka has been highly favourable for agriculture from ancient times.

We all know that King Parakramabahu the Great who said “even a drop of water falling from the sky shall not be allowed to be flown to the sea without putting into productive use” making use of the same not only developed the paddy cultivation in the dry zone but also made the country self-sufficient in supplementary food crops such as Kurakkan, Meneri, Ginelly, Black gram, Green Gram, and vegetable. He eventually succeeded in making this agricultural paradise a Granary in the East.

Sri Lanka has inherited such a great history and a comprehensive array of natural resources. Accordingly, we are now facing the challenge of bringing about ecological balance, economic prosperity and good governance of the society by making use traditional knowledge and good agricultural practices followed by our forefathers.

The Ministry of Agriculture is committed towards ending hunger, ensuring food and nutrition security and promoting agriculture which being Sustainable Development Goals.

Ending poverty in all its forms, upliftment of the agricultural economy, putting an end to the hunger and ensure the availability of safe nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year are the objective of this national endeavor.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture and institutions operating under its purview have implemented various programmes in this regard such as doubling the agricultural productivity by the year 2030, establishment of sustainable food production systems and implementation of effective agricultural practices, preservation of seeds, cultivating crops and domestic animal species, sustainable management of natural resources and enhancing their efficient utilization, implementation of 10-year programme on sustainable production and consumption and minimization of impacts of climatic changes on agriculture whereby promoting sustainable agriculture.

Food Production National Programme is three-year arrangement to be implemented with direct contribution of government departments, statutory boards and state institutions affiliated to the Ministry.

Increasing crop production and productivity, sustainable development of specific fields identified, ensuring women’s contribution towards home gardening, increasing the number of youth-agri entrepreneurs, establishment “Hela Bojun” sale outlets and promote local food crop production whereby providing employments to women are some of the projects to be implemented under the supervision and guidance of the Ministry with a provisions of Rs.2100 mn for 2016.

Furthermore, providing Cash Grants subject to the maximum of Rs.50,000/- up to 02 ha per year covering both ‘Yala’ and ‘Maha’ season, promoting organic fertilizer production to undertake the same as commercial venture, providing loan facilities at concessionary terms to promote organic fertilizer production, development of minor irrigation and the development of abandoned paddy land and rehabilitation of small tanks and canal ways, efficient implementation of seed production through state and private sector partnership, self-seed production to ensure sufficient availability of quality seed paddy are included in the special projects.

Value addition and value chain management for products, minimization of post harvest losses, implementation of agriculture research & training programmes, welfare of the farmer community, ensure social security schemes, promotion of marketing and consumption of local foods are the fields which received special attention. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for policy formulation towards achieving sustainable agricultural development goals and guiding and supervision of their implementation while taking efforts to promote sustainable agriculture eliminating poverty and bringing about economic revival to build a prosperous Sri Lanka.

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# MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

## VISION

A vibrant and dynamic agricultural sector for food security and national prosperity.

## MISSION

To achieve globally competitive production, processing and marketing enterprises with socially acceptable, innovative and commercially oriented agriculture, through sustainable management of natural resources of the country.

## OBJECTIVES

Ensure food security through proper management of locally produced food and supplementary food stocks.

Providing people with environment friendly, healthy, and toxic free agro productions through management of residues also minimizing the application of chemical fertilizer and pesticide in the food production.

Increase productivity of crop productions and minimize production cost through introduction of mechanization, modern technology, efficient water management, crop diversification and soil conservation methods.

Mobilization of producers to produce high quality agro production for local and foreign market through encouraging them to undertake high quality self-seed production, dissemination of value\_added production methods, adopt good agricultural practices (GAP) and good production methods.

Contribute to increase paddy production through rehabilitation of tanks, canals and anicuts and re cultivation of abandoned paddy lands.

## FUNCTIONS

Formulation of policies, programs and projects for development in the agricultural sector and facilitating.

Provide policy guidance to the ministry and institutions operating under its purview, performing administrative affairs and supervision of performance.



## HON. MINISTERS & SECRETARIES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

POST	NAME
Minister of Agriculture	Hon.Duminda Dissanayake
State Minister of Agriculture	Hon.Wasantha Aluvihare
Secretary	Mr. B.Wijayaratna
State Secretary	Mr.D.V.Bandulasena

## HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS OPERATING UNDER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

NAME	POST	INSTITUTION
Dr.Rohan Wijekoon	Director General	Department of Agriculture
Mr.M.A.S.Weerasinghe	Commissioner General	Department of Agrarian Development
Mr.Sydney Gajanayeka	Chairman	Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board
Mr.Haputhanthri Dharmasena	Director	Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research Training Institute
Mr.W.P.D.P.Peiris	Chairman	Food Promotion Board
Mr.Kavinda C.Dissanayake	Chairman	Institute of Post Harvest Technology
Dr.S.D.G.Jayawardena	Chairman	Sri Lanka Agricultural Research Policy Council
Mr.Roshana Waduge	Chairman	Ceylon Fertilizer Ltd.
Mr.Thusitha Haloluwa	Chairman	Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd.
Upali Anuradha Dissanayake	Chairman	Lanka Phospate Ltd.

### **3.Establishment , Administration and Human Resource Development Division**

The Ministry of Agriculture performs its duties and functions under six main divisions namely, Establishment, Administration and Human Resource Development division, Agriculture Development division, Agriculture Technology division, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation division, Financial division and Internal Audit division.

The Administration and Human Resource Development division consists of establishment, legal, (thapal) / postal, library and record room units, particularly the Ministry's normal administrative work and maintenance of the building are carried out by this division which includes following functions:

- Matters relating to all personal files of the Ministry staff and the Hon. Minister's staff.
- Duties relating to attendance, leave, railway warrants and season tickets.
- Matters relating to payment of overtime, holiday payments and travelling expenses to the staff including the Hon. Minister's staff.
- Matters relating to having approval for posts under F.R. 71 and cadre particulars of the Ministry.
- Duties related to the filling of vacancies, recruitments, appointments, promotions and transfers.
- Obtaining Declarations on assets and liabilities of staff grade officers and submission of the annual report to Parliament.
- Human resources management and matters relating to local / foreign training.
- Duties relating to attorney power.
- Matters relating to lands, buildings, official quarters and circuit bungalows of the Ministry.

### 3. Human Resources Management

#### 3.1 Constitution of Staff

Chart i

Approved posts	Nos. of Posts	Nos. in service during previous year	Changes occurred during the past year						Nos. in service during the current year
			Retirement	Transfers out	Transfers in	Recruitments	Promotions	Others	
Secretary	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Secretary (State Ministry)	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Additional Secretary (S.L.A.S.Special)	02	02	-	01	01	-	01	-	02
Additional Secretary (S.L.Agri S.Special)	02	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
Chief Financial Officer	01	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Acting basis.)	-	01
Senior Assistant Secretary	04	03	-	01	02	-	-	-	04
Director (Fertilizer)	09	01 (Acting.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Acting.)
Director (S.L.Agri S.I)	04	01 (Acting.)	-	-	-	-	01 (Acting basis.)	-	01
Director (S.L.A.S.I)	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Director (S.L.P.S.I)	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Director (District Agriculture)	25	18	04	-	-	05	-	-	17
Chief Accountant	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Chief Internal Auditor	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Internal Auditor	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountant	04	02	-	01	01	-	-	1*	03
Assistant Secretary	07	06	-	01	-	-	-	-	06

\*Attached to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Ministry of Public Administration.

Approved posts	Nos. of Posts	Nos. in service during previous year	Changes occurred during the past year						Nos. in service during the current year
			Retirement	Transfers out	Transfers in	Recruitments	Promotions	Others	
Dy. Director/ Assistant Director (S.L.P.S. III/II)	03	02	-	01	01	-	-		02
Dy. Director / Assistant Director (S.L. Agri S.III/II)	04	03	-	-	-	-	01		02
Dy. Director / Assistant Director (S.L.P.S. III/II)	03	01	-	-	-	-	-		01
Dy. Director / Assistant Director (All island services III/II)	02	01	-	-	-	-	-		01
Dy. Director / Assistant Director (S.L.I.&C.T.S. 2 II/I)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Dy. Director / Assistant Director (Fertilizer) departmental III/II)	58	61	01	-	-	-	-		60
Legal Officer	01	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Legal Assistant	02	01	-	-	-	-	01		00
Mechanical Engineer	01	01	-	-	-	-	-		01
Administrative Officer	04	03	01	-	-	-	-		02
Translator	02	01	-	-	-	-	-		01
ICT Officer	04	03	-	-	-	-	-		03
Co-ordinating Sec to the Secretary	01	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Development Officer	1221	1046	-	49	43	-	-		1022
Development Assistant	64	60	-	04	01	-	-		57
Agricultural Monitoring Officer	06	05	-	-	-	-	-		05
Librarian	01	01	-	-	-	-	-		01
Technical Officer	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	1**	00
Overseer (Bldg.)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-		01

\*\*Left the Ministry to go out to join other services

Approved posts	Nos. of Posts	Nos. in service during previous year	Changes occurred during the past year						Nos. in service during the current year
			Retirement	Transfers out	Transfers in	Recruitments	Promotions	Others	
Garden Keeper (Agri Consultant)	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Public Management Assistant	57	43	-	04	04	-	-	-	43
Management Assistant (Non Technical)	04	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
Technical Assistant	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
Photographer	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Vidio Camara Operator	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Electrician	01	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	00
Driver	71	55	02	02	03	-	-	-	54
KKS	70	64	-	01	-	-	-	-	63
Bangalow Keeper	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Asst. Bangalow Keeper	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
Library Asst.	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
Driver Asst.	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Garden Labourer	06	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	06
Labourer	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01

## 3.2 Details of Transfers

### 3.2.1 (All Island Services)

Chart ii

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
1	MR.M.K.G.S.P.K.Jayasekera Director (Planning)	05.01.2016	Planning Secretariat Southern Province		
2	Mr.W.W.S.Mangala Director (Planning)			06.01.2016	District Secretariat Hambantota
3	Mr.J.C.Ranepura (Executive Director, Sri Lanka Hadabima Authority)	12.02.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
4	Mr.S.R.Kumarage (Accountant)	25.02.2016	Sri Lanka Army		
5	Mrs.K.G.D.N.Jayasinghe (Accountant)			26.02.2016	Sri Lanka Army
6	Mrs.P.M.W.S.Gunawardena (Assistant Secretary)	02.03.2016	Department of Rubber Development		
7	Mrs.M.K.K.R.Abeydeera Additional Secretary (Administration & Human Resource Development)			25.04.2016	Ministry of Social Empowerment & Social Welfare
8	Mr.H.P.E.M.Thisera Assistant Director (Planning)			07.09.2016	Department of Project anagement & Supervision
9	Mrs.M.K.K.R.Abeydeera Addl. Secretary(Administratio n & Human Resource Development)	13.09.2016	Ministry of Public Administration & Management		
10	Mr.D.C.Siribaddana (Senior Asst.Secretary )	13.09.2016	Ministry of Environment		
11	Mrs.G.L.G.Perera (Senior Asst.Secretary)			19.10.2016	Provincial Council Western Province
12	Mrs.M.K.T.Sajeewani (Senior Asst.Secretary)			09.11.2016	Ministry of Education
13	Mr.K.U.Jayasekera (Asst,Director (Planning)	22.11.2016	Presidential Secretariat		

### 3.2 Details of Transfers

#### 3.2.2 Associated Service (Development Assistant)

Chart iii

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
1	Mrs.W.A.C.Wanasundera (Program. Assistant)	05.02.2016	Department of Cultural Affairs		
2	Mrs.H.P.Ranasinghe (Program. Assistant)			26.04.2016	Radio Agriculture Services Centre
3	Mrs.K.U.S.Damayanthi (Development Assistant)	01.08.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
4	Mrs.W.A.D.N.A.Wanigaarach chi (Development Assistant)	30.09.2016	Department of Agrarian Development		
5	Mr.R.M.Marasinghe (Development Assistant)	24.10.2016	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
6	Mr.H.C.D.De Soyza (Legal Assistant)	31.10.2016	Ministry of Children & Women Affiars.		

### 3.2 Details of Transfers

#### 3.2.3 Development Officers' Service (Development Officer)

Chart iv

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
1	Mrs.H.G.D.Pushpamali (Development Officer)	01.01.2016	Dept. of Social Services		
2	D M P M Seneviratne (Development Officer)	01.02.2016	Ministry of Education		
3	R A W S Rajapaksa (Development Officer)	01.02.2016	Land Use Policy Planning Department		
4	G.R.Damayanthi (Development Officer)	01.02.2016	Department of Agriculture		
5	Y M P Yapa (Development Officer)	01.02.2016	Department of Agriculture		

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
6	Mr.P Vijitharan (Development Officer)			01.02.2016	Company Registrar Dept.
7	Mr.K G A K Keppetiyawa (Development Officer)			10.02.2016	Ministry of Development Strategy & International Trade
8	Mrs.H.R.S L S Jayaweera (Development Officer)	24.02.2016	Divisional Secretariat Thamankaduwa		
9	Mrs.I.U Thennakoon (Development Officer)	08.03.2016	Department of Agriculture		
10	K Suman (Development Officer)			09.03.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
11	Mr.U.R.N.Y.Bandara (Development Officer)	21.03.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
12	G.P.Sandeevani (Development Officer)			01.04.2016	Ministry of Power & Renewable Energy
13	Mr.D.R.A.M.P.N. Dissanayake (Development Officer)			01.04.2016	Ministry of Higher Education & High way
14	Mrs.W.H.A.N. Jayathilake (Development Officer)			01.04.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
15	H.A.Sandamali (Development Officer)	01.04.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
16	J.K.A.C.Abeywickrama (Development Officer)			01.04.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
17	Mr.B.G.C.Pushpakumara (Development Officer)	01.04.2016	Department of Railway		
18	Mrs.J.Kamala (Development Officer)			08.04.2016	Ministry of Public Administration & Management
19	Mr.K.M.M.S.Asoka(Deve lopment Officer)	02.05.2016	Ministry of Disaster Management		
20	Mrs. P.M.D.D. Pathiraja	02.05.2016	Department of Pensions		
21	Mrs.W.G.I.D. Rajapaksa (Development Officer)			18.05.2016	Ministry of Development Strategy & International Trade
22	Mrs.B.H. Anoma (Development Officer)	31.05.2016	Department of Agrarian Development		

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
23	Mr.W.M.S.K. Wasala (Development Officer)	01.06.2016	Ministry of Manpower & Employment		
24	Mr.H.P.G.S.K.Hithgo dapitiya (Development Officer)			01.06.2016	Ministry of Higher Education & High way
25	Mrs.H.K.K. Perera (Development Officer)	01.06.2016	Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affiars		
26	H.L.S.Sunandi (Development Officer)			01.06.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
27	M.S.Gajadeera (Development Officer)	08.06.2016	Department of Agrarian Development		
28	Mrs.M.H.F. Rushda (Development Officer)	15.06.2016	Register General Department		
29	Mr.K.G. Jayantha Pushpakumara	24.06.2016	Presidential Secretariat		
30	Mrs.M.G.R.N. Kanthi (Development Officer)	30.06.2016	Ministry of Plantation Industries		
31	M.K. Weerasinghe (Development Officer)			09.06.2016	Department of Agrarian Development
32	Mrs.H.M.S.S. Herath (Development Officer)			13.06.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
33	H.A.A.Wimali (Development Officer)			13.06.2016	Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affiars
34	Mr.D.A.S.Pubuduku mara (Development Officer)	01.07.2016	Departmentof Agriculture		
35	Mrs.N.P.N. Rasanji (Development Officer)	01.07.2016	Departmentof Agriculture		
36	Mr.P.M. Krishantha (Development Officer)	01.07.2016	Department of Agriculture		
37	Mrs.V.N.A. Kanchana (Development Officer)	01.07.2016	Ministry of Plantation Industries		

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
38	Mrs.N.W.M. Chandrankanthi (Development Officer)			01.07.2016	Ministry of Plantation Industries
39	Mrs.M.L.S. Gunathilake (Development Officer)			01.07.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Horana
40	Mrs.J.M.N. Jayasooriya (Development Officer)			08.07.2016	Ministry of Foreign Employment
41	Mrs.L.W.S.L. Rajapaksha (Development Officer)			12.07.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Kelaniya
42	Mr.K.M.P.S. Chandrasiri (Development Officer)	01.07.2016	Department of Agriculture		
43	Mrs.H.M.S.S. Jayasena (Development Officer)	01.07.2016	Department of Agriculture		
44	Mrs.W.A.N.S. Mihirani (Development Officer)	01.07.2016	Department of Agriculture		
45	Mrs.I.G.S.M. Lankathilake (Development Officer)	12.07.2016	Department of Agriculture		
46	Mrs.K.K.N.K. Ranaweera (Development Officer)	28.07.2016	Department of Agrarian Development		
47	Mrs.M.K.N.R. Molamure (Development Officer)	01.08.2016	Department of Irrigation		
48	Mrs.R.C.A. Priyangani (Development Officer)			01.08.2016	Ministry of Development Strategy & International Trade
49	Mrs.H.M.A.K. Weerakoon (Development Officer)	04.08.2016	Department of Agriculture		
50	Mrs.C. Amarakoon (Development Officer)	09.08.2016	Department of Agriculture		

Se/No.	Name & Post	Went out on transfer		Assumed duties on transfer	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
51	Mrs.B.G.W.G. Gunatunga (Development Officer)	15.08.2016	Department of Agriculture		
52	Mrs.I.A.N. Wijethilaka (Development Officer)	19.08.2016	Department of Agriculture		
53	Mr.K.M. Nadeeka Dissanayake (Development Officer)	30.08.2016	Department of Agriculture		
54	Mrs.P.P.N.Gayani (Development Officer)			01.09.2016	Ministry of Plantation Industries
55	G.M.Damayanthi (Development Officer)			01.09.2016	Coconut Development Board
56	G.L.D.Lakshanthi (Development Officer)			01.09.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
57	Mrs.G.G. Kaushalya (Development Officer)			01.09.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Agalawatte
58	Mrs.M.A.N. Kumudini (Development Officer)	01.09.2016	Department of Community Correction		
59	Mrs.S.Shirmila (Development Officer)			02.09.2016	Land Commissioner General's Department
60	M.B.A.Madushika (Development Officer)	21.09.2016	Divisional Secretariat Baddegama		
61	J.A.Jayanthi (Development Officer)	03.10.2016	Department, Registration of Persons		
62	Mr.M.W.C.S. Kumara (Development Officer)			03.10.2016	Ministry of Disaster Management
63	Mrs.H.M.C.Herath (Development Officer)			03.10.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
64	Mr.R.M.W.K. Ratnayake (Development Officer)			04.10.2016	Department of Registrar
65	Mrs.J.A.S.M. Jayasooriya (Development Officer)	11.10.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
66	Mr.R.B.D.B. Rajapaksa (Development Officer)			11.10.2016	Department of Agrarian Services
67	D.A.Gaya Chandani (Development Officer)			28.10.2016	Department of Agriculture
68	Harshani Abeywardena (Development Officer)			01.11.2016	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
69	Mrs.N.I.K. Welenawela (Development Officer)	01.11.2016	Election Commission		
70	Mr.H.A.A.N.Henakaarachchi (Development Officer)	01.11.2016	Department of Agriculture		

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
71	Mrs.H.R.S.I. Peiris (Development Officer)			01.11.2016	Department of Agriculture
72	S.D. Danthararyana (Development Officer)	01.11.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
73	Mrs.H.T.Rohini (Development Officer)			02.11.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Beruwala
74	Mrs.Y.M.T. Malkanthi (Development Officer)			07.11.2016	Ministry of Higher Education & Highway
75	Mrs.W.R.V.De Silva (Development Officer)			07.11.2016	Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affairs
76	Mrs.D.K.N.T. Dorakumbura (Development Officer)			07.11.2016	Ministry of Disaster Management
77	Mr.M.U.D.G. Kumarasiri (Development Officer)			10.11.2016	Department of Archaeology
78	Mr.M.D.S.A. Kumari (Development Officer)	11.11.2016	Election Commission		
79	R.A.Swamalatha (Development Officer)			01.12.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs
80	Mrs.M.A.W. Fernando (Development Officer)	01.12.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
81	Mrs.A.M.N. Attanayake (Development Officer)	01.12.2016	Ministry of Home Affairs		
82	D.S. Arumabaduge (Development Officer)	01.12.2016	Department of Agrarian Development		
83	Mr.S.P. Emanuwel (Development Officer)	02.12.2016	Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources		
84	Mrs.R.A.M.S. Ranasinghe (Development Officer)			08.12.2016	Ministry of Development Strategy & International Trade
85	Mrs.H.K.S. Nilmini (Development Officer)			09.12.2016	Ministry of Commerce & Trade
86	Mr.B.L.N. Gunasinghe (Development Officer)			20.12.2016	Ministry of Rural Affairs
87	Mrs.P.S. Nilangi (Development Officer)			20.12.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Dodangoda
88	Mr.H.D.C.N. Piyasiri (Development Officer)			29.12.2016	Ministry of Rural Affairs
89	Mrs.S.S. Herath (Development Officer)			29.12.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Gampaha

## 3.2 Details of Transfers

### 3.2.4 Combined Service (Public Management Assistant)

Chart v

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
1	Mrs.R.K.S. Dilhani (Public Management Assistant)	03.01.2016	District Secretariat Galle		
2	Mrs.Kumudika Gayani Ambawatta (Public Management Assistant)			08.02.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Akmeemana
3	Mrs.W.M. Kulasinghe (Public Management Assistant)			01.03.2016	Ministry of Education
4	Mrs.T.S.S. Perera (Public Management Assistant)			03.03.2016	CO/Muslim Ladies College
5	Mrs.E.A.Lilani (Public Management Assistant)	16.03.2016	Divisional Secretariat, Mahara		
6	Mrs.S.A.N. Nilmini (Public Management Assistant)	25.04.2016	Auditor General's Department		
7	Ms.G.Y.S. Perera (Public Management Assistant)	20.07.2016	Ministry of Irrigation		
8	Mrs.G.L.R. Chandani (Public Management Assistant)	01.08.2016	Auditor General's Department		

## 3.2 Details of Transfers

### 3.2.5 Combined Service (Driver)

Chart vi

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
1	H.A.M. Haturusinghe (Driver)	03.03.2016	Ministry of Megapolice & Western Development		
2	H.S.K.Aruna Kumara (Driver)	29.12.2016	Ministry of Law & Order & Southern Development		
3	T.G.W. Abeyratne (Driver)			13.02.2016	Ministry of Sustainable Development & Wildlife

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
4	P.R.K. Premachandra (Driver)			01.04.2016	Ministry of National Reconciliation & Official Languages
5	J.M.S.K. Jayathilake (Driver)			06.06.2016	Ministry of Public Administration & Management

### 3.3 Establishment Affairs

Chart vii

S/No.	Detail	Previous year			Current year		
		Nos. received	Approved	Balance	Nos. received	Approved	Balance
1	Recruitments	-	-	-	06	04	02
2	Examinations	44	44	00	-	-	-
3	Interviews	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Confirmation in Service	01	01	-	24	07	17
5	Promotions	-	-	-	04	04	-
6	Payment of Increments	1307	1229	78	446	446	-
7	Service Extention	01	01	-	-	-	-
8	Formulation of recruitment procedures	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Vaccation of Post	01	01	-	03	03	-
10	Interdiction	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Reinstatement	01	01	-	01	01	-
12	Disciplinary Inquiries	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Approval – Overseas Leave (Private)	15	15	00	11	11	-
14	Foreign Scholarships (Long term-Post Graduate Degrees)	03	03	-	01	Submitted to the Ministry of Public Administration for leave approval	

S/No	Detail	Previous Year			Current Year		
		Nos. received	Approved	Balance	Nos. received	Approved	Balance
15	Cabinet Memoranda	53	41	12(Not Approved)	55	48	07(Not Approved)
16	Initiation of Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Exemption from Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Loan Approval						
	18.I Property (Attorney)	09	09	00	01	01	00
	18.II Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18.III Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 3.4 Human Resources Development - Local Trainings

#### 3.4.1 All Island Services

Chart viii

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
01	Diploma in Tamil	University of Colombo	Mrs. Kushani Boralessa	Assistant Secretary	15.01.2016	0.012
02	Ph D	University of Peradeniya	Mrs.P H Handunhewa	Senior Assistant Secretary	29.01.2016	0.100
03	Statistical Course for Higher Education	National Centre for Higher Education	Mr.K U Jayasekera	Assistant Director	4 days from 12.03.2016	0.020
04			Mrs. Kushani Boralessa	Assistant Secretary	4 days from 12.03.2016	0.020
05	A.A.T. Course	A.A.T. Institution	Mrs.C.S. Hettiarachchi	Accountant	01.11.2016.- 02.11.2016	0.011
06	Post Graduate Degree	University of Colombo	Mrs.S.A. Nadeesha Darshani	Assistant Secretary	15.11.2016	0.125
07			Mrs. Madusha Weerakkody	Assistant Director	15.11.2016	0.127
08	Post Graduate Degree	University of Ruhuna	Mr.A.R.M.G. Nawaratne Banda	Assistant Director	from 26.11.2016	0.077
09	M A	University of Kelaniya	Mrs.K.G.D.N. Jayasinghe	Accountant	from 26.11.2016	0.107
Number of Courses 7			Number of Officers 9		Total Expen.	0.602

### 3.4.2 Information Technology Service

Chart ix

S/No.	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
1	Short term course on computer net work development through Joomla and Word Press	Open University of Sri Lanka	Mr.H.I.M. Deshapriya	Information Technoloby Officer	August	0.02
2			Mrs.I.M.J. Priyadarshani	Information Technoloby Officer	August	0.02
No. of Courses 1			No. of Officers attendents 2		Total Expenditure	0.04

### 3.4.3 Development Officer Service

Chart x

S/No.	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
1	Sigas & pay roll Training	Miloda Institute	Mrs.Shanthi Wickramasinghe	Development Officer	13.02.2016 - 15.02.2016	0.016
2	Media Workshop	Sri Lanka Media Training Institute	Mrs.P.N. Sajeewani	Development Officer	10.08.2016 - 12.08.2016	0.015
3	Civil Pension Computation & Payment	Skill Development Fund	Mrs.R.P.N. Sujeewani	Development Officer	02.11.2016 - 03.11.2016	0.017
4			Mrs.L.A.D. Darshani	Development Officer	02.11.2016 - 03.11.2016	0.017
5	Diploma in English (Stage I)	SLIDA	Mrs.Nishara Sandamali	Development Officer	06.11.2016	0.025
Number of Courses 4			Number of Officers 5		Total Expenditure	0.090

### 3.4.4. Associated Service

Chart xi

S/No.	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
01	Diploma in English (Stage II)	University of Sri Jayawardenapura	Mrs.H.C.D. Soyza	Legal Assistant	from 22.02.2016	0.025
02	08 day course on Geographycal Information System (GIS)	University of Colombo	Mrs.I.S.A. Hewapathirana	Planning Assisnat	8 days from 14.10.2016	0.025
03	Diploma in English	SLIDA	Mr.D.L.G. Thilakaratne	Agri. Monitoring Officer	13.11.2016	0.042
Number of Courses 3			Number of Officers 3		Total Expenditure	0.092

### 3.4.5. Public Management Assistant Service

Chart xii

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
1	Sigas & pay roll Training	Miloda Institute	Mrs.Gayani Madushika Bandara	Public Management Assistant	13.02.2016 -15	0.016
2	Disciplinary Procedure	Institute of Labour Studies	Mrs.W.D. Anoma Nandani	Public Management Assistant	26, 27, 28.04.2016	0.008
3			Mrs.S.A.J. Chathurika	Public Management Assistant	26, 27, 28.04.2016	0.008
Number of Courses 2			Number of Officers 3		Total expenditure	0.032

### 3.4.6. Technical Service

Chart xiii

S/No.	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
1	Media Workshop	Sri Lanka Media Training Institute	Mr.W.G. Premathilaka	Camaraman	Up to 12th from 10.08.2016	0.015
Number of Workshop 1			Number of Officers 1		Total Expenditure	0.015

### 3.4.7. Technical Service (Agri. Instructor)

Chart xiv

S/No.	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
1	Short Term Course on Land Scaping	Construction Industry & Development Authority	Mr.M P Liyanagama	Agriculture Instructor	02, 09, 15, 23, 28.09.2016	0.015
Number of Workshop 1			Number of Officers 1		Total Expenditure	0.015

### 3.4.8. Karyala Karya Sahayaka Service

Chart xv

S/No.	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
1	Workshop on Receptionist, Telephone Operator Development	Skill Development Fund	Mr.D.A. Jayawardena	K.K.S.	09.03.2016	0.005
Number of Officers 1			Number of Officers 1		Total Expenditure	0.005

### 3.4.9. Various Programmes on payment

Chart xvi

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course fee (Rs.mn.)
1	Sports & Environment Promotion Week	In the Ministry	Officers of the Ministry	General	25.01.2016	0.007
2	Project Management Programme	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research & Training Centre	Development Officer Public Management Assistant Development Assisnat	Development Assistant/ Development Officer/ Public Management Assistant	27.04.2016	0.05
3	Celebration of World Environment day - 2016	In the Ministry	All officers of the Ministry	General	05.06.2016	0.01
4	Training on Procurement Procedure	In the Ministry	All officers involved in Procurement	General	13.07.2016	0.02
5	Driving Training workshop	Circuit Bungalow Lunugam Wehera Digampathana	Drivers of the Ministry	Driver	11 -12 .09.2016	0.002
6	Office Skill Development Programme	In Service Training Institution Peradeniya	Officers – K.K.S.	K.K.S.	05 – 06 .11.2016	0.08
7	Preamble to New Year	In the Ministry	All officers of the Ministry	General	31.12.2016	0.05
Number of workshops 7					Total Exptr.	0.23

Photo1.) Training programme on project management for Development Officers & Officers of the Management Asst. Service conducted on 27.04.2016 at Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research & Training Institute by Mr. W.S. Mangala (Director Planning)



(2.i-ii) Training programme office skill development conducted at In-service Training Institute, Peradeniya on 05.11.2016 and 06.11.2016 for officers in the KKS Service. Here lighting of the traditional oil lamp by Mr. D.V. Bandulasena, Secretary of the State Ministry, Mrs. Nadeesha Darshani (Asst. Secretary), Mr. Madura Samaragunaratne (Development Officer) and Mr. Nimal Tilakasiri representing KKS officers.



(2-iii-iv). Conducting skill development programme for KKS officer by Mrs. Nadeesha Darshani (Asst. Secretary), Mrs. Lekha Perera (Senior Asst. Secretary) and Mr. W.W.S. Mangala (Director Planning)



(2.v) "Preamble to New Year" programme lectured by Mr. Chandana Gunawardana with the participation of Ministry staff.



### 3.4.10. Free of charge courses

Chart xvii

S/N	Course	Tranning Centre	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	
1	Library Information Network	National Library & Documentation Board	Ms.R.P.U.Sarasli Janananda	Librarian	16.03.2016	
2	Provisions of the Establishment Code	Ministry of Public Administration & Management	Ms.K.U.S. Koralage	Public Management Assistant	11.08.2016 12.08.2016	
3	Individual & colloective motivation	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration	Mrs.S.A.Nadeesha Darshani	Asst. Secretary	16.06.2016	
4			Mrs.Uthpala Gunasekera	Asst. Secretary		
5	General Procurement		Mrs.K.G.D.N.Jayasinghe	Accountant	25.07.2016 27.07.2016	
6			Mrs.A.V.Vajira Damayanthi	Asst. Secretary		
7			Mrs.S.A.Nadeesha Darshani	Asst. Secretary		
8	Workshop on Bidding		Mrs.A.V.Vajira Damayanthi	Asst. Secretary	10.08.2016 12.08.2016	
9			Mrs.S.A.Nadeesha Darshani	Asst. Secretary		
10			S.T.Sirimanna	Asst. Secretary		
11	Internal Auditing & Controlling for those who are not Financial Managers			Mrs.W.M.R. Weerakkody	Asst. Director	20.09.2016
12	Improvement of quality & productivity			Mrs.O.N.R. Dharmaratne	Development Officer	15.08.2016
13				Mr.Madura Gunaratne	Development Officer	
14			Mrs.N.S.N. Nanduranage	Development Officer		
15			Mrs.W.L.A. Weerasinghe	Development Officer		
16			Mrs.B.W. Samarasinghe	Development Officer		
17	Public Finance Management		Mrs.H.M.N.G.Herath	Development Officer	18.08.2016	
18			Mrs.N.S.N.Nanduranage		19.08.2016	
19	Public Finance Management		Ms.D.C.P.S.Weerasiri	Public Management Assistant	10.03.2016 11.03.2016	
20			Ms.A.M.N.G.Herath			
21	Provisions of the Establishment Code		Mrs.S.A.J.Chathurika	Public Management Assistant	31.03.2016 01.04.2016	
22			Mrs.W.D.Anoma Nandanee			
23	Course on Public Finance		Mr.D.L.P.S.Weerasiri	Public Management Assistant	25.04.2016 26.04.2016	
24			Mr.G.G.C.J.Perera	Development Officer		
Number of Workshops 11			Number of Officers 24			

### 3.4.11. Summary on Local Training

Chart xviii

Various Service Categories	No. of Course/ Workshop	No. of Officers attended	Expenditure (Rs.Mn.)
Officers of the All Island Services	7	9	0.60
Officers of the Information & Technology service	1	2	0.04
Officers of the Associated Service	3	3	0.09
Officers of the Development Officers service	4	5	0.09
Officers of the Technicla Officer Service - (Consultant Agriculture)	1	1	0.01
Officers of the Technical Officer Service -Camaraman	1	1	0.01
Officers of State Management Assistant Service	2	3	0.03
Officers of the K.K.S.	1	1	0.03
Various Workshops conducted on payments	7	Gen.	0.23
Workshops conducted free of charge	11	24	
Total	38	49	1.13

## 3.5 Human Resource Development – Foreign Training

### 3.5.1 All Island Services

Chart xix

S/N	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
1	Thirty-ninth session of the Governing Council of the International Fund for Agricultural Development	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Mr.B.Wijayaratne	Secretary	Italy	17.02.2016 18.02.2016
2	26th Session of the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission	Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr.D.C. Siribaddana	Senior Assistant Secretary (establishment)	Philippine	22.02.2013 26.02.2016
3	Training programme on providing micro loans for rural development	Aftican – Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mrs.Madusha Weerakkody	Assistant Director (Development)	Bangladesh	23.02.2016 05.03.2016
4			Mrs.R.G.Uthpala Gunasekera	Senior Assistant Secretary (establishment)	Bangladesh	23.02.2016 05.03.2016
5	Seminar on Modern Agri-Economy Management for Developing Countries	Government of China	Mr.D.M.R. Kumarasiri	Chief Accountant	China	15.04.2016 05.05.2016
6			Mr.P.L. Namasena	Chief Internal Auditor	China	15.04.2016 05.05.2016

S/No.	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
7	International Workshop-Cum Training Programme on “Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation”	African – Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr.W.W.S. Mangala	Director (Planning)	Zambia	09.05.2016 13.05.2016
8	“Training Programme at International Centre for Land Policy Studies and Training on “Land Policy for Sustainable Rural Development”	International Centre for Land Policy Studies and Training (ICLPST)	Mr.G.G. Harischandra (NFS)	Assistant Director (NFS) Kurunegala	Taiwan	20.05.2016 17.06.2016
9	Seminar on Safety Governance of Agricultural & Livestock Products for Asian Counties	Government of Korea	Mrs.C.S. Hettiarachchi	Accountant	Government of Korea	22.05.2016 28.05.2016
10	Establishment of good agricultural practices for SAARC Countries	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Mr.Ajith Pushpakumara	Deputy Director (Agri.Services )	Thailand	25.05.2016 27.05.2016
11	Seminar on Building System of Agricultural Products Circulation for Developing Countries	Government of China	K.H.W.Mahesh Karunarathne	Assistant Director (NFS)	China	02.06.2016 22.06.2016
12	International Training Workshop on Post-harvest Management Technology for Horticultural Crops	Asian Food & Agriculture Cooperation Institute (AFACI)	A.G.D.S.K. Wijesundara	Assistant Director (NFS)	Thailand	15.06.2016 28.06.2016
13	Workshop on Asia Pacific Land Use	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/ Govt.of Newzealand	Dr.H.M.S. Heenkenda	Addl.Secretary (Agri.Tec.)	Thailand	27.06.2016 29.07.2016
14			Mrs.H.M.A.U.K. Herath	Director (Development)	Thailand	27.06.2016 29.07.2016
15	Regional Training Course on Communication and Advocacy for Agricultural Statistics	Economic and Social Communication for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Mrs.G.K.D.H. Menike	Statistician	Korea	27.06.2016 01.07.2016
16	Planning of Agricultural Policy	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Mrs.Dilupa Ambepitiya	Assistant Director (Planning)	Japan	14.08.2016 17.09.2016
17	Training Course on “Rural Transformation Programme; The Malaysian experience” Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA)	African – Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mrs.K.M.Y.S. Boralessa	Assistant Secretary (est.)	Malaysia	14.08.2016 26.08.2016
18	Improving GHG Inventories from livestock in South – East Asia Follow on Workshop	New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas research Centre (NZAGRC)	Mrs.H.M.A.U.K. Herath	Director (Development)	Indonesia	16.08.2016 17.08.2016

S/No.	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
19	10 <sup>th</sup> Session of fruit promotion in tropical countries	Government of Philippine	Dr. H.M.S. Heenkenda	Additional Secretary (Agri Technology)	Philippine	30.08.2016 20.09.2016
20	Meeting of the Experts to Adopt Policy Guidelines for the Promotion of Sustainable Rural Livelihoods targeting the Agro-Food sectors – invitation from the International labour Organization	International Labour Office (ILO)	Mr N.P.V.C. Piyathilaka	Addl.Secretary (M & E)	Switzerland	26.09.2016 30.09.2016
21	WTO Regional Advanced Trade Negotiation Simulation Skills (TNS) Course for Asia and Pacific Economics	Thailand International Institute for Trade and Development (TIITD)	Mr.D.V. Bandulasena	Secretary – State Ministry of Agriculture	Thailand	10.10.2016 14.10.2016
22	57 <sup>th</sup> Workshop Meeting of Heads of NPOs	Asian Productivity Organization (APO)	Mr B. Wijayaratne	Secretary	Malaysia	19.10.2016 21.10.2016
23	Ministerial seminar on Modern Agri-Economy Management for Developing Countries in 2016	Government of China	Mr.S.L.G. Bandusiri	Chief Accountant	China	02.11.2016 08.11.2016
24			Mr.P.S.S. Wijerathne	Senir Assistant Secretary (Procurement)		
25			Mrs.Madhusha R.Weerakkodi	Assistant Director (Development)		
26			Mr.E.M.S.Ekanayake	Assistant Director (Development)		
27	Training Course for Women on Productivity Tools and Techniques for Improving the Productivity of Micro and Small Agro-Food-Processing Businesses	Asian Productivity Organization (APO)	Mrs.K.G.D.N. Jayasinghe	Accountant (Project & Finance)	India	07.11.2016 11.11.2016
28	Workshop on technological devt. on agro production & value chain management	African – Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mrs.S.T. Sirimanna	Assistant Secretary (Agri.Ser.)	Thailand	13.11.2016 19.11.2016
29	2016 KOPIA Fellowship Programme for High Level Officials	Korea Programme on International Agriculture (KOPIA)	Mr.B.Wijayaratne	Secretary	Korea	14.11.2016 18.11.2016
30	Supervision of sustainable goals relating to agricultural & rural statistics	Agriculture and Food Marketing Association for Asia and the Pacific (AFMA)	Mr.S.L.G. Bandusiri	Chief Accountant	Thailand	15.11.2016 16.11.2016

S/No.	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
31	Inaugura meeting of the East-Asia Agriculture Conference (EAAC)	East Asia Agriculture Association of Korea (EAAC)	Mr.N.P.V.C. Piyathilaka	Addl.Secretary (M & E)	Korea	28.11.2016 29.11.2016
33			Mr.D.K.M.R. Kumarasiri	Chief Accountant		
33	The Capacity Development Workshop in Carbon Balance Appraisal of Projects and Policies with the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon balance Tool (EX-ACT)	World Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr.D.V.Bandulaseena	Secretary – State Ministry of Agriculture	India	12.12.2016 15.12.2016
34	05 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the BIMSTEC Expert Group on Agriculture Cooperation	Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)	Mr.P.N.N.Jayanetti	Deputy Director (Project)	Bhutan	28.12.2016 29.12.2016
Number of officers participated - 34						

### 3.5.3 Associated Service ( Development Assistants )

Chart xx

S/N	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
1	(CIRDAP - NIRD & PR) Collaborative International Training Programme on “Application of Geo-Informatics System (GIS) for Application in Rural Development for Sharing Innovative and Best Practices”	National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) -Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)	Mrs.I.S.A. Hewapathirana	Planning Assistant	India	04.01.2016 13.01.2016
2	Training Courses at the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture (EICA) Project Analysis	African – Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr.R.A.Aravinda	Development Assistant	Egypt	15.01.2016 31.03.2016
3	Seminar on Building System of Agricultural Products Circulation for Developing Countries	Government of China	Mr.T.M.A.P.Tennakoon	Programme Assistant	China	02.06.2016 22.06.2016
4	Invitation to the Summer School “Climate Change and Food Security”	Food Security Center (FSC)	Ms.R.S. Malawwathanthri	Agriculture Development Assisnat – Galle	Thailand	25.07.2016 12.08.2016
5	Training Course on “Rural Tranformation Programme: The Malaysian experience” Institute for Rural Advancement (INFRA)	African – Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Ms.Kamani Jayasinghe	Programme Assistant	Malaysia	14.08.2016 26.08.2016

S/N	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
6	International Training Workshop on “Promotion of Micro-Enterprises for Sustainable Livelihood in Rural Areas	Akhbar Hameed Khan national Centre for Rural development(AHKNCRD) /African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mrs.B.A. Anoma Malkanthi	Budget Assistant	Pakistan	22.08.2016 28.08.2016
7	Planning and Management of Rural Development Programme	India Tecdhnal and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) / Technical Cooperation Scheme (TCS) of Colombo Plan Programme	Mr.W.G.Sugath Wickramage	Develop ment Assistant	India	31.10.2016 27.11.2016

Number of officers participated -7

### 3. 5. 3 Development Officer ( Development Officers)

Chart xxi

S/N	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
1	An International Training on Consumer Issues and the Responsibility of the Consumer	Consumer Association of Penang (CAP)	Mr.K.G. Jayantha Pushpakumara	Development Officer	Malaysia	17.04.2016 24.04.2016
2	Training Courses at the EICA – Rural Development	African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr.H.P.S.P.P.S. Kumara	Development Officer	Egypt	10.07.2016 25.09.2016
3	Community based Disaster Management Mainstreaming and Risk Reduction Strategies	African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Ms.W.G. Ruwini	Development Officer	India	2016.07.11 2016.08.07
4	Rural Credit for Poverty Reduction	African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Ms.D.W. Adikari	Development Officer	India	2016.07.11 2016.08.07
5	International Training Workshop on “Promotion of Micro-Enterprises for Sustainable Livelihood in Rural Areas	Akhbar Hameed Khan national Centre for Rural development(AHKNCRD)/African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Ms.Sandamali Palihakkara	Development Officer	Pakistan	2016.08.22 2016.08.28
6	Modern Agricultural Management for Officials	Government of China	Ms.R.M.N . Rathnayake	Development Officer	China	14.09.2016 29.09.2016
7			Ms.G.M. Narangoda			
8			Ms.K.A.D.Mano hari			
9			Ms.H.M.A. Kumari			

S/No.	Programme	Donor Institute	Officer attended	Post	Country training provided	Period
10	Modern Agricultural Management for Officials	Government of China	Ms.K.P.W. Geethanjalee	Development Officer	China	14.09.2016 29.09.2016
11	Natural Resources Management for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods	African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr.W.D.R. Sampath Kumara	Development Officer	India	03.10.2016 30.10.2016
12	Collaborative International Training Programme on "Smart Agriculture" (CIRDAP - NIRD & PR)	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)	Ms.D.N. Manori Karunarathne	Development Officer	India	12.12.2016 21.12.2016
Number of officers participated 12						
Total number of officers participated in foreign training - 53						



3. Training on the application of Geo-Informatics Systems on Rural Development I.S.A.Hewapathirana (Planning Asst.- Ministry of Agriculture), Chinthaka Jayasooriya (Research Officer-Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research & Training Institute)



4. Training programme on Project Analysis - Egypt. (Participation – Mr.Aravinda Ramanayake, Development Assistant)



5. Training on Smart Agriculture - Ms. Manori Karunarathne - Development Officer (India)



6. Seminar on Modern Agricultural Management - Mrs.R.M.N.Ratnayake, Ms.G.M.Narangoda,Ms.K.A.D.Manohari, Mrs.H.M.A.Kumari,Mrs.K.P.W.Geethanjalee (Development Officers' Service)

## 3.6 Physical Resources Management

Chart xxii

### 3.6.1 Immovable Property

S/N	Type of Assets	Position at the beginning of the year	Changes occurred during the year Acquisitions +	Purchasing +	Auctioning	Deletions	Position at the end of the year
1	Lands (Acres/)	42.48	-	-	-	-	42.48
2	Buildings	About 90,000 sq.ft.	-	-	-	-	About 90,000 sq.ft.
3	Constructions	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 3.6.2 Movable Property

Chart xxiii

Se./No.	Type of Assets	Position at the beginning of the year 2016	Changes occurred during the year Acquisitions +	Purchasing+	Auctioning	Deletions	Position at the end of the year 2016
1	Heavy vehicles	02	-	-	-	-	02
2	Cabs	45	-	-	02	-	43
3	Motor vehicles	31	-	-	-	-	31
4	Vans	03	-	-	-	-	03
5	Three Wheelers	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Motorcycles	05	-	-	01	-	04
7	Bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Duplicator Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Photocopy Machines	37	-	07	-	-	44
10	Computers	250	-	24	-	-	274
11	Computer Printers	144	-	04	-	-	148
12	Laptop Computers	38	-	06	-	-	44
13	Fax machines	47	-	-	-	-	47
14	Typewriters ( Manual)	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Typewriters ( Electric)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Se./No.	Type of Assets	Position at the beginning of the year	Changes occurred during the year Acquisitions +	Purchasing+	Auctioning	Deletions	Position at the end of the year
16	Safes	03	-	-	-	-	3
17	Camara (Digital)	07					07
18	Vidio Camara	04					04
19	Televisions	16	-	-	-	-	16
20	Radios	02	-	-	-	-	02
21	Refrigerators	11	-	-	-	-	11

### 3.7 Financial Management

In order to carry out duties of the financial Division in an efficient and productive manner, this Division is functioning under Chief Financial Officer (1), Chief Accountant (1), and three Accountants (3), Sectorwise as Financial Management, Fund Projects, payments and Accounts.

1. Making expenses utilizing provisions allocated under Appropriation Bill and maintaining Advance Account of public Servants.
2. Estimation of income and expenses of the Ministry and co-ordination of activities relating to annual estimates of Departments and Institutions under its purview.
3. Financial supervision of the Department of Agriculture and other institutions coming under the purview of the Ministry by issuing necessary instructions/guidance.
4. Maintain and supervision of Inventories on fixed assets, consumable items and administration of stores.
5. Conducting annual surveys and follow-up activities.
6. Allocation of funds and provision to all provincial/ district secretaries, Departments and Statutory Institutes for implementing development projects and examine expenditure reports comparing with Treasury Computer Printouts.
7. Coordination of auditing of projects to be implemented by the Ministry and Departments/Institutions coming under its purview.
8. Replying queries raised by the Public Accounts Committee and the COPE.
9. Fertilizer Vote Controlling and management of related commitments
10. Fertilizer subsidy cash payments and their accounting activities.
11. Payment of salaries to the staff and related activities.

### 3.7.1 Financial Management - Cost Estimate (Rs. Mn.)

Chart xxiv

Description	Previous Year			Percentage of Expenditure	Current Year			Percentage of Expenditure
	Provision	Expenditure	Savings		Provision	Expenditure	Savings	
<b>1-1 Project</b>								
Personal emoluments	31.23	24.37	6.86	78%	14.45	13.67	0.77	95%
Other Recurrent	35.24	29.89	5.35	85%	20.38	18.55	1.82	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.48</b>	<b>54.26</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>34.83</b>	<b>32.23</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>93%</b>
<b>Capital</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	15.68	5.21	10.46	33%	0.25		0.25	0%
2002	0.035	0.0039	0.34	1%	0.01	0.028	0.071	28%
2003	1.75	1.73	0.011	99%	1.15	1.13	0.014	99%
2102	0.25	0.22	0.027	89%	0.5		0.5	0%
2103	0.20	0.18	0.014	93%	0.5	0.49	0.004	99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>0.083</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84.71</b>	<b>61.62</b>	<b>23.08</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>37.33</b>	<b>33.89</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>91%</b>
<b>1-2 Project</b>								
Personal emoluments	94.27	86.54	7.77	92%	87.9	85.42	2.47	97%
Other Recurrent	71.93	61.21	10.71	85%	917.38	858.01	59.36	94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.20</b>	<b>147.76</b>	<b>18.43</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>1,005.28</b>	<b>943.44</b>	<b>61.84</b>	<b>94%</b>
<b>Capital</b>			-				-	
2001	13.80	12.99	0.80	94%	47.60	12.81	34.78	27%
2002	1.20	0.019	1.18	2%	1.20	0.06	1.13	6%
2003	7.5	5.82	1.67	78%	8.00	2.41	5.58	30%
<b>Cost Estimate -2016</b>								
	Previous Year			Percentage of Expenditure	Current Year			Percentage of Expenditure
	Provision	Expenditure	Savings		Provision	Expenditure	Savings	
2102	4.5	4.45	0.04	99%	32.20	0.43	31.76	1%
2103	2.05	2.05	-	100%	2.50	2.24	0.006	100%
2401	3.2	3.02	0.17	95%	3.20	3.19	0.007	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>94.70</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>73.27</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>198.45</b>	<b>176.12</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>1,099.98</b>	<b>964.65</b>	<b>135.12</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>1-11 Project</b>								
Personal emoluments	3.5	1.75	1.74	50%	13.12	12.54	0.57	96%
Other	2.97	1.73	1.23	58%	9.95	8.34	1.6	84%

Recurrent								
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>23.07</b>	<b>20.88</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>91%</b>
<b>Capital</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	0.10		0.10	0%	0.25		0.25	0%
2002	0.05		0.05	0%	0.10	0.09	0.0009	99%
2003	0.4	0.40	-	100%	1.15	0.82	0.32	72%
2102	0.20	0.10	0.09	55%	0.05	0.38	0.11	78%
2103	0.20	0.16	0.037	81%	0.50	0.35	0.14	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>25.57</b>	<b>22.55</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>88%</b>
Description	Previous Year			Percentage of Expenditure	Current Year			Percentage of Expenditure
	Provision	Expenditure	Savings		Provision	Expenditure	Savings	
<b>2-3 Project</b>								
Personal emoluments	492.0	478.99	13.01	97%	507.90	502.18	5.78	99%
Other Recurrent	86.2	58.99	27.20	68%	66.43	54.54	11.89	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>578.2</b>	<b>537.98</b>	<b>40.21</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>574.33</b>	<b>556.65</b>	<b>17.67</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Capital</b>			-					
2002	0.50	0.13	0.36	26%	0.52	0.014	0.50	3%
2003	0.50	0.46	0.037	93%	0.60	0.49	0.10	83%
2102	1.50	1.43	0.068	95%	1.50	0.33	1.16	22%
2103	1.00	0.74	0.25	74%	1.00	1.24	0.24	125%
2401	0.50	0.49	0.007	99%	0.60	0.55	0.043	93%
2502	1,009.67	618.08	391.58	61%	4,904.21	2,137.84	2,766.36	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,013.67</b>	<b>621.34</b>	<b>392.32</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>4,908.43</b>	<b>2,140.49</b>	<b>2,767.94</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,591.87</b>	<b>1,159.33</b>	<b>432.54</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>5,482.76</b>	<b>2,697.15</b>	<b>2,785.61</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Cost Estimate -2016</b>								
Description	Previous Year			Percentage of Expenditure	Current Year			Percentage of Expenditure
	Provision	Expenditure	Savings		Provision	Expenditure	Savings	
<b>2-4 Project</b>								
Personal emoluments	58.60	57.01	1.58	97%	54.73	49.95	4.77	91%
Other Recurrent	50,291.30	49,577.45	713.84	99%	35,010.36	27,821.46	7,188.90	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,349.90</b>	<b>49,634.46</b>	<b>715.43</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>35,065.09</b>	<b>27,871.42</b>	<b>7,193.67</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>Capital</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	0.20	-	0.20	0%	0.22	0.027	0.19	12%

Cost Estimate -2016								
Description	Previous Year			Percentage of Expenditure	Current Year			Percentage of Expenditure
	Provision	Expenditure	Savings		Provision	Expenditure	Savings	
2003	0.25	0.075	0.17	30%	0.26		0.26	0%
2102	0.25	0.20	0.049	80%	0.25	0.22	0.02	91%
2103	0.25	0.06	0.18	25%	0.25	0.17	0.07	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>50,350.85</b>	<b>49,634.80</b>	<b>716.04</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>35,066.07</b>	<b>27,871.84</b>	<b>7,194.22</b>	<b>79%</b>
2-5 Project								
Recurrent	2,652.40	2,639.94	12.46	100%	3,141.21	3,072.34	68.87	98%
Capital	122.00	54.87	67.12	45%	114.0	82.77	31.22	73%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,774.40</b>	<b>2,694.82</b>	<b>79.58</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>3,255.21</b>	<b>3,155.11</b>	<b>100.09</b>	<b>97%</b>

### 3.7.2. Public Officers' Advance 'B' Account

Chart xxv

Limits	Previous Year Estimate (Rs.Mn.)	Actual (Rs.Mn.)	Current Year Estimate (Rs.Mn.)	Actual (Rs.Mn.)
Maximum limit of expenditure	35.50	27.53	32.00	29.62
Minimum credit limit	20.57	24.67	19.00	20.02
Maximum Debit limit	117.00	45.35	75.00	54.77

**Special Note 1****Sustainable Country – Integrated Evaluation****Towards global objectives.....,**

When it was understood that 2000 millennium development goals expected to be achieved by 2015 had been a failure, sustainable development goals have been introduced as the development concept. However at the beginning of this century millennium development goals had been recognized as the most important factor in the formulation of development programmes and providing development assistance to developing countries. However in the achievement of those targets practically certain countries made progress while many others remained backward. On the other hand millennium development goals limited only to eight with essential factors being left out

**Millennium Development Summit and Millennium Development Goals**

In 2002 189 member countries of the United Nations' Organization ratified the Millennium Convention which include the following development goals

- Eradication of poverty and hunger
- Primary education to all
- Gender Equity
- Child care & health
- Maternity Health
- Prevention of the spreading of HIV
- Preservation of Natural Resources through sustainable development policies
- Ensure worldwide participation for development

With the initiation of a dialogue towards achieving productive development targets going beyond millennium development goals, it was agreed to formulate a set of sustainable development goals at the United Nations' Sustainable Development Conference (Rio + 20) held at Rio-De-Janiro in Brazil in 2012 and it was decided to appoint an open working group for this purpose. At the conference it was also agreed to include new objectives in the Agenda for the period beyond 2015.

Representatives of about 70 countries were included in the Working Group appointed for formulation of those new Goals, the final Draft of which had been prepared by July 2014

Accordingly the post development agenda which included new development goals was submitted at the 68 session of United Nations General Assembly held in 2014.

Subsequently, at the New York Summit in 2015 this framework was approved as "Transforming our World 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development.

This Agenda is not only a working plan for Human, World and Prosperity but also an attempt towards consolidating the universal peace within the scope of wider liberty. Elimination of all forms of poverty suffered by the entire mankind including abject poverty & hunger has been identified as the main & essential global challenge. Therefore the participation of all countries and all parties is essential to implement this programme which is aimed at relieving the man-kind of

poverty and hunger in a peaceful and healthy environment. All participants have pledged to strictly adhere to this collective forward march towards taking brave and revolutionary measures in this global endeavour.

This sustainable development framework includes 17 Goals and 169 targets which cover various aspects of sustainable development. Those Goals and Targets would be effective from 1st January 2016 and it is expected to realize the achievement by 2030.

Whereas Millennium Goals were mainly applicable to developing countries, sustainable development goals are applicable to almost all countries in the World. The other main feature of the new framework is that it covers almost all sectors of development which include the concept of empowerment of women, world peace, protection and good governance etc

## Sustainable Development Goals 17

### Sustainable Development Goals – Global Objectives

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

## Five Fields which Sustainable Development Goals are focused

Chart xxvi

Field	Description
<b>People</b>	සියළු We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.
<b>Planet</b>	We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.
<b>Prosperity</b>	We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.
<b>Peace</b>	We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.
<b>Partnership</b>	We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

Source : <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>  
: 2015 Sri Lanka Central Bank Report 116-117 Pages

In wider sense the set of Sustainable Development Goals is an Action Plan for eliminating poverty, preservation of earth and bringing about prosperity to all. Poverty has been identified as the main obstacle against sustainable development. Therefore special attention has been paid towards eliminating poverty in all its forms including abject poverty.

Accordingly new measures covering very important stretch of these Goals for betterment of Earth and humankind have been indicated under five main fields. The Ministry of Agriculture has launched its development programme to achieve 07 sustainable development goals which are directly related to the field of agriculture, indirectly related 06 goals and eventually to achieve overall set of goals.



Since the date of gaining independence to the country, the economy has grown from low income gating economy to more diversified service based low mid income earning economy.

Sri Lanka has been recognized as upper mid income earning country and in the formulating of policies, the Ministry of Agriculture has planned its development programmes for 2016 with the objective of overcoming the poverty in all its forms by achieving sustainable development goals.

*Special Note. 2*

**National Profile**

Sri Lanka is a country which has achieved Millennium Development Goals of reducing poverty just by half during the period 2000-2015 and now face the challenge of ending poverty in all its forms under Sustainable Development Goals in 2030. The main reason for recording low progress in respect of nutrition indicator is poverty and the insecurity of food, the result of which is the low health level of pregnant mothers, insufficiency of food consumption and the inability of having a balance diet. There is a close relationship between low income and nutrition deficiency. Therefore it is necessary to ensure the sufficient food supply, increase of local food production, diversification of agro-production through state mediation, formulation of strategies, and provision of required knowledge and technological knowhow.

**Population**

Average Annual Population ('000) 2015-20.9

**Income distribution**

Multification of Household Income 2012/13 - 0.48

Average income (2012/2013) - Rs. 45,878 per month

Average income (2012/2013) - Rs. 30,814 per month

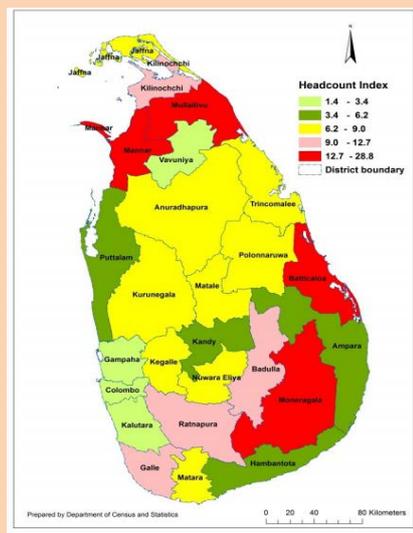
Subsistence Rate 2015 - 49.4% Average of household member (2012/2013) 3.9 poverty

Calories Poverty obtained for a day (2012/2013) 2,111

oor Household percentage 2012/2013

**Regional profile of poverty in Sri Lanka**

(Monaragala, Batticaloa, Mullaitivu, Mannar which are poverty stricken districts)



Source: Department of Census & Statistics

Human Development Indicator - Sri Lanka rank 73 among 188 countries.

**Employment (2015)**

Agriculture - 28.2%, Industry 26.0%, Services 45.8%

Sustainable Development Goals directly related to agricultural strategies for achieving those goals and future vision

Special Note 3



Minimization of climatic impacts to eradicate hunger, ensure food security and enhance nutrition position through promotion of sustainable agriculture .

Ending of land degradation, ensure Sustainable water management, promote sustainable food production through minimization of the application of agro-chemical.

Increasing productivity in the agricultural sector through direct/indirect operation and interrelation ship of all the above mentioned goals, upliftment of economy, ending poverty in all its forms every where through empowerment of women and the former community

Construction of agricultural roads, creation of urban agro-parks and fruit parks, and applications of solar energy for agriculture

Building relationship between local and international agencies for promoting sustainable agricultural development Enforcement of laws anal regulations.

Formal/informal education for promotion agriculture, ensure women's contribution for agricultural development, increase food supply and agri production towards building a healthy nation.

## Specific Fields

### *Special Note 04*

Main specific field identified under Food Production National Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development Goals expected to be achieved under it.

Chart xxvii

Specific Field	Main Operation Indicators	Sustainable development goals
Food Security	Increase of Production -MT/ha Productivity of land per hectare Number of fruit villages Number of beneficiaries	Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15
Input Management	Organic fertilizer Production-MT Input of chemical fertilizer MT/Ha Liquid fertilizer – litre	Goals 1, 2, 3
Natural resources Management	Sustainable Soil Management - Hectares	Goals 1, 2, 3, 13, 15
Laws & Enactments	Number of enactments updated	Goals 16, 17
Consumer health & Satisfaction	Number of beneficiaries Number of Inputs Vegetable, fruit consumption per day – gram	Goal 2
Youth & Women's participation	Number of beneficiaries	Goal 5
Agro Research & Technology Development	Number of new research Number of hybrid varieties	Goal 2
Empowerment of farmers	Number of beneficiaries	Goal 1
Marketing	Number of crops which the supply & value chain are managed	Goal 12
State and private sector partnership	Number of inputs Amount of seed production	Goal 2
Knowledge management	Number of training workshops Number of agro schools and the number of outcomes	Goal 4
Traditional knowledge and practices in agriculture	Number of practices	Goal 4
Improvement of irrigation infrastructure facilities	Sq/km, Hectares	Goal 2
Institutional coordination	At national, provincial and regional levels	Goals 2, 17

*Special Note 5*

**Development Programme undertaken for achieving Sustainable Development Goals, Strategies and Vision**

*Sustainable Development Goals which go along with the goals achieved through the development programs implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture are mentioned below.*

For ending hunger, ensuring the availability of safe and nutritious food in sufficient quantities throughout the year and eliminating poverty

**Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture**

- Implementation of Food Production National Programme through involvement of the Ministry of Agriculture and all institutions operating under its purview - Development of specific field identified there under
- Increasing production and productivity of paddy and other supplementary food crops.
- Development of 500,000 home gardens .
- Providing Cash Grant for fertilizer.
- Value chain Management.
- Extension of crop season.
- Formulation of agricultural data system

**Extended Objectives**

- Doubling the agricultural productivity and the income of small scale food producers by 2030

**Strategies**

- Increasing agro-production and inputs in 2016 in comparison to those of 2015.
- Enhancing breeding research activities conducted by 15 Agriculture Research Centers whereby increasing their productivity.
- Promotion of crop cultivation based on agro-ecological zones.
- Soil Conservation and Management.
- Certification of quality seed production (role played by 24 seed certification offices 5 seed laboratories and 6 post controlling units)
- Increasing the production through application of good agricultural practices.
- Land and water management.
- Promoting the environmental friendly agriculture, minimization of the practice of depending on agro-chemicals while increasing organic fertilizer use.
- Preservation of local seed and crop varieties and farm animals and increasing of living standard of the people through increasing access to primary services, labour, natural resources, education and technology.
- Measures taken for minimization of post harvest losses (New finding of the Institute of Post Harvest Technology.)

- Formalization of social security methods (activities being implemented by the Agriculture Research and Agrarian Insurance Board)
- Research and development (undertaking of the Dept. of Agriculture and Hector Kabbhekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute)

### **Goal 13 - Taking urgent action to combat climate change .**

Adaptation to climatic changes and maintaining viability of agri production by taking mitigative measures against natural disasters,

- Development of paddy varieties resistant to drought condition, salinity and flooding .
- Taking measures to prevent land degradation and increase production and forecasting.
- Regularization of crop production and forecasting in consideration of climatic change'
- Application of modern technologies, preparation of agricultural data system, collecting and forecasting of production data through application of GIS technology.
- Development of store facilities to minimize post harvest losses.
- Preservation of catchment area and taking measures towards water conservation.
- Supply of rain water collection tanks to make maximum use of rain water in agriculture.
- Minimization of risk through Agriculture Insurance Agencies and conduct comprehensive surveys on cultivation losses/ damages and those affected by natural disasters caused by climatic reasons.
- Conduct awareness campaigns.

### **Goal 15 - Protection of territorial eco-systems, promotion of their replacement and sustainable use, sustainable management of forest resources, prevention of desertion and land degradation and protection of bio-diversity.**

- Changes effected through enforcement of soil Conservation Act,
- Plant Protection Act, outcome of new enactment.
- Effects of organic fertilizer use.
- Usefulness of the implementation of Plant Protection Act and Falling of Trees Act.
- Preservation of bio-diversity through fruit village programme.
- Introduction of hybrid plant species.

### **Goal 06 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of waters and sanitation for all.**

- Measure taken for effective water management by the Dept. of Agrarian Development and the Dept. of Agriculture.
- Organic fertilizer use to build toxic free country and measures taken for ground water management.
- Moves taken to prevent the addition of agro chemicals into drinking water.
- Provision of water and sanitation facilities and measures taken for management of the same, implementation of the pilot project on water, sanitation and health by the Dept. of Agrarian Development.

- Preservation of catchment areas.
- Sprinkler irrigation, drop irrigation, use of solar energy for pumping of water whereby promoting sustainable agriculture.

### **Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

Implementation of ten year programme on sustainable consumption and production and bring the less of food consumption to zero level y 2030.

- Increase production and production and productivity of paddy and other field crops.
- Preparation of entrepreneurship plan and price indicator.
- Measures taken to minimize post harvest losses.
- Local food promotion.
- Enforcement of Laws/ Regulations for natural resources management.

### **Goal 04 - Ensure inclusive and equitable (with opportunity to all social segments) education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all .**

- Take urgent action to enhance living standard of the farming community by providing formal and informal agricultural education.
- Recruitment of students to colleges of agriculture and training of them through in service training schools.
- Relationship between foreign training and international organizations.
- Taking measures to provide traditional knowledge good agricultural practices

### **Goal 05 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- Empowerment of women during the year of eliminating poverty - 2017. Providing them with direct and indirect employment opportunities through opening up of "Hela Bojun Halls" whereby increasing the income of the family unit.
- Providing employment opportunities through Healthy food shops.
- Empowerment of women through establishment of "Sithamu Govi Kantha" Societies'
- Education them through formal and informal education.
- Strengthening of the county's economy through home gardening programme

### **Goal 03 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages .**

- Taking remedial measures to minimize the spread of Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown etiology ( CKDu ) in agricultural areas.
- Consumption of nutrition rich local food devoid of toxic substances.
- Minimization of chemical fertilizer while promoting the production and use of organic fertilizer.
- Adoption of environment friendly methods for controlling pest.
- Measures taken by the National Fertilizer Secretariat, Fertilizer Companies and Food Promotion Board.
- Taking action to develop Sri Lanka devoid of toxic substances.
- Underutilized fruit production.
- Educating the public and the Farmer community on good food and agriculture practices.
- Take action to develop sustainable consumption pattern in line with the theme "Consumption of 200g of fruit and vegetable per person a day for healthy life."

- Establishment of fruit villages and making productive use of army camps premises for cultivation purposes.
- Regularization of Bee-keeping.

**Goal 09 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.**

- Stapes taken by the Institute of Post Harvest technology, Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy, Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute towards encouraging innovations.
- Number of agro wells constructed by the Dept. of Agriculture and the manner of utilizing the same in 2017

**Goal 11 - Make cities, human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.**

- Establishment of agro - technology parks.
- Creation of fruit garden in urban areas.
- Take action to develop urban agriculture E.G. potted chili cultivation in urban upstairs houses.
- Provide mental satisfaction through agro based landscaping

**Goal 07 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.**

- Introduce bio-gas production methodology in agriculture.
- Construction of Cold Stores.
- Planting of one billion of Gliriseedia plants for every generation. This is project undertaken by the Presidential Secretariat.

**Goal 08 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

- Formalization of youth agro- entrepreneurship programme
- Utilization of modern machinery & equipment and modernization of agriculture.
- Identification of potentials for employment through contribution to making human resources plan in the agricultural sector.

**Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries.**

- Minimization of disparity of income and resorting to market management .
- Minimization of poverty through eliminating inequality

**Goal 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**

- Listening to views of all in decision making relating to policy formulation.

**Goal 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the ocean, sea and marine resources for sustainable development.**

- Whereas not directly connected with the scope of functions of the Ministry, taking action to prevent sea water pollution due to use of agro chemicals and ensure to existence of food chain.

### **Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

- Maintain inter relations with various institutions to realize the same objective in keeping with “Wadduwa Declaration”.
- Coordinate among various institutions dealing with agriculture locally and internationally.

### **Goal 01 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

Eradication of marginal poverty (receiving an income less than UC\$ 1.25 per day) Providing people in poverty and with equal access to economic resources. Dealing positively with marginal climatic conditions and mitigating disastrous situation. Taking policy decisions and implementation of programmes in the agricultural sector not only to uplift poverty stricken people but also to prevent people who are on threshold of the poverty from falling into poverty again. Allocation of adequate provisions for divisional secretary's Divisions where percentage of poverty is higher and enhancing the income of those people who are living in DS Divisions yet unattended. (Rural Development Programs implemented in Ampara and Moneragala districts.)

- Empowerment of farmers and taking action to reduce inequality of income.
- Minimization of poverty through promoting home gardening.
- Taking action to increase the income of the farmer community through small and medium scale agri entrepreneurship development.
- Introduce, advance post harvest technologies.
- Promotion of local food production/ consumption.
- Market Management.
- Establishment of commercial farms.
- Ensure maximum prices for paddy harvest.
- Provide loan facilities for entrepreneurship development.
- Strengthen state and private sector partnership, promoting mango and mango based productions (Mango project, Omaragolla).
- Designate 2017 as the year of Eliminating Poverty and increase the contribution of the agricultural sector not only to uplift poverty stricken people who are on the threshed of poverty from falling into object poverty.

### **Establishment of the Sustainable Development Council to achieve sustainable development goals.**

- Sustainable Development Council will be established under Sustainable Development Act and the relevant laws are implemented with the participation of all parties concerned including specialists in the relevant field.
- Formulation of legal framework to establish that the national policy and strategies on sustainable development have been made in pursuance of the Act.
- Establish that the natural, social and economic resources are being utilized strictly in an environment friendly manner. Consideration of environmental, economic and social factors arising out of decisions taken by the government through which it is expected to
- reach anticipated targets.



# Ministry of Agriculture



## 1. Development Programmes implemented to achieve Sustainable Development Goals - 2016

Food production National Programme was launched in 2016 to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, In addition, rehabilitation of small tanks and canals, high quality seed programme under public and private sector partnership and Cash Grant for fertilizer subsidy are among them.

Chart xxviii

No.	Development Programmes/ Projects	Provision (Rs. Mn.)	Revised Provision (Rs. Mn.)	Expenditure (Rs. Mn.)	Progress
<b>1. Budget Proposals – 2016</b>					
1.1	Food production National Programme	2,000	1,700	1,049.42	62%
1.2	Rehabilitation of small tanks & canals	2,000	2,000	1,935.00	96%
1.3	High quality seed production programme under state & private sector partnership	1,000	1,000	220.57	22%
1.4	Cash Grant for fertilizer subsidy	2,500	2,500	-	-
<b>Sub Total (i)</b>		<b>7,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>3,204.99</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>1. Budget Proposals – 2016</b>					
2.1	Food security programme	400	400	240.86	60%
2.2	Organic fertilizer production & use promotion programme	100	100	76.66	76%
2.3	Pilot Project on Water & Sanitation & Health (WASH)	74	74	50.03	67%
2.4	Skill Development Programme (GOSL/ADB)	50	50	36.40	73%
2.5	International Relations	35	31.6	30.09	95%
2.6	Implementation of National Agricultural Research Plan with National Universities ((NARP)	20	20	13.07	65%
2.7	Big onion seed production programme	15	16.9	16.90	100%
2.8	Dissemination of rice exporting by establishing 4 rice exporting zones	10	10	5.54	55%
2.9	Agri crop production & forecasting programme	.050	0.5	0.237	47%
2.10	Fertilizer subsidy	35,000	35,000	27,771.15	80%
<b>Sub Total (ii)</b>		<b>35,704.5</b>	<b>35,703</b>	<b>28,240.91</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>43,204.5</b>	<b>43,203</b>	<b>31,445.9</b>	<b>72%</b>

## 4. Food Production National Programme ( 2016 – 2018)

Allocated provisions: Rs.1700 m Financial Progress: Rs. 1049.43 m Percentage: 62%

Three-year Food Production National Programme was inaugurated at Iranamadu as mid-term cultivation drive on 05.09.2015 under the patronage leadership of His Excellency the President with the objective of making the country self sufficient in all locally cultivatable food crops in consideration of increasing population and changing food patterns, taking action to minimize food shortages caused by increasing demand in parallel to the increasing population, stopping the import of food crops that are cultivated locally and minimizing the cost on such food imports and empowering the farmer economically.

### **Sustainable Development Goals expected to be achieved :-**

- Elimination of hunger, ensuring food security, achievement of a higher nutrition level and promotion of sustainable agriculture
- Ensuring sustainable production and consumption patterns
- Taking urgent measures to prevent/minimize negative impacts of climatic changes
- Ensure women's participation
- Elimination of poverty

**Special Objectives of Food Production National Programme :-** This program was implemented under two main categories.

- I. Increasing crop production and productivity of supplementary food crops including paddy.
- II. Development of identified specific fields

### **Main objectives of Food Production National Programme :-**

- Making the country self sufficient in locally cultivatable food crops by adopting good agricultural practices and saving of foreign exchange required for such food imports.
- Minimization of chemical fertilizer use and pesticide application in food production and promotion of environment friendly organic fertilizer use.
- Preservation of food through proper storing and management of additional food stocks.
- Introducing and implementation of crop production programme based on agro-ecological zones.
- Increasing productivity through adoption of suitable technological methods in the production process.
- Building a proper co-ordination between all institutions involved in food production process and ensure the participation of school children, civil organizations and the general public.

- Providing quality inputs required for food production and arranging proper marketing methods for their production.
- Building a healthy nation.
- Mobilization of all parties contributing towards achieving targets of food production as production force or farming force and conducting practical workshops and demonstrations in schools, universities and farmer-training camps.
- Co-operate with universities, state institutions and private sector establishments in the exchange of research knowledge and information.
- Having attraction of the people through cultural items such as Wap Magal Ceremony, New Rice Offering, Planting and Harvesting ceremonies.

**Strategies :-**

- Establishment of home gardening demonstrations in all sectors including schools, army camps, urban, semi urban, rural areas and office premises.
- Ensure the availability of quality seed, food security, maintaining buffer stocks of certified seed belonged to approved varieties and providing seeds under 50% contribution.
- Promoting the use of technical tools and equipment suitable to local environment and crop production.
- Promoting the production and use of organic and bio fertilizer by minimizing the application of chemical fertilizer.
- Aphering to soil and water preservation and implementing water conservation methods.
- Introducing cultivations adaptable to long-term climatic changes, recommendation of crop varieties in keeping with agro-ecological zones and encouraging farmers to undertake new cultivation and off-season cultivations.
- Promoting family nutrition and resources management through women entrepreneurship development.
- Implementation of extension programmes to achieve national production targets.
- Promoting the consumption of traditional foods, ensuring the availability of healthy food to consumers and encouraging farmers to adopt good agricultural practices.
- Introducing new laws and amending legal provisions in existing Acts.
- Promoting organic agriculture
- Dissemination of modern technology and undertaking research.
- Increasing cultivation extent and productivity by undertaking mid season cultivation in addition to two main cultivation seasons.
- Resort to value addition and obtaining private sector contribution

**Justification of the Project :-**

- Production of healthy food to meet the nutrition requirement of the people whereby building a healthy generation.
- Enhancement of living standard of the local farmer ensuring his identity.
- Introducing cultivations in keeping with for long term climatic forecasting, cultivation of crop varieties adaptable to climatic changes, encouraging farmers to undertake off-season cultivations whereby making the country self-sufficient in local food crops and saving foreign exchange.

- Ensuring the adequate supply of foods through adoption of environment friendly farming methods and minimizing the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide in crop production.
- Increasing crop production and productivity through mechanization and introduction of modern and advance agricultural methods.
- Ensuring food security

## 4.1 Increasing Production and productivity of supplementary food crops including paddy.

### 4.1.1 Increasing production and productivity of Paddy

Allocated provision: Rs.67.50 Mn., Financial progress Rs.67.29, Percentage 99 %

#### Objectives:-

- Minimization of the luse of pesticide through adoption of good agricultural practices and regulavization of the use of chemical fertilizer.
- Increasing the productivity through introduction of mechanization.
- Introduce efficient water management
- Increasing farmers' income by increasing the number of cultivation seasons.
- Introducing crop diversification in paddy lands.
- Reducing the production cost in respect of paddy.

#### **Cultivation season**

- **Yala** :- April - September
- **Maha** :- October - February

**Cultivation area** :- throughout the island

#### Activities and progress :-

- Provision of 35 planting machines and 72 ploughs.
- Completion of 3,755 soil testings at Agrarian Services Centre level and distribution of 10400 leaf clour indicators.
- Conducting of 317 farmer training sessions under which 12679 farmers have been trained.
- Completion of 09 field days.

7. Anuradhapura Inter province Paddy Cultivation



8. Hasalaka inter province paddy cultivation



9. Distribution of threshing floor mats in Polonnaruwa



- Completion of 814 'Yaya' demonstrations.
- Distribution of 400 bushels of seed paddy (free of charge) and supply of 1419 bushels under 50% farmer contribution and 380 2kg packets.
- Distribution of 21,385 packing bags and 172 threshing floor mats.

#### 4.1.2 Increasing production and productivity of Maize

Provision : Rs. 60.81Mn., Financial Progress Rs.53.71 Mn. Percentage 88%

##### Objectives:-

- Increasing the extent of cultivation and productivity.
- Increasing production and use of local hybrid seeds productions.
- Minimization of production cost through introduction of mechanization seed productions.
- Prevention of soil erosion by dopting soil conservation methods.



##### **Cultivation Season**

- Yala :- March - June
- Maha :- October - January

**Cultivation areas :- Anuradhapura, Monaragala, Badulla, Hambantota, Ampara, Ratnapura, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam districts.**

10. Maize cultivation in inter-provincial area Anuradhapura

##### Activities and progress:-

- 13,200 kg of seeds were provided to undertake cultivation in 1100 ha (Paddy lands) as new areas in addition to cultivation demonstration to increase productivity of those cultivations and provision of 12,436 kg of seeds to cultivate in 994 ha during Maha Season as high land cultivation.
- Supply of 27,100 kg of seeds to undertake cultivation in 2,168 ha as a special project in Anuradhapura district as high land demonstration. In view of the drought condition, seeds were provided free of charge.
- Construction of soil conservation bunds covering 144 ha. in Anuradhapura, Amara, Badulla and Monaragala districts.
- Conducting of 105 farmer training programmes.
- Providing 12 Rodgers with mini tractor
- Distribution of 625 kg of seeds to undertake POP Cone Production in 50 acres.

- Maize production has been encouraged by providing MIHI hybrid varieties for army camps to undertake cultivation in 12 ha. (Sevanagala, Mahaweli, Anuradhapura, Vavuniya)

### 4.1.3 Increase production and productivity of Soya Bean

Provisions Rs.23.06 mn. Financial Progress Rs. 22.08 mn. Percentage 95%

#### Objectives :-

- Increasing the cultivation extent to meet 30% of the national requirement by 2018.

#### **Cultivation season**

Yala :- May - June - August

Maha :- November - December - February

Cultivation areas :- Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Ampara, Batticaloa, Mulativu, Monaragala, Matale



11. Field Observation - Anuradhapura

#### Strategies :-

- Increase productivity of soya beans and expansion of the cultivation to new areas

#### Justification of the project :-

Soya is a supplementary food crop which requires less rainfall. At present cultivation is done by only the farmers in Anuradhapura district and it is possible to increase the living standard of low income earning farmers if Soya Bean cultivation is expanded in the districts of Kurunegala, Puttalam, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Ampara, Batticaloa, Mulativu, Monaragala and Matale.

#### Activities and Progress :-

- Supply of 170 Metric Tons of seeds free of charge to carry out Maha season cultivation under 50% contribution and 180 Metric Tons of seeds free of charge to expand cultivation in Yala season.
- Supply of 285 Metric Tons of seeds free of charge to establish seed farms and to undertake Yala season cultivation.
- Carry out 75 training workshops, 02 field days and two media programmes.
- Construction of 40 new agro-wells and rehabilitation of 12 existing wells; supply of 169 water pumps while testing in respect of 760 new varieties carried out.
- Increasing of local hybrid seed production and disseminating the same among farmers.

#### 4.1.4 Increasing production and productivity of Ground nuts

Provision : Rs. 22.9 Mn., Financial Progress Rs.7.66 Mn. Percentage 33%

##### 12. Field Inspection - Monaragala

#### Strategies :-

- Extend the cultivation in new areas.
- Ensure abundant availability of certified seeds.
- Encourage self seed production.
- Increase productivity through mechanization.
- Introduce methods to preserve quality seeds.
- Encourage the production of breeding seeds.
- Increasing the performance of field officers through progress monitoring and evaluation process.



#### Objectives :-

- Cultivation of ground nuts in non cultivated paddy land during 'Yala' season and undertake ground nut production as an alternative cultivation in coconut lands, suger cane cultivated lands or tobacco cultivated lands.
- Adoption of the best agronomical methods to reduce production cost and increase production by providing machinery and equipment under government contribution.
- Introduce the best water management technology.
- Undertake quality seeds and self seeds production in the farming field, army camp premises, seed farms and research farms.
- Supply of triple layer bags to store seeds in order to prevent the use of quality seeds for consumption.
- Promotion of ground nut cultivation through field officers.

##### 13. Field Inspection – Anuradhapura Inter Provincial areas

#### **Cultivation season**

- Yala :- April - August
- Maha :- October - March

Cultivation areas :- Monaragala, Mulathivu, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Mahaweli zones



### **Activities and Progress :-**

- Provision of 6849 kg of seeds to farmers to undertake cultivation in new areas and establishment of 171 cultivation demonstrations.
- Supplied 15 Decorticators and 45 “Aturu Yat” machines
- Establishment of 94 Sprinkler units to increase both production and productivity
- Slupplied 11405 kg of registered seed for establishment of 285 demonstrations in 285 acres.
- Supplied 5480 kg of seeds under 50% farmer contribution (the number of demonstrations 137).
- Supplied 700 packing bags.
- Conducted 15 farmer trainings, 04 official trainings & 3 field days to increase ground nuts production.

#### **4.1.5. Increasing production and productivity of Green Gram**

Provision : Rs. 11.03mn. Financial Progress Rs.5.06 mn. Percentage 46 %

#### **Objectives :-**

- Increasing both cultivation extent and productivity.
- Ensuring attraction of farmers by maintaining fixed price.
- Cost reduction by introducing ennovative methods of cultivation.
- Promoting green gram cultivation which being a profitable crop.
- Fulfillment of nutrition requirement in ensuring food security.
- Introduce new short term high yielding new varieties resistant to pests and diseases.
- Introduce varieties resistant to damages caused by insects aimed at redusing post harvest losses.
- Introduce draught resistant varieties.

14. Field Inspection, Trincomalee



15. Field Inspection - Hambanthota

#### **Cultivation Season**

- Yala:- April - July
- Maha :- October - February

Inter seasonal:- Feb.- April, July - October

Cultivation Areas:-Monaragala,  
Hambantota, Trincomalle, Anuradhapura, Matale,



### Activities and progress :-

- Supplied green gram seed to under-take new cultivation in 800 ha. (Ampara, Monaragala, Polonnaruwa, Hasalaka, Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincommalee)
- Established 5 greengram villages, supplied 7125 kg of seeds to undertake cultivation in 285 ha. (Ampara – 02, Anuradhapura – 01, Monaragala – 01, Kurunegala – 01)
- Supplied 3,550 kg of seeds to complete 142 cultivation demonstrations.
- Conducted 200 training programmes, 20 field days, 02 field observations under which 1500 farmers were trained. In addition 13,000 leaflets have been printed.
- 4 MT of certified seeds were provided
- 1900 triple layer bags were supplied for safe packeting of seeds.

#### **4.1.6. Increase Production and productivity of Big onion**

Allocation Rs.23.28 million, financial progress : Rs. 15.17 Percentage 65%

#### **Cultivation season:**

- Yala :- March - July
- Intermediate :- December - April

Areas of cultivation :- Matale, Anuradhapura, Mahaweli Zones, Monaragala, Hambantota, Ampara and Rathnapura

16. A field demonstration - Kurunegala



### Activities and progress :-

- Provided 360 kg of seeds for 144ha (Central, Northern, Eastern, North western )
- Provided sprinkle irrigation systems - 109 ; Mathale – 60, Vavunia – 09, Anuradhapura - 40 )
- Distributed 5,000 kg of big onion seeds for cultivation in an area of 1,000 ha, which was damaged by flood.(Mathale, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Mahaweli H)
- Conducted Farmer Training – 100, Field Days – 50, Media Programmes - 01



17. Distribution of Rain shades

#### 4.1.7. Increase Production and productivity of Red Onion

Allocation: Rs.20 million, Progress : Rs. 1.89 million, Percentage 9 %

##### Season of cultivation

- Yala :- May- September
- Maha :- January - April

Areas of cultivation :- Trincomalee, Jaffna, Mullaithivu, Batticaloa, Puttalam, Rathnapura, Anuradhapura, Kilinochchi



18. Field Inspection - Mannar

##### Activities and Progress :-

- Provided 112 kg quality seeds for new cultivation
- Provided 02 Rain Shades(Jaffna)
- Provided 14 Sprinkle water supply systems
- Provided 3540 kg of mother bulbs for 1600 ha of land in Northern Province.

#### 4.1.8 Increase Production and productivity of Chilly

Allocation: Rs. 153.314 million, Financial Progress ; Rs. 112.39 million, Percentage: 73%

##### Objectives :-

- Utilize the paddy lands in which paddy is not cultivated in Yala season for chilli cultivation.
- Maintain a continuous chilli production throughout the year by cultivating chilli in off-season.

##### Cultivation season

- Yala :- March- August
- Maha :- September- February



19. Construction of Agro Wells - Batticaloa



20. Field inspection Kurunegala District - Director General Agriculture and Provincial Director of Agriculture

### **Activities and Progress:-**

- Agro wells – 620, Rain shades – 51, Sprinkle irrigation systems 495 have been installed for 82 ha
- Provided water pumps – 1008 and 993 kgs of seeds for cultivation in an area of 1,000 ha
- Established 05 Villages for Chilli seed production; Kahalla (Anuradhapura Provincial –1, Anuradhapura inter provincial – 2, Polonnaruwa Inter provincial – 2 )
- Chilli Village Programme – 10 villages (Ampara – 2, Kurunegata – 3, Anuradhapura inter provincial – 3, Anuradhapura – 2 )
- Thrashing floor mats- 85, Grinding Machines- 15, Polythene Sealers – 11, seed plot trays- 13482, Sprayers – 34 have been provided, while 40 farmers training 16 field days 25 media programmes conducted.

### **4.1.9 Increase Production and productivity of Potato**

Allocation: Rs. million, 328.27 Financial Progress Rs. million 132.58 Percentage 40%

#### **Season of Cultivation:**

- Yala :- May – September (Badulla),  
June – August (Nuwaraeliya)
- Maha :- October – February (Badulla),  
February – May (Nuwaraeliya),  
October – March (Jaffna)

Areas of Cultivation: Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Jaffna

21. Field Inspection Jaffna



#### **Progress achieved:-**

- Activities of Seed Potato Production Unit (Seethaeliya Farm) for the production of seed potato through tissue culture ( $G_1$ ) have been completed.
- A Seed Potato Production Unit for the production of seed potato through tissue culture ( $G_0$ ) has been constructed in Keppetipola.
- Provided ( $G_0$ ) seeds to medium and small scale farmers under 50% government contribution.
- Lands have been prepared for the erection of 20 polythene huts of 400 Esq. for the Seethaeliya Farm and provided security for those houses. Lands have been prepared for the erection of 3 polythene huts 800 Sq.m in the Seethaeliya Farm.
- Provided major scale cold rooms and provided small-scale polythene huts for farmers for ( $G_0$ )seeds under 50% contribution of the government. (Seethaeliya – 1, Bandarawela - 1).



22. Field Inspection Badulla

- Developed tissue culture units and laboratory facilities on plant pathology & nutrition under 50% contribution , (Seethaeliya – 37, Bandarawela - 17) and construction of 03 Glass houses and a tissue Culture Unit.
- Trained 100 agricultural Officers in Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts and popularized the farming of warm resistant varieties in warm areas –Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Vavunia, Mannar, Puttalam and Badulla.

#### 4.1.10. Increasing production and productivity of

Provision : Rs. 6.64Mn., Financial Progress Rs.3.92 Mn. Percentage 59%

This programme is being implemented aimed at bringing local cowpea production to the level of self-sufficiency.

23. Field Inspection - Jaffna

##### Cultivation Season

- Yala :- April - July
  - Maha :- November- January
- Cultivation areas :- Monaragala, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa, Vavuniya, Kurunegala, Kilinochchi



24. Field Inspection - Mullativu

##### Progress achieved :-

- Undertook new cultivation in 239.52 ha
- Establishment of 114 cultivation demonstrations
- Cultivated 27.82 ha for seed production
- Increased cowpea production by providing 04 Nos. of 2 W coupled threshers.

#### 4.1.11 Increasing the production and productivity of Black gram.

Provision Rs. 4.77 Mn. Financial Progress Rs.mn. 3.04 Percentage 64%

##### Objectives :-

- Increase black gram production annually by 4800 kg
- Ensure sufficient availability of seeds for black gram cultivation
- Ensure sufficient availability of food specific for Tamils

25. Black gram cultivation, Inteprovincial areas-Anuradhapura



- Increase Productivity of abandoned lands

**Direct and Indirect beneficiaries :** - 1500 (Moneragala, Anuradhapura, Mulativu, Vavuniya, Mannar and Kurunegala)

**Other special information:-** Resistant to dry weather conditions and suitable for cultivation in paddy lands and under utilized lands with less water supply.

#### **Cultivation season**

- Yala :- March - July
- Maha :- October - February

Cultivation areas :- Monaragala, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa, Vavuniya, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Mahaweli zones

Black gram is cultivated under less irrigation methods in paddy lands and under utilized lands aimed at increasing production.

#### **Activities & Progress :-**

- Supply of 8145 kg of certified seeds to expand black gram cultivation in new areas covering 325 ha under 50% government contribution (Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Moneragala, Mannar and Mulativu)
- Supply of 63600 kg of registered seeds to undertake cultivation in 106 ha under 50% government contribution to promote certified seeds production. (Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Monaragala, Mannar, Mullaitivu)
- Purchase of 08 “Aturu Yath” machines and conducting of 20 training programmes

### **4.1.12 Increase production and productivity of Gingelly**

Provisions: Rs.8.71Mn. Financial Progress Rs. 2.14 Mn. Percentage 25%

- Gingerly is a crop cultivated in Sri Lanka under Chena Cultivation method. Both farmers and consumers could benefit through commercialization of this crop. This is a short term project of 09 months.

#### **Objectives :-**

- Promoting gingelly based value added production  
Eg. Gingelly based sweets and gingelly oil.
- Dissemination of new technology among farmers.

#### **Strategies :-**

- Establishment of gingelly production villages

26. Gingelly Cultivation-Anuradhapura



**Direct and indirect beneficiaries :-** 175 Anuradhapura district

#### **Cultivation Season**

- Yala :- October - February
- Maha :- March - July

Cultivation areas :- Monaragala, Hambantota, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Mullaitivu

#### **Activities & Progress :-**

- Supply of seeds to undertake new cultivation in 2000 ha. under 50% government contribution – Anuradhapura (9074 kg, 8 kg/ha.)
- Establishment of 04 gingelly production villages to obtain seeds (Wanathavillu, Nawagaththegama, Thanamalwila, Mannar)
- Supply of 5000 seed packets (each weighing 100 kg.) to farmers for seed production (Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Hambantota, Moneragala, Manna and Jaffna)
- Distribution of 5000 leaflets
- Conducted chemical analysis for gingelly varieties

### **4.1.13 Increase Production and productivity of Kurakkan**

Provisions: Rs. 6.21mn. Financial Progress Rs.2.91mn. Percentage 47%

#### **Objectives:-**

- Increasing the income of farmers through commercialization of Kurakkan which being a production of Chena Cultivation

**Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries –** 10,744

27. Kurakkan Cultivation- Hambantota



#### **Cultivation Season**

- Yala :- April - August
- Maha :- September - February

Cultivation areas :- Monaragala, Hambantota, Anuradhapura, Badulla,

#### **Activities & Progress achieved:-**

- Supply of 1786.5 kg of certified seeds to cultivate in 223 ha. (Monaragala, Badulla, Hasalaka, IP, Ampara)
- Supply of 1501.2 kg of registered seeds (Monaragala, Badulla - Hasalaka, IP, Ampara, Kurunegala)

- Completion of 42 Media programmes, 45 Training programmes, 04 field demonstrations
- Provided 01 Harvesting Machines and 01 Purification Machine (Matale)

## 4.1.14 Fruit Village Programme

Allocation: Rs. 194 million, Financial progress: 139.29 Percentage: 72%

### Increase fruit production and consumption

#### Objectives:-

- Ensure the supply of fruits in profusion in the country through expanding Fruit villages
- Increase the daily consumption of fruits per capita, which is presently 100g up to 200 g and increase the nutrition level of public.
- Promote the fruit varieties with high productivity, which have been identified by the Department of Agriculture among public.
- Promote the cultivation of local and traditional fruits, under consumed fruits (guava, pomegranate, star fruit, sapodilla, katu anoda and uguressa ) among farmers.
- Encourage entrepreneurs for value added production related to fruits.
- Earn foreign exchange through high quality fruits

28. Distribution of Fruit Plants (Mulathivu)-  
Additional Director General of Agriculture



29. Fruits Villages - Badulla



#### Strategies:-

- Make abundant the high quality fruit plants and increase productivity through high technology.
- Create commercial cultivations
- Promote to cultivate fruits suitable for the relevant agro-ecological zones.
- Increase the income of farmers through the promotion of fruit cultivation as an undergrowth of coconut cultivation.
- Establish fruit villages and take action to protect soil layer and bio diversity through the undergrowth.
- Develop cooperation with other foreign countries in the exportation of fruits.



30 . Orange cultivation under Fruits Village Programme  
Vanathawilluwa, Aluth Eluwankulama Puttalam (Mrs. M.Nageswari)

#### Activities and progress :-

- Distribution of 1,683,000 fruit plants for selected beneficiaries, 1373 fruit villages are established.
- Delivered awareness through 03 Video programmes, 01 through newspaper, 05 SMS.
- Established 06 Fruit villages in Gampaha under fruit cultivation as an undergrowth of coconut.
- Establishment of Plant Nursery (1.6 acres ) at the District Agricultural Training Centre of Bibila, Uva Province. Construction of a pump house and an Agro well : Rs. 2.04 million has been spent.

#### 4.1.15 Vegetable Production Programme

Allocation: Rs. 38 million, Financial Progress: 28.67, Percentage: 75%

##### Strategies

- Continuous vegetable cultivation throughout the year and promotion of the vegetable cultivations in the off season.
- Promote vegetable cultivation in the wet zone under shades to protect from rain.
- Apply eco - friendly cultivation methods.
- Minimize post-harvest losses.
- Increase income of the vegetable farmers, value addition, develop packing and preservation methods.



31. Distribution of Agro equipment-Badulla

##### Activities and Progress :-

- Distribution of 143 rain covers, 103 micro water supply system and 573 water pumps for agro wells.
- Cultivation of vegetable in 164 hectares of fallow paddy lands.
- 133 pest resistant nets are provided.
- Establishment of 10 Vegetable villages.
- Distribution of 5904 plastic baskets and 2500 seed – plot trays to increase the vegetable production to achieve the production targets and to empower the farmers.



32. New cultivation of vegetable as an alternative crop in abandon paddy lands

#### Contribution to various sectors and socio economic development, empowerment of people under this project

##### Contribution to various sectors :-

- Contribute to sustainable consumption as it helps for fodder production, confectionery industry and to fulfill the nutritional needs of infants and pregnant women.

- In order to win the sustainable development goal of healthy life for all, use maize as the main substance of Thriposha production, which is the main nutrition given to overcome underweight and malnutrition of infants. By developing the black gram and gingerly cultivation, it is possible to uplift the living standards of Northern and Eastern communities and fulfill the nutritional needs of people.
- Empower farmers by increasing the production through a continuous production throughout the year and promoting off season vegetable cultivation.
- Build up a healthy society by increasing the vegetable and fruit consumption per day.
- Empower the cultivators by introducing value added productions for fruits and increasing the consumption of less utilized fruits.
- Save the foreign exchange by minimizing the consumption of imported fruits while increasing the consumption of local fruits
- Develop the green cover and protect bio diversity through fruit villages.

#### **Economic Impact :-**

- Uplift the living standards of local farmers while protecting their identity and save the foreign exchange spent for food importation by making the country self-sufficient in food which can be produced locally.

#### **For the Citizens :-**

- Empowerment of farmer through the increase of production.
- Supply fodder required for the development of livestock. Minimization of the usage of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, increase the quality food in quantity by following environment friendly methods and the prevention of food scarcity to be occurred in future.
- Ensure food safety and achieve sustainable development goals through that.
- Encourage the public to consume food with Kurakkam flour instead of the pastries that consist 100% wheat / rice flour to increase the supply of energy boosting food required for the patients with non-communicable diseases.

#### **Details on future proposals or improvements :-**

- As the land ownership for the cultivating lands in Anuradhapura, Monaragala and Ampara districts are not confirmed to the farmers, confirm the titles for cultivations.
- Establish permanent water supply methods for the lands and take measures to ensure a continuous crop production through that. (Ex: construction of agro wells)

Despite of all the aforesaid programs implemented, the added value of agricultural affairs of 2016 declined in 4.2% compared to the 4.8% growth acquired in 2015. Especially the bad weather of the year, which included floods in the second quarter of the year and the dry weather occurred time to time, caused for the decline. Accordingly, the decrease in the added value of paddy, tea, rubber and fruit cultivations mainly affected the growth of agricultural activities and the added value of grain, vegetable, oiled fruit cultivations and plant breeding and supportive activities of agriculture have also been decreased within the year. (Page 51 of Central Bank of Sri Lanka annual report 2016)

## **ii) Specialized Field Development**

### **4.1.16 Input Management (Farm mechanization)**

Specified field	No. of projects	Allocation	Financial Progress	Percentage%
Input Management	1	150	87.86	59%

The Input Management Program is implemented to promote the farm mechanization among the farmers to increase the productivity by using suitable technical methods in production. It is expected to active the sustainable Agriculture (Sustainable Goal - 2) through this.



33. Anuradhapura – Introducing Mechanization

#### **Objectives:-**

- Provide toxic free healthy agricultural productions to the public through the promotion of mechanization instead of chemical methods.
- Attract the younger generation, who are keeping away from traditional agriculture, towards agriculture.
- Provide solution to labor issue it being one of the main issues in Agricultural sector through farm mechanization.
- Reduce production cost and increase the profit by saving time and labor through the farm mechanization.
- Increase the indirect employments through entrepreneurs to supply service by introducing farm mechanization.

34. Distribution of Inter provincial farm equipment and awareness – Anuradhapura Inter Provincial



Equipment distributed among the Public under the Input Management Programme with the objective of increasing production and productivity of additional crops, are as follows

Chart xxix

<b>Distribution of Agro equipment - Summary</b>										
Province/Institute	Mold boarder with 2 wheel tractor	Weeders	Trans planter for paddy	4 wheel tractor for high lands	Small tractor	Decorticator	Inter Cultivation machine	Cowpea seed separator	Maize seed separator	Box seeded
Eastern	20	31	14	8	9	2	6	2	1	0
Northern	16	31	12	3	6	3	12	0	0	0
North western	5	40	20	0	0	3	10	0	0	0
Uva	18	8	3	2	6	2	8	2	8	4
Western	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sabaragamuwa	2	4	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
Central	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
North Central	26	41	21	2	5	3	22	0	1	0
Southern	10	39	19	0	1	1	7	0	0	15
Mahaweli Zones	12	24	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seed and Planting material Development Centre	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FMRC	2	5	1	15	12	0	2	0	0	0
for Agro Schools	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Agro Technology Centre - Bataatha	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
for Rice exportation programme	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCRDI	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
FMTC	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>

**Project Supervision :-** Monitoring Division of the Ministry of Agriculture

### 35. Providing machinery



36. Inspected Eksath Govi Sanvidhanaya of Udaweragama. At present the membership is 143. It is an empowered farmer organization leading in the production of kurakkan seeds.

## 4.1.17 Agricultural Research and Technology Development Programme

Specified field	No. of projects	Allocation	Financial Progress	Percentage%
Agricultural Research and Technology Development	25	90.89	80.36	88 %

### **Production of breeding seeds to increase the productivity of the products :-**

- Establish Kurakkan – breeding seeds – 42 kg, black gram: breeding seeds 42 kg, maize : 289 kg, maternal pedigree CML 161 – 140 kg, CML 194 – 110 kg and breeding seeds in 0.5 hectares, increase productivity of chili, produce 365 kg of high quality seeds, introduce new methods for pollination to reduce F1 seed production cost.
- Introduce 14 new technical methods to cultivate vegetable in 6 agro ecological zones and produce seeds of 6 vegetable varieties for 90 gardens.
- Identify 19 new areas for the cultivation of Other Field Crops (OFC), vegetables and fruits in off seasons to examine their adaptation to the climatic conditions and establishment of a new metrological center and obtain high quality seeds of brinjal, tomato and capsicum. Fertilizer management and water management. Flower production and develop its quality – 02 technical methods model flower farms – 04.

### **Pest control :-**

- Develop 8 hybrid varieties to produce to resist brown plant hopper in paddy, develop 2 hybrids to produce GM resistant varieties and minimize the use of urea in paddy cultivation by using Nano technology.
- Has increased the use of molecular markers for quick identification of diseases in fruits.

- Study the features of herbicides by taking 20 samples from diseased banana plants, Use PCR technology to identify diseases at molecular level, Introduce 10 high pedigrees for strawberry.

**Post-Harvest Technology and value addition :-**

- Introduce a package to determine the amount of wax apply to mangoes, introduce packing system for guava.
- Prepared a product of Cowpea, which can be preserved for about 3 months and produce veggie fingers and veggie balls.

**Extension of the technology :-**

- Distribute 2000 leaflets, boards and posters to promote technology to increase productivity among farmers

**4.1.18 Food Security**

Specified Field	No. of Projects	Provisions	Financial Progress	Percentage %
Food security	4	67.51	66.32	98

- Establishment of the program to identify pesticides and their residuals, laboratory certifications under the National Program on deciding residuals of pesticides in the vegetables and fruits, import and export and analyze 300 samples.
- Establishment of a plant quarantine service for importers, exporters and other agricultural stakeholders, registration of the export farmers, procurement of equipment and software and development of net houses.
- Under the Crop Clinic program, 240 clinics on pest control and awareness programs for IPM officers have been conducted.

**Training programmes on integrated pest control in paddy cultivation**



## Training programmes on integrated pest control in vegetable and other crop cultivation



40



41



42

## Permanent crop clinic - Training of plant pathologist



43



44



45

## 4.1.19 Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) - Increasing customer satisfaction

Introduction of the criteria named Sri Lanka Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), which comes under international standardization, to produce high quality vegetables and fruits. There are few standard good agricultural practices used currently such as Thai GAP (Thailand), J – GAP (Japan), Indu GAP (India), China GAP (China) and K-GAP (Korea).



Specified Field	No. of projects	Provisions	Financial Progress	Percentage %
Health & Satisfaction of Customers	2	29.5	29.51	100

46. Launching GAP Logo and issuing GAP certificate

### Aims :-

To provide healthy and quality agro products to local and foreign market through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and to strengthen the process of agro product certification. This medium term program runs from 2016 to 2018 and has been implemented throughout the country.

### **Strategies:-**

- Train and educate agro producers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).
- Produce quality and healthy agro products.
- Direct customers to consume quality and healthy agro products.

### **Objectives :-**

- Minimization of indiscriminate application of agro-chemicals.
- Production of quality, healthy foods.
- Environmental sustainability.
- Economic productivity.
- Minimization of the production cost of the crops and increase of market value through quality harvest.



48. GAP Model Farm

### **Activities and Progress :-**

- 400 vegetable and fruit farms under SL-GAP and 22 GAP model farms have been established.
- 1031 awareness programs, 19 field visits for farmers, 22 GAP model farms, 12 media programs, establishment of 57 GAP farmer co-operative societies, establishment and supervision of 1194 export oriented farms and packing centers.
- Development of facilities at the Head Office and the regional offices, establishment of the authorized unit of standardization.
- Entering data to the Farmers' Data Base - 1229.



49. GAP Vegetable & Fruit stalls

### **Justification of the Project :-**

- The objective of this project was to improve the health of people minimizing the risk of non-communicable diseases by encouraging the production and consumption of quality and healthy vegetables and fruits.



47. Official inauguration of Good Agricultural Practices Programme with the patronage participation of Hon. Prime Minister at Waters Edge. Dr. H.M.S. Heenkenda (Additional Secretary - Agro Technology) presenting High Quality Agro Products..

## 4.1.20 Natural Resources Management

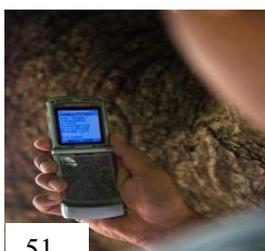
Specified Field	No. of projects	Provisions	Financial Progress	Percentage %
Natural Resources Management	8	47.90	42.42	88

### Activities and Progress :-

- With the intention of mapping out the National Food Production program, 2625 maps have been prepared for Badulla, Nuwaraeliya and Kegalle. Geological data system is linked to the main web site.
- Sustainable soil conservation methods are implemented in 2 hectares for sustainable land management. Technical instructions are given to 1026 farming projects in Kundasale, Seetha eliya and Meepilimana.
- 05 areas have been identified for soil and water protection and conservation systems. 400 germ plasmas are conserved to protect the agro environmental diversity.
- Measures are taken to introduce and promote crops based on long term climate forecasts and to provide information on weather with no delay. It has helped to minimize agricultural damages and to increase the production.
- Measures are taken to prepare and maintain a data system on weather covering island wide agro ecological zones and to create an alert system based on weather to use as a tool of decision making for crop management to provide information to all the stakeholders including farmers, the frequent victims of weather changes. Rs. 4.46 million has been spent for this.
- In order to ensure the continuous food crop production, measures are taken to use the system of weather villages in the areas where traditional and off season crop cultivation do not take place, as a way of adaptation to climatic changes and to cultivate suitable crops.



50.



51



52



53



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The awareness programs conducted by Natural Resources Management Centre about introducing the most suitable crops and crop indices for agro ecological zones.

- The most suitable crops and crop indices for agro ecological zones which can adapt to climate changes have been introduced.
- Measures are taken to assess the suitability of crops according to the agro ecological zone and to make recommendations to minimize the impacts of weather and to identify crops and areas which can be cultivated during the off season and to use the suitable weather village system.

#### 4.1.21 Laws and Acts

Specified Field	No. of projects	Provisions	Financial Progress	Percentage %
Laws and Acts	3	2.50	2.78	111.2

Following Acts, which affect the field of agriculture directly, are implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and National Fertilizer Secretariat, which come under the purview of the Ministry. In order to strengthen that legal frame, steps have been taken to introduce timely amendments to the relevant Acts and to enact orders and regulations where necessary.

Pesticide Control Act No. 33 of 1980

Seed Act No. 22 of 2003

Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999

Soil Conservation Act No. 25 of 1951

Felling of Trees (Control) Act No. 09 of 1951

Regulation of Fertilizer Act No. 68 of 1988



(55 – 56) Training and appointment of Authorized Officers under Plant Protection Act

#### **Progress and Activities :-**

- i) Legal coordination with related Acts.
- ii) Measures are taken to send the orders drafted by Legal Draftsman under Plant Protection Act, to the Department of Agriculture to check the accuracy.
- iii) Names of 04 members to be appointed by the Hon. Minister to National Seed Council under Seed Act were submitted for approval. As the Hon. Minister suggested another 04 members, the respective names were sent to the Department of Legal Draftsman and after getting the accuracy of drafted regulations confirmed by the Department of Agriculture, the relevant gazette notification is submitted for the signature of Hon. Minister.
- iv) The draft of the regulations prepared under Seed Act have been submitted to the Department of Legal Draftsman to get them drafted properly.

- v) The regulations imposed under Section 9 of Pesticide Control Act were published in the Gazette Extraordinary No 1994/71 dated 24.11.2016.
- vi) The regulations imposed under Section 11 of Pesticide Control Act were published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 1993/33 dated 28.12.2016.
- vii) By virtue of the powers vested in the Minister in charge of the subject under Section 26, which shall be read with the Section 11 of Pesticide Control Act, the regulations enacted in relation to using pesticide, the duration between using pesticide and harvesting, the maximum residue level to be contained if there is any, have been submitted for the approval of Hon. Minister to publish in the gazette extraordinary, after getting them drafted from the Department of Legal Draftsman.
- viii) In terms of the legal powers vested in the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture under the Revenue Act, Sri Lanka Export Development Act and Value Addition Act recommendations are granted for the importation of agro inputs.
- ix) Training workshops were conducted regarding new Acts in order to improve the quality of foods.
- x) 02 discussions were conducted with Committee Officers on the Plant species Protection Act. Making aware on the Act and development of the quality of seed and planting material have been made.

- **Provide recommendation letters related to the issue of Plant Importation Permits**

- i) Popcorn (For human consumption)

20 recommendation letters were issued to import popcorn in the year 2016 and it was permitted to import 725 MT of popcorn.

- ii) Issue of Maize Importation Permits (For fodder)

After taking measures to obtain the recommendations of the Cabinet committee on economic management to import 120,200 MT of maize for fodder production in 2016, the provisions were made to issue Plant Import Permits through the Director General of Agriculture to proceed with relevant importations.

- **Recommendations for Tax concessions for agro technological inputs**

Recommendations are made when it is requested for Customs Duty, VAT and Cess concessions imposed under Acts related to agro technical inputs. Such recommendations made by the end of 2016 were as follows,

- i) Customs Duty recommendations - 113
- ii) VAT recommendations - 19
- iii) Cess recommendations - 92

## 4.1.22 National Agricultural Data base

Allocation: Rs.167.92 million, Amount spent Rs.156.692 million, Percentage: 93 %

Development of an agricultural database covering the data related to all institutions falling under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture has facilitated the use of updated data in the successful implementation of development projects including Food Production National Programme 2016 – 2018. This is a med term project implemented under local funds. The computer software needed for this database is being developed jointly with the Computer Department of the University of Colombo.

### **Aim :-**

- Create an agricultural database through which duly updated data could be obtained.

### **Objectives :-**

- Maintain an accurate, updated database on agricultural cultivations and production.
- Produce government subsidies, compensation and insurance benefits to the farmers efficiently and effectively.
- Monitor and evaluate the progress of the agricultural development projects implemented by the government.

### **Strategies :-**

- Apply modern technology in agricultural development.
- Under this program actions were taken to provide money for the fertilizer subsidy in 2016 after registering the farmers for Fertilizer Subsidy Program through on line system.
- Actions were taken to train fifty officers including 25 Development Officers and 25 Agriculture Instructors selected district wise from the Department of Agrarian Development on this data base and those trained officers conducted training programs for all the other officers of the district.
- The aim of developing this data base is to obtain data required for development projects, analyze data and prepare reports.

### **Direct and indirect beneficiaries :-**

Policy makers and those who are engaging in education would be able to get information on agriculture through the e-learning facility.

### **Justification of the Project :-**

- Ensure the earning of a permanent income throughout the year by avoiding production excesses and creating fixed marketing facilities.
- Proper implementation of subsidy program.
- Regularize social safeguards through forecasting losses due to natural disasters.

### **Targets and progress :-**

- Rs. 1.71 mn for software development (One software), Rs. 154.31 mn for the procurement of computer hardware and other equipment. (Computers and UPS – 1158, Printers and DVD writers – 559, Toner – 1118), Rs. 1.0 mn server inclusion (Storing of data in the Sri Lanka Telecom server ), Rs. 2.0 mn for consultation service, Rs. 4.0 mn to meet the administrative expenditure, have been allocated and 2 training workshops have been held.
- Data inclusion in respect of 559 ASCS in progress

### **Important matters :-**

- It has been possible towards implement Fertilizer Cash Grant programme efficiently in a transparent manner

### **Contribution for various sectors and the impact of the project on socio - economic development and empowerment of people due to the project.**

- Encouragement of farmers to undertake crop cultivation based on agro - ecological zone has been possible due to provision of accurate and updated information through this data system whereby avoid the wastage of the surplus.
- Ensure sustainable economy due to the maintainance of the stability of the market.

### **Social Impact :-**



Launching the website by His Excellency the President and Hon. Minister of Agriculture at the ceremony held for launching the Action Plan 2017 at Keththarama Stadium on 18.01.2017

### **Details of future proposals or improvements:-**

Develop this database into the National Agricultural Database in the future.

## 4.2 Food Security Programme

Allocation:Rs.400 million, Progress : Rs.240.86 million Percentage :60%

### 4.2.1 Home gardening Promotion Programme

Allocation:Rs. 226.725 million, Expenditure :Rs. 147.55 million  
Percentage : 72%



59. Inauguration held with the participation of Hon. Prime Minister at Paragammana, Kegalle

The inauguration of this programme was held on 10<sup>th</sup> October in parallel to the Farmers' Week and the National Inauguration Ceremony was held in Divulgamuwa village in Kegalle district. This has been launched jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development and National Food Promotion Board has launched potted chilli plantation project as a support to home gardening programme.

#### Objectives:-

- Take action to eliminate poverty through the fulfilment of food and nutritional requirement of the family, improvement of food consumption pattern and strengthening the economic status of the family.
- Improve the family health through granting opportunities for the consumption of toxic free foods and encourage Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).
- Encourage the use of environment friendly organic fertilizer through proper waste management.
- Introduce new technologies to increase the productivity of the land and effective utilization of the space available.
- Maintain food and environment safety through the promotion of environmental friendly farming methods.
- Encourage the youth for home gardening through promoting the use of modern technologies.
- Pay attention to enhance rural home gardens as well as the urban agriculture.



#### Strategies :-

- Promote urban, semi urban and rural home gardens.
- Monitor the National Programme to make the public aware of Home Gardening Programme.



60. Hon.Prime Minister, Kegalle district Director of Agriculture, Mr.Amal Arunapriya, commencing the Home gardening programme

## **Progress :-**

### **Ministry of Agriculture :-**

Allocation:Rs.12 million, Financial Progress : Rs.11.87 million Percentage :98 %

- The Ministry has done the co-ordination with the Institutes.
- Has conducted meetings and exhibitions for awareness.

### **The Department of Agriculture :-**

Allocation:Rs.191.52 million, Financial Progress:Rs. 128.72 million Percentage :98

- The progress achieved includes the distribution of 1,021,766 fruit plants and distribution of 295,680 of seed packets among 245,951 beneficiaries. 200000 seed packets have been issued free of charge for the second phase to the Department of Agrarian Development
- 60 Television Programmes, 15 Radio Programmes have been conducted, 55 officers were trained

### **Department of Agrarian Development :-**

Allocation:Rs.22.66 million, Financial Progress : Rs.7.45 million Percentage :32.8 %

61. Field inspection of Mr. Ajith Pushpakumara (Director Agro Services) and officers of the MMinistry of Agriculture – Agrarian Services Centre Deliwala



### **Development of five hundred thousand home gardens :-**

Accordingly “ஐதிரி” female farmer organizations have been established in the first phase with a view to providing above benefits to the female beneficiaries targeting a total of five hundred thousand beneficiaries under the Home garden project.

#### **Supervision:-**

Additional Secretary (Planning, Evaluation and Monitoring), Ms. Dilupa Ambepitiya, Assistant Director (Monitoring), Monitoring Unit of Ministry of Agriculture

62. Garden of Ms. Wasantha Herath, Dombawela, Palapathwala, Matale before 24.03.2016



63. Garden of Ms. Wasantha Herath, Dombawela by 24.03.2016 after successfully completing the model garden.



## 4.2.2 Establishment of Hela Bojun Sale Centers

Specified Field	No. of Projects	Provisions	Financial Progress	Percentage %
Participation of the Youth & Women	1	60.6	36.2	59%

This is an entrepreneurial task introduced by Women Agriculture Projects division of the Department of Agriculture in order to bring forth female entrepreneurs to earn a domestic income. In fact, promoting nontoxic, healthy, local food among people for a healthy life and establishing a sales network where such food is available and empowering women and girls to engage in that with the intention of boosting their income and increasing their household income to eradicate poverty in the long run as the main objective.

### **Objectives and Goals :-**

- Development of female entrepreneurship.
- Implement a system to provide a healthy, nutritious meal for the people who are struck in the rat race.
- Increasing the household income.
- Minimization of rural poverty.

### **Strategies :-**

- Establishing a sales network island wide where customers have easy access for a healthy meal.
- Establishing “Hela Bojun” Sales Centers near the transits of long distance bus services to make healthy foods available for travelers.

- Joining women of Female Farm Organizations with Hela Bojun Sales Centers by providing them training and the participation of women in the supply process of Hela Bojun Sales Centers.

#### **Progress :-**

- “New Hela Bojun” Sales Center shave been constructed in Matara, Nittambuwa, Trincomalee, Thinnaveli.
- The existing Hela Bojun Sales Centers - Anuradhapura, Bataatha, Palvehera, Labudoowa have been renovated.
- Sanitation complexes have been constructed in the Sales Centers in Mahiyanganaya, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Peradeniya.

#### **Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :-**

The women of Female Farm Organizations are the direct beneficiaries and the individuals who are involving in the supply process are the indirect beneficiaries.

#### **Justification of the Project :-**

The main objective was to build female entrepreneurship and it is further intended to achieve the economic and social development by obtaining the active contribution of female population, which is the majority of this country, through boosting their household income.

### **4.2.3 Provide fruit plants needed for the cultivation of long term fruit crops in Army farms**

Allocation:Rs. 2.99mn. Amount spent Rs.2.99mn. Financial Progress 100 %

A long term fruit crop plantation project was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture jointly with the Director Board of the Agriculture and Livestock of Sri Lanka Army under the funds of the Ministry of Agriculture and Sri Lanka Army in Kandakady Army Farm in Polonnaruwa district, Menik farm of SL Army in Vavunia district and Kuttigala Army farm in Rathnapura district. This project has been implementing since 2016 and the fruit plants needed for the first year have been provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is a medium term project implemented under local funds.

#### **Objectives of the project :-**

- Cultivate lands which were abandoned for a long period.
- Give opportunity to the school children/ public to get knowledge on the use of modern technology in agriculture maintaining it as a model farm.
- Increase the supply of fruits in profusion
- Ensure environmental sustainability

### **Progress :-**

Cultivated 2,200 Tom Eje bud mango plants in 27.5 acres, 1,000 bud orange plants in 5 acres and 2,220 permanganate seed plants in 5 acres of Kandakadu Army farm. Cultivated 1,600 Tom Eje bud mango plants in 20 acres in Menik farm and 2,400 Tom Eje bud mango plants in 30 acres in Kuttigala Army farm. 96,000 pine apple plants have been cultivated in Menik farm and Kuttigala farm.



(64- 65 ). Mango cultivation in Kandakadu Army Camp

### **Aims of the Project :-**

The main objective is to ensure the supply of food in profusion by cultivating uncultivated lands, develop the forest cover in order to

overcome the adverse effects caused by climatic changes and ensure sustainable consumer and production styles, and ensure food security and high nutritional condition.

### **Justification of the project :-**

The Army camps maintain some lands without utilizing them for any activity due to security reasons. Those lands have high potential for cultivation. Accordingly it was expected to utilize those lands for an effective agricultural project and thereby to ensure food security.

## **4.2.4 National Apiculture Development Project – 2016**

This is a short-term project implemented under local funds.

Provision: Rs.4.5mn. Amount spent: Rs.2.93mn. Percentage: 65.11%

66. Participation of the youth in trainings

### **Objectives:-**

- Increase the bee honey production.
- Entrepreneur development for women and young groups.
- Increase of crop pollination through spreading apiculture paving way to increase the harvest.
- Minimize the importation of bee honey from foreign countries



### **Strategies :-**

- Bring forth a group of bee colony producers and apiculture equipment makers directed by Central Government and Provincial Agriculture Departments to develop necessary infrastructure for promoting apiculture and initiate a program of certifying the standards by training a group of officers at district level to maintain the standards of their productions.

- Improve necessary facilities to obtain training on apiculture.

### **Direct beneficiaries :-**

- The groups which engage in apiculture and floriculture in the inter - provincial areas of Ampara 8, Anuradhapura 8, Polonnaruwa 8, Hambanthota 8, Monaragala 8, Hasalaka 8 will be the indirect beneficiaries.
- Provincial Council areas – Southern 24, Northern 24, North Central 08, Eastern 16, Western 24, North Western 16, Uva 08, Sabaragamuwa 16, Central 16

### **Activities and Progress :-**

- 276 bee colonies have been produced.
- Targets are achieved by training 50 box makers and field officers and 200 bee colony producers. 175 bee boxes, 75 supporting poles, 01 gas cylinder and 01 gas cooker have been given. The lecture hall of Bindunuwewa Apiculture Unit is under construction.

### **Justification of the project :-**

- Generation of employment opportunities by promoting agriculture as a self-employment among youth and women to strengthen the household income. Helps for a healthy generation, as bee honey is essential in producing indigenous medicine.
- In addition to bee honey production, pollination is also an important advantage of this undertaking. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage farmers to boost their harvest by maintaining bee colonies in their cultivation lands.
- Encourage bee colony producers and equipment makers to provide enough standard bee colonies and equipment to the required standards in order to make them abundantly available for the beginners and thereby to create job opportunities indirectly.

### **Social Impacts :-**

67. Teaching the method of breeding the queens



68. Training for the officers



#### 4.2.5 Programme for the selection of the best farmer / farm woman

Allocation: Rs. 9.00 mn, Expenditure: 1.12 mn, Percentage: 12.44%

Arrangements were made to implement the program of selecting the best farmer / farm woman as a way of encouraging farmers to undertake crop cultivation under Food Production National Program 2016 – 2018. This is a short-term project. All the people in 25 districts are benefitted.

##### **Aims of the Project :-**

To attract farmers and the youth towards agriculture and to assess them.

##### **Objectives of the project :-**

- To uplift the farmer's social status and recognition.
- To attract the youth towards the agriculture.
- Enhancement of the local food production through the creation of model home gardens and model farms island wide.

##### **Strategies :-**

- Development of local food production and create an agricultural awakening throughout the country.

##### **Justification of the project :-**

It is important as a way of motivating people and promoting sustainable agriculture in order to build a healthy generation.

##### **Activities and Progress :-**

- Selecting winners at district, provincial and national level for the best home garden and the best commercial cultivation. Recognition of 141 winners including 03 winners each for the best garden and best commercial cultivation at national level.

#### 4.2.6 Soil Sample Analysis

Allocation: Rs. 2.15 mn, Expenditure: 2.15 mn, Percentage: 100%

Actions have been taken to identify the level of the fertility of soil in paddy lands in Agrarian division area level with a view to minimizing the environmental and health hazards arisen due to the use of fertilizer without having a soil analysis. Therefore, it is expected to give recommendation on the use of fertilizer by analysing the soil fertility level of paddy lands in each

agrarian area separately in order to encourage the farmers to use the due amount of fertilizer while maintain the fertility of the soil

**Strategies :-**

- Following 4 fertilizer recommendations were provided mainly for the paddy cultivation in Sri Lanka by the Department of Agriculture.
- Irrigated paddy lands in dry / intermediate zone.
- Rain fed paddy lands in dry / intermediate zone.
- Irrigated paddy lands in wet zone.
- Rain fed paddy lands in wet zone.

4360 samples have been received for analysis and a Flame photometer has been procured spending Rs. 1.05 million for soil analysis.

**4.2.7 Implementation of the Amalgamated Development Programme in selected rural Grama Niladhari divisions in Ampara and Monaraga districts**

District	Allocation	Amount spent	Percentage
Monaragala	Rs.1.35 mn	Rs.1.31mn	97 %
Ampara	Rs.1.60 mn	Rs.1.08mn	67 %

This is a short term project implemented base on a survey conducted by the Ministry of National Policy and Economic Affairs with a view to uplifting the living condition of the people for whom no attention has been paid, living in the Divisional Secretary’s division of Bibile in Monaragala district and Padiyathalawa & Maha Oya Divisional Secretary’s division in Ampara district. The selected Grama Niladhari Divisions, located in both sides of A5 road runs from Bibile to Maha Oya are as follows; Ussagala and Ambagolla Grama Niladhari Divisions (in Divisional Secretary’s division of Bibile), Dambadeniya, Kekirihena, Thepelpola, Samagipura, Bedirekka, Pulawala and Tempitiya Grama Niladhari Divisions (in Divisional Secretary’s division of Mahaoya) Padiyathalawa, Keneramulla, Thiriwana, Pallegama, Serankada, Pulungasmulla, Palathuruwella and Galode Grama Niladhari Divisions (in Divisional Secretary’s division of Mahaoya).

**Aims:-**

Introduce modern agro technologies to the selected farmers and uplift the living condition of the people in selected rural grama niladhari divisions in Monaragala and Ampara districts.

**Objectives :-**

1. Uplift the living condition of the people in selected rural grama niladhari divisions in Monaragala and Ampara districts,
2. Upgrade the nutritional condition of those people.

3. Uplift the living condition of the people through developing mental health and social condition of the beneficiaries.

**Strategies:-** Upgrade the living condition of the people for whom the less attention has been paid.

**Monaragala District :-**

- Conducting 09 training programmes and Field days on maize, lemon and orange.
- Provide mammoties - 150, hand fork - 150, hand shovels -150, watering buckets - 150.
- Provided one multi whopper to establish a commercial organic cultivation unit.
- Chilli (Weraniya) of 5g packets - 150,5g packets - 300, wing bean SLS of 5g packets -300, tomato (Maheshi) of 1g packets - 300, brinjal (Amanda) of 5g packets - 150, Capsicum (A - 8) of 5g packets - 150.
- Provide traditional seed paddy (Rathdel) - 10 bushels.

**Ampara district :-**

- Lime plants - 400, pepper - 6650 , provided grinding machines for additional crops - 5, establish mushroom commercial units - 10.
- Plastic baskets - 43, provided bee boxes - 28.
- Less income - earning beneficiary families - 1128.

**Direct and indirect beneficiaries** :- People in Ampara and Monaragala districts.

**Project justification:-**

Provide fruit plants to support the healthy living of the rural community, cultivation of pepper as an economic venture, provide vegetable and additional food crop seeds to household units in Ampara and Monaragala districts, whose lifestyles are woven around the chena cultivation would result in to increase their income. By providing plastic baskets, it would be able to supply the vegetable and fruit harvest to the market without post harvest losses, mushroom units and bee culture for self employment promotion; all of these activities would pave way not only for reducing poverty of the female community but to develop their mental satisfaction. Specially, these domestic bee culture units could be made as models for popularizing the domestic bee products rather than the present products obtained from the jungle areas in Ampara district.

**Details on future proposals or improvements:-** Second phase will be implemented in 2017.

## 4.2.8 National Food Production Programme ( 2016 - 2018 ) Base Line Survey

Allocation: Rs. 4.62 mn. Amount spent: Rs. 4.56mn. Percentage: 98 %

The objective of National Food Production Programme is to become self sufficient in agricultural foods and promote sustainable agriculture through the strategies and activities proposed by National, Provincial and line Ministries, Departments and Institutions. this study is based on Food Production National Programme – 2016. It has been planned to conduct a speedy study for two months commencing from March 2016. This is a short term project funded under the Consolidated Fund and implemented by the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Reserch and Training Institute (HARTI).

- Survey has been conducted in Mathale, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala, Ampara, Monaragala, Vavuniya, Puttalaum, Hambanthota, Mullaithivu, Batticaloa, Mannar, Jaffna, Trincomalee, Badulla, Nuwaraeliya, Mathara, Rathnapura, Kilinochchi and Gampaha districts.

### **Main Components:-**

- Increase food production and agricultural development.
- Livestock development.
- Fish and aquatic development.
- Plantation crop development.

### **Objectives of the Survey :-**

- Create long term indicators to supervise the progress.
- The progress will have to be monitored through 18 study reports.

### **Strategies :-**

- Collect data through questionnaires and interviewing main information suppliers

### **Direct and Indirect beneficiaries :-**

- Data Compiler and policy implementators

### **Project Justification :-**

This survey is important to assesst the financial progress of the local funds invested in colossal amounts by the government for the food production National Programme and the mannar of the achievement of final physical targets.

#### **4.2.9 Project to Improve the Supply of Mangoes within Sri Lanka through Value Chain Management**

Allocation: Rs. 9.3mn. Amount spent: Rs. 8.66mn. Percentage: 98 %

This project has been implemented by the Institute of Post Harvest Technology. The objective of the project is to minimize post harvest lossess and to provide guidance to improve the quality of mangoes within the local market. The benefits expected through this project includes income generation, development of the production, generate employment opportunities and some more benefits. Accordingly the consumers would be able to buy high quality local products at a fair price.

##### **Progress of the Project :-**

The based survey has been made regarding 512 individuals. 11 workshops and and 02 discussions with the stakeholders have been conducted. The provision allocated for the year 2016 was Rs. 9.3 million and the progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 8.661 million. The knowledge and skill of the stakeholders on the supply and value addition on mangoes was improved.

#### **4.2.10 The Project for the Training for trainers of the Main Agricultural Institutions of Sri Lanka on Post harvest technology**

Allocation: Rs. 5.15 mn. Amount spent: Rs. 5.14 mn. Percentage: 99 %

By this project guidance are given to trin the trainers with the objective of minimizing post harvest lossess and increasing the quality of agricultural crops. This will pave the way to increase the profit, generate employment opportunities and to develop rural/ minor and major scale agro industries. This is implemented by the Institute of Post Harvest Technology (IPHT).

##### **Progress of the Project :-**

Organizing and conducting training programmes for the Agriculture Instructors. Provision allocated for the year 2016 was Rs. 5.15 million and the progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 5.138 million. Percentage of the progress is 99%. 28 training programmes have been conducted in 24 districts and the number of Agriculture Instructors trained is 1316.

Organizing and conducting training programmes for the Whole sale dealers and other Middlemen. Comducted 04 training programmes in 04 economic centers and 317 stakeholders were trained. When the training was conducted in Dambulla economic center, around 3000 the beneficiaries

who were present at the centre were benefited in addition to the direct stakeholders due to the use of Multimedia in training. As the result the knowledge and skill of the ground level officers of the Agriculture Department and the Department of Agrarian Development were developed.

#### **4.2.11 Encouragement of Fruit Maturing project under organic methodology**

Allocation: Rs. 10.34 million Amount spent: Rs. 9.73 million Percentage: 94 %

This has been implemented by the Institute of Post Harvest Technology. Accordingly Gas Chromatography System, laboratory facilities and computer facilities have been developed. Training programmes pertaining to this have been conducted.

#### **Empowerment of people and socio economic development due to Food Security Programme :**

- Producing young Agro-Entrepreneurs through attracting the younger generation towards agriculture has paved the way for the empowerment of economy. Further, actions have been taken to develop family economy and produce a healthy community through encouraging the people to grow crops need for the family consumption within the own home garden.
- Actions have been taken to strengthen the economy of the local farmers and to enhance the sustainable agriculture adopting modern technology.
- Actions have been taken to create model farms utilizing abandon lands located adjacent to army Camps, which have not been utilizing for cultivation and to develop health and nutritional condition of the public through increase consumption of fruits.
- Increase the economy of the beneficiaries through the production of bee colonies and equipment and increasing the crop production through pollination. Strengthen the economy through directing the unemployed rural community towards this project.
- Ensure food security by minimizing post harvest damages.

#### **Details on future proposals or improvements**

- Utilize uncultivated lands maintained under the three armed forces for agriculture.
- Develop apiculture in homegardens.

#### **Special Programmes – Exhibitions and Awareness Programmes**

#### **4.2.12. Exhibition on Toxic free National Fair Exhibition - Colombo and Ampara (“ Wasawisa nethi Jathika pola pradharhanaya ”)**

- The toxic free national fair was held at the BMICH in 2016 under the theme "Healthy Life through Sustainable Development Goals". By this exhibition, the people who live in Colombo and suburb areas were educated on toxic free local foods. Minor and medium scale local food producers were encouraged by giving them the opportunity to sale their

products to the public. This exhibition was conducted three days from 06.03.2016 to 08.03.2016. Implemented under local funds.

- The second stage of the National Fair has been conducted in Ampara.
- This is implemented by the National Food Promotional Board.

**Aim :-**

- Promote toxic free foods.

**Strategies :-**

- Distribution of leaflets containing information on toxicfree local food, free of charge.
- Distribution of leaflets on maintaining a homegarden within a limited space, free of charge.

**Justification of the project :-** Encourage and direct the urban community towards local food consumption.

**Activities:-**

- Provision allocated for conducting the exhibition at BMICH was Rs. 1.62 million and the amount spent was Rs. 1.62 million. The Public was educated on the toxicfree local foods.
- The people living in Ampara urban area was educated on toxicfree food consumption and Minor and medium scale local food producers were encouraged by giving them the opportunity to sale their products to the public.
- The amount received from the Ministry was Rs. 0.802 million.

**Empowerment of people and socio economic development due to Food Security Programme :**

- Generating employment - Empowerment of self employees who produce local food products and generate employment opportunities for unemployees.
- Eradication of rural poverty - Giving the opportunity for the Minor and medium scale local food producers to sale their products directly without intervention of a middleman, they could earn profits.

**Details on future proposals or improvements :-** The urban community prefers to use toxicfree local foods. Hence the opportunity to purchase such foods has to be increased enabling them to buy those foods.

## **4.2.13 Sri Lanka Food festival (Food Carnival) - Green path**

Allocation: Rs. 16.95 mn. Amount spent: Rs. 15 mn. Percentage: 88 %

The objective of this exhibition was to promote sustainable consumption patterns. Accordingly, the methods of practically consuming toxicfree local food was exhibited in the exhibition. The project was implemented by the National Food Promotion Board.

### **Progress :-**

The amount allocated was Rs. 16.95 million and the amount spent was Rs. 15 million. The public and school children of Colombo have been educated.

### **Empowerment of people :-**

The urban public, who are used to a busy schedule constantly use toxic food and fast food. Hence the main objective of this project is to produce a healthy future generation through education the urban public and school children.

## **4.2.14 National Farmers week and Agricultural Exhibition**

Allocation: Rs. 80.00 mn. Amount spent: Rs. 60.05 mn. Percentage: 75 %

This programme has been launched to encourage the farmer community and the youth towards agro - entrepreneurship, make agriculture an attractive profession, popularize the knowledge on adopting scientific agriculture riched with modern technology and value addition in agriculture, create a dialogue between the public and the agricultural specialists, develop infra structure facilities in the farms, farms of the Department of Agriculture and Reserch Centres and assess the national contribution of the farmer community.



Sithamu Women Farmer Organization  
13.10.2016- Galnewa.



### **Aims :-**

- Educate the farmer community on national programmes launched by the Ministry of Agriculture
- Implement Integrated Agricultural Programmes by the Ministry of Agriculture and Provincial Ministry of Agriculture as agreed by "Wadduwa Declaration"
- Populerize knowledge on adopting scientific agriculture riched with modern technology and value addition in agriculture.
- Develop a dialogue between the public and the agricultural specialists and thereby identify the fields in agriculture which have to be developed.
- Assess the the farmer community for their contribution to ensure food security.

### **Objectives :-**

Introduce the application of modern technology, popularize good agricultural practices, create a dialogue between the public and the agricultural specialists and ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

### **Strategies :-**

- Educate the farmers and identify ground level problems.
- Regularize the followup action of the development programmes.

### **Progress :-**

- Fruit villages programme : 370 villages have been established in the field.
- Five hundred thousand home gardens: 559 model home gardens have been established in 559 Agrarian Services Centers.
- Programme for the promotion of oraganic fertilizer programme and promoting toxic free food : Granted loans to 50 entereprunners who produce organic fertilizer in all the Agrarian Cervices Centre. 400 entereprunners who produce organic fertilizer have been trained on 07.10.2016 and 14<sup>th</sup> at Training Institute – Makandura and the female farmers have been trained on organic home gardening on 07.10.2016 at the Agrarian Service Centers.
- Local Food Exhibition : Held in Greenpath Colombo. Conducted with the objective of popularizing toxicfree high nutritional local foods
- Establishment farmer women organization : Actions have been taken to establish 14,500 female farmer societies under the Food Production National Programme. 3 members of the female farmer societies have been educated, provided the minutes of the society. The inauguration of the establishment of 559 Female Farmer Villages – Pilot project was held on 13.10.2016 at Galenewa Mahaweli Playground. Home gardens have been established under labour exchange system.
- Paddy and additional crop production programme : Modern technology has been introduced.
- Supply of Agro Service facilities : Taken the following actions : open the new Agro Information Communication Centre at Gannoruwa and established 08 centres islandwide to collect empty vessels/containers of the farmers for management of empty vessels/containers that contained pesticides (Pelwehera Seed Farm, Polonnaruwa Seed Farm, Makandura Regional Agricultural Reseach and Development Centre, Seethaeliya Seed Farm ), open the new building of the Agriculture School (Karapincha, Pelwehera), open Hela Bojun Sales Centres (Mahiyanganaya, Polonnaruwa), open GAP certified fruit stall (Gannoruwa) and open the new building of the fruit garden.

### **4.2.15 Fruit Week (Fruit Exhibition of 200g)**

This exhibition is held annually at the Fruit Research Center, Kananwila, Horana.

### **Objectives:-**

- Providing farmers with practical knowledge on the application of technological knowhow and mechanization in the process of quality fruit production
- To make aware school children and the community on the importance of fruit consumption
- Undertaking publicity to increase per capta fruit consumption up to 200g

- Dissemination of new fruit varieties among farmers and fruit plant selling.
- In 2015 about 48,000 individuals visited the fruit exhibition and over 100,000 individuals have visited in 2016 at which about 80,000 fruit plants were sold.
- Exhibition 2017 will be held to enable for providing benefits to the majority at provincial levels.

### **Planting a fruit plant to mark birthday in order to develop attitudes of the children :-**

From 2016 a special programme was initiated by providing space to plant a fruit plant at Horana and Kundasale fruit research institution premises to mark birth day of the children. This programme will be helpful to inculcate attitudinal development in children stressing the importance of environmental friendly living.



### **4.2.16 Subhaarathie Programme Series**

Create awareness among public on food production programme has been initiated from May 2016 via Subharathie Programme Series which is the attraction glossy programme conducted by Sri Lanka Broad Casting Cooperation.

It is broadcasted important and current topics such as National Food Production Programme and its importance, providing fertilizer subsidy, marketing agri products, using organic fertilizer, good agricultural practices, fruit village programme, home gardening programme, National Farmers Week, preparing for maha season and implementing food production programme by provincial council level with the resource personals that expert in said subjects.

This programme is broadcasting on every Thursday from 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m and 32 programmes have been held successfully up to now.

### **4.2.17 “Food First” Newspaper Supplementary**

With the purpose of creating awareness among public regarding National Food Production Programme 2016-2018, the Ministry of Agriculture has launched newspaper supplementary “Food First” with the collaboration of Lake House on 10.08.2016 and this supplementary is published monthly in Dinamina and Thinakaran New papers. While distributing this paper supplementary with Dinamina and Thinakaran newspaper monthly, it is published as e-newspapers in parallel.



70. The Secretary and the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture presenting the Launching “Food First” Paper Supplement

## 4.2.18 Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya

The ritual of offering the first part of their harvest that get at the proper time to pay tribute to the mother nature for protecting their livelihood of agriculture, which depends on natural factors such as soil, water, sun, wind etc, had been practicing by our ancestors from ancient times.

It is a glorious boon of the Department of Agrarian Development that the above noble task is continuing annually with the integral government concession as a national ceremony called “Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya”.

Accordingly, the 49<sup>th</sup> Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya was held with the patronaged participation of His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> April 2016 at the sacred Sri Maha Bodhi in Anuradhapura.



71. Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya held with the participation of His Excellency the President

All events, from sacred spilling of milk at “ Satharawahalkada” up to the arrival and offered of Aluth Sahal Pageant in front of the Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi, were done gloriously. Ancestor Chief Uruwarige Wannile Eththo and his group performed the sacred bee honey and ghee observances. Rice collected and handed over by all Agrarian Services Centres Island wide was observed in this sacred day. Provision of monitory aids and rice was done by the Farmers’ Organizations Island wide. A

tremendous contribution was given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development, different Ministries, Departments, Corporations, Authorities, Boards, Local Government of North Central Province and private institutes to make this important event a success. At this event, the souvenir named “Jathika Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya” was also published. Arrangements are being made to held this glorious festival for the 50<sup>th</sup> time also in the year 2017 with the the participation of His Excellency the President.

## 4.2.19 Establishment of “සිඳුමු” Farm Women Organizations

“සිඳුමු” Farm Women Organizations are being established to boost rural development with female participation in agriculture under three year Food Production National Programme 2016-2018. Accordingly, it is expected to establish 25,000 Farm Women Organizations islandwide with one farm women organization per village. The inaugural ceremony of this undertaking was held on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2016 at Mahaweli ground Galnewa, Anuradhapura. At present 19,000 such organizations have been established.

### Objectives :-

- Fulfilling the food and nutrition requirement of the family within the respective home garden itself.
- Strengthening of family economy through minimization of food bill of the family.
- Boosting family health condition through toxic free food consumption.

The intention of the government is to achieve sustainable development through ensuring uninterrupted development in the family, by establishing female farmer organization to empower the women in well organized manner, by identifying potential strength which belongs to her and then to develop the future of the family through her strength.

#### 4.2.20 Gamdora Programme

Allocation: Rs. 62 mn, Expenditure: 34.25 mn, Percentage: 55 %

This programme has been implemented under the development of special fields namely, Food Production National Programme and Knowledge management. Make the country self sufficient through supplementary crops, including paddy and ensure food security of the nation being the main objective, actions have been taken to contribute to that mission by “Gamdora Programme” through organizing, giving directives and guidance, empowering the farmer community and also taking follow up action and correct monitoring.

For the purpose of achieving these objectives, Agriculture Research and Production Assistant Officers have been employed in field duties while actions have been taken to maintain coordination between all the parties engaging in agro production process, qualitative development in agriculture the development of attitudes and knowledge on the modern technology of the farmers and exchange the technical knowledge and experience of the offices engage in the implementation of agricultural projects in village level through implementing the programme for 7 days from 10.08.2016 to 19.08.2016 and from 15.08.2016 to 21.08.2016. Provisions have been allocated under the Head No. 118 -2-4-4-1405.

##### Activities :-

- Monitor the progress of the development programmes implemented under the Food Production National Programme.
- Supervise the farmers who received cash for the fertilizer subsidy and arrange a programme for providing the cash payment of fertilizer subsidy for the additional food crops.
- Make the farmers aware on new fertilizer recommendations
- Collect data on rural tanks, canals that have to be rehabilitated and fallow lands, uncultivated highlands and paddy lands.
- Establish female farmer villages under Home gardening programme.
- Educate on the use of organic fertilizer
- Educate on the soil conservation methods
- Identify the farmer problems at grass root level.

### 4.3. Programme for the Rehabilitation of Small Lakes, Canals

Provision: Rs. 2,000mn. Amount spent: Rs. 1,935mn. Percentage: 96%

#### **Objectives:-**

- Rehabilitation of abandon lakes, retain water in the lakes and increase the capacity in order to cultivate paddy throughout the year and thereby to increase the paddy production.
- Overcome the damages caused by floods by rehabilitating anicuts.
- Rehabilitation of all the irrigation systems, dams, and canals, which were damaged. Digging/ dredging of lakes and rehabilitation of canals for flood control and reduction of flood damages.

#### **Progress :-**

For this purpose, the Ministry of Agriculture has allocated a sum of Rs. 2,000 Mn to the Department of Agrarian Development. Accordingly, 1,495 projects are being implemented in 25 districts of which 1493 programmers have been completed by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. The expenditure as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 is Rs. 1935 million.

#### **Field Observations and Supervision :-**

Field inspections of this programme were held in Mannar, Anuradhapura, Mullativu, Vavuniya, Matara, Matale, Polonnaruwa, Badulla, Kurunegala, Puttalam and Batticaloa districts.  
Supervision and Monitering - Ministry of Agriculture (Monitering and Evaluation Division).

#### **Rehabilitation Activities - Kiriya gaswewa 1**



Province	: North western
District and Town	: Puttalam, Wanathawilluwa
Divisional Secretary's Division	: Wanathawilluwa
Agrarian Services Center	: Wanathawilluwa



(74 -75 -76 ) The bund of the tank damaged by the elephants and the rehabilitated tank and the paddy fields fed by the tank.

**77-78.** Name of the Project : Kachrawelyakulam  
 Divisional Secretariat : Porativupattu  
 Agrarian Service Center : Palugamam  
 Grama Niladhari Division : Porativu  
 Activities : Construction of Rataining wall and Breach Section

**79.** Name of the Project : Akathiyakulam - I  
 Divisional Secretariat : Eravurpattu  
 Agrarian Service Center : Vantarumoolai  
 Grama Niladhari Division : Kurukanamadu  
 Activities : Rehabilitation of Canals



## 4.4 Production of High Quality Seeds through Private, Public Partnership

Allocation: Rs.1,000 million, Amount spent :220.57, Percentage : 22%

This is a project implemented with the objective of obtaining private sector participation in seed and planting material production process in Sri Lanka.

Three sub projects namely Seed Buffer Stock project, encouraging self seed production to increase the availability of seed paddy, soya bean seed production project through contact

farmers are being implemented for ensuring the efficiency of seed production with the objective of private sector participation for developing seed and planting material sector in Sri Lanka. In addition actions are being made to ensure the private sector partnership through publication of a press notice.

### **Progress :-**

- 59,001 packets of seed paddy weighing 1 kg and 1,150,043 parachute trays have been distributed among farmers, free of charge.
- 20 of high genetic quality seed paddy packets which weighed 500 g have been distributed among traditional farmers, free of charge.
- 140 hectares have been cultivated in Anuradhapura, Hasalaka, Monaragala, Bakamoona, Mahaweli H,B & C zones under the programme to distribute seeds free of charge to promote soya cultivation in Yala season applying modern technology and 170 hectares have been cultivated under self seed production
- Six training programmes on parachute method and self seed production and 75 training programmes on soya bean cultivation have been conducted.
- 10. four wheel tractors and a trailer, 10 two wheel trailers, 2 transport trolleys, 8 weeding machines and 2 power sprayers have been purchased for the farm.
- Stores rooms to store seeds have been constructed in Karadiyanaru, Mahailuppallama and Aluththarama and rain shades of the farms have been developed in Gannoruwa, Middeniya, Rahangala, Thelijjavila, Ambepussa, Ulpathagama, Ampara, Pelwehera, Aluththarama, Kundasale, Polonnaruwa and Mahailuppallama.

## **4.5 Encourage the production and use of Organic Fertilizer.**

Allocation Rs.:100 mn. Amount spent Rs. 76.66 mn. Progress 76%

### **Aims and objectives :-**

- Popularize the production of quality compost products through introducing modern technological methods and Sri Lanka Standards Certification.
- Increase the production of organic fertilizer and make the products abundance.
- Encourage the agro producers for organic fertilizer.
- Reduce the foreign exchange spent to import chemical fertilizer.



80. Organic Fertilizer  
Production - Rathnapura

### **Strategies :-**

- Train on the production of quality compost.
- Provide cultures needed in compost production to those who undergo training on compost production.
- Grant loans of low interest to the commercial compost producers through farmer banks.

- For this purpose, purchase quality compost from the producers and provide to the farmers to be used in Integrated plant nutritional systems.

#### **Direct beneficiaries :-**

- Those who are trained on compost production.
- Commercial compost producers who obtained loans.
- Farmers selected from provincial and inter provincial areas for Integrated Plant Nutritional System.

#### **Indirect beneficiaries :-**

- Parties who like to produce compost.
- farmers who engage in Integrated Plant Nutritional Systems and participated in such field days.
- Parties who are interesting in loan schemes.

#### **Justification of the Project :-**

Introduce modern technological methods through training and educating farmers and officers in the field of agriculture and upgrade compost production through the improvement of infra structure facilities. Accordingly, it would not only create employment opportunities to the producers but also pave the way for strengthening the country's economy. Further the use of organic fertilizer results in increasing the harvest and resolve health problems such as minimizing the Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), that is believed to be caused due to the use of chemical fertilizer.

### **4.5.1 Activities and Progress (Programmes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture)**

#### **Encourage the use of organic fertilizer**

- Rs. 04 million has been allocated to encourage the farmers to use organic fertilizer. Financial progress is Rs. 2.7 million and the number of farmers trained is 2951.

#### **Research and development activities for modern technological methods**

- Research and development activities for modern technological methods and maintain existing technologies have been introduced. Allocation for paddy cultivation Rs. 0.12 million. Financial progress is Rs. 0.125 million, Number of demonstrations conducted is 1, Demonstration for organic fruits (pine apple, banana, dragon fruit) 3, Demonstration on organic vegetable cultivation (Chilli & pumpkin) 1, targets have been achieved.

#### **Distribution of inoculums**

- Produce organic fertilizer to use for training & research activities and distribute among fertilizer producers as cultures. For the production of the cultures for organic fertilizer; Rs.1 million has been allocated and the Financial progress is Rs. 1.23 million, Distribution of 5159 inoculums bags of 5 kg Production of compost 132 mt.

## Training and awareness programmes

- Rs.1,087 million has been allocated for Training and awareness programmes. The number trained is 5,593 and 78,353 Hand bills have been printed. 03 Public awareness programmes (exhibitions, seminars, promotional programmes), 04 Radio programmes and 08 television programmes have been conducted.

## Media Programmes

- Rs.7 mn has been allocated for conducting media programmes, produce television programmes and telecasted short messages in the television. One television programme has been conducted. The number of short messages telecasted in television is 90. The allocation for the radio programmes and SMS is Rs. 2 mn and Rs.1.99 mn has been spent. The number of SMS sent is 523. News paper advertisements have been prepared. Expenditure for the books for IPNS models Rs. 0.99 mn. 1500 posters and 3000 books have been printed .

## Conducting Demonstrations

- The allocation to conduct programmes for encouraging farmers for the use of organic fertilizer is Rs. 21.78 mn and the amount spent is 19.427mn. The target number of demonstrations conducted for paddy cultivations using both chemical and organic fertilizer is 5850, while 5512 demonstrations have been conducted. The target number of trainees is 6551. The number trained is 3,174. The number of field days conducted is 117.

(81-82-83) Demonstrations : Paddy cultivations using both chemical and organic fertilizer

Gampaha District



( 84-85-86) Field programmes related to the use of organic fertilizer  
Rathnapura district – Pelmadulla, A.I. division of Kalawana



### Sustainable Green Village Programme

- The allocation for the Sustainable Green Village Programme is 5.67 and financial progress is 4.86. The pilot project has been conducted in Galle district - 150 officers and 1056 farmers have been trained under the Training programmes. Equipment has been provided to 80 farmers. Compost bins have been given to 800 beneficiaries. 960 beneficiaries have produced compost and 16 nurseries have been established.

### Excellency Center of the Organic Fertilizer

- Excellency Center of the Organic Fertilizer has been opened and the allocation for the development activities is Rs. 5.4 and the amount spent is Rs. 5.09 mn. Target is 2 hectares. A canteen is being constructed for the trainees.

## 4.5.2 Activities and Progress (Programmes implemented by the Department of Agrarian Development)

Allocation: Rs.4 mn. Amount spent Rs. 2.7 mn. Percentage: 67.5 %

### Beneficiaries :-

#### Sara Lanka Loan Scheme

- Launch “Sara Lanka” loan scheme among the commercial producers to increase the compost production. Allocation is Rs. 50 million and the financial progress is Rs. 32.95 million and provided loans to 193 beneficiaries.

#### Training Programmes

- Training of the Staff Officers, Agrarian Services Officers, Development Officers and A.R.P.A officers and other officers of all the Agrarian Development Offices. Accordingly 1410 officers have been trained.
- Encouraged in high quality organic fertilizer production and introduced the new trends in compost production targeting 2,500 small scale organic fertilizer producers in all the districts. Accordingly 1541 producers have been trained.
- Encouraged 25 major scale organic fertilizer producers selected from the 25 districts for high quality organic fertilizer production and introduced the new trends in compost production.



(87-88-89) Production of Organic Fertilize of Mr. A.Aluwihare Premarathne

### **Empowerment of People due to the Project :-**

- By the use of chemical fertilizer minimize the damages caused to the soil and protect the micro organisms living in the soil. Promoted the use of organic fertilizer towards healthy living through minimizing the use of chemical fertilizer and promoting dialogue on toxic free local food.
- Minimize the use of pesticides through good agriculture practices and promote sustainable agriculture through the use of organic fertilizer.
- Sustainable economic development through encouraging organic fertilizer producers and empowered the organic fertilizer producers through effective employment promotion.

## **4.6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Service Monitoring Project**

Allocation: Rs.74 mn. Financial Progress: Rs.50.03 mn. Percentage:

The objective of this project is to sustainably develop the living conditions of the people who are living in the areas related to rural irrigation systems, depending on direct animal husbandry, fresh water fishing and cultivation. This is a long term project implemented under foreign funds - SAARC Development Funds. The project has been commenced on 17.12.2014 and scheduled to be completed on 16.12.2017. It has been implemented since October 2015. A long term project.

### **Beneficiaries :-**

Nearly 3500 women, small children and farmers in Batticaloa and Monaragala district who suffered the scarcity of water.

### **Justification of the project :-**

- Provide the drinking water facility to the public by implementing nine (9) multipurpose rural irrigation systems in Batticaloa and Monaragala districts.
- Empower 9 minor irrigation systems in Batticaloa and Monaragala districts.
- Increase water and sanitary system of 2800 beneficiaries in nine villages at the end of 3 year period.

### **Progress :-**

- Calculation of accurate data has been basically done and Rs. 0.59 mn has been spent for the purpose. Land management in water shed areas in 9 villages of Batticaloa and Monaragala districts. A sum of Rs. 41.88 mn has been allocated and Rs. 35.86 mn has been spent. A sum of Rs. 2.47 mn has been allocated to uplift health condition and minimize the water born diseases. The amount spent for sanitation is Rs. 0.1 mn. A sum of Rs. 0.22 million has been spent for awareness programmes conducted for schooling children of small ages. The amount allocated for public activities is Rs. 11.34 mn while Rs. 8.58 has been spent for that.

## **Socio economic development and empowerment of people due to this project :-**

- It would be able to build a healthy nation through uplifting the sanitation of the rural poor and educating the school children. Accordingly, actions have been taken to promote welfare of the people of all age groups, while ensuring healthy lives as stipulated under Sustainable Development Goal 3.

## **Final evaluation and Monitoring of the project :-**

Water facility has been provided for domestic activities by increasing water capacity through spending funds for the development activities as follows;

Batticaloa district: Andan Kulam Rs. 25 million, Mawedduwan tank Rs. 30 million, construction of marine water extraction dam, Kalawanchikudi Rs. 25 million. Monaragala district: Kimbulkema Rs.5.85 million, develop Indipelessa tank Rs. 12.89 million, development of Gerikadduwa tank Rs. 8.50 million, uplift water and sanitary condition in Kukulkaduwa area Rs. 17.80 million. The project has been commenced on 01.12.2015

This project is supervised by Mr. Prabhath Witharana, Engineer of the Department of Agrarian Development.

## **4.7 Skill Sector Development Programme**

Allocation: Rs.50mn. Financial Progress Rs.36.40mn. Percentage:73 %

This project has been implemented for the construction of the hostel building of Farm Equipment Training Centre, Anuradhapura under the Skills Development Programme. The year of commencement-2015 and is due to be completed in 2017. This is a short term project implemented under local and foreign (Asian Development Bank) funds.



### **Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved :-**

Provide infra structure facilities, develop knowledge and skills for the upliftment of sustainable development.

Produce trained human resources for the operation, modernization and repairing of agricultural equipment towards the sustainable agricultural development of Sri Lanka.

**Aims/ Objectives of the Project :-** Provide accommodation facilities to the trainees who get residential training in Farm Equipment Training Centre.

(90-91 ) The hostel building under **construction**



**Strategies :-** Construction of 07 hostel units and procurement of furniture for that, in order to provide accommodation facilities to the trainees who get residential training in Farm Equipment Training Centre.

**Areas where the Development programme/ Project is being implemented :-**

Divisional Secretary's Division of Nuwaragam palatha Central in Anuradhapura district.

**Direct beneficiaries :-** Farmers, machine operators, university and school students, those who repair agro equipment, throughout the country.

**Justification of the project :-**

Resolve the labour problems and increase production and productivity through the use of farm mechanization.

**Progress :-**

The funds allocated for the construction of the hostel building of Farm Equipment Training Centre, Anuradhapura is Rs.50 mn and a sum of Rs.36.8 mn has been spent. The percentage of the Physical progress is 73%. The construction of the basic structure of 07 hostel units has been completed and the furniture required have been ordered.

**Contribution towards various sectors and socio economic development and empowerment of people due to the project :-**

Increase efficiency of the machine operators by conduction training on the operation of agri equipment, maintenance and minor repairs. Resolve the problem of the labour dearth .Extend the operational time frame of the machines due to their proper use. Improve the quality of the agro products due to the use of machineries. Make an agricultural development in the country and increase the satisfaction of the Sri Lankan consumer due to the value added final products. Thereby it would be able to promote agriculture and develop the economy.

**Details on future proposals and developments -**

By renovating 02 old hostel buildings in that institution, it would be able to facilitate the hostlers of the Agriculture school – Anuradhapura. About 84 trainees would be facilitated upon the completion of these 07 hostel units.

## **4.8 International Relations**

Allocation: Rs .35 million, Financial Progress Rs. 34.81 million, Percentage : 99 %

It is expected to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. The programmes implemented and the progress of the programmes are given below. Accordingly it is expected to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. A sum of Rs. 30.6 million has been paid as contributions for FAO, AARDO, CIRDAP, APCC to strengthen relationships. A sum of 4.21 million has been spent to conduct the workshop and convention of the International Agricultural Productivity Organization in Sri Lanka. It had been

held in Colombo from 02.08.2016 to 05.08.2016. The 28 representatives of 12 countries and 08 resource personnel have participated.

### **Agriculture Modernization Project – under World Bank funds**

- It has been planned to complete this project within 5 years which being a joint undertaking of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Primary Industries. Project cost is US\$ 58.63 Mn (approximately 8500 Mn) required provisions have been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture.
- This project was formulated with World Bank assistance for modernization of the agricultural sector. Its main objective is to promote diversification of agricultural productions, explore market potentials for the enhancing of income generation through value chain and increasing the living standard of small rural farmers through adoption of modern agricultural value chain.
- Increasing the productivity of farming production main market oriented crops enhancing the small scale products capacity in line with the business and marketing potentials and development of infrastructure facilities to boost production to enable introducing to new technological packages.
- Increasing the capacity of state institutions on par with the requirements and requests of the agricultural sector.
- Location of seven agro-techno model farms whereby expanding the value chain process in selected fields.

### **Establishment of Japan Sri Lanka state of the art Technological Training Centre**

- Through this process it will be possible to apply knowledge and experience of a country like Japan which adopts high tech strategies in agriculture. The anticipated investment amount is US\$ 1 Mn (Rs. 150 Mn).
- Increasing the production in the agricultural sector through effective and efficient use of state of the art technology in the agricultural development programmes.
- Training of the personal who could apply modern technological knowledge in agri enterprise and attraction of youth entrepreneurs towards agricultural is a timely need. Armed at achieving this objective a memorandum of undertaking was signed with the Japan Sri Lanka Agricultural Industrial Research and Training Centre
- Opportunity is also available to build direct relationship with various Japanese master enterprises involved in organic fertilizer production major farm network, organic production importing institutions, machinery and equipment production companies and financial networking system etc.
- In this training center training courses with at less six month or more duration are expected to be undertaken during the period of training it will be possible to develop agri technological knowledge as well as the fluency of Japanese language with more avenues for future employment generation. That institution has agreed to offer 50% quota of the total student intake to Sri Lanka free of charge.

## **Korean Project for International Agriculture (KOPIA)**

- Korean Project for International Agriculture has been established through a Memorandum of Understanding reached between the government of Korea and the government of Sri Lanka.
- Projects for increasing productivity in green gram, seed multiplication and cultivation technology enhancement in onion and the establishment of a paddy cultivation model farm with high quality and high productivity are in progress. This year financial allocation for these three research projects is US\$ 125,000.
- Monitoring center of the project has been located in Gannoruwa. This institution will provide technological and financial assistance for important research projects in Sri Lanka.
- Two (02) such research projects one on quality potato seed production and the other one is low input technology mushroom cultivation have been completed in March 2016.
- Arrangements have also been made to undertake 03 more new research projects throughout the year yield obtaining fruit crop project with the development of modern technology for strengthening access to foreign market, introducing new mushroom varieties cum cultivation technology and value addition and increasing home gardening technology for urban agriculture.

## **Asian Food and Agriculture Cooperation Initiative (AFACI).**

Eleven (11) research projects are being implemented under technological and financial assistance of the Government of Korea under Asian Food and Agriculture Cooperation Initiative (AFACI). The fourth Annual General Assembly of this organization was held in Sri Lanka during the period from 17.05.2016 to 20.05.2016 at which 45 high ranking officials from AFACI member countries were attended. The allocation was Rs. 11.7 million, while Rs. 10.4 million was spent.



(93-94) Participation occasion for training sessions/ field visit by the participants' attended at AFACI General Assembly Meeting



## **Asian Productivity Organization (APO)**

Asian Productivity Organization (APO) is an international organization established with the objective of increasing productivity in the fields of industry and Agriculture of Asia Pacific region. International seminar titled “seminar on, Asian Food and Agriculture Entrepreneurship” was held in Sri Lanka from 02.08.2016 to 05.08.2016 at which 08 international resources persons and 12 high ranking officials from APO



92 Awareness programme – conducted by Director Development, Ministry of Agriculture.

member countries attended. The allocation for the coordination work of conducting workshop/convention/summits of APO was Rs. 6 million, while Rs. 4.21 million was spent.

### **International Training Programme promoting Egyptian Agricultural Technology in Sri Lanka**

Utilizing provisions received from Egypt under the memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed between Sri Lanka and Egypt in year 2015, 03 Egyptian scientists on tropical fruit and saline – resistant paddy cultivation visited Sri Lanka for agricultural development in Sri Lanka by the technical knowledge of the Egypt and trained 36 extension officials from provincial councils and officers in the field of research.

### **FAO Project on Reducing Post Harvest Losses of Horticulture Chain**

Under FAO project for Reduction of Post Harvest Losses in Horticultural Chain, training programmed were conducted for the relevant stakeholders (cultivators, collectors, transporter, retail wholesale traders etc.) with the objective of minimizing post harvest losses of plantain and beans. The allocation for this purpose was Rs. 0.3 million, while the financial progress was Rs. 1.81 million. Activities conducted involve; cocordination with FAO head office, facilitating FAO officers, paying annual contributions of FAO and coordination with the United Nation’s General Assembly. In addition,

- The allocation for DUNAT project was Rs. 06million, while Rs. 2.83 million was spent.
- The allocation for WTC project was Rs. 05 million and US\$ 4.5 and the Memorandum of Understanding has been prepared
- The allocation for the Public Private Partnership project was Rs. 1000 million, while Rs. 300.11 million was spent.

## **4.9 Implement the National Agricultural Research Plan with the Universities (NARP)**

Allocation: Rs.20 million, Amount spent Rs. 17.53 million, Percentage : 87.65%

Under the implementation of the National Agricultural Research Plan with the Universities a sum of Rs. 20.00 million has been allocated. Six projects implemented from 2011, 2012, 2013 to the year 2016 have been completed this year. Rs. 0.83 million has been allocated in 2015 for the continuation of the projects. Twelve projects have been commenced in 2016 for which Rs. 11.20 million has been allocated. Sum of Rs. 0.29 million, Rs. 3.35 million and Rs. 2.6 million have been reimbursed for the University of Colombo, University of Peradeniya and Rajarata University, respectively and the total is Rs. 17.53 million.

Researchers are being made under the specialized fields of biotechnology, plant breeding, plant protection, natural resources management and sociology.

The universities conducting the projects are as follows;

University of Peradeniya – Department of Animal Husbandry of the Faculty of Veterinary Science

University of Uva Wellassa – Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Nutritional Science

University of Ruhuna- Faculty of Agriculture

University of Peradeniya – Faculty of Science

University of Uva Wellassa – Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Export Agriculture

University of Peradeniya – Post Graduate Institute (Science)

University of Sabaragamuwa – Faculty of Agriculture

Rajarata University – Faculty of Agriculture

University of Peradeniya – Agro bio diversity unit of the Faculty of Agriculture

Wayamba University – Faculty of Applied Sciences

University of Colombo – Faculty of Science

University of Peradeniya - Faculty of Agriculture

Wayamba University - Faculty of Agriculture and Plantation Management

University of Uva Wellassa - Faculty of Science and Thechnology

## **ii) Department of Agriculture**

Allocation: Rs.50 million, Amount spent Rs. 40.86 million, Percentage : 81 %

- 69 projects have been conducted.

## **4.10 Programme for the production of Big onion seeds**

Allocation: Rs.16.9 million, Amount spent Rs. 16.9 million, Percentage:100 %

This is a long term programme implemented for the increase of local big onion production capacity. This has been commenced in Mathale District in 2010. Later the programme has been extended to Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala and Badulla districts. Provided transport facilities required for bulbs, rain covers, polythene, and vernalization under 50% farmer contribution.

The government has cut out the 50% farmer contribution for agricultural programmes form the year 2015 onwards. Thereby a problematic situation has been arisen in attracting farmers towards the programme, but it is being implemented in Anuradhapura and inter provincial areas. Kurunegala, Mathale and Polonnaruwa districts. Rain covers have been provided to 168 farmers in Kurunegala distric.

## Beneficiaries:-

Mathale district – 72 beneficiaries  
Anuradhapura district – 67 beneficiaries  
Kurunegala district – 30 beneficiaries



95 - Big onion cultivation of 3<sup>1/2</sup> acres - Mr. W.G. Karunathilake, Yapagama, Dambulla – Use of rain covers

**Supervision and field observation :-** Monitoring Division, Ministry of Agriculture  
Erection of Rain covers in Dambulla and Kimbissa areas



96 - Big onion cultivation of Mrs. Devika Wejayarathne, Kimbissa, Seegiriya – Construction of rain covers



97. Big onion cultivation of Mr. Indunil Priyabandu, Mailaththawa, Seegiriya – Preparation of rain covers

### 4.11 Popularize the Exportation of Rice by Establishing Rice Export Zones.

Allocation: Rs.10 million, Amount spent Rs. 5.54 million, Percentage : 55 %

Introduce mechanical systems suitable for the quality promotion of the market oriented rice varieties. Have introduced agro machineries to establish paddy in the field and machineries for harvesting and processing.

- Have distributed 12,500 parachute trays and 100 bushels of seed paddy

### 4.12 Crop Production and Forecasting Program

Allocation: Rs.0.5 million, Amount spent Rs. 0.24 million, Percentage : 47 %

Agro Crop Production Forecasting Programme has been implemented in the year 2003 in terms of a Cabinet Memorandum submitted in 1996 and with the cooperation of all institutions involved in data collection in the field of agriculture. Base on the experienced gained through implementing the programme in 2002/03 Maha Season in Nuwara Eliya district as a pilot project, it has been launched in 18 districts (except North and East) since Yala, 2003. From the year 2016 this programme is being implemented in all the districts through which the mechanism of collecting data on agriculture is being launched.

Under this programme, data on timely crops such as paddy, supplementary food crops, vegetable and fruits are collected at ARPA division levels and summarized such information on Agrarian

Services Centre and district levels. The Agro Crop Production is forecasted through these reports to the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Objective:-**

To provide reliable and accurate data and information on time for the formulation of government policies regarding agriculture.



98 Grama Niladhari Training  
Senior Statistical Officer Ms  
G.K.D.H.Menike- Ministry of Agriculture

**Activities:-**

- Maintain a data base in order to take policy decisions regarding the field of agriculture and provide such data to local and foreign institutes and people as it is required.
- Implement the Agro Crop Production Forecasting Program in the country.
- Issue Agro Crop Production Forecasting reports.
- Conduct relevant awareness training sessions and supervisions.

**Progress :-**

Provisions of Rs. 0.5 million were allocated for this program for the year 2016 under the head 118-2-3-3-2502. From that, a financial progress of LKR 0.245 million has been achieved and it is 49% as a percentage. In addition, from the provision of LKR 6.694 million allocated under the head 118-2-3-20-2502 of National Food Production Program, it has been achieved a financial progress of LKR 3.0705 million and it is 46% as a percentage.

99- 100 Mannar – Crop production Field Inspection, Mrs. Shama Liyanage, Agro Monitoring Officer and Senior Statistical Officer Ms G.K.D.H.Menike- Ministry of Agriculture



**District level supervision:-**

Duly completion of Forms and receipt of the Summery reports are submitted through Deputy Director of Agriculture, Agrarian Services Officer/ Assistant Commissioner , District Statistical Officer, Additional/ Senior Statistician , Statistician to the Ministry.

**Contribution for various Sectors and Socio economic development and empowerment of people due to this project :**

Through this programme it could be able to get the information on agro productions, before hand enabling minimizes problems related to cultivation through developing a market oriented cultivation plan. This information could also be used to determine the quantities and periods for the importation of foods as to supply to the market without a scarcity at concessionary rates where the local production is less and to limit the import when the local production is abundant.

### **Final evaluation and monitoring :-**

The information received thus is trustworthy, as the information are collected through the concurrence of all the administrative officers from the ground level to the top of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of agriculture, Agrarian Development Department and District Officers. This programme could be more successful if an incentive could be granted to the ground level officers to encourage them.

### **Proposals for Future Developments**

- Maintain inter relationship with all institutions collecting data related to the field of agriculture.
- Take action to collect accurate data through the comparison of data among data bases

## **4.13 Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme**

Allocation: Rs. 35,000million, Amount spent Rs. 27,771.15 million, Percentage: 80%

### **Aims :-**

- Identify the requirement of local fertilizer
- Importation of fertilizer and stock control
- Control the standards and the stocks of fertilizer
- Implement the Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme properly
- Regulate the distribution of fer

### **Activities:**

- Proper implementation of Regulation of Fertilizer Act No. 68 of 1988
- Identify the varieties and quantities recommended for each crop
- Register fertilizer importers and producers
- Monitor the importation, stocks and the distribution of fertilizer
- Implement the Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme properly
- Implement quality control and legal affairs related to fertilizer
- Promote the usage of organic fertilizer
- Conduct training programs for farmers and entrepreneurs
- Print and distribute publications on fertilizer
- Maintain a data base about all the aforesaid facts and exchange information

### **The contribution of Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme for the increase of total production and the productivity:**

Since the distribution of fertilizer from the chemical fertilizer import companies is being made on time under the supervision of National Fertilizer Secretariat, it has been possible to distribute fertilizer stocks on time in due quantities without facing any dearth. Further, actions have been

taken to increase the production of additional food crops including paddy by granting the subsidy also for those crops. Actions have accordingly been taken to uplift the sustainable agriculture.

### **Social Empowerment**

High quality fertilizer has been imported and provided to the farmers with a view to developing a toxic free country. Actions have also been taken to reduce the unidentified kidney disease through the proper use of fertilizer.

### **Progress of the Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme for paddy – Yala Season 2016 Stage I and II**

Chart xxx

Serial No.	District	No. of Farmers	Extent of Land (hec)	Amount (Rs.Mn)
1	Colombo	3,490	1,378.302	17.1256
2	Gampaha	16,864	6,089.81	80.8139
3	Kalutara	22,684	9,302.019	117.5458
4	Kandy	29,606	11,521.890	148.1843
5	Matara	32,292	13,755.85	178.4708
6	Nuwara Eliya	11,971	4,823.020	60.7124
7	Galle	18,918	8,300.137	105.6218
8	Matale	25,220	13,895.110	177.5524
9	Hambantota	45,926	35,767.820	448.7416
10	Kurunegala	143,883	73,812.802	940.7561
11	Puttalam	23,465	18,732.419	234.8040
12	Anuradhapura	97,621	89,172.804	1,109.0840
13	Polonnaruwa	61,423	60,589.08	757.3310
14	Badulla	41,143	20,122.247	255.1623
15	Moneragala	24,283	14,616.100	182.9341
16	Rathnapura	21,029	10,016.726	127.2910
17	Kegalle	17,151	5,035.630	68.6270
18	Ampara	57,392	57,639.38	722.0835
19	Trincomalee	22,933	21,645.34	271.3750
20	Bataloa	17,607	21,590.260	269.8783
21	Kilinochchi	3,316	2,615.000	32.6875
22	Mulaitivu	7,208	5,654.900	70.6863
23	Mannar	6,611	2,311.800	28.8975
24	Vavuniya	4,709	3,164.800	39.5600
25	Jaffna	3,602	1,669.940	22.6463
	<b>Total</b>	<b>760,347</b>	<b>513,223.18</b>	<b>6,468.5720</b>

**Areas of implementing the development programme.** Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme is being implemented covering all the districts in the island. The financial provisions for Yala season 2016 has been granted under two stages as stage I and Stage II through 23 banks. The total amount of the grants is Rs. 6,468.57.

## Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme for other field crops – Yala Season 2016

Chart xxxi

Serial No.	District	No. of Agrarian Centers	No. of Farmers	Extent of Land (hec)	Amount (Rs.Mn)
1	Colombo	9	1	0.4	0.004
2	Gampaha	26	0	0	0
3	Kalutara	20	0	0	0
4	Kandy	45	1,038	320.88	3.22
5	Mathle	23	154	61.5	0.633
6	Nuwara Eliya	22	1,854	555.65	5.78
7	Galle	33	0	0	0
8	Mathara	22	0	0	0
9	Hambanthota	17	229	121.5	1.21
10	Jaffna	15	5382	2116.32	22.58
11	Mannar	12	110	42.8	0.428
12	Vavuniya	8	374	217.7	2.177
13	Mullaithivu	10	183	49.8	0.498
14	Kilinochchi	8	559	200.3	2.0
15	Batticaloa	17	1	1.2	0.01
16	Ampara	29	7681	6742.5	67.38
17	Trincomalee	22	0	0	0
18	Kurunegala	56	1804	1178	11.77
19	Puttalam	18	2264	1529.93	15.31
20	Amuradhapura	42	5647	3655.16	36.57
21	Polonnaruwa	12	60	37	0.37
22	Badulla	31	11,928	7535.26	75.76
23	Monaragala	18	2,556	1750.56	17.46
24	Rathnapura	30	96	39.1	0.39
25	Kegalle	14	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>559</b>	<b>41,931</b>	<b>26,155.56</b>	<b>263.55</b>

## Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme for Paddy – Maha Season 2016 /2017

Accordingly for 2016/2017 Maha Season, a sum of Rs. 3,644.86 million has been granted to 426,496 farmers through Bank of Ceylon. The amount granted among 376,110 farmers through People's Bank is Rs. 2,886.42 million while a sum of Rs. 191.05 has been granted to 26,576 farmers through Rural Development Bank and a sum of Rs. 128.92 has been granted to 17,355 farmers through National Savings Bank. Accordingly, the total sum of Rs. 6,851.27 million has been given for 846,537 farmers covering 559 Agrarian Services Divisions. The total average expected to be cultivated is 564,376.4 hectares. (The amount inclusive of the late payments is Rs. 7,113.05 million and the average is 576,418.54 hectares and the total number of farmers is 877,505.

Serial No.	District	No. of Agrarian Centres	No. of Farmers	Extent of Land (hec)	Amount (Rs.Mn)
1	Colombo	9	4,460	1,752.88	22.41
2	Gampaha	26	14,025	5,531.36	70.71
3	Kaluthara	20	14,636	5441.5	68.47
4	Kandy	45	26,256	10,967.59	140.22
5	Mathale	23	29,965	14,593.05	185.52
6	Nuwara Eliya	22	15,311	10,032.00	118.48
7	Galle	33	11,538	4,524.27	57.25
8	Mathara	22	15,934	6,571.56	85.54
9	Hambanthota	17	44,894	35,530.16	319.90
10	Jaffana	15	16,295	9,091.67	121.51
11	Mannar	12	14,788	17,285.60	216.07
12	Vavuniya	8	17,551	18,273.20	226.84
13	Mullaithivu	10	12,851	15,587.30	194.84
14	Kilinochchi	8	15,337	21,149.90	264.37
15	Batticaloa	17	36,498	44,260.50	553.26
16	Ampara	29	74,630	75,438.10	942.98
17	Trincomalee	22	40,729	37,287.60	466.10
18	Kurunegala	56	115,598	40,092.30	510.10
19	Puttalam	18	19,803	15,372.66	192.52
20	Anuradhapura	42	130,136	60,878.34	774.60
21	Polonnaruwa	12	67,692	64,675.41	728.89
22	Badulla	31	48,324	25,043.60	315.19
23	Monaragala	18	48,817	31,253.06	365.81
24	Rathnapura	30	19,376	9,381.61	118.69
25	Kegalle	14	11,861	3,359.10	46.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>559</b>	<b>877,505</b>	<b>576,418.54</b>	<b>7,113.05</b>

## 4.14 Farmers Trust Fund

### Objectives :-

As per Trust deed – 1994 and widening of objective of the FTF by the a Cabinet Memorandum submitted in 2002, objectives of which are as follows.

- i. Develop agriculture in Sri Lanka and enhance welfare of the farmer community
- ii. Grant short term agricultural loan facilities to minor farmers
- iii. Supply agricultural inputs to the minor farmers
- iv. Supply market loan facilities to minor farmers to overcome their financial difficulties.
- v. Implement awareness programmes for agricultural development and welfare of the minor farmers.

- vi. Concession to minor farmers for the process of crop and livelihood production as well as processing.
- vii. Implement special agricultural programmes to facilitate agricultural development.

### **Implementing Method**

Projects are implemented following the approval for each year through board of directors which consists of the following officials:

- Chairman – Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture
- Member – Commissioner General – Agrarian Development
- Member - Chief Accountant, Ministry of Agriculture
- Member – Special Representative of the Treasury

### **Main Sources of income of the fund**

As mentioned in the Trust deed the main source of income is a percentage from proceeds of sale of ‘Govi setha’ Lottery which should be decided by discussing with the National Lotteries Board.

### **‘Govi setha’ Lottery**

As per section 17 (2) of the Financial Act No.11 of 1963, approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted – vide CP No. 95/1317/105/081 on Govisetha Lottery crediting sale proceeds to the Consolidated Fund and then to be remitted to the FTF.

As per section 17 (2) of the Financial Act No.11 of 1963, approval of the Cabinet has been granted – vide CP No. 95/1317/105/081 on Govisetha Lottery crediting sale proceeds to the Consolidated Fund and then to be remitted to the FTF.

The funds of the Farmers Trust Fund are granted for the development proposals submitted by the government departments and institutions pertaining to agricultural activities. These loans are granting as long term short term and other basis and loans granted for the year 2016 as follows.

### **Department of Agrarian Development**

Allocation: Rs. 88.41 million, Amount spent Rs. 69.45 million, Percentage: 78%

Construction of district level fertilizer stores, rehabilitation of rural minor irrigations in Vavuniya and Monaragala, construction of agro roads – Mathara, marine water control project – Waggalmodara, instolation of rain guage, rehabilitation of Pinwatta Anicut, rehabilitation of Korale ela, rehabilitation of Marikkawali – Pawanga road, Ampara, Aluth Sahal Mangalya, prepare about 500 acres of abandon paddy lands for cultivation, construction of the side wall and the tractor crossing near Viddyawatta, Gampaha, rehabilitation of Dikwewa, Vavuniyava, Rampaweddikulam and Sapumalgaskanda, rehabilitation of fertilizer store at Andiambalama in Gampaha district, rehabilitation of Thilakarathne Mawatha, which runs from Tracmo junction – Ihala Imbulgoda, Farmer bank loans, construction of paddy store – Hasalaka, Kandy, Organic

papaw cultivation of 05 acres and an environmental friendly organic fertilizer production through aquatic plants.

### **District Secretariat**

Allocation: Rs. 37.86 million, Amount spent Rs. 12.42 million, Percentage: 32%

**Construction of Agro roads, threshing floors and projects of mushroom, kiriala, passion fruit, oranges**

**Provincial Councils** Senior Statistical Officer Ms G.K.D.H.Menike- Ministry of Agriculture

Allocation: Rs. 37.86 million, Amount spent Rs. 12.42 million, Percentage: 32%

Development of District agriculture training centers, construction of agro wells and other development programmes have been implemented.

### **Agricultural Insurance Board**

Allocation: Rs. 0.93 million, Amount spent Rs. 0.93 million, Percentage: 100%

### **Agro Business Farmer Awards Ceremony -**

Allocation: Rs. 0.50 million, Amount spent Rs. 0.49 million, Percentage: 98%

### **National Food Promotional Board – ( Purchase Soy Bean and Maize at Anuradhapura )**

Allocation: Rs. 20 million, Amount spent Rs. 20 million, Percentage: 100%

### **Department of Agrarian Development:-**

#### **Rehabilitation of Degampotha Tank**



**Financial Management :**The income earned on the interest of the fund has been deposited in a fixed deposit and the interest of the Fixed Deposit is granted for the relevant projects. The funds from Govisetha Lottery could be obtained from the General Treasury upon the requests made where necessary.

**Expenditure estimate:-**Rs. 429 million (Year 2016)

**Revenue Account:-**

Income by earned on the interests in 2015 amounted to Rs. 55.2 million, Income by earn on the interests in 2016 : Rs. 54.80 million. Miscellaneous income in 2015 : Rs. 0.08 million Other income in 2016 : Rs. 0.026 million. Total Revenue in 2015 : Rs. 55.26 million and in 2016 : Rs. 54.83 million

## **5. Internal Audit Division**

Internal audit division is an independent evaluation body established to inspect and evaluate functioning of the internal controlling system of an organization and to make necessary recommendations. This Division has been established as a Unit being implemented under direct supervision of the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture for performing duties, responsibilities and functions referred to under FR. 133

### **Functions of the Internal Audit Division**

- i. Carry out continuous surveys and independent evaluation on adequacy and formality of internal controlling on functions of the Ministry and report the same to the Secretary.
- ii. Evaluate independently the implementation of development projects/ proposals entrusted to the Ministry and ensure their efficient and effective performance and reporting the same to the Secretary.

### **Progress achieved during year 2016**

- i. Four Audit Management Committee Meetings were held on quarterly basis
- ii. Carried out 40 audit queries and submitted the reports



# Department of Agriculture



## **Vision**

**“Achieve excellence in agriculture for national prosperity.”**

## **Mission**

**“Achieve an equitable and sustainable agriculture development ensuring nations’ food and nutrition security through development and dissemination of improved agriculture technology and provide the relevant services to the all stake holders with more emphasis to the farmers.”**

## 6.1 Department of Agriculture

### The Institution according to the Act :-

According to the Ceylon Sessional Journal in the year 1911, the committee has been appointed to consider the necessity and importance of establishing Department of Agriculture to act in order to conduct agricultural researches for the entire Sri Lankan society, demonstrate them and provide consultations according to them and thereby provide the benefits of the same to the ordinary people. The Department of Agriculture has been established in 20<sup>th</sup> May 1912, after 13 years of appointing the said committee.

### **Main Functions;-**

- Generate appropriate agricultural technology suits on various agro ecological zones by research.
- Extend new developed agricultural technology among the farmers.
- Produce and distribute high quality seed and planting materials.
- Implement the Plant Protection Act, Control of Pesticide Act, Soil Conservation Act and Seed Act.
- Conduct two year diploma course on agriculture and conduct required training programmes for farmers and officers.
- Conduct social economic surveys in relation to the food crop production.

### **Sustainable Development Goals expected to be achieved;-**

It has targeted to achieve 17 sustainable development goals directly or indirectly engaged with agriculture, through implementing the all kind of development programmes in order to promote National Food Production Programme, Specialized Field Development, and Agriculture.

### Allocations for the year 2016 and expenditure up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016

Chart xxxiii

Project	Capital		Recurrent	
	Allocation (Rs. Mn)	Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Allocation (Rs. Mn)	Expenditure (Rs. Mn)
1. Administrative and Institutional Services	31.7	28.84	424.50	415.78
2. Agricultural Researches and Development	458.8	380.81	1490.0	1460.51
3. Extension and Training	380.0	364.87	1,185.38	1,149.03
4. Seed Certification and Plant Protection	670.5	610.79	1,199.38	1,158.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,541.0</b>	<b>1,365.31</b>	<b>4,299.257</b>	<b>4,184.22</b>

### 6.1.1 Agricultural Research and Development Programme-

- 3 new paddy varieties were produced which resist to major diseases and pest that affect in Sri Lankan paddy cultivation.
  - **Ld 252** - 2 ½ months, Paddy variety of short round shaped type (Samba) with red bran. Average yield is 4.5 tons per hectare. Suitable for rain-sufficient cultivation in areas with short seasons. The plant is not fallen and the paddy is resist to leave waste disease and resist to paddy fly and average resist to brown plant scabies.
  - **Ld 253** - This rice variety is white bran thin oblong shaped (Naadu) one which become maturity in 85 days. Average yield is approximately 4.5 tons per hectare. It is a variety of higher cooking and eating quality. Highly resisted on rice darkening. This variety of paddy plant is not fallen down and resist for paddy fly and brown plants scabies and also shows moderate resistance on paddy leave waste disease. This variety could be cultivated as drought and flood avoid variety in the areas with late seasons due to flood or droughts.
  - **Bg374** - 3 ½ months, rice is a thin oblong variety with white bran (Naadu). Average yield is approximately 5 ton per hectare. It acts as major anti pests and disease in the country.
- Tests were conducted to inquire performance of traditional paddy varieties in organic farming. ‘White Heenati’ and ‘Madathavalu’ were produced yield of 4.3 ton and 4.1 ton per hectare respectively. It was included lesser content of cadmium (0.1 ppm), higher content of iron (33.0 and 33.5 ppm) and 32.5 and 37.2 ppm of zinc in this variety.
- Study was conducted to test the transformation while providing water and keep in dry on rotation based on ‘Yaya’, in collaboration of Provincial Irrigation Department and it was revealed that number of irrigations could be reduced to 2-5 in Kurunegala district by following the method of providing water and dry turns one after other.
- It was tried out to convert small portion of adjacent beds in to one large bed in the village Kalingaela, Polonnaruwa. It was revealed that 4% of land beyond the bends could be utilized and hence could be generally saved 2 labour days and was implicit that it could be increased the productivity and profitability of the paddy cultivation through this method.

### 6.1.2 Other Field Crop

- 2 new crop varieties were generated.
  - MI hybrid maize 02 (MI MZ H 02) – a variety of breeding crosses between CML 451 and CL024050 which introduced in Mexico. Average yield is approximately 5.5 – 6.5 ton per hectare and potential yield is approximately 8 tons per hectare. While compared with commercial hybrids, this hybrid is produced higher yield in drought conditions. (Around 8 tons per hectare.



- Green gram (MI 7) – The average yield of this variety is approximately 1.5 tons per hectare. Could be obtained over 80 % of yield by first instant.
- It was identified that the hybrid green chili yield could be increased over 40 per hectare and irrigation water consumption could be reduced to 50 % compared to surface irrigation water systems according to utilize fertilizer mixed water of agricultural departmental inorganic fertilizer syllabus, together with the amendment organic matter, mulching under sprinkler water supply system.
- It was identified that the big onion yield could be increased over 40 per hectare and irrigation water consumption could be reduced to 50 compared to surface irrigation water systems according to utilize fertilizer mixed water of agricultural departmental inorganic fertilizer syllabus, together with the amendment organic matter, mulching under dripping water supply system.
- 5 high capacity solar water pump system units that issue over 60,000 litre of water from one pump per day were established in the locations of Field Crop Research and Development Institute, Mahailuppallama and Regional Agricultural Research and Development Institute, Araganvila and Grain Legume & Oil Seed Crops Research and Development Center, Agunukolapellessa.
- President's Gold Medal for best eco-friendly large scale farm was granted to Field Crop Research and Development Institute, Mahailuppallama. The Field Crop Research and Development Institute became the first research farm in Sri Lanka in year 2016 that maintain lower energy through utilizing solar power technology to balance the resource usage in dry zone agriculture.

### 6.1.3 Horticulure

- 3 new crop varieties were generated.
  - Plantain (GannoruwaSeeni 1) – High quality plantain variety of local collection. This variety resists for panama disease.
  - Plantain (GannoruwaRath Plantain) - Local rath plantain variety that evaluated after test for adoption. It was identified as high yield variety with characteristics appropriate for the hotel industry and export requirements. Plant material could produce by tissue culture planting technology.
  - Pumpkin (Padma) – Starch pumpkin variety that gives around 8 fruits per vine. Average weight of one pumpkin is 700 – 1000 g. Plant material could produce by tissue culture planting technology.

- Rs. 7 Mn was allocated for develop Fruit Variety Conservation Center, Kundasale under biodiversity fruit garden project. New fruit garden of 5 hectare was developed. Constructions of Open Exercise and Conference Hall was completed and was opened on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2016.

#### 6.1.4 Developed Machineries

- High land seeder attached to single unit four wheel tractor was produced. The capacity of said machine is 5 arcs per day and suitable for maize, green gram, udu, cowpea, soya beans.
- Introduced assemble mushroom bag pasteurized machine to effectively and correctly pasteurize mushroom cultivation bags.

#### 6.1.5 Extension, Training and Communication Programme

- Infrastructure facilities of the Agricultural Schools were developed by the modernization and construction of hostels, offices, libraries and study complexes.
- Under the National Food Production Programme, 313 ‘work behind model’ machineries and more than 3000 other machineries were distributed among farmers.
- For the academic year 2016/2018, 362 students were recruited to the 5 Agricultural Schools with NVQ level 6, 214 students to the 6 Agricultural Schools with NVQ level 5 and 174 students from Agricultural Schools with NVQ level 6 and 137 students from Agricultural Schools with NVQ level 5 were completed their courses.
- Head office of the Director (Information and Communication), Kadurata Unit Broadcasting Service, Graphic and Information Technology Division of Audio Visual Center were moved to National Agricultural Information and Communication Centre established at Gannoruwa in the year 2016.
- 47 “GovibimataArunalu” TV programs which provide updated technical messages of Department of Agriculture (every Sunday at 6.30 p.m.), and 38 “MihikathaDinuvoo” TV programs which introduce successful model farmers in agricultural sector (Friday at 6.15 p.m.), 10 “KethaBathaKamatha” TV programs (2<sup>nd</sup> Friday of every month at 6.15 p.m.) were telecasted in National Rupavahini Channel in the year 2016. Agricultural report programme for around 30 minutes named “RanbimataArunalu” was telecasted by Independence Television Networks (ITN) and 20 programs of “MalaramBuumi Tamil” was telecasted by Wasantham Channel and 10 programs by Suddha channel and 10 programs by Rangiri channel and 9 programs by Siyatha channel were produced and telecasted with organizing and resource contribution of Department of Agriculture.

- Solutions were granted for farmers issues from 24,278 through Farmer Relief Consultancy Service and 19 Skype video calls in the year 2016.
- 56 Multimedia different crops on compact discs (IMMCDs) on crop cultivation were produced and during the year 2016, 01 CD for grape cultivation in Sinhala medium has produced. Officers could use this CDs for agricultural training activities and self studies.
- 32 programs per week were distorted through Broadcasting Farmer Service in the year 2016. It was emphasized to initiate separate broadcasting channel for agriculture and is being implementing regarding same. The “Agri FM” plays a major role regarding same. This “Agri FM” is aired on [www.krushifm.lk](http://www.krushifm.lk). Android Applications were introduced through mobile phones to hear the same. Several stakeholders such as Department of Export Agriculture, Department of Animal Production and Health, Heartland Authority has engaged for the programmes of this web channel.
- 10 new publications (48,760 copies) were published by the agriculture publication unit in the year 2016 and 21 republications (91,500 copies) were printed and distributed. It was able to earn over Rs. 2.7 Mn income through publication marketing centers. Web newsletter of Department of Agriculture was monthly emailed to 5000 email addresses. It is creating awareness among other stake holders regarding activities of Department of Agriculture through this process.

### 6.1.6 Seed Certification and Planting Material Production Programme

- **Seed and Planting Material Development**
- 68,458 registered seed paddy for maha season 2015/16 and 45,108 seed paddy for yala season 2016 were produced. (Annual production was 113,566 bushels). Accordingly, Department of Agriculture was able to supply over 80% of registered annual seed paddy requirement exceeding the targeted percentage of 25% registered annual seed paddy requirement.
- In the year 2016, the additional crop seed production was 1,117,99 kg. By the said amount, it could complete 54% of soya seed, 37% of green gram, 27% of millet and chili seed and 25% of udu seed requirements.
- The drought and heavy rain conditions of 2016 was affected on additional crop production and it was adversely affected on big onion bulb production. Hence it was able to get only 10% from expected yield.
- 1961 kg vegetable seeds were produced in state farms and 10,654 adopted vegetable seeds were produced through contacted farmers.
- It was produced 549,328 bud plants, 54,886 ornamental rod pieces, 599,959 seed plants, 90,070 shoots through departmental farms.

- Draft regulations and schedules of Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 and Seed Act No. 22 of 2003 were prepared in trilingual and submitted for the observations of the Attorney General's Department.
- Seed manipulators 499 were registered under the Registration Act and 639 renewals were made.
- Integrated pest control training programme on paddy, vegetable and leave varieties was conducted for 756 extension officers and 1,462 farmers.

### **Social Impact:-**



( 104 -105 ) Seed Certification Service, Murutthan

(106-107) Post Controlling Sector - Gannoruwa

### **6.1.7 Seed Certification and Plant Protection**

- Construction of Seed Testing Laboratory and Regional offices of the Seed Certification Service at Paranthan and Murunkan has been completed
- Registration of seed handler under the Seed Act is being continued.
- Random seed samples from the market have been tested at Laboratories to evaluate the quality and the results were provided for seed handlers.
- Awareness programmes on Seed Act are being conducted. Storage facility for pesticide samples is being constructed.
- Trainings programmes have been conducted for Officers on genetic purity and identification of varieties of Cowpea.

### **6.1.8 Natural Resoudce Management- Implemmentation of Soil Conservation Act**

The productivity of the farm has been decreased due to the soil erosion caused by the agricultural lands of the central hill country. Minimizing this issue is a national necessity and it would be protected the other lower level catchment areas through releasing the wastewaterfor rivers in the main catchment areas in central hill country under systemic regulation by implementingthe water conservation engaged with soil conservation in the said area. Allocation provided was Rs. 5 Mn. Financial progress was Rs. 4.33 Mn.

### **Social Impact :-**



(108-109-110 ) Improve the productivity of the agricultural land by introducing soil conservation methods, , make use of soil and water resources through introducing appropriate water supply systems, Encourage farmers through providing required technical knowledge and facilities on time - Field Visit

### **6.1.9 Accelerated Seed Farm Development Programme**

- Irrigations were constructed in the Kantale, Polonnruwa, Udaradella and Bata-Atha Farms.
- Seed Plan Center, Bata-Atha was modernized.

### **6.1.10 Seed Production and Purchasing Programme**

- Under contract purchasing, 849 Mt of registered and certified additional food seeds, 56,917 bushels of seed paddy, 6 Mt of standard vegetable seeds were purchases.



# Department of Agrarian Development



### **Vision**

“Sustainable Development of all Agricultural Lands and Farming Community of Sri Lanka.”

### **Mission**

“Formulation and timely Implementation of Institutional Facilitator, Legal and Management Services for optimum Productivity of all Agriculture lands as well as Sustainable Development of Farming Community of Sri Lanka.”

## 6.2 Department of Agrarian Development

### **The Institution according to the Act :-**

The Department of Agrarian Services was established on 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1957 by abrogating the Department of Foods until then for supplying necessary facilities to agrarian. This department was empowering by the Act No. 01 of 1958 and it is running as the Department of Agrarian Development, according to the Act No. 46 of 2000 and its amendments.

### **The Objectives and Main Functions**

- Making provisions to ensure the utilization of agricultural lands in accordance with the State Agricultural Policies.
- Making provisions to protect the cultivation rights of the agricultural landlords, agricultural landlord cultivators and occupiers / tenant cultivators.
- Preparation of regulations regarding registration and functioning of farmers' organizations and to ensure the implementation of those provisions.
- Establishment of Agrarian Development Councils and guidance and supervision of the execution of power of them.
- Preparation, amending, revising and maintaining registers of agricultural lands within each and every Agrarian Development Council area of Authority Island wide.
- Making arrangements to solve problems of tenant cultivators and other disputes of farmer community regarding the Agricultural lands.
- Implementation of the provisions applicable to ensure the Productivity, Protection, Conservation and Management of minor irrigation systems and water resources.
- Taking legal actions against to the parties who violate the regulations of the Agrarian Development Act and State Agricultural Policies.
- Rendering Institutional, Legal, Supportive and Management Services to other Institutions in executing Government's Agricultural and Provisional Development projects.

### **The Sustainable Development Goals expected to be achieved**

In the year 2016, Department of Agrarian Development is implemented following programmes with the purpose of strengthening the rural farmer's economy and then create a sustainable development through the country, by using the all kind of lands which could be used to cultivate effectively.

#### **Under this programme :**

01. Provide infrastructure facilities to re-cultivate abounded paddy land which could be cultivated.

02. Use the abounded paddy lands which could not re-cultivated paddy for other food crops and provide infrastructure facility for the same.
03. Rehabilitation of irrigation systems, dams, and canals which were damaged.
04. Digging lakes and restoration the canals to control the flood and to reduce the flood damages.
05. Renovation and Development of Agri Roads is implemented.

It was planned to re cultivate 30000 hectare of abounded paddy lands islandwide under the ‘Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands and Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems’ programme in line with National Food Production Programme 2016 – 2018 and would be benefited 175000 farmer’s families from this programme. The allocations regarding same are provided annually by the Treasury and the duration of implementation of the project was 01<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. This programme was implemented covering all the Agrarian Services Centers in 25 districts.

### 6.2.1 Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems and Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands

In the year 2016, it was allocated Rs. 1,320 Mn for ‘Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands and Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems’ programme. 895 projects were implemented in 25 districts and 890 projects were entirely completed as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. The total expenditure for this purpose as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 was Rs. 1,200 Mn.

### 6.2.2 Food Diversification Programme

The objective of this programme is to utilize the abounded paddy lands which could cultivate other crops and prepare the said lands aiming other economic matter. In the year 2016, it was allocated Rs. 50 Mn for Food Diversification Programme. 98 new projects were implemented in 21 districts. 96 projects of the same were completed as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 and the total expenditure for this purpose as to date was Rs. 42 Mn.



111 . Renovation of Othe Canal, Gampaha

### 6.2.3 Constructions and Renovations of District Offices of the Agrarian Development and Agrarian Service Centers

It is expected to renovate Agrarian Development District Offices, Agrarian Service Centers and construction of centers under this project, with new plan using model farms and modern farming technology to motivate the farmers who are expecting services. It was allocated Rs. 175 Mn for this purpose. The duration of the project was from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016. (duration of one year)

Accordingly, 106 projects on renovation of District Offices and Agrarian Service Centers were implemented and 105 of the same were entirely completed as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016.

15 projects were implemented and entirely completed as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, under construction of District Offices and Agrarian Service Centers. The total expenditure for this purpose was Rs. 165 Mn.

112. Renovation of Agrarian Service Center,  
Thabalagamuwa, Trincomalee District



#### 6.2.4 Construction of Fertilizer Stores

It was allocated Rs. 50 Mn in the year 2016, for the construction of 17 fertilizer stores in 14 districts, with the purpose of increasing storage capacity of the fertilizer stores and streamline the fertilizer distribution. 3 out of the said projects were completed and 75 % of physical progress of the others were shown as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 constructed and total expenditure up to date was Rs. 47.04 Mn.



113. Fertilizer Stores, Pankulam, Trincomalee

**\*(The information related to production of Organic Fertilizer Programme, “ SaraLanka Loan scheme, ” Home Gardening Programme, National Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya, Sithamu Farmers Organizations has been included in the main programmes coming under the Ministry.)**

**Progress of the Developments Projects of Department of Agrarian Development**

Chart xxxiv

Specified Field – Food Safety Sustainable Development Goals expected to be achieved – 1,2, 3 Programmes	Financial Progress		Physical Progress			
	Allocati ons 2016Rs. Mn.	Expenditu re as at 31/12/2016 Rs. Mn.	%	Physic al Target	Physical Progres s	%
<b>Reconstruction of Dams</b>	1,999	1,935	97%	1000	1495	150%
<b>Flood Damages</b>						
<b>Renovation of Cascade System</b>						
<b>Develop Drainage Systems / Canals</b>						
<b>Renovation of Abounded Tanks Agri Roads</b>						
<b>Renovation of Tanks</b>	1,318	1,200	90%	1266	895	70.70 %
<b>Created construction</b>						
<b>Renovation of Irrigation Canals</b>						
<b>Renovation of Paddy Canals</b>						
<b>Renovation of Agri Roads</b>						
<b>Develop Flood / Sea Water Controlling Drainage Systems (Flood prone)</b>	49	42	85%	250	98	39.20 %
<b>SOJAN Method (Albino / terraces)</b>						
<b>Micro-irrigation Pilot System</b>						
<b>Renovation of Head Office and District Offices</b>	24	22	94%	13	24	184%
<b>Renovation of Agrarian Service Centers and Fertilizer Stores</b>	99	95	96%	77	82	106%
<b>Construction of New Agrarian Service Centers</b>	49	47	94%	8	15	187%
<b>Construction of New Fertilizer Stores</b>	48	44	93%	16	19	118%



# Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board



## **Vision**

“ To become ideal agricultural insurance agency in South Asia through distinguished insurer in local agriculture.”

## **Mission**

“ Provide internationally acceptable excellent service through collective efforts and coordination with relevant institutions to provide agricultural insurance and security.”

## 6.3 Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board

### The Institution according to the Act:-

The Agriculture Insurance Board was established under Agrarian Insurance Law No. 27 of 1973 as the sole state sector insurer to discharge the responsibility of protecting the local agriculture and the agriculturalist in disaster situations. The Agriculture Insurance Board was re-established as the Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board under the Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Act No. 20 of 1999.

### Objectives :-

- Update the insurance schemes maintained and introduce new insurance schemes to reduce the risk of local agriculture and maintain financial stability of the institution.
- Update the social insurance schemes maintained and introduce new social insurance schemes to maintain financial stability of the local agriculturist.
- Obtain local and international standard certificates (ISOs) related to institution.
- Maintain better coordination with other relevant institutions.
- Maintain satisfied consumer team.
- Maintain proper and regular human resource development and administration of the institution.

### Functions:-

- Crop insurance schemes (paddy and other crops)
- Livestock insurance scheme
- Life insurance scheme
- Suwasetha health insurance scheme
- Accident insurance scheme
- Agricultural equipment insurance scheme
- Warehouse insurance scheme
- Social security benefit schemes
- Farmer's pension and social security benefit scheme
- Fishermen's pension and social security benefit scheme

## Development Programmes for promoting Sustainable Agriculture

### **6.3.1. Farmer's Pension and Social Security Benefit Scheme**

#### Objectives:-

- The regulations of Farmer's pension and social security benefit scheme Act No.12 of 1987 was re-structured under Extraordinary Gazette No.1855/49 dated 14<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and the new scheme was implemented from 01<sup>st</sup> of January 2014. It was allocated Rs. 1000 Mn for this scheme under the budget proposal 2014 and the



required budgetary provisions has been granted to allocate Rs. 5000 Mn for next three years by the budget proposal 2015.

The major objective of this scheme is to provide economic strengthen to farmers and their families after 60 years of their age, who were willing to provide their contribution towards the national economy. **The main objective is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere.**

Progress;-

- Rs. 2,556.7 Mn of allocations has been granted for the farmer's pension and social security benefit scheme for the year 2016 and the expenditure up to 31.12.2016 was Rs. 2,655.35 Mn. Financial progress was 104%. It was targeted 147,521 beneficiaries as physical progress. The insurances granted for 141,260. The physical progress obtained was 94%.
- Rs. 74.5 Mn of allocations has been granted for the fishermen's pension and social security benefit scheme for the year 2016 and the expenditure up to 31.12.2016 was Rs. 54.75 Mn. Financial progress was 73%. It was targeted 5,917 beneficiaries as physical progress. The insurances granted for 3,724. The physical progress obtained was 63%.

### **6.3.2 Introduce Third Party Insurance Scheme for Agriculturists**

According to the power obtained by Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board under the Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Act, entire ownership of insuring movable and immovable property is given to the Board and implemented the same. In addition to social insurance schemes implemented, it was introduced and implemented third party insurance for the motor vehicles of agriculturists. While establishing the network in order to introduce said third party insurance scheme, the Board was able to reduce rural unemployment rate.

Objectives;-

- Provide third party insurance coverage with lower premium for the vehicles used by the agricultural community for their agriculture purposes.
- The objective is to Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Investment (Rs. Mn)	:-	737Mn
Beneficiary/ Beneficiaries	:-	Agriculturists
Outcome / Output	:-	The Board is implemented the insurance schemes under the powers received by the Act to increase higher living standards of the agriculturists, and contribute to increase the purchasing power of the agriculturists through insuring all motor vehicles of agriculturists, under 20% discount premium value than market price, from the year 2015.

### **“Kethata Aruna” - Fertilizer Subsidy Insurance Scheme**

The implementation of this scheme was handed over to our board from 2014/15 maha season. Accordingly, this scheme was successfully implemented in the year 2016, yala season 2016 and maha season 2016/17. According to the new policies of the Government, steps have been taken to

pay indemnities for crop losses in yala season 2016 and maha season 2016/17 without collecting installments.

Objectives:-

- It is encouraged the production process of the paddy cultivated farmers through this scheme and great effort has been carried out by the Board to reduce the economic losses gain to farmers in the disasters such as floods, severe droughts etc.
- The objective is to achieve the sustainable development goal “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.”

Progress:-

- It was allocated Rs. 760.00 Mn for Kethata Aruna Crop Insurance in the year 2016 and the expenditure up to 31.12.2016 was Rs. 255.44 Mn. Financial progress was 34%. It was targeted 213,913 beneficiaries as physical progress. The insurances granted for 63,862. The physical progress obtained was 30%.

### 6.3.3 Social Security for Agricultural Development - Agri Insurance and Compensation Index Base Insurance System

It was planned to coordinate with leading institutions in crop insurance sector which maintain internationally efficient services, and to use their local and international risk management practices by drawing their new technology and techniques and to take up the services of the Board to high level through the said methods, in the coming years.

It was planned to use index based damage assessment system in the future, instead of the eye-level damage assessment system which is presently used, for the compensation payment particularly in crop insurance schemes. It was planned to follow fair and efficient system on paying compensation to the farmer community.



114. Automatic Weather Stations established in Horoupathana and Galenbidunuwewa

Objectives :-

- Introduce insurance scheme for new crop cultivation.
- Introduce index based weather data.
- Create MIS software including farmer’s data.
- Build agricultural risk warning system.
- The objective is to achieve the sustainable development goal “**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**”

Investment (USD)	:-	1,430,000
Development Sector	:-	Agriculture
Time Frame	:-	36 months

Beneficiary / Beneficiaries :- Could obtain effective service to the farmers insured through increasing the Sri Lankan agricultural insurance coverages.

Outcome / Output :-

- Introduce insurance scheme for new crop cultivation.
- Introduce index based weather data.
- Create MIS software including farmer's data.
- Build agricultural risk warning system.
- Create tendency of people tend to Agriculture, since the compensation would be maintained after assess damages affected to the agriculture according to weather conditions by this assessment system.

The way of empowering citizens through the project:-

It would be expected long time to assess the damage after agricultural risk obtained and also would have to face issues on damage assessment in eye level tests, due to including self judgments over item status. By introducing index based assessment system, method will be maintained to compensate the affected parties within a week rather than empowering them months later as in present system, since it could be able to assess damages scientifically and technically which affected to the agriculture according to weather conditions and immediately could compensate them than in present system. In addition, preventable agricultural risk management information early notification system would be maintained by providing agricultural risk management information to the agriculture.

#### **6.3.4 Compensation Payments to the Farmers affected by Flood and Droughts**

(Grant compensation without insurance coverages for the paddy fields damaged by the natural disasters in the yala season 2016.)

According to the concept of Hon. Minister of Agriculture, agricultural task force has established to gather information in order to grant relief to the farmers community affected due to bad weather condition held through out the country in last time period. It was introduced emergency telephone number 1918 to the farmers under this situation, to inform their disasters and the responsibility of providing gathered information through this number to agricultural task force has handed over to this Board. Steps have been taken to provide immediate reliefs to them under this process, after gathering information related to the property and cultivation of citizens affected and also the lakes and dams damaged.

Investment (Rs. Mn)	:-	100Mn
Time Frame	:-	Yala season 2016
Beneficiary / Beneficiaries	:-	Agriculturists affected by natural disasters
Outcome / Output	:-	Empowering farmers

The way of empowering citizens through the project :-

Board has started to compensate the affected agriculturist's paddy without collecting insurance premiums from them and this process has started firstly on yala season 2016. Accordingly, the compensation has already calculated and payments are in order, and as per the calculations made, the entire damage obtained could be over Rs. 100 Mn.



# Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute



## **Vision**

“ Be the leader for generating and disseminating knowledge for sustainable agrarian and rural development ”

## **Mission**

“ To strengthen agrarian and rural sector through conducting research and training activities ”

## 6.4 Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute

### The Institution according to the Act :-

The Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute of Sri Lanka was established in 1972, under the Agrarian Research and Training Institute Act No.5 of 1972. It is implementing as a statutory institution under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture. The main objective of this institution is to encourage policy research and to fulfill the training requirements of agricultural and rural sector. The Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute is played a leading role in agricultural research sector for over 45 years from 1972 and is gathered information in order to prepare development policies in agricultural sector through socio-economic research and trainings.

### Objectives:

**According to the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Agrarian Research and Training Act No.5 of 1972, the functions of the institution are as follows.**

- Fostering and encouraging agrarian research and assisting and co-operating them.
- Coordinating agrarian research undertaken by government departments, local authorities, public corporations and other relevant institutions.
- Carrying out investigations and research related to institutional factors affecting the development of agriculture.
- Undertaking investigations, research and studies related to economical use of land for agricultural purposes.
- Carrying out socio-economic research **in relation with** agricultural and rural development.
- Providing, undertaking or implementing training activities and programmes related to agrarian research either alone or in association with other institutions in Sri Lanka or abroad and to award diplomas, degrees, prizes and distinctions in connection therewith.
- Conducting **discussions and seminars related to agricultural research and training and publishing related publications and magazines.**
- Carrying out research related to the **issues in** agrarian structure in **collaboration with** Asian **regional** countries in order to serve their regional needs and provide a centre for the collection and dissemination of information on agrarian issues.

### Activities:-

- **Agricultural Policy and Project Evaluation**
- Agricultural Resource Management
- Environment and Water Resources Management
- Marketing, Food Policy and Agri-business Development
- Human Resources and Institutional Development

### **Organizational Structure:-**

The institute is administrated by a Board of Governors which includes representatives from various Ministries, Departments and other Organizations concerned with the development of the rural and agrarian sectors in the country. The Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture serves as the Chairman of the Board. The Board of Governors is responsible for overall policy matters of the institute. The Director acts as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Institute. The Deputy Director (Research) and the Registrar assist the Director to manage research and training activities and administrative work respectively.

### **The Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved:-**

- **Conducting socio-economic research in order to build sustainable agriculture.**
- **Identifying the issues in marketing sector in order to promote sustainable consumption patterns and providing required data to marketing management.**
- **End poverty.**

### **6.4.1 Research Programmes and its Progress:-**

- Issues on quality and safety of the fruit and vegetable supply chain in Sri Lanka- It was allocated Rs. 0.66 Mn while expended Rs. 0.298 Mn. Financial progress was 40%. Provide guidance for the quality and safety of the fruit and vegetable supply chain in Sri Lanka.
- Sustainability of field crop production in South-East dry zone of Sri Lanka: Issues and opportunities for improvement –It was allocated Rs. 3.04Mn while expended Rs. 2.67Mn. Financial progress was 90%. Provide social, economic, and scientific knowledge relating improvement of production and productivity. 2 researches were conducted.
- **Potentials and issues of using bio fertilizer and bio pesticides at different scales of agriculture in Sri Lanka** - It was allocated Rs. 0.2 Mn while expended Rs. 0.043 Mn. Financial progress was 21%. Introduced required technology to promote sustainable agriculture and to maintain healthy generation.
- Study on involvement of Agriculture Graduates and Diploma Holders in Agriculture Sector of Sri Lanka: Current status and barriers - It was allocated Rs. 0.35 Mn while expended Rs. 0.187 Mn. Financial progress was 53%. It was aimed on contributing human resource development in agricultural sector and identifying the potentials.
- **Lessons learnt from traditional water management techniques for implementation the concept of integrated water resource management approach-** It was allocated Rs. 0.025 Mn while expended Rs. 0.015 Mn. Financial progress was 53 %. Introduced lessons learnt from traditional techniques to the present status as a solution to climate changes.
- **Baseline Survey of National Food Production 2016-2018** - It was allocated Rs. 4.62 Mn while expended Rs. 4.56 Mn. Financial progress was 98 %. Monitoring and evaluation Process is being implemented.
- Study on high sedimentation on tank beds over human activities and its impact on agriculture- It was allocated Rs. 2.55 Mn while expended Rs. 0.822 Mn. Financial progress was 32 %. Identified the damages due to human and animals' activities.

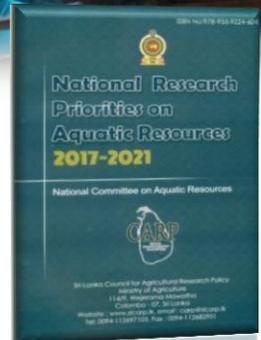
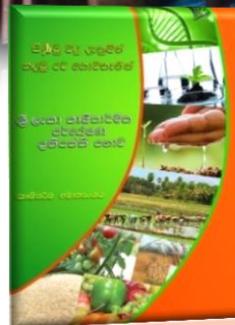
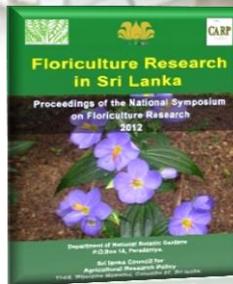
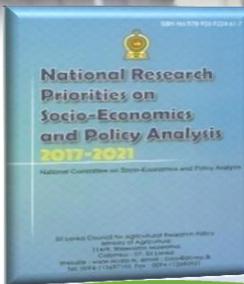
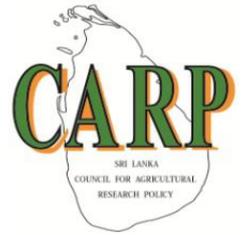
- Potentials of farmers’ collective action as a remedy to vegetable marketing problems in Sri Lanka- It was allocated Rs. 0.9 Mn while expended Rs. 0.54 Mn. Financial progress was 60%. **Identified vegetable collection method. Also identified the necessity of formulating regional policies.**
- Emerging issues in Agricultural Development in Northern Sri Lanka: Challenges, problems and prospects - It was allocated Rs. 0.9 Mn while expended Rs. 0.807 Mn. Financial progress was 60%. Recommendations for sustainable agriculture were presented.
- **Food information and Marketing Intelligence Project** - It was allocated Rs. 40.00 Mn while expended Rs. 36.00 Mn. Financial progress was 90%. 52 paper magazines related to marketing information were printed.

#### 6.4.2 Training Programmes conducted in the year 2016 and Progress;-

- **1358** farmer organizational leaders were trained through the Farmers’ Organization Empowerment Training Programme. **15** programmes were conducted.
- “Agricultural Training Programme for Healthy Generation – **15** programmes were conducted. It was generated **1399** leaders consist with knowledge, attitudes and skills in order to generate farmer community which follows sustainable farming methods.
- Empowering farmer leaders and Training of Trainers Programme under the theme of “Sithamu lets build country first place on farming” – **8** programmes were implemented.
- **440** trainers who could maintain knowledge, attitudes and skills of farmers were trained to empower farmers in order to make them active participants of the agricultural development.
- One day Training Programme on Empowering Farmers’ Families through empowering female farmer in line with “National Food Production Programme **2016 – 2018**” – It was monitored **16** programmes and resource contribution were provided for the same. Guide the farmers family for economic, social and human development and convert the female farmers into sustainable entrepreneurs.
- **01** Workshop on sharing knowledge of findings and recommendations related to the research conducted near Mahaweli areas was conducted.
- Two days Workshop on Agricultural Business and Marketing Extension Usage – **01** programme was conducted. It has created **74** students with theoretical and practical knowledge in agricultural business and marketing extension for University of Jaffna.
- Create a well aware team in evolution of Sri Lankan agriculture, current status and eco friendly farming methods – **01** lecture was conducted.
- **01** lecture was conducted to create a well aware team regarding the fact for “Agricultural development and food security in Asian and Pacific region.”
- Potential for developing the agricultural sector has been identified through the socio-economic research related to the field of agriculture.



# Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy



## Vision

“ Create fraternity and sustainable agricultural research, development and innovation system to ensure socio-economic development of Sri Lanka ”

## Mission

“ Ensure the attention to the agricultural research, development and innovation national development goals through policy formulation, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation ”

## 6.5 Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy

### Objective of establishing institution:-

- Ensuring agricultural research, development and innovation excellence.
- Directing agricultural research and innovations in order to ensure national development programme.
- Improving scientific and technical capacity of national agricultural research and innovation systems.
- Promoting high quality demand based leading research to assist agricultural development.
- Promoting international, regional and national level collaboration in order to ensure internationally standard research, development and innovations.
- Monitoring and evaluating the progress of national research, development and innovation programmes and the institutions.
- Promoting awareness and extension of national research, development and innovation programmes.
- Strengthening institutional capacity of Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy in order to ensure the national development programme.

### Functions :-

- Organizing, coordinating, planning and reviewing agricultural research.
- Preparation of National Agricultural Research Policy and Priorities.
- Facilitate to improve the excellence of the agricultural research activities.
- Improve the linkages between national and international agricultural institutions.
- Facilitate to exchange scientists among reputed international research institutions and for the PhD training of agricultural research staff.

### 6.5.1 The targets of the programmes implemented to achieve sustainable development goals and progress;-

- National Agricultural Research Plan (recommending research projects) – 23 new research projects were recommended. Allocations were Rs. 0.43 Mn. Expended amount was Rs. 0.038 Mn.
- National University – National Agricultural Research Plan: NUS-NARP (recommending research projects) – allocated Rs. 15.71 for the same. 13 new research projects were recommended. Rs. 6.3 Mn were expended. This National University – National Agricultural Research Plan: NUS-NARP is implemented with the collaboration of Ministry of Agriculture. Financial progress was 40 %. 12 researches were conducted. Physical progress was 92%.

- National Agricultural Research Policies and Priorities (identifying research priorities) – allocated Rs. **0.43** Mn. It was targeted for **36** projects and **14** were identified. Final output was **12**. Expenses as at **31.12.2016** was Rs. **0.27** Mn. Financial progress was **64%**.
- Improving the efficiency of the National Agricultural Research Programmes (performance and review of the research programmes). Rs. 0.4 Mn was allocated. 80 programmes were targeted. Rs. 0.34 Mn was expended. Financial progress was 87%. Performance and review of the 18 research programmes were conducted.
- Recommending to the relevant authorities regarding the financial, man power and physical resources and the service rules and conditions of the said institutional and organizational staff that required for agricultural research institutions and organizations. (INFORM - preparing information and data storage for research management) Rs. 0.13 Mn was allocated for the external investigations of research institutions of national agricultural research system. Rs. 0.76 Mn was expended. Financial progress was 59 %. The final output would be the preparation of data storages in 27 institutions and conduct 2 workshops.
- Allocated Rs. **0.30** Mn for facilitating the excellency of the agricultural research activities. Sri Lanka Journal of Food & Agriculture: **01st** print of **01st** volume was printed and launched in the year **2016**. Research allowances –In the year **2016**, approval has been granted for **59** researchers involved in national agricultural research system for their research. Expenses as at **31.12.2016** was Rs. **0.48** Mn. Financial progress was **21%** regarding same.
- It was allocated Rs **0.60** Mn to act as the method of exchange ideas among agricultural research institutions and Government.
- It was allocated Rs. **0.6** Mn for the inter institutional agricultural research projects. One research project was reviewed. Rs. **0.19** was expended. Financial progress was **33%**.
- Rs. 0.5 Mn was expended to annually update the bibliography of plant protection and plant biotechnology, provide 60 assignments to scientists through AGORA and download 187 research papers through internet.
- Rs. **5.6** Mn was allocated to improve the linkages between national and international agricultural institutions. Given **01** PhDs, conducted **01** international training programmes, and maintained **02** international linkages. Rs. **4.51**Mn was expended. Financial progress was **81%**.
- It was allocated Rs. **1.0** Mn to organize discussions and seminars in order to discuss national, international and inter institutional issues related to agricultural research. **07** seminars and workshops were conducted. Financial expense was Rs. **0.47**. Financial progress was **47%**.
- Facilitating to exchange scientists among reputed international research institutions and also for the PhD training of agricultural research staff. Rs. 5.1 Mn was granted. Rs. 1.09 Mn was expended. It was provided 4 PhDs and 2 study tours. 01 workshop was conducted. Financial progress was 21%.

- Rs. 0.05 Mn was granted for timely review the performance of agricultural research projects, institutions and divisions. The required research knowledge has been provided by this programme in order to promote sustainable agriculture.

### **Photos explaining social impact**



115. Workshop for identifying livestock research priorities  
Date- 17th of June 2016  
Venue – Department of Animal Production and Health, Peradeniya  
Officials appear - Dr. S.S.B.D.G. Jayawardena, Dr. J.D.H. Wijewardena, Dr. S.K.D.F.F. Niranjana



116. Workshop on preparation of Information and Data Storage for Research Management.  
Date - 5th and 6th of November 2016  
Venue - Postgraduate Institute of Peradeniya  
Officials appear - Dr. P.H.A.P.C. Hirihagama and trainees

### Details of future proposals or further improvements

- Ensuring socio economic development through formulation of agricultural research policies and guidance in order to achieve sustainable development goals.
- Formulating timely relevant agricultural research trends (climate changes/ organic agriculture), conduct workshops and research, provide allocations and plan regarding same.
- Introducing timely relevant agricultural research priorities in order to direct National Agricultural Research Plan for next five years (2017-2021) and recommending allocations.



# Institute of Post Harvest Technology



## **Vision**

“To be the center of excellence in Postharvest Technology.”

## **Mission**

“To enhance productivity and facilitate competitiveness of the agribusiness sector through Postharvest Research and Development.”

## **6.6 Institute of Post Harvest Technology**

### **The Institution according to the Act :-**

The Institute of Post Harvest Technology (IPHT), operating under the Ministry of Agriculture was established on 19th June 2000 by the Extraordinary Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No. 1137/10 under the provisions of the State Agricultural Corporations Act. No. 11 of 1972 for the purpose of carrying out postharvest research and development activities pertaining to cereals, pulses, oil seeds, other field crops, fruits, vegetables and spice crops.

According to the mandate, Institute of Post Harvest Technology is supposed to serve as the coordinating body to bring together all agencies concerned for the purpose of identifying and prioritizing the research needs and implementation of programs for the development of the postharvest technology in Sri Lanka.

### **Objectives:-**

- Prevent the nutritional losses occurring in cereals, pulses and other food crops, fruits, vegetables, and spice crops due to use of improper postharvest techniques and thereby increases the nutritional status of the country.
- Improve farm level storage and preservation facilities to enable the farmers to sell their commodities during off seasons at attractive prices and thereby increase their incomes.
- Introduce improved postharvest techniques that utilize minimum labour in order to reduce production costs of agricultural commodities.
- Develop and transfer viable agro-based industries at rural level in order to increase income and employment opportunities of the rural farming sector and thereby improve their standard of living.
- Popularize the use of foods prepared from grains, pulses, fruits, vegetables, and spice crops among consumers in order to create a higher market demand for the local grain production. Increased consumption of these foods of high nutritional value will also lead to an improvement in the nutritional status of the country.

### **Major Activities**

- Research and Development
- Training and Extension
- Consultancy and Advisory Services

### **Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture:-**

Out of 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), 08 are directly related to the mandate of IPHT, hence, our annual research and development programme is within the purview of these SDGs .“Omaragolla Mango” The goals that have been addressed are described below.

### 6.6.1 “Omaragolla Mango” Project

Projects and programmes have been conducted to improve supply chains of economically important agricultural commodities and to stabilize farm gate prices for a defined period of time. Thereby, the knowledge, skills of these conventional farmers have improved while changing their attitude towards professional farming. By launching these regulated postharvest chains living standards of the beneficiaries have increased significantly. One of the success stories is “Omaragolla Mango” where good quality mangoes were supplied to the consumers at a reasonable cost while ensuring higher income not only for the farmer but also for other stakeholders (such as pickers, collectors, transporters, packhouse owners, wholesalers and retailers) involved in the chain and subsequently giving a quality and safe to eat mango for the consumers. The objective is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere through increasing the sustainable consumption and empowering the farmer.

#### A) Research Projects

### 6.6.2 Optimization of the Dehydration Process of Fruits and Vegetables using Tray Type Mechanical Dryer

Main focus of the project was to create an income generation opportunities for the farmers and processors involved in papaya and pumpkin cultivation, seed production and processing. Moreover, the developed product has a very good international market and there is a potential to gain more foreign income by exporting such commodities. Objective is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.



117. Three cabin tray dryer

#### Progress of the project

Rs. 0.108 Mn was allocated in the year 2016 for performance evaluation of dryer and optimize the drying condition for papaya and pumpkin, establishment of the processing conditions and study the acceptability of the product. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs 0.046 Mn. Financial progress was 43%.



118. Dehydrated pumpkin powder

### 6.6.3 Extension of Post Harvest Life of ‘Ambul’ Banana through Application of 1-MCP (1-Methylcyclopropene)

The study aimed to develop appropriate technologies for the extension of banana shelf life using 1-MCP in terms of concentration and exposure time at different storage conditions. Bananas were treated with different 1-MCP of concentrations and also were exposed to 1-MCP for range of periods. Treated banana samples were stored at ambient and cold room conditions. The shelf life of

‘Ambul’ bananas were extended for 30 days by applying 1-MCP and storing under cold room conditions.

#### Progress of the project

Allocation in the year 2016 for determination of optimum dosage of 1-MCP, identification of suitable storage temperature, study on correct maturity of banana for 1-MCP applications was Rs. 0.202 Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 0.140Mn. Financial progress as a percentage was 69 % and Project was completed.

Extension of shelf life of ‘Ambul’ banana can increase the export volume of particular banana variety that will earn more foreign exchange. In addition, the farm gate price of banana is increased simultaneously that uplift the living standard of farmers. The objective is to **ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

### 6.6.4 Control of Post Harvest Diseases of Vegetables by Organic Silicon Sources

Rice husk ash and powdered raw rice husk can be used to control preharvest downy mildew, powdery mildew and postharvest anthracnose and Fusarium rot in bitter melon and brinjal.

#### Progress of the project

Eco friendly, control of bitter experiments to husk. Analysis severity. Allocation for 2016 was Rs. 0.592Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs 0.222Mn. Financial progress as a percentage was 38 %. Optimum paddy husk content for disease controlling was identified. Its effect on major nutrient content was studied.

119. (a)Rice husk ash treated
120. (b) Non-treated (Current practice) bitter melon plants



This method would be a technically sound, economically viable, environmental friendly and socially acceptable method for plant disease control to promote sustainable agricultural development in the country. **The objective is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.**

### 6.6.5. Impact of Thermal Processing on Total Antioxidant Capacity and Lycopene BioAccessibility of Tomato Juice

The findings of this research would be helpful to establish the processing method not only for tomato juice but also for other fruit and vegetable juices with improved lycopene bioaccessibility while maintaining other quality parameters.

#### **Progress of the project**

Methods for lycopene analysis and lycopene bioaccessibilities of tomato juice were developed and Physico-chemical properties of three tomato varieties (*Lanka sour, Thilina&Maheshi*) were analyzed. Lycopene content and lycopene bioaccessibility of juice obtained from the aforesaid tomato varieties were completed. Allocation for 2016 was Rs. 0.235 Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 0.133Mn. Financial progress as a percentage was 57%.

The results of this study pave the way to develop nutritional status of fruit and vegetable product which can reduce the risk of cancer and heart diseases of Sri Lankan population. Ensure healthy lives and promote well –being for all at all ages. **This research is important for ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

#### **6.6.7 Design and Development of a Groundnut Decorticator**

Groundnut decorticating machine industry will expand further and generate new job opportunities. And also, it causes increased availability of superior quality decorticated groundnut in the market to a reasonable price.

#### **Progress**

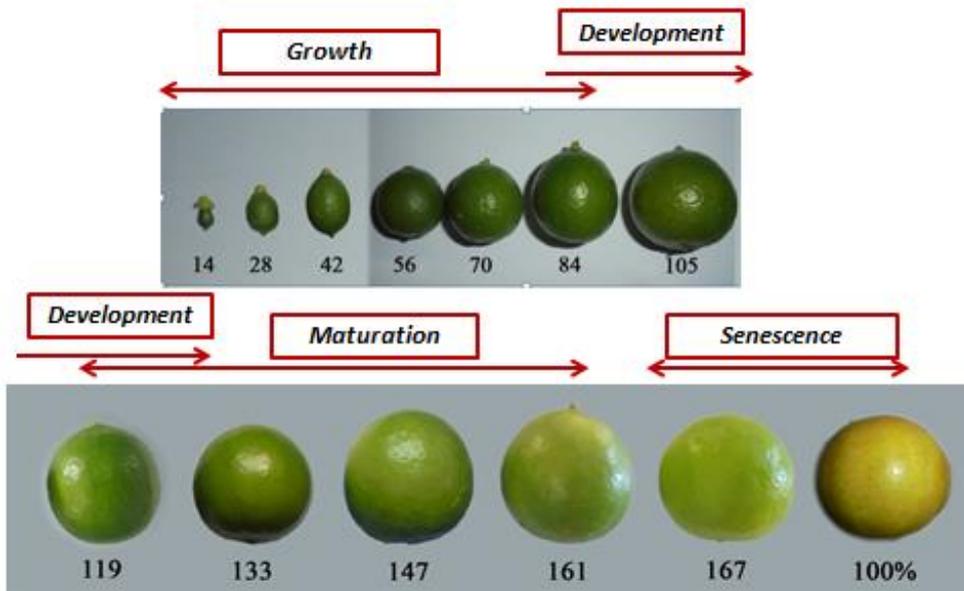
Machine has been fabricated. Allocation for the year 2016 was Rs. 0.07Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 0.07Mn.

#### **6.6.8 Investigation of Fruit Phenology and Preharvest Foliar Treatments of Growth Regulators on Fruit Quality, and Postharvest Life of Lime**

The project has been contributed to production and productivity enhancement of lime growers thus poverty alleviation in rural farming community. Generation of employment due to availability of quality raw materials for processing/value added industry.

#### **Progress of the project**

Study the fruit phenology development of maturity and quality indices. Allocation for the year 2016 was Rs. 1.15Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 1.15Mn.



121 Variation in phenological stages of lime (*C. aurantifolia*) fruit (14, 28 etc are days after fruit set).

**Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle) recommended harvest maturity**

DAFS	119	133	147	161
Wt (g)	44.9±1.4	50.1±6.2	51.4±2.0	51.8±3.1
Dia (cm)	4.3±0.2	4.4±0.2	4.6±0.4	4.8±0.2
Juice %	45.6±0.1	46.8±0.1	51.0±0.1	50.0±0.1
TSS %	6.8±0.3	7.4±0.3	7.5±0.3	7.4±0.1
TA %	7.3±0.3	8.1±0.3	9.0±0.9	8.9±0.1
L	47.2±0.5	49.8±1.4	54.3±3.3	57.5±1.6
a	-19.0±0.3	-19.9±0.1	-20.6±0.1	-18.6±0.4
b	30.5±0.3	34.6±1.3	40.1±0.5	41.5±0.9
Harvest Maturity	Minimum for Fresh Market/storage	Good for Fresh Market/storage	Optimum for Fresh/processed Markets	Maximum for Fresh/processed Markets

Finacial Assistance by NSF  
Grant No. RG/2015/AG/01

DAFS - Days after fruit set

2. Recommended harvest maturity stages of lime (*C. aurantifolia*) fruit as per end use (circle represents the approximate fruit size/diameter and; colour surrounding the each circle represents the peel colour of the fruit at the given maturity).

**Suggestions for further improvement :-**

Need to develop a package of practices for lime crop including technology for both preharvest as well as postharvest practices for making lime production, processing, value addition a viable agro-based industry. Studies are going on to develop such a package of practices.

### 6.6.9 Identification of Improved Postharvest Technologies for Red Onion (*Allium cepa*) Cultivated in Sri Lanka

The income of red onion farmers can be increased by introducing this technology. Farmers can obtain higher farm gate price by adapting to store red onion using new technologies. In addition the amount of red onion imported during off seasons can be cut down saving the foreign exchange. This study is proposed to perform in different climatic conditions in Sri Lanka

#### Progress

Conducting a field survey among red onion farmers. Allocation for the year 2016 was Rs. 0.05Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 0.022Mn. Survey was conducted. An improved storage structure was developed with control environment. Storage trials was conducted with red onion.

### 6.6.10 Studies of Wine Production from Locally Available Fruits

Development of process and recipes for production of wine from locally available fruits was the main idea of the project. Locally available grapes, pineapple, jackfruit and watermelon were identified as potential fruits to be utilized in wine production.

#### Progress

Wines were produced using grapes and watermelon. Allocation for the year 2016 for the technology package for watermelon and grape wine was Rs. 0.035Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 0.0233Mn.



(122 -123) Production of wine using watermelon

#### Suggestions for further improvement:-

Polyphenols, antioxidants and sugar content should be measured in the future. Further development activities should be done for increased taste and aroma of the wine.

### 6.6.11 Processing and Quality Evaluation of Chili Sauce Develop using a Chili Variety with Higher Pungency

Bird's Eye Chili or Kochchi (*Capsicum frutescens* L) are small and very pungent chili variety which has been grown as a neglected crop in very few pockets of the world including Sri Lanka. Currently, the crop has poor commercial value, hence, the research was conducted to develop a sauce and study the acceptability of the product using Bird's Eye Chili variety available in Sri Lanka under the sponsorship of Panini International Pvt. Ltd, Dambulla. The optimum ingredient mixture for preparing the sauce was investigated and acceptability and storability of the product were evaluated after analyzing the physico-chemical, organoleptic and microbiological properties of the product. The food processing industry and the rural farming community will be benefitted under this research.

### **Progress**

For establishment of suitable ingredient mixture and processing parameters to prepare high pungency chili sauce with Bird's eye chili and to test the acceptability and storability of the developed product, it was allocated Rs.0.055Mn in the year 2016. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs.0.031Mn. Financial progress as a percentage was 56%. Suitable ingredient mixture and proportions to develop sauce have been identified. Acceptability and storability of the developed product have been tested. New product development with export potential.

### **Conclusions**

Suitable method has been developed to prepare a sauce using Birds Eye chili cultivars grown in Sri Lanka.

### **Suggestions for further improvement :-**

Long term storage trial to extend the shelf life of the product at least 1 year should be conducted and more experiments are needed to analyze the antioxidant properties of the product.

## **6.6.12 Study on Blackening of Skin in TJC Mango and Application of Control Measures**

TJC mango is a new mango variety that has stepped into the mango industry in the past few decades. It has a high market potential especially at the export market.

postharvest quality of TJC mango is hampered by several factors. Among these the occurrence of black colour patches around the stem area with a light colour inner flesh which cause an acidic flavor is the most serious problem.



**Source of Funds:** Private funded, by Ellawala Horticulture PVT LTD, Dambulla

### **Goals and Objectives :-**

To develop a novel technology to improve the postharvest quality of TJC mango.

## **Progress**

Identification of the causative factors for the prescribed quality deterioration. Evaluation of available GRAS compounds or Ozone for controlling the disease. Allocation for the year 2016 Rs. 0.11Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 0.64Mn. Blackening of the skin can be controlled by Ozone treatment.

This method would improve quality and shelf life of TJC mango thus would ensure quality of food and nutritional benefits to the consumer. Export potential of TJC mango will be increased thus new income generation opportunities will be developed in the country related to the mango industry.

## **B) Development Projects**

The programmes of this project were implemented under the National Food Production Programme and the details were included under said programme.

- ★ **Improvement of Supply and Value Chain Management Practices of Mango in Sri Lanka**
- ★ **Training of Trainers on Postharvest Loss Reduction of Agricultural Food Crops in Major Agricultural Institutions in Sri Lanka**

## **C) Training and Extension Activities**

### **6.6.13 Improvement of Postharvest Practices and Loss Reduction of Agricultural Crops in Sri Lanka**

The improve all steps in both supply and value chains of agricultural crops in Sri Lanka through improving knowledge, infrastructure facilities and development/ initiation of agro based industries in the country. This will benefit in high income for entrepreneurs and the farming community as well as for the consumers to have a better quality product to a reasonable price. The project has implemented the programmes under following topics.

- Minimization of postharvest losses in agricultural crops
- Introducing technologies for storage methods
- Processing of rice, pulses and other grains
- Spice processing
- Value addition for fruits and vegetables
- Rice and pulses based products
- Awareness programs on human nutrition and food habits in Sri Lanka

#### **Progress of the project**

No. of training programmes conducted –

Target : no. of programmes - 200

Progress: 167 programmes conducted

No. of participants trained –

Target: no. of beneficiaires -5590

Progress: No. of beneficiaries participated -5000

No. of units established –

Target : No of units – 58

Progress : No. of units established - 51

Allocation for the year 2016 was Rs. 2.386Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 1.9832. Financial progress as a percentage was 83%. Programmes were completed and units were established while the beneficiaries were trained.

Many tend to deviate from agricultural practices and industries due to high labour insensitivity, lack of knowledge on profitable agro based enterprises. Mechanization will enhance the working efficiency and establish a worker friendly environment in agro based industries which will increase the attractiveness especially of the youth.



125. Value addition for fruits and vegetables, Neeranga products, Narammala- 2016



126. Training programme on Value addition for fruits and vegetables, Mallawapitiya DS division covered, 2016.04.30

#### **6.6.14 Rural Level Income Generation/Enhance the Income of Beneficiaries Selected (Addressing Climatic Change Impacts on Marginalized Agriculture Communities living in Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka)**

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment executed a major project named “Addressing Climatic Change Impacts on Marginalized Agriculture Communities Living in Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka” in 2016.

Under this project, an especial programme on postharvest technology was conducted by IPHT. The programme was implemented in three Divisional Secretary Divisions namely Walapane, Medirigiriya and Lankapura. Thirteen training programmes were conducted to make aware the rural farming communities on different technologies motivating them to initiate rural level agro-processing enterprises. Recommendations about suitable machineries and equipment that should be given to the selected beneficiaries were made to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.

### Progress of the project

Selection of beneficiaries and submission of a recommendation report for Rural level agro food processing enterprises. Allocation granted for conducting awareness programmes in the year 2016 was Rs. 1.0Mn. Progress as at 31.12.2016 was Rs.1.0Mn. Financial progress as a percentage was 100 %. All trainings were conducted and recommendation reports were submitted. Trainings were conducted on production of rice biscuits and weaning foods, de-hulling of green gram, production of vegetarian sausages, rice ice cream, rural level rice production *Kollu* processing, *Maize* processing, fruit based products.

## 6.6.15 Consultancy and Advisory Services for Sustainable Agriculture and Sustainable Development Goals

### D) Consultancy and Advisory Services

- Establishment of rice processing unit - Rajanganaya Multipurpose Cooperative Society issuing of technical reports for 25 rice mills - “*Eksath*” Rice Production Society, Polonnaruwa  
Supplying the plan and estimate for establishment of a rice mill - Mr. P.G.Wimalasiri, Anuradhapura
- De-stoning of Finger millets - I.P.Anura Wijewardana, Monaragala
- Technical assistance on Rice flour processing - General Manager, Palugaswewa Multipurpose Cooperative Society
- Supplying an estimate for establishment of a rice mill - General Manager, Palugaswewa Multipurpose Cooperative Society
- Supplying an estimate for establishment of a rice mill - General Manager, Huruluwewa Multipurpose Cooperative Society
- Supplying of estimates for Modernization of rice mills - Commissioner, Cooperative Development (NCP)
- Warehouse for grain storage - Finance Ministry

In addition to that actions are being taken to minimize agricultural waste which is around 350, 000 mt that are occurred due to incorrect postharvest handling practices subsequently minimizing the negative impact of agricultural waste on natural resources and environment. (**Goal 15. Conservation of natural resources**) Provide good quality agricultural products to reasonable prices for the customers island wide. (**Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**) International symposia for biennial event to create a platform for discussions as well as to build new collaborations locally as well as internationally among parallel institutes. Planned to declare national postharvest day at the time when holding the international symposium. (**Goal 17. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development** ).



# National Food Promotion Board



## **Vision**

“ Economic independence and self confidence by implementing programmes to restore the dignity of the farmers and the less privileged ”

## **Mission**

“ Implementation of participatory development programmes for the competency development of agriculture, livestock and other sectors in order to avoid the economic dependency of the beneficiaries and create the economic independence of the beneficiaries ”

## 6.7 National Food Promotion Board

### **Institution according to the Act :-**

National Food Promotion Board is a statutory body which has been established as the Sri Lanka National Freedom from Hunger Campaign Board (FFHC – Sri Lanka ) in 1973 by the Parliamentary Act. In 1973, it was assisted by the United Nations Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization – FAO to established said institution.

Initially, it was acted as the coordinator and facilitator to the projects started with foreign aids. Since 1978, the Board has come up with various social development projects to eradicate poverty. On 31st December 2002, the Board has been closed by the order of the secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, after paying compensation to the employees.

In June 2004, it was re opened under a new board of directors.

Since 2010, it has been proposed to establish as the National Food Promotion Board. The Sri Lanka National Freedom from Hunger Campaign Board, which functions under the Ministry of Agriculture, is carrying out several projects including the implementation of agricultural requirements and the extension of the improving local food consumption.

### **Objectives :-**

- Obtain aids from local and international agencies for the social and economic development according to the development programme prepared by the government.
- Assist the institutions and boards while implementing public sector friendly social and economic development schemes.
- Support specific systems focus for agricultural and industrial development, and develop said systems and coordinate them.
- Encourage non government institutions in order to implement proposals on improving agricultural and industrial production.
- Collaborate with the World Hunger Relief Campaign and other similar international organizations, associations and societies.

### **Fuctions:-**

- Incorporate developmental standards into a collective objective.
- Provide opportunity for rural people to cooperate in economic and social development.
- Change to the values available with the confidence of the traditional villagers in order to achieve self-popular sustainable development.
- Promote local food use and production.
- Bring down the post-harvest reducing technology to grass root level.

**Specific Field :-** Marketing, Creating consumer satisfaction.

## **Sustainable Development Goals expected to be achieved :-**

- Increasing sustainable consumption patterns

### **6.7.1 Support on Home Gardening (Potted Chilli Plant Project)**

Potted Chilli Plant Promotional Programmes have been implemented in order to support home gardening in the year 2016 under ‘end hunger’, one of the sustainable development goals.



127. Potted Chilli Receiver, Kolonnawa

#### **Objectives :-**

- Minimize the cost of daily consumption.
- Give opportunity to underprivileged urban citizens on cultivation.
- Provide possibility to plant the day- to- day vegetable needs in the gardens with out using chemicals.
- Provide nutrition to the family through poison free food.

#### **Strategies :-**

- Distribute leaflets regarding the methods of cultivation on free of charge.

#### **Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :-**

Colombo District - Colombo 05, Kolonnawa, Maligawatta are direct beneficiaries and people around Narahenpita are indirect beneficiaries.

**Justification of the Project :-** It would support to improve home economy through focusing urban citizens on home gardening and encourage them regarding same.

#### **Progress :**

4500 chilli pots were distributed among 1500 houses in the Colombo area. Alocations were Rs. 0.618 Mn. Rs. 0.519 Mn was expended.

#### **The way of empowering citizens through the project:**

Contribute towards the production through attract te urban citizens regarding the agriculture. Could generate production units hrough focusing on other cultivations than chilli plant cultivation. Accordingly it would contribute to improve sustainable consumption patterns, healthy population and food security.

### **6.7.2 Maize Farmers’ Encourage Project**

An initiative programme for encouragement of maize farmers in the Anuradhapura district was initiated as an additional food crop promotion programme to achieve the sustainable development goals ‘healthy life and food for all’ . This project is implemented in association with the Ministry

of Agriculture and its affiliated institutions, targeting maize farmers in the Anuradhapura district. This is a short term project. (6 months)

The project has been implemented by the loans obtained from the Farmers' Trust Fund.

### **Objectives :-**

- Promote seed varieties approved by the Department of Agriculture among farmers
- Create awareness among farmers on soil conservation systems for cultivation
- Develop the maize harvest in Anuradhapura district



### **Strategies :-**

128. Providing the cheque to farmers organizations by Director, Dr. Rohan Karawita. –at Anuradhapura

- Make aware of the farmers on how to reduce post-harvest losses.
- Provide the highest quality grain foods to the consumers.

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :-** Farmers of Anuradhapura District.

### **Justification of the Project:-**

It would be provided the required loans and other essential factors to them after establishing farmers organizations, limit the maize export through turning the farmers on additional crop cultivation, and encourage the farmers which cultivate additional crops.

### **Progress of the Project:-**

329,743 kg of raw and dry maize has been bought to generate high standard market price. 10,000 arcs have been bought. Allocations were Rs. 15 Mn. The expenditure as at 31.12.2016 was Rs. 15.31 Mn.

### **The contribution on different sectors and the way of empowering citizens, social economic development through the project :-**

- Established 42 Co-operative Societies relevant to the areas of Elayapaththuwa, Pemaduwa, Ranorawa, Nochchiyagama, Gambrinigaswewa, Rambewa, Kallchchiya, Mihintale, Galenbindunuwewa, Yakkala, Muriyakadawala, Sivalakulama, Anuradhapura, Ratmalgahawewa, Kahatagasdigiliya, Konwewa, Tharangiyadeniya, Horowpathana, Kapugollewa, Thalawa, Thambuththegama, Ipalogama, Kekirawa, Thirappane, in order to cover Anuradhapura district.
- Negotiations with the relevant Co-operative Societies and the necessary transactions with the said societies have been completed. Awareness field visits which required for each societies on sample testing field visits, have been conducted in farm levels and relevant

harvest samples under farmer society levels has been observed and necessary quality tests have been conducted. Empowered the farmers through facilitate in marketing their harvest to major purchase companies.

### **Suggestions for further improvement:-**

Limit the export through encouraging farmers on maize and green gram cultivation by providing fertilizer subsidy and cultivation loans to the farmers for supplementary crop cultivation and by providing them higher prices and thereby restoring livelihoods in the country.

### **6.7.3 Establishment of Healthy Food Restaurant**

Establishment of Healthy Food Restaurant Project has been carried out in the selected areas that majority of people spread out with cover the every district in the island, in order to promote poison free local foods. The expectation of this project is to achieve the 'healthy life' one of the sustainable development goals to be achieved. This is a long term project. The project is implemented by local funds.



129. Opening occasion of the sales outlet of Mr. Nuwan, Battaramulla.

### **Objectives :-**

- Promote local and traditional nutritional foods among people through maintaining the places to buy poison free non flavoured foods.
- Enhance their desire through providing opportunity to the small and medium scale entrepreneurs who produce local food without poisons and flavours to bring their production to the people.
- Enhance consumer interest in local foods.
- Create healthy future generation.
- Promote local foods challenging the food culture such as Fast Food, Take Away, KFC, Mac Donalds.

### **Strategies :-**

- Obtain name boards to sales outlets.
- Distribute leaflets related to awareness of the Healthy Food Shop.

### **Direct and indirect beneficiaries :-**

- Frequent areas that the people lives, covering every district in the country.

### **Justification of the Project :-**

The major objective of this programme is to generate healthy society with non communicable diseases (diabetes, cholesterol, cancer, cardiovascular diseases) by fostering poison free local foods to urban people. It would be expected to empower self-employees who are engaged in food

related products and provide job opportunities to unemployees and strengthen national economy by reducing the imported food consumption. Accordingly it could achieve the goals ‘sustainable consumption patterns and healthy nation’.

#### **Progress of the Project :-**

- Presently 12 healthy food shops have opened. Expenditure was Rs. 8533.00

**Beneficiaries :-** Consumers, small scale entrepreneurs, unemployees

#### **The way of empowering citizens through the project:-**

- Job Creation - With the opening of the Healthy Food Shop, self-employees who produce food borne products would be empowered and employment opportunities for the unemployees would be available.
- Female Contribution - It could empower women since the women could also work in the healthy food shops.
- Prevention of Poverty in the Rural Area - By providing opportunity to sell the local food production of small and medium scale enterprises in the healthy food shops, the opportunity of selling food production without intermediaries could be maintained and thereby higher profit could be obtained.

#### **Suggestions for further improvement:-**

Encourage small and medium scale entrepreneurs by providing a concessionary loan for small and medium scale entrepreneurs who wish to start Healthy Food Shop but can not be invested huge sum at a glance.

### **6.7.4 Traditional Rice Project**

Traditional Rice Production Project has been initiated to achieve sustainable development goals of ‘healthy life and food for all’. Traditional rice has a nutritional value that helps to keep in healthy. Consumption of this rice is important to prevent from most of the non-infectious diseases. There, the paddy is purchased from paddy farmers in Anuradhapura district and convert them to rice in the factory at Kalankuttiya and sold them through Dehiwala, Narahenpita outlets and Healthy Food Shop.

Opening Year of the Project – 2015. A long term project. The project is implemented by domestic funds.

#### **Objectives :-**

- Bring farmers to traditional paddy cultivation by maximizing the profit of the traditional paddy farmer.

- Preparation of places where consumers can get traditional rice for reasonable prices.
- Create healthy future generation.
- Contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

#### **Strategies :-**

- Introduce rare traditional rice varieties and aware the public regarding the importance of the same (through leaflets)

**Area of implementing the project (District, D.S.D.) :-** Anuradhapura District, Kalankuttiya Factory

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :-** Consumers, traditional farmers, unemployed

#### **Justification of the Project;-**

The main objective of this programme is to generate healthy society with non communicable diseases (diabetes, cholesterol, cancer, cardiovascular diseases) by providing poison free local rice to people. In addition, traditional paddy farmers are encouraged. It contributes to create healthy nation by eradication of poverty and the promotion of sustainable agriculture.

#### **The way of empowering citizens through the project:-**

- Job Creation- Create employment opportunities for the youth community.
- Increase the income of the farmers. - As a result of paddy purchasing from paddy farmers at reasonable prices, more profits could be obtained as purchasing paddy without intermediaries.

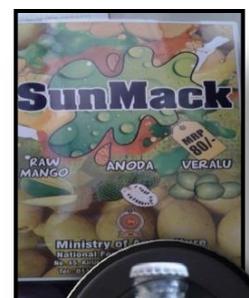
#### **Suggestions for further improvement:-**

Produce traditional seeds since difficulties may obtain in finding traditional paddy.

The rice processing system at Kalankuttiya factory should be modernized and capacity should be increased.

### **6.7.5 Production of RTS (Ready to serve drink) using Unusual Fruits**

As a tropical country which obtain valuable bio diversity, valuable fruit genetic resources, it has been expanded more than 100 different fruit varieties in Sri Lanka. However, only mango, pineapple, papaya, and plantains are grown commercially under advanced machineries. In addition to these major fruit crops, fruits with valuable nutritious values are naturally growing in the area such as fruit gardens, small huts and forests. The project aims to produce fruit drinks using such unusual fruits. For this project beach, sesame and mango fruit are used as fruits. This is a long term project. The project is implemented using domestic funds.



131 -132 Sanmack Fruit Juice



#### **Objectives :-**

- Generate higher demand for unusual fruits and introduce value added products.

- Could cultivate commercially, the fruits limited to home gardening only such as barefoot, dessert.
- Female farmers could obtain additional income by selling these products easily.
- Promote unusual fruit consumption among people.

#### **Strategies :-**

- Encourage cultivation and production of unusual fruits.
- Introduce new technology for value added products, market and establish fruit villages to improve fruit production and consumption.

☺

**Justification of the Project :-** Create higher demand for unusual fruits and introduce value added products

#### **Progress :-**

Rs. 0.14 Mn has been granted as allocations. Rs. 0.085 has been expended. It was produced and sold 500 bottles of fruit juice.

#### **The way of empowering citizens through the project:-**

It could obtain additional income for the cultivators who cultivate fruits commercially and farmers who maintain unusual fruit home gardening while creating higher demand on unusual fruits through this project.

#### **Social Impact :-**

The fruit farmer would be empowered by the production and promotion of unusual local fruits. Could obtain nutrients for a healthy lifestyle using nutritional fruits that waste without get used. It could achieve the sustainable development goals namely protecting biodiversity, increasing domestic economic growth and sustainable consumption patterns.

#### **Suggestions for further improvement:-**

- Developing the plantations in the spaces of urban gardens, road by sides, schools etc.
- Conducting school based Awareness Programmes to aware younger generation.
- Encouraging production through marketing activities.

### **6.7.6 Rice Fortification Pilot Project**

Allocations Rs. 1.84 Mn Expenditure Rs. 0.12 Mn

The Rice Certification Pilot Project was implemented to ensure sustainable development goals ‘ensure healthy lives, promote well-being and end hunger, implement food security and promote sustainable agriculture’.

133. Signing MoU by Ms. Brenda Bartan, representer of the WHO



Initially, the certificated rice is provided to the school children and to their families in Monaragala and Kandy districts, and later, it would be expected to grant this rice to consumers. The production process of these rice certification is carried out in the rice factory of the National Food Promotion Board and the financial contribution is provided by the World Food Organization (WHO). The data collection and data compilation is performed by the University of Peradeniya. Entire supervision is performed under the Ministry of Health. This is a short term project.

**Objectives :-**

- Enhance the nutritional standards of the people using rice - the main food in the country in order to eliminate the anemia, which prevents the development of Sri Lanka.

**Strategies :-**

Check the level of effect on anemia by adding iron and folic acid in to the rice since Sri Lankan main food is rice.

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries:-**

School children and their families in Moneragala and Kandy districts

**Progress :-**

- Rs. 0.47 Mn from the above allocations has been allocated to the initial stage.

**The way of empowering citizens through the project:-**

Increasing the nutritional status of the people by avoiding the current problem of iron deficiency. Steps have been taken to create a healthy generation and promote sustainable agriculture.

**Suggestions for further improvement:-**

In the future, the project is to be declared as a national policy and is expected to undertake the project throughout the country.



**5.7.8 Small Scale Projects**

With the aim of promoting nutrition cereals among the people, 'suwaposha, mawposha, special rice flour mixture and rice flour thosai mixture have been introduced. These products are sold out at Dehiwala, Narahenpita outlets and Healthy Food Shop.

**Contribution towards entire production, improving productivity :-**

**Job Creation**

Enable self-employment opportunities for relevant shopkeepers and sellers and manufacturers by opening Healthy Shops throughout in Sri Lanka.

**Female Contribution**

Provide opportunity to rural womens to promote their production by conducting Poison Free National Food Fair, Food First Exhibition (exhibitions related to foods).

**Social Impact**

Participation of school children for exhibitions.





# Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited



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**2016.10.08 දින සිට 2016.10.15 දින දක්වා**

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**ගොවිතැනට මුල්තැන**

## ජාතික ගොවි සතිය

2016 ඔක්තෝබර් 8-16 දක්වා

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## **Vision**

“Become the premier institution that is diverse to the new world providing agricultural products and related new products, services and inputs, as the market leader in Sri Lanka”

## **Mission**

“Ensure the profitable sustainable existence through the production and marketing of fertilizers to meet the multiple market demand in line with government policies in order to increase the productivity and profitability of the agriculture and agrarian

## 6.8 Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited

### The Institution according to the Act :-

“The Ceylon Fertilizer Cooperation” was established in 29<sup>th</sup> January 1964 under the State Industrial Act No. 49 of 1957. The said company was re-established as the Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited with effect of 15<sup>th</sup> September 1992, according to the Conversion of Public Corporations and Government Owned Business Undertakings into Public Companies Act No. 23 of 1987. Presently, it was re-registered under the Company Act No. 07 of 2007.

According to the national policy of new government, while the chemical fertilizer is being providing to the farmers to cover all the sectors as tea, rubber, coconut and paddy fertilizer under the brand name of “Lak Fertilizer”, two products named as "Corporate Compost" and "Corporate Organic Granular Fertilizer" have been identified in order to promote organic fertilizer usage by farmers, under the theme “Poison Free Healthy Nation”.

Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited has a network of 1700 spread dealers island-wide and a distribution network to cover all districts in order to maximize local workforces by tying a number of private companies.

### Objectives :-

- Expand the organic fertilizer sector for long term sustainable development and creating a poison free healthy nation.
- Increase shareholder return on earn per share (EPS) and return on investments.
- Ensure the institutional branding for long time by providing quality fertilizer to farmers.
- Being a leading agro laboratory facility supplier.
- Maintain operational and administrative matters using international standars.
- Introduce and integrate the ERP system to integrate all existing databases in the organization.
- Provide high quality fertilizer to the farmers in time without scarcity.

### Functions :-

- Importing and locally purchasing high quality fertilizer.  
Eg :- Local purchasing - E.R.P, H.E.R.P. and Dolamite  
Eg :- Imported Fertilizer - Urea, T.S.P., M.O.P. etc
- Purchasing compost fertilizer and organic granular fertilizer from the local market.
- Preparing fertilizer mixture for all crops according to the recommended rates given by the National Fertilizer Secretariat.
- Distributing and marketing of high quality direct and mixed fertilizer through local stores, dealers, distribution agents throughout the country. (Organic and Chemical)
- Implementing awareness programmes on the use of fertilizer and addressing issues arising in the agriculture field.
- Inspection of agricultural products like fertilizer, soil through our institutional laboratory.

### **Strategies :-**

- "Corporate Compost" was launched in parallel with the National Food Promotion Program held in Iranamadu, Vavuniya.
- Launch of the "Corporation Organic Granular Fertilizer" has been completed by calling islandwide sales agents.
- Exhibite leaflets, name boards and posters to promote the use of organic fertilizer.
- Appoint Board of Officers on Sales Promotion and Awareness Programmes.

Implementing areas of the project (District, DSD), Direct and indirect beneficiaries;

- Direct beneficiaries – farmers
- Indirect beneficiaries –Sri Lankan people including agro-product sellers

### **Justification of the project; -**

- Reduce day-to-day expenses of the people by cultivating crops that are needed, in small amounts in their home garden due to promotion of organic fertilizer among people. Use poison free foods. Improve the health status of the people. Soil nutrition could obtain through applying organic fertilizer for long period of time. Minimizing the occurrence of kidney ailments which could result from the use of chemical fertilizers through the propagation of organic fertilizers.
- Spend minimum amount of money for importing chemical fertilizer and enhance the agricultural economy by usage of waste materials locally.
- Could generate employment opportunities locally and thereby could achieve sustainable development goals.

### **Progress of the development programmes according to the Action Plan 2016 :-**

- Import fertilizers, buy from Sri Lanka and distribute fertilizer as mix / nonmix fertilizer. Allocation provided for import fertilizers, buy from Sri Lanka and distribute fertilizer as mix / nonmix fertilizer was Rs. 1.20 Mn. Expended Rs. 0.47 Mn. The financial expenditure as a percentage was 39%. 78,439,510 Mt of fertilizer were distributed while the physical target was 200000 Mt.
- Provisions allocated for purchasing and distributing compost and organic fertilizer extract from Sri Lanka was Rs. 0.01 Mn. Expenditure was Rs. 0.0005 Mn. Physical Target was 4,000 Mt. and 245,935 Mt has been distributed. Financial and physical progress acquired was 6%.
- The National Farmers Week has been held from 8<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> October 2016 under the theme of "Leader of the Poison Free Generation" and the awareness of organic fertilizer has been conducted by the Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited accordingly.

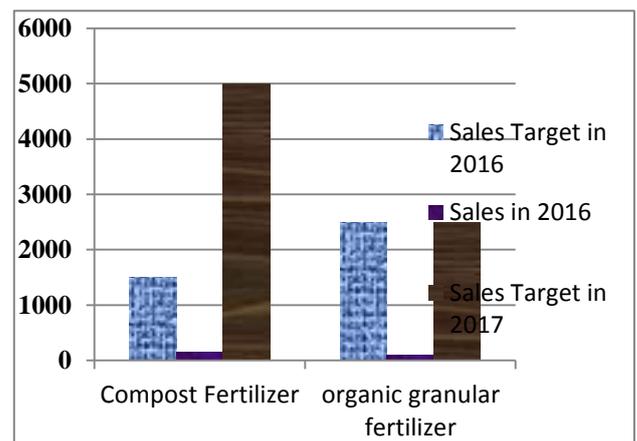
- The awareness programme on organic fertilizer organized by Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited in line with National Farmers Week has been held on 10.10.2016 at Kolonnawa authorized agrarian service area.
- In line with National Farmers Week, the closing ceremony of the week was signed by 'Food Exhibition and Sales and the Awareness Programme related to Organic Fertilizer' and the programme has been conducted in the Viharamahadevi park on 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> October 2016 with the patronage participation of Hon. Duminda Dissanayake, Minister of Agriculture.
- The North Central Provincial, Anuradhapura District Organic Fertilizer Awareness Programme organized by Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited was held on 14.10.2016 at the Agrarian Service Center in Ipalogama.
- Northern Provincial Organic Fertilizer Awareness Programme organized by Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited was held on 13.10.2016 at the Conference Hall of Assistant Commissioner's Office, Jaffna.

Chart i

➤ Organic Fertilizer Programme

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Type of Organic Fertilizer	Sales Target of the 2016 (MT)	Sales of the 2016 (MT)	Sales Target of the 2017 (MT)
Compost Fertilizer	1500.000	153.013	5000.000
Organic Fertilizer	2500.000	92.922	2500.000

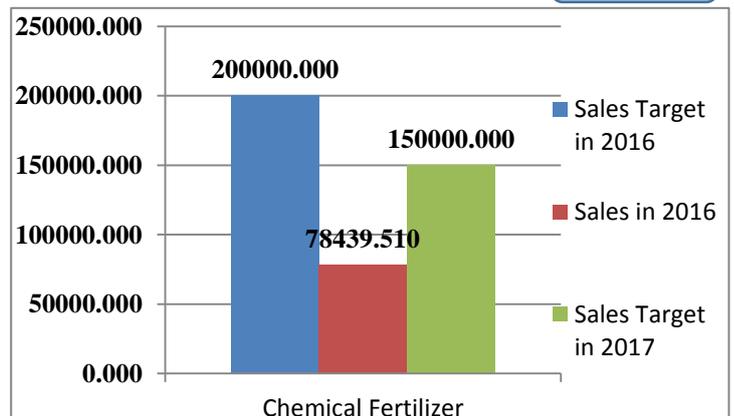


➤ Chemical Fertilizer Programme

xxxvi

Sales Target of the 2016 (MT)	Sales of the 2016 (MT)	Sales Target of the 2017 (MT)
200000.000	78439.510	150000.000

Chart ii

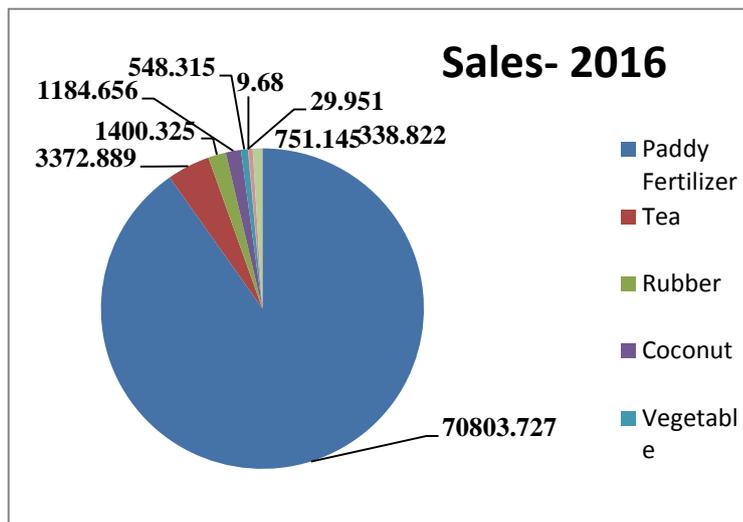


➤ **Chemical fertilizer Sales (according to the type of crop) – Year 2016**

xxxvii

Chart iii

Type of Crop	Sales (MT)
Paddy fertilizer	70803.727
Tea	3372.889
Rubber	1400.325
Coconut	1184.656
Vegetable	548.315
Fruits	29.951
Flowers	9.680
Export Crops	338.822
Other Crops	751.145
<b>Total</b>	<b>78439.510</b>

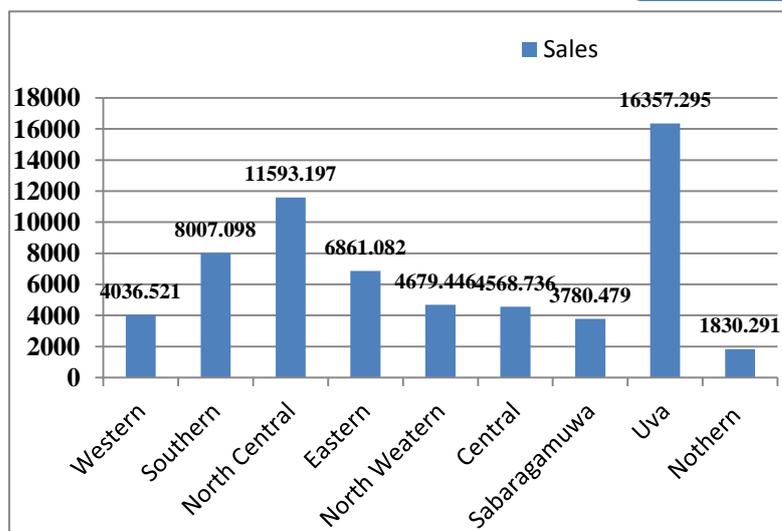


➤ **Chemical Fertilizer Sales (provincial wise )-Year 2016**

xxxviii

Chart iv

Province	Sales (MT)
Western Province	4036.521
Southern	8007.098
North Central	11593.197
Eastern	6861.082
North Western	4679.446
Central	4568.736
Sabaragamuwa	3780.479
Uva	16357.295
Nothern	1830.291



### **The way of empowering citizens:-**

The application of appropriate fertilizer for relevant cultivation has been maintained by mixing and distributing the chemical fertilizer according to the crops and thereby the productivity has been increased and accordingly the farmers income and living condition has been increased .

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Type of Crop	Acres of Land	Fertilizer required for 1 Acre (Kg)	Yield for One Acre (Kg)	Total Yield (MT.)	Unit Price (Rs.)	Total Income (Rs. Mn)
Paddy fertilizer	215,274	250	200	43,054.800	32.00	1,377.75
Coconut	5,510	215	4,680	25,786.800	28.00	722.03
Tea	5,622	600	4,800	27,657.600	72.00	1,991.34
Rubber	4,669	300	2,000	9,338.000	285.00	2,661.33
Export crops	678	500	1,360	922.080	1,000.00	922.08
Other crops	2,504	300	3,500	876.400	35.00	30.67
Vegetable	549	1,000	200,000	10,980.000	50.00	549.00
Fruit	50	600	1,000	50.000	70.00	3.50
Organic	256	1,000	800	204.800	90.00	18.43

- The fertilizer has been distributed among farmers on time due to the distribution process carried out through fertilizer sales agent and distribution agent and thereby they could apply the fertilizer into their cultivation on time. Hence farmers income has increased.
- Sales agents and distribution agents could obtain profit by providing transport facility on distributing fertilizer to the farmers and hence their income has increased and the rural people has obtained employment opportunities.
- Steps has been taken to minimize negative impact for people's economy since the health of citizens has developed according to the minimization of social and environmental impact due to use of organic fertilizer.
- Actions has been taken to promote sustainable agriculture and strengthen farmers by fulfilling the above factors.



# Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company Limited



## **Vision**

“ To be the benchmark of a well run government owned institution by positively contributing towards the enhancement of the Sri Lankan agricultural industry through the swift manufacture and distribution all agro related products and services ”

## **Mission**

" To be the market leader whilst being the premier fertilizer distributor and manufacturer in the country and taking pride in participating in the execution of the government vision on the agricultural sector, exploring a opportunity for self-sustainability through product diversification, focusing on delivering quality products, and being receptive to needs of all stake holders of the organization "

## 6.9 Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company Limited

### **The Institution according to the Act:-**

The company which was registered under Comapy Act No. 07 of 2007.

Full ownership of shares is held by the Secretary to the Treasury. (Under the terms of section 4(2) of the Company Act.)

### **Objectives of the Company (According to the Company Law) :-**

- Function as a resource person for uplifting Sri Lankan Agriculture
- To lay down the foundation for the introduction of compost fertilizer to the market by mixing organic and chemical fertilizers. (Hybrid Fertilizer).
- Provide the knowledge and resources necessary to produce good agriculture using natural resources and organic fertilizer to the farmers and encourage them regarding same.
- Produce the compost in a pelatized form to overcome the volume issue obtained while transporting the compost fertilizer.
- Initiate to introduce latest cultivation methods to the urban population in order to cultivate vegetable crops.

### **Functions:-**

Import of fertilizer with higher standard required for local agriculture and distributing the same among farmers through Agrarian Services Centre (ASC) and Sale Agent Network Islandwide and production of mixed fertilizer required for all crops and distributing / selling the same through ASC and Sale Agent Network islandwide.

### **Organization Network :-**

The Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company Limited consists of a main store complex spreading over 12 acre block of land, Hunupitiya Watala and 18 Regional Stores located in various districts through the island. In addition, distribution is being through 228 marketing agent network islandwide. The staff of the institution consists of 137 employees including Managers of the Company.

**Progress :-**

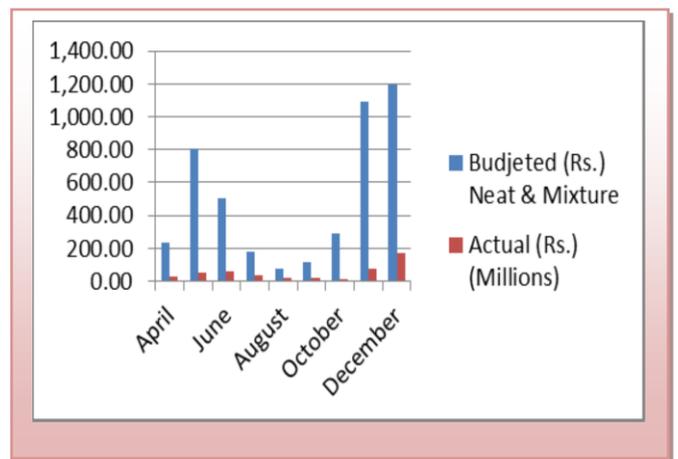
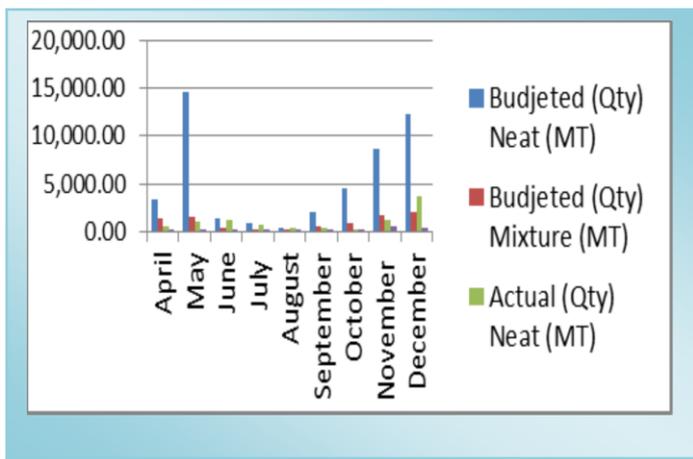
xl

Month	Target		Actual		Target (Rs. Mn.)		Actual Million
	Non Mixed (M.T.)	Mixed (M.T.)	Non Mixed (M.T.)	Mixed (M.T.)	Non Mixed (Rs. Mn.)	Mixed (Rs. Mn)	
April	3,300.00	1,348.00	571.30	84.56	168.30	65.90	27.00
May	14,525.00	1,558.00	1,116.21	23.00	729.60	72.90	51.60
June	1,400.00	320.00	1,237.97	115.83	421.00	79.70	51.60
July	900.00	230.00	685.35	57.37	111.00	69.70	34.30
August	315.00	130.00	307.91	165.07	55.00	21.30	21.00
September	3,982.00	530.00	325.36	240.27	92.00	21.30	23.90
October	4,500.00	904.00	163.16	163.29	260.50	30.00	13.80
November	8,650.00	1,730.00	1,208.96	555.06	991.70	101.40	77.70
December	12,250.00	2,025.00	3,757.59	307.39	1,069.00	122.60	175.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,822.00</b>	<b>8,775.00</b>	<b>9,373.81</b>	<b>1,711.84</b>	<b>3,898.10</b>	<b>584.80</b>	<b>486.80</b>

Financial & Physical Progress

Chart v

Chart vi



Sales from March 2016 to April 2017 according to the Types of Fertilizer					
District	Total				
	Urea (M.T.)	T.S.P. (M.T.)	M.O.P. (M.T.)	Other Fertilizer (M.T.)	Total (M.T.)
Ampara	849.260	146.285	81.152	14.402	1,091.099
Anuradhapura	666.763	170.088	37.146	47.103	921.100
Badulla	642.562	104.912	79.356	82.470	909.300
Bataloa	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo	180.963	62.961	23.833	27.117	294.874
Galle	9.849	1.489	49.599	278.913	339.850
Gampaha	435.195	147.623	62.266	20.178	665.262
Hambantota	790.403	170.921	130.095	26.943	1,118.362
Kalutara	5.000	6.000	-	-	11.000
Kandy	398.250	42.996	44.377	74.177	559.800
Kegalle	-	-	-	-	-
Killinochchi	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	595.887	123.110	166.285	22.943	908.225
Mannar	460.600	58.300	17.400	-	536.300
Matale	701.330	18.990	0.720	1.460	722.500
Matara	194.404	36.113	158.625	643.683	1,032.825
Monaragala	1,329.992	169.293	119.046	60.169	1,678.500
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-
Nuwara Eliya	293.472	60.821	93.280	228.777	676.350
Plonnaruwa	3,541.152	342.897	266.532	93.771	4,244.352
Puttalam	447.057	94.032	44.566	55.745	641.400
Rathnapura	154.719	39.471	30.450	54.410	279.050
Trincomalee	1,742.013	71.800	52.995	2.050	1,868.858
Vavuniya	40.000	-	-	-	40.000
Jaffna	80.000	-	-	-	80.000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13,558.871</b>	<b>1,868.102</b>	<b>1,457.723</b>	<b>1,734.311</b>	<b>18,619.007</b>



# Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)



## **Vision**

“ Make our motherland fertile by nutritional phosphorus by optimally utilizing the phosphate deposit in Eppawala.”

## **Mission**

“Providing national phosphate requirements by self sufficient Phosphorus through eco-friendly and new methods.”

## 6.10 Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)

### The Institution accotring to the Act:-

The phosphate deposit was discovered in 1971 by the Department of Geological Survey and was established as state-owned company in 10<sup>th</sup> July 1992 under the Company Act No. 17 of 1982.

### Functions and Objectives:-

Discussions has been initiated to produce substitute fertilizer by widely using this phosphate deposit with free of poisons such as cadmium and arsenic instead of “Tripple Super Phosphate (TSP) which is imported for paddy and vegetable cultivation. Thereby it is expected to save nearly Rs. 30 billion of foreign exchange anually which flow out of the country.

It is expected to provide direct and indirect employment opportunities to the Eppawala area and other provinces through the above project.

### Summary of Institutional Progress from 01/01/2016 to 31/12/2016

Data related to production of ERP and HERP, sales and Income from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016

xlii

Type of Fertilizer	Production Amount (MT)	Sales (MT)	Income (Rs. Mn)
ERP	31,251	30,474	285.042
HERP	7,597	7,252	83.425
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>9,620</u></b>	<b><u>37,726</u></b>	<b><u>368.467</u></b>

▪ Financial Details from 01.01.2016 to 13.12.2016

(Rs. Mn)

Sales	- 368.467
Profit before tax / ( Loss) (to 30.11.2016)	- 4.49
Profit after tax/( Loss) (to 30.11.2016)	- 3.39

Dividends Payment	-
Payment of Royalty for the year	- 25.56
Fixed Deposits of the institution (including Repo) (to 30.11.2016) -	204.7
Net Assets of the Institution (to 30.11.2016)	- 845.9
Net Liabilities of the Institution (to 30.11.2016)	- 81.5

**1. Development activities is being carried out and proposed development activities :-**

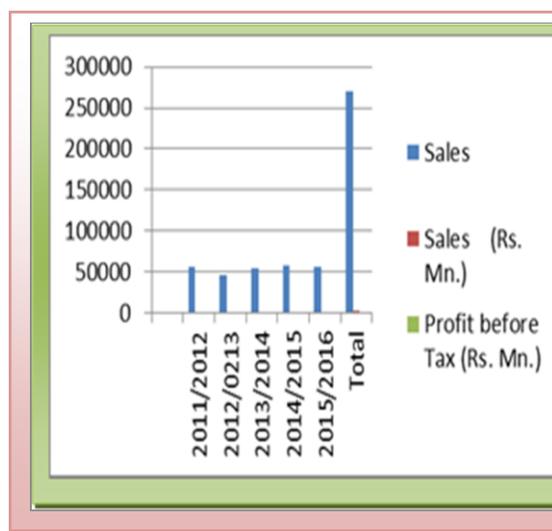
The Board of Directors have informed that they have decided to suspend or postpone the proposed development activities in a timely manner considering the financial position of the institution and the less sales under the current situation in the fertilizer market.

**Sales and Profitability Details of the Company for last 05 Years**

xliv

Year	Sales (M.T.)	Sales (Rs. Mn.)	Profit before Tax (Rs. Mn.)
2011/2012	56,089	497.30	201.00
2012/0213	45,759	399.03	137.00
2013/2014	54,606	499.97	172.00
2014/2015	57,301	530.43	118.94
2015/2016	56,438	562.73	60.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>270,193</b>	<b>2,489.46</b>	<b>689.83</b>

Chart vii



**BUDGETED & ACTUAL PRODUCTION DETAILS OF ERP AND HERP FOR THE YEAR 2016**

(From 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)

xlv

Months	ERP		HERP	
	Budgeted Income (Mn)	Actual Income (Mn)	Budgeted Income (Mn)	Actual Income (Mn)
January	3,500	3,261	1,000	490
February	2,500	4,007	1,000	994
March	3,000	3,904	500	965
April	3,500	2,358	500	536
May	3,000	2,500	750	158
June	4,200	1,464	600	400
July	4,500	1,455	750	1,227
August	4,500	3,443	1,000	114
September	4,000	2,246	1,000	1,191
October	4,250	2,549	1,250	-
November	4,250	2,696	1,250	850
December	4,500	2,602	1,250	922
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>32,484</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>7,846</b>

**Budgeted and Actual Production of ERP for the year 2016 (01.01.2016-31.12.2016)**

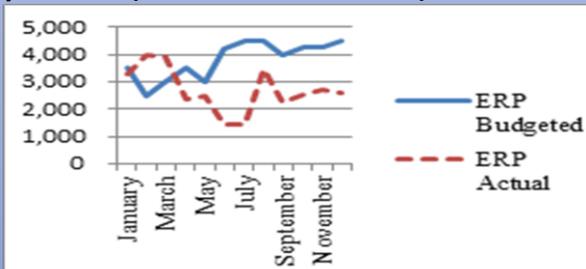


Chart viii

**Budgeted and Actual Production of HERP for the year 2016 (01.01.2016-31.12.2016)**

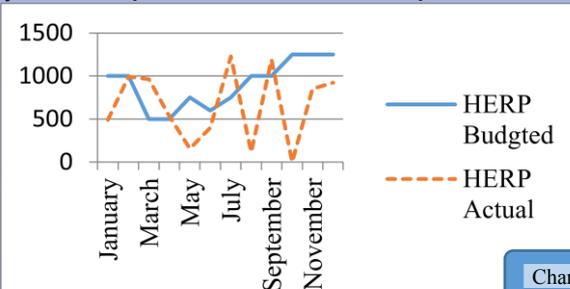


Chart ix

**BUDGETED & ACTUAL SALES DETAILS OF ERP AND HERP FOR THE YEAR 2016** (From 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)

xlvi

Months	ERP		HERP	
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual
January	3,500	3,502	900	496
February	2,000	2,757	500	1,099
March	3,700	2,675	400	663
April	2,800	1,156	300	287
May	2,700	1,887	700	491
June	4,600	2,418	500	603
July	4,400	3,762	800	807
August	4,400	2,524	1,100	444
September	3,800	1,327	1,000	631
October	4,200	2,491	1,200	362
November	4,100	3,341	1,200	703
December	4,400	2,688	1,400	633
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,600</b>	<b>30,528</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>7,219</b>

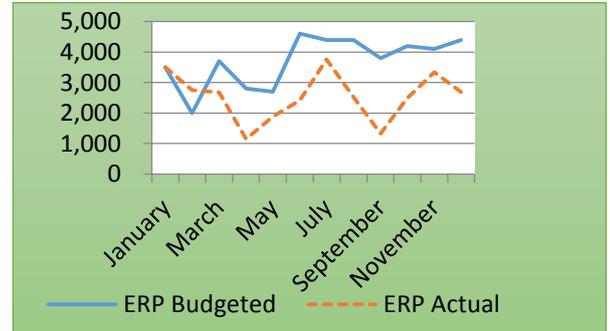
**BUDGETED & SALE REVENUE DETAILS OF ERP & HERP FOR THE YEAR 2016**

xlvii

Months	SALE (mt.)	
	Budgeted Revenue (million)	Actual Revenue (million)
January	42	37
February	24	37
March	38	32
April	30	14
May	34	24
June	49	30
July	51	45
August	54	29
September	48	20
October	54	28
November	53	40
December	58	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>369</b>

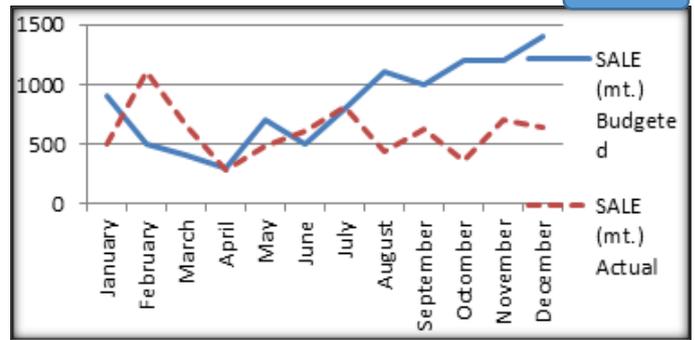
**Budgeted and Actual Sales of ERP for the year 2016 (01.01.2016-31.12.2016)**

Chart x



**Budgeted and Actual Sales of HERP for the year 2016 (01.01.2016-31.12.2016)**

Chart xi



**Budgeted & Sale Revenue of the ERP & HERP for the year 2016 (01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016)**

Chart xii



## Performance Report

Thank you .....

Guidance	Mr. B. Wijyaratne	Secretary (Ministry of Agriculture)
	Mr. D.V. Bandulasena	Secretary (State Ministry of Agriculture)
	Mr. N.P.V.C. Piyathilake	Additional Secretary (Planning & Monitoring)
	Mr. W.W.S. Mangala	Director (Planning)
Coordination, Supervision and Providing Information	Mr. B. Wijyaratne	Secretary (Ministry of Agriculture)
	Mr. W.W.S. Mangala	Director (Planning)
Collecting Reports and Coordination	Mr. H.P.E.M. Thisera	Assistant Director (Planning)
	Ms. H.L.C.N. Sewwandi	
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Language Translation - English (Development Programmes Conducted by the Institutions )	Ms. S.M.N. Chathurika Samaraweera	Language Translator Department of Agrarian Development
Language Translation - Tamil	Mr. N.M.M. Mashood	Language Translator Department of Immigration and Emigration
DVD Printing and Cover Printing		Procurement Division (Ministry of Agriculture) Akura Printers, Battaramulla
Book Binding and Printing		Printers of the Agricultural Publication Unit, Department of Agriculture
Publication		Planning Division, Ministry of Agriculture

“ගොවිජන මන්දිරය”  
80/5, රජමල්වත්ත පවුමග,  
බත්තරමුල්ල.

“கோவிஜன மந்திரய”,  
80/5, ரஜமல்வத்தை வீதி,  
பத்தரமுல்லை.

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Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.