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 கமத்தொழில் அமைச்சு  
 Ministry of Agriculture



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விவசாயிகள் பூமியின் ஓவியர்கள்

Farmers the Earths Artists



ගොවිතැනට இடுதகை



එක්ව රට கட்டி

ஒன்றாய் நாட்டைக் கட்டுவோம்  
 Develop the Nation Together

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 செயலாற்றுகை அறிக்கை  
 PERFORMANCE REPORT

2017

# ගොවි ගීතය

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2017 National Farmers Week - Kekirawa



# Performance Report 2018

Ministry of Agriculture



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## **Message of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture**

The year 2017 is a challenging year for the agriculture. It should be gratefully reminded the farmer community who contribute towards the food production campaign during the period of natural disasters by face successfully to overcome such difficulties.

As pioneer of the food production national programme, the Ministry of Agriculture has implemented several programmes during the last year and continuously contribute among them. In an effort to improve eco-friendly agriculture, chemical fertilizer has been introduced to the only to the extent necessary after soil analysis process, instead of using chemical fertilizers unnecessarily. Accordingly, steps has been taken to streamline the fertilizer usage through create awareness of farmers and thereby promote organic fertilizer too. The mechanism for providing quality agro products for the local and foreign market through good agricultural practices was implemented under the supervision of the Ministry. Through this process, consumers were able to buy quality food and farmers were able to obtain a higher price.

The home gardening project which was initiated with the aim of ensuring food and nutrition security of the family is successfully implemented. At the same time, females are encouraged and move towards the self-employments have been carried out through 'Sithamu' Female Farmers' Organizations. Further, E - Agricultural programme was implemented to maintain accurate and up-to-date data on agricultural crops and productions. The Agricultural Sector Modernization Project, implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with the collaboration of World Bank was launched in the year 2017. The National Farmers Week and Agricultural Exhibition was held in the last year with the theme of "Lets united, stand up – fill our granaries". Accordingly, several number of island wide programmes were implemented across various themes, which led to the improvement of agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture aims to implement huge number of projects for the progress of agriculture in the year 2018 with the progress achieved in the previous year. As the Minister of Agriculture, I am ready to to empower the Sri Lankan farming community in order to create prosperous nation through sustainable agriculture, via engaging with the Ministry of Agriculture and its affiliated Institutions.

**Duminda Dissanayaka**  
**Minister of Agriculture**





## **Message of the Hon. State Minister of Agriculture**

It is important to look at the performance of the previous year prior to the commencement of New Year. In the year 2017, several projects were implemented in rural, district and provincial levels, based on the Food Production National Programme. It should be reminded that the Ministry of Agriculture and all the affiliated institutions to the Ministry were made significant contribution towards empowering the Food Production National Programme.

Programme of organic fertilizer production and encouragement programme on fertilizer usage were implemented for the poison free, eco-friendly cultivation. Simultaneously, organic farming was also promoted. Steps have been taken to increase the cultivation of the abandoned paddy fields and rehabilitation programme of cultivation wells in order to obtain maximum utilize from the existing land.

The National Farmers Week and Agricultural Exhibition were successfully implemented in the last year and were able to motivate people towards agriculture through various themes therein. Hela Bojun Sales Centers were established to create female entrepreneurs to get female contribution to household income generation. Thereby, it was able to strengthen females and also was able to improve the nutritional security of present food pattern. The females were also economically empowered through “Sithamu” female farmers’ organizations.

The Ministry of Agriculture is dedicated to increasing the food production in the country as well as generating prosperous farmer community. The contribution of farmers who proceed hardly to achieve prosperous agro-economic with the creation of food security should always be appreciated. The Ministry of Agriculture expects to work towards sustainable agriculture in the year 2018 with the contribution of the farming community.

**Wasantha Aluvihare**  
**State Minister of Agriculture**





## **Message of the Secretary**

It is with great pleasure that I issue this message to the Performance Report 2017, as the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, who acts key role in ensuring food security of the Sri Lankans.

We have to experienced the extreme climate conditions of 2017 such as drought at once and floods sometimes, then local agriculture had to undergone their oppressive pressures thereon. We have been encouraged to have some sort of local food security, even though the agricultural contribution to the national economy has been minimal in 2017 due to these adverse weather and environmental impacts.

Agriculture is an environmental and climate factor interconnected industry and in the year 2017, special attention was paid to the implementation of various programmes in order to monitor climate adapted local agriculture to the current climate change. Therefore, the initiative has been taken to introduce specific agro-insurance proposals to minimize the damage to the farming community due to climate and environmental impact and would have been successful, as it would be implemented in the year 2018 as a budget proposal of year 2017. Further programmes have been implemented to create soil conservation through promoting organic fertilizer production and utilizing as well as to promote organic agriculture. In addition to implementing the good agricultural practices, the project has been implemented with the aim of sustainable agricultural development. Similarly, action has been taken to maintain irrigation facilities to meet the challenges of climate change through construction and rehabilitation of small tanks, minor irrigation systems, agro wells etc. Action has been taken to introduce new variety of crops and enhance the productivity of major crops. In addition, the Agriculture Sector Modernization Project was initiated in the year 2017 with the financial assistance of the World Bank and assistance of the European Union to support the modernization of local agriculture through national and international agricultural knowledge.

The preparation of short-term, mid-term and long-term plans in agriculture sector are in process with the aim of making positive contribution to the national production from agricultural sector in order to make Sri Lanka a developed country as well as with the objective of achieving global targets such as 'sustainable development goals'.

I would respectfully remind Hon. Minister of Agriculture Duminda Dissanayake, who provides leadership for the implementation of all these programmes, the Hon. State Minister of Agriculture Wasantha Aluvihare who provides entire contribution towards said process. I greatly appreciate the support provided by the staff in the Ministry of Agriculture, State Ministry of Agriculture including all the Heads of the Departments and Institutions under the Ministry to make success the performance of the Ministry in the year 2017.

**B. Wijyaratne**

**Secretary**

**Ministry of Agriculture**





## **Message of the State Secretary**

I am very pleased to add a message for the performance report of the year 2017, the report which published including information and data on the role and mission of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The highest employment is reported from labour force of Sri Lanka, focusing on agriculture and its products. Also the highest ratio of land in this country have utilized for strengthening agricultural economy. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide food for over twenty million people in the country. However due to the bad weather condition that prevailed in the year 2017 and the previous year, the productivity of agricultural production in Sri Lanka has reduced, and the contribution to the national economy has become less, and it was identified as major obstacle to the promotion of agricultural industry. Since agriculture is an environmental based industry, environmental factors that are subjected to huge variations and are highly effected on production and productivity in the agro industry.

Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture is in the process of implementing various programmes and projects to increase the contribution of agriculture to the national economy and thereby to face climate change successfully. In the past, the development of the irrigation sector has been fulfilled as the government's most prominent role with the aim of developing agriculture. The present government has paid special attention to the development of the irrigation system. Under this, the Department of Agrarian Development has developed minor and medium scale irrigation systems. Various programmes were implemented to promote soil conservation and to encourage production and use of organic fertilizer. The Department of Agriculture also initiated special programmes to introduce weather-responsive agricultural practices as well as to mechanize agriculture.

I believe that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, the State Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture may continue to lead the way successfully towards the food production process in the country even under this adverse weather conditions. I also greatly mention that the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development and all the institutions coming under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture have directly contributed to fulfill the said process. Further, I wish that we all would have the strength and courage to give our optimum contribution to the progress of agriculture sector in the year 2018.

**D.V. Bandulasena**

**Secretary**

**State Ministry of Agriculture**

# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals

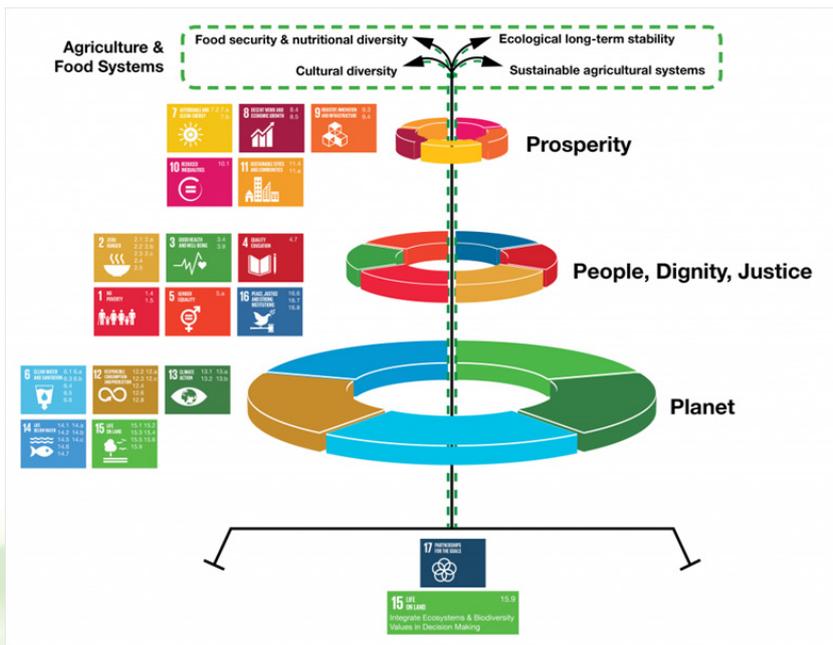


## Introduction Sustainable Development and Agriculture



“Transforming our World 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development”. This Agenda is a working plan for Human, World and Prosperity, 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 develop-

ment frame work included 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

## Sustainable Development Goals" - Global Objectives -17

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

In wider sense the set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 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 human-kind have been indicated under five main fields. Those are;



### 1. People

- to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment

### 2. Planet

- 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.

### 3. Prosperity

- to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature

### 4. Peace

- 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.

### 5. Partnership

- 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..

Further, the 08 sustainable development goals which are directly related to the field of agriculture as identified by FAO that special for ministry of Agriculture and the institutions under the purview of Ministry are mentioned below. (with the coordination of the Ministry of Sustainable Development & Department of National Planning.)



Sustainable Development Goals	Details	Institution
<b>Social Development</b>		
	1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Department of Agriculture Department of Agrarian Development Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
	5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Department of Agriculture
<b>Economic Development</b>		
	2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Department of Agriculture Department of Agrarian Development Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute Institute of Post Harvest Technology National Fertilizer Secretariat Ceylon Fertilizer Cooperation Limited Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Limited
	6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Department of Agriculture Department of Agrarian Development
	8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Department of Agriculture
	12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Department of Agriculture Department of Agrarian Development Institute of Post Harvest Technology National Food Promotion Board
<b>Protecting the biosphere</b>		
	13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Sri Lanka Agriculture Research Policy Department of Agriculture Department of Agrarian 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	Department of Agriculture

## The Direct Contribution towards sustainable Agriculture in Sri Lanka – Sustainable Development Goal 2



Global Indicators and Goals for Sustainable Agriculture to eradicate hunger, and obtain food security and good nutrition conditions.

(The global indicators have been prepared for 08 targets and sustainable development goals related to agricultural field and targets of sustainable development goals and global indicators that have directly contributed to the promotion of sustainable agriculture have been mentioned here)



Goals – S / No	Targets	Global Indicators
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round ( Indicator – Expansion of malnutrition	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
2.A	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

2.B	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate
2.C	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

According to this Agenda, Within 15 years from year 2016 to 2030, all countries will get together and act on eradicate poverty, create food security, reduce food insecurity, eliminate inequalities. To face successfully for climate changes.

In order to make this project success, the contribution of Sri Lanka and the development programmes and the progress made by the Ministry of Agriculture to make success such effort as per the action plan 2017 are mentioned here.

(Awareness Programme for Sustainable Development.)

**Exhibition at Bandaranayake Memorial  
International Conference Hall.  
31.03.2017 - 04.04.2017**



**Institutions engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture in order to uplifting the Sustainable Agriculture**



## Vision&Mission



# 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.
- Mobilisation 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 method.
- Contribute to increase paddy production through rehabilitation of tank, canals and anicuts and re cultivation of abandoned paddy lands.

## FUNCTIONS

- Formulation of policies, programs and project 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 - Up to 31.12.2017

Position	Name
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Duminda Dissanayaka
State Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Wasantha Aluvihare
Secretary	Mr. B. Wijyaratna
State Secretary	Mr. D.V.Bandulasena

## Heads of Institutions operating under the Ministry of Agriculture - up to 31.12.2017

Name	Designation	Institution
Dr. Rohan Wijekoon	Director General	Department of Agriculture
Mr. M.A.S.Weerasinghe (up to February 2017)	Commissioner General	Department of Agrarian Development
Mr. D.V. Bandulasena	Commissioner General (Actg)	Department of Agrarian Development
Mr. Sydney Gajanayake	Chairman	Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board
Mr. Haputhanthri Dharmasena	Director	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
Mr.W.P.D.P. Peris	Chairman	National Food Promotion Board
Mr. N.P.V.C. Piyathilaka (Up to 2017.04.17)	Director (Actg)	National Fertilizer Secretariat
Mr. G.A. Pushpakumara	Director (Actg)	National Fertilizer Secretariat
Mr. Kavinda C. Dissanayaka	Chairman	Institute of Post Harvest Technology
Dr. S.D.G. Jayawardena	Chairman	Sri lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy
Mr. Roshana Waduge	Chairman	Ceylon Fertilizer Ltd
Mr. Thusita Halloluwa(up to 2017.08.15)	Chairman	Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd
Mr. Chaminda Kumara Liyanage	Chairman	Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd
Mr. Upali Anuradha Dissanayaka	Chairman	Lanka Phosphate Ltd



## Sustainable Development Goals which are identified by FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
2.1 Food Security Special Programme and National Food Production Programme	Increasing Production and Productivity Project (paddy and other additional crops )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paddy, Maize, Chili, Soya Beans, Big Onion Production, Green Gram Additional Crop Production under and Productivity Project</li> <li>Project on increasing vegetable cultivation and fruit cultivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase crop production and productivity, increase the harvest of paddy and other additional crops – h/MT, no. of beneficiaries</li> <li>Increase vegetable and fruits daily consumption from 100 g to 200 g</li> <li>Establish Fruit villages</li> <li>No. of fruit plants cultivated and no. of fruit villages</li> <li>No. of beneficiaries</li> </ul>	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieve higher nutrition level</li> <li>Create Healthy generation</li> <li>Empower farmers</li> <li>Uplift farmer's economy</li> </ul>	2.1 Household income and expenditure ( House hold income and expenditure survey – (HIE) )  2.1.2 Poverty line for food  Nutrition level	Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka (NSO)  Department of Agriculture  Social Economic planning Division

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Hela Bojun Sales Center</li> <li>Establish 500,000 Home Gardens</li> <li>Bee Control Project</li> <li>Production and usage of organic fertilizer programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate female farmer organizations</li> <li>Create female entrepreneurs</li> <li>Establish female farmer societies</li> <li>Distribution of seeds and plants</li> <li>Potted chili cultivation project</li> <li>Encourage via best home garden</li> <li>Bee control under home gardening</li> </ul>	<p>Number of households that have contributed to the production as households</p> <p>Propagated eco-friendly farming system</p> <p>No. of urban, semi-urban and rural gardens</p> <p>Volume of increased honey production and Percentage of decreasing honey</p> <p>The production volume of a labor unit (farmer, labor)</p> <p>Average income of small-scale food producers (Increase in monthly household income Rs.)</p>	<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>Speed up earnings of domestic households</p> <p>Generating a healthy generation through the availability of nutritious food at home</p>	<p>2.3.1 -</p> <p>2.3.2 -</p> <p>* ( Not applicable to Sri Lanka )</p>	<p>Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka (NSO)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Department of Agrarian Development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Food Production Programme</li> <li>Entrepreneurship Programme for Youth Participation - Establishment of Sithamu Female Farmers' Organizations and create home gardens</li> <li>Cash grant subsidy programme for fertilizer subsidy</li> <li>Research and Technology Development Programme</li> </ul>							

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
2.4 Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the Soil Conservation Act</li> <li>• Sustainable Land Management</li> <li>• Mapping the Geographic Information System for the progress analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of land area</li> <li>• ensure soil and water security</li> <li>• Protecting agricultural ecological diversity</li> <li>• Preparation of Climate Forecasting and Weather Data Base System</li> <li>• Establishment of climate villages</li> <li>• Training and awareness programmes</li> <li>• Mapping the information through a geological information system</li> </ul>	<p>To prevent soil fertility, soil erosion, soil degradation resulting from the increase in the consumption of soil due to the increase in food production by increasing population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hectares of lands managed</li> <li>2. Water conservation catchment areas</li> <li>3. Number of fountains identified as appropriate for agri-environmental zones based on climate forecast data</li> <li>4.No. of maps prepared</li> <li>5.No. of workshops</li> <li>6. Conservation of folk plate to protect agro ecological diversity</li> </ol>	<p>2.4.</p> <p>By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p>	<p>To protect the function of soil microbes, soil freezing</p> <p>Use adaptive weather systems in adjoining areas and traditional crop cultivation as adaptation to climate change and establish continuous production of food crops by cultivating appropriate crops</p>	<p>2.4.1</p> <p>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Department of Agriculture ( Natural Resource Management Division )</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Natural Resource Management  Popularize Sweet Potato Cultivation in Rice Bag for reducing Food Production due to Bad Weather	Sweet Potato Cultivation in Rice Bag	Provide sweet potato rods Awareness	7. Contribute to the production of nutritious food through the establishing model villages and villages engage with food production.  8. Rehabilitation of cultivation wells and storage necessary water during drought and No. of rehabilitation of well  9. Cultivated abounded paddy lands in hectare	2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	Increase production through low ground under dry weather conditions abounded paddy land cultivation .	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture  Department of Agriculture

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
2.4 Natural Resource Management	Renovation of Cultivation Wells Cultivation of Abounded Paddy Lands Establish a task force with the participation of all stakeholders on climate adaptation for agricultural development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of infrastructure facilities of 1500 agro wells in bad condition</li> <li>Rehabilitation of agro wells</li> <li>Training farmers</li> <li>Testing the quality of water</li> <li>Conduct awareness workshops with the participation of all stakeholders</li> <li>Compensation without insurance coverage for damaged paddy fields in areas affected to natural disasters (Yala)</li> </ul>	<p>Rehabilitation of cultivation wells and storage necessary water during drought and No. of rehabilitation of well</p> <p>The number of researches on the chemical composition of water samples</p> <p>Increasing the feasibility of climate change adaptation through awareness.</p> <p>The number of agronomist farmer community aggravated by natural disasters</p> <p>Compensation amount paid</p>	2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	Under the long-term drought, flood, or other food shortages, and under similar conditions, continuing food production and make food security.	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture  Department of Agriculture  Department of Agrarian Development  Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board
Provide social Securities	Compensation for farmers affected by floods and drought						

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
2.4 Create consumer health satiafactory Introduction of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish GAP demonstration villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Createing awareness programmes.</li> <li>Establishment of Farmers Co-operative Societies.</li> <li>Establishment of export oriented farms and packing centers.</li> <li>Establishment of authorized units of certification.</li> </ul>	<p>Encouraging consumption of quality, health-enhanced vegetables and fruits and thereby improving public health and reduction of Non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Number of Beneficiaries,</p> <p>Input numbers,</p> <p>Daily consumption of vegetables and fruits - grams</p> <p>No. of awareness programmes</p> <p>No. of packing centers</p> <p>No. of farms</p>	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality..	Reduction of unreasonable agrochemical use Quality and Healthy food consumption Making environmental sustainability Increase the market value through qualitative crops.	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture  Department of Agriculture

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Encourage the Production and Use of Organic Fertilizer Programme	Sara Lanka Loan scheme	<p>Improve research methods for organic farming</p> <p>Conduct training workshops</p> <p>Awareness</p> <p>Developing new technology for compost production</p> <p>Certification of organic fertilizer producers and organic cultivators</p>	<p>Implementation of loan schemes to encourage manufacturers</p> <p>1. Production of Organic Fertilizer - Mt.</p> <p>2. Number of farmers engaged in fertilizer production</p> <p>3. The amount of loans given under the Saralanka Loan Scheme in Rs.</p>	<p>2.4</p> <p>By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p>	<p>Creating a poison free country, building a healthy generation, the soil conservation, generate new jobs</p>	<p>2.4.1</p> <p>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Department of Agrarian Development</p>

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Soil Conservation Analysis Programme	Provide fertilizer recommendations	Identification of recommended zones and fertilizer practices.	Identification of the soil nutrient status according to the Gramaniil Divisions, Agrarian Service Areas to minimize the environmental and health problems caused by the use of fertilizer without soil testing and number of samples analyzed the same	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	Creating a poison free country, building a healthy generation, the soil conservation, generate new jobs	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture National Fertilizer Secretariat Fertilizer Companies
	Cash Grant Subsidy for fertilizer subsidy programme under streamline, monitoring Fertilizer Act and grant fertilizer subsidy	Preparation of Database Grant Cash subsidy Identify farmers Determine land extent which apply fertilizer	The amount of highest quality imported fertilizer to generate poison free country (Mt.) Amount of subsidy granted Extent of land (hectares)		Creating a poison free country, building a healthy generation, the soil conservation, generate new jobs		

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
2.5 Under the development of the special sector for food security,  National program for the determination of insecticide residues in the import and export of fruits and vegetables  Implementation of laws	1.2. Develop food security	1.2. Seed and plant preservation 1.2.2 Plant quarantine Service 1.2.3 conduct crop clinic programme	1. Establish seed testing and certification laboratory in Paranathan and Murunkan for conserving plant and genetic material Conduct training for officers for identifying genetic enrichment and identifying pea variants. 2. In order to ensure the safety of food crops, vegetables and fruits, Number of samples analyzed, Number of registered farmers, The number of equipment purchased, Number of crop clinic programs, Number of awareness programmes	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels	Seed and plant preservation for the future	2.5.1. Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured  2.5.2 Seed and plant protection as risky, not risky and not identified and amount of seeds and plants identified	Plant and Genetic Resources Division Department of Agriculture  Plant Quarantine Service, Katunayake, Mattala  Sri Lanka Customs  Department of Import and Export

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
1.2 Food Security Special Programme  Implementation of Laws and Acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update plant Conservation Act, Tee Felling Control Act</li> <li>Update Seed Act</li> <li>Update Weedicide Control Act</li> <li>Implement soil Conservation Act</li> <li>Conduct training and awareness programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issue of import recommendations for agricultural inputs and the number of recommendations given</li> <li>Formal fertilization and regulation</li> <li>Permit for cutting jackfruit and female Palmyra trees</li> </ul>	<p>Preparation of new laws and update available laws for developing quality of foods</p> <p>Provide poison free food for sustainable consuming patterns</p> <p>Protecting biodiversity and protecting plants for future food security.</p>	<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p> <p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels</p>	<p>Long term programmes developing quality of foods</p> <p>Production, Import and Export regulation</p>	<p>Acts and laws applied for develop quality of foods</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Department of Agrarian Development</p>

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
2. Research and Technology Development Programme	Breeding seed production Value added food production Research programmes with universities Awareness workshops Training workshops (Local / Foreign)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of Hybrid seeds</li> <li>• Insect control</li> <li>• Value addition to post harvesting</li> <li>• Expansion technology</li> <li>• Increase the productivity and production of rice, supplementary food crops, vegetables, fruits and citrus fruits.</li> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Training and workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• producing weather resistant varieties of weather variability, varieties resistance to pests and number of such varieties</li> <li>• Nanotechnology, use of molecular methods for diagnosis of disease, production of pest resistant varieties and the same amount</li> <li>• Increase value and use leverage technology (Packaging for the laundry, introduction of a package for the use of mushrooms, bakery products that can be kept stable for 3months )</li> <li>• Number of workshops on awareness of new technology</li> <li>• No. of training and research workshops</li> </ul>	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Increase food consumption by increasing productivity	2.1 Increase the production to meet the requirements of calories	Department of Agriculture  Institute of Post Harvest Technology Department of Agriculture  Sri Lanka Agriculture Research Policy Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
Implementation of the National Agricultural Policy Plan (Specific Areas of Biotechnology, Plant Breeding, Plant Protection, Natural Resources Management, and Sociology)	Research publications Policy-centered research Training in agriculture and rural areas	Identification issues in food security, application of fertilizer and marketing					
Socio-economic research programs for generating and distributing new knowledge for the sustainable development of agrarian and rural sectors							

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Knowledge Management and Traditional Knowledge Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exhibitions and Awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers Week Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya</li> <li>Food exhibitions and food festivals</li> </ul>	<p>Future investment through the formal education in the agricultural sector</p> <p>Use of Knowledge for Sustainable Agriculture</p> <p>To contribute to sustainable agricultural development through the giving of old person's knowledge to future generations, Workshops, Numbers of exhibitions</p>	<p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p>	<p>Increase food consumption by increasing productivity</p>	<p>2.1 Increase the production to meet the requirements of calories</p>	Ministry of Agriculture
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training workshops</li> <li>Exhibitions</li> <li>Technical advisory services</li> <li>Development of infrastructure facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of the production and use of organic fertilizer</li> <li>Increase production and productivity of supplementary food crops.</li> <li>Improvement of hostel facilities in agriculture schools</li> </ul>	<p>Future investments through formal education in agriculture</p> <p>The use of knowledge to promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>The number of training workshops held for this purpose</p> <p>Number of students enrolled to and awarded from Agriculture schools</p>	<p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p>	<p>Increase food consumption by increasing productivity</p>	<p>2.1 Increase the production to meet the requirements of calories</p>	Ministry of Agriculture

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
International Relationships	Agriculture Sector Modernization project	Diversification of agricultural products Archeology and Agricultural Awareness 9 rural irrigation schemes Increase productivity of green crops Seed multiplying of s onion	To promote sustainable agriculture through the transfer of international knowledge and management and obtain the necessary technological support. Applied investment (Rs.) No. of benefited small-scale farmers	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Increase food consumption by increasing productivity	The investment made by the Government	World Bank Ministry of Agriculture

	<p>Water, Sanitation and Health related Pilot Project</p> <p>Korean Project for International Agriculture</p>	<p>Cultivation technology and Cultivation Demonstrate Farm</p> <p>Production of qualitative mushroom, potato seed, fruits</p> <p>Establish organic fertilizer factories</p> <p>Generate Large scale farm networks</p> <p>Research projects</p> <p>Reduce the post harvest loss of plantain and beans</p> <p>.Training programmes</p>	<p>Create healthy people through the awareness raising of the poor people in the rural area and educating children</p> <p>Increasing crop productivity by using new techniques to ensure food security and the amount invested, no. of project, the numbers of beneficiaries</p> <p>Developments, introduced new mushroom proportions</p>		<p>SAARC Fund</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Korea</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p>
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International Relationships	Coordinate the projects of the Asian Food and Agricultural Cooperation Initiative (AFACI) to act as the National Coordinating Unit of Sri Lanka – 11 programmes are implemented under this	Project on reducing post harvest loss in home Gardening (FAO)	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Increase food consumption by increasing productivity	2.a.1 The investment made by the Government	Ministry of Agriculture Japan	Ministry of Agriculture Asian Food and Agricultural Cooperation Initiative (AFACI)	Ministry of Agriculture World Food Organization
Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source	
1.2.2 Input Management Programme	Farm Modernization	Providing machineries to farmer organizations	The number of farmer organizations identified to provide equipment to increase productivity through suitable techniques are given, the number of equipment provided, (Provincial, Districts, Institutions, Schools and Miscellaneous Programmes)	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Attract the younger generation away from traditional farming to agriculture and creating opportunities for youth	2.a.1 The investment made by the Government	Sri Lanka Customs	
					Completion of the shortage of labor in the agricultural sector. Reducing cost of production. Increase the employment rate by creating indirect entrepreneurs providing services related to mechanization		Department of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture	



## Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Home Gaedening Development Prograame	Create female entrepreneurs	Establishment of selected home gardens through female farmer societies	Creation of self employment for the local food production and development	5. a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	Uplifting the living standards of women	5. a.1(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex;	Ministry of Agriculture
Establishment of Hela Bojun Sales Center	Establishment of Female Farmer Societies	Creation of self employment for the local food production and development	Local foods that sold to promote poison free food consumption (Kg) No. of Self-Employed	2.5.2 Formulating legislation to ensure land ownership for women.	Create female based nutritious society	5. a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Department of Agriculture
Establish Healthy Food shop				* Priority is given to the granting of equal rights to economic activities.		Women's Contribution to uplift the Domestic Economy Increasing household economy	Department of Agrarian Development National Food Promotion Board



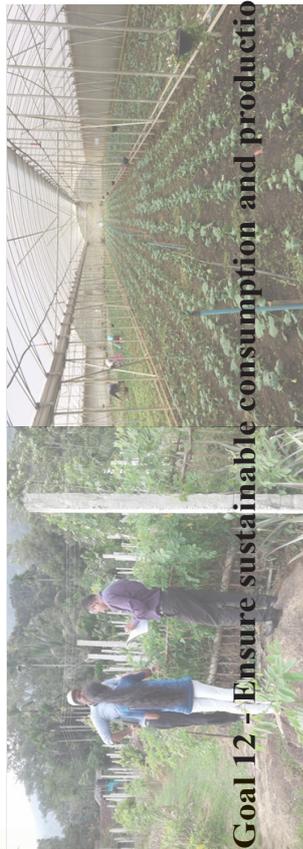
**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**



Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Implementation of Water, Sanitation and Health related Programme	Water, Sanitation and Health related Pilot Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 rural irrigation schemes</li> </ul>	Achieving healthy people through increasing sanitary facilities for rural poor community and awareness for educating children regarding same .	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Long term programme Supply water for healthy community	6.4.1 Preparation of water sources on demand and the actions taken regarding same	Department of Agrarian Development
Rehabilitation and Renovation Small Tanks	Renovation of 1500 Small Tanks Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of abounded tanks</li> <li>Rehabilitation of dams</li> <li>Rehabilitation of cascade systems</li> <li>Develop water supply systems</li> </ul>	<p>Increase the production by increasing water retaining capacity in tanks</p> <p>Prevention of flood damage by rehabilitating dams . Number of tanks rehabilitated</p> <p>Cumulative water foot masses per acre, agricultural land with water facilities - hectares</p>	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	No. of land extent provided water supply in order to increase agro production and productivity	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Department of Agrarian Development

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Sustainable Water Management Loan Programme	Conservation of water sources	Reconstruction of irrigation	Develop the water source database	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	No. of land extent provided water supply in order to increase agro production and productivity	6.4.1 Preparation of water sources on demand and the actions taken regarding same 6.4.2 Annual water supply requirement for cultivated land	Department of Agrarian Development Ministry of Agriculture
	Study of ground water		Inspection of the water quality of minor irrigation. - 15,000 irrigation works in 80 Agrarian Service Divisions Introduction of soil health cards - 50,000 land plots in three districts, Water height level of minor irrigation - 1000 tanks, Collection of agro-meteorological data - 560 Agrarian Service Divisions, 10 agro-climate centers, Study of ground water, - 02 dried zonal regimes per year Computerized baseline data on paddy fields - 2 districts per year Quality management programme for the construction of minor irrigation projects - 2 districts per year. Introducing a warning signal for drought and flood - 100 tanks Reformulation of paddy land registry Aware on Micro Water Nutrition 980 Officers - all Agrarian Development Offices				
	Collection of agricultural weather data. Training and Awareness programs						

Programmes Implemented	Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
Develop irrigation infrastructure programme	Reconstruction of all broken anicut dams and canals	Rehabilitation of minor irrigation channels and cultivation of abounded paddy lands	improvement of agro roads and tanks.	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	ಐಐಡಿಒ Empowering the rural farming community by cultivate all the lands that can be cultivated in farm areas.	6.4.1 Preparation of water sources on demand and the actions taken regarding same	Department of Agrarian Development Ministry of Agriculture
	Deepening of tanks to minimize floods and flood damage and repairing canals	Rehabilitation of dams	U / K, hectares No of tanks repaired				
	Rehabilitation of agro roads	Rehabilitation of abounded tanks		Securing agricultural products			
		Reconstruction of irrigation canals					
		Improvement of Floodwater Management Drainage Systems					
		Sojan system					
		Micro irrigation pitot projects					



## Goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
<p>12.3</p> <p>Improve postharvest practices and Minimizing agricultural hazards in Sri Lanka</p> <p>Home Garden Promotion Programme and Sithamu Female Farmer Organization</p> <p>Establishment of Hela Bojun Sales Center</p> <p>Establish Healthy Food shop</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value-Added Programme for Fruits and Vegetables</li> <li>Reduce post harvest losses in agricultural crops</li> <li>To make people aware of local nutrition food consumption patterns</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of new technology for system storage</li> <li>Processing rice, filed crops and other grain varieties</li> <li>Spice processing</li> <li>Production of vegetable, fruits and value addition</li> <li>Rice and field crops production</li> <li>Awareness programmes on human nutrition and food habits in Sri Lanka</li> </ul>	<p>Prodvidee and produce quality products at reasonable prices (Kg)</p>	<p>By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</p>	<p>12.3.1</p> <p>Provide adequate nutritious food for all</p>	<p>Global food loss index</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Institute of Post Harvest Technology</p>

**Goal 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**

Projects	Sub Projects	Out Put	Sustainable Development Goal	Out Come (Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term)	Sustainable Development Indicator	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15.1/15.2/15.4 Encourage the Production and Use of Organic Fertilizer Programme Sustainable Water Development Programme Food Diversification Programme Establishment of Fruit Villages Programme</li> <li>Home Gardening Promotion Programme Long term fruit cultivation in military farms Implementation of the Soil Conservation / Tree Fall Control Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organic Fertilizer Production</li> <li>Rehabilitati on of Minor Irrigation</li> <li>Create Home Gardens</li> <li>Establish Fruit villages</li> <li>Bee Control Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of registered organic fertilizer producers under the Sara Lanka Loan Scheme</li> <li>Rehabilitation of tank, dam, canals and number rehabilitated</li> <li>No. of home gardens and diversification</li> <li>No. of fruit plants and villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15.1 Damage due to agricultural activities (Hec)</li> <li>1. Conservation of Soil by Soil Conservation Act - (Hec)</li> <li>2. Number of plants conserved by the implementation of the Plant Protection Act</li> <li>3. No. of new Laws and Acts</li> <li>Organic fertilizer production (MT) 15.2.1/ 15.4.2</li> <li>4. No. of tree protected y the Plant Protection Act and Tree Felling Control Act5.</li> <li>5. The number of the new hybrid plants</li> <li>6. Number of fruit villages</li> <li>7. Number of bee control villages</li> <li>8. Number of recommendations for cutting of Palmyra and jack fruit and number of trees cut</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent the water pollution and the breakdown of the food chain through chemical fertilizers, pesticides and chemicals used in crops</li> <li>Use poisonous fertilizers for protect micro-organisms that protect soil fertility and protecting the Terrestrial Environment through eco-friendly pest control,</li> <li>Protection of jackfruit and Palmyra, a food source through Tree Felling and protecting biodiversity Control Act and</li> <li>Increasing the productivity of local biodiversity and bee pollinating by creating frozen s fruit villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area</li> <li>15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest Management</li> <li>15.4.2.Mountain Green Cover Index</li> <li>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>	



The Capacity Development Training Programme conducted in the Service Delivery Tutoring Center, Gannoruwa for the Officers in Associated Service, Development Officers' Service and Public Management Assistant Service - 2017.11.09/10

# 1. Administration and Human Resources Development Division

## Foreign Training



## **Administration and Human Resources 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.

## 1.Human Resources Management

### 1.1 Constitution of Staff

S/N	Approved posts	Nos. of Posts	Nos. in service during previous year	Changes occurred during the past year						Nos. in service during the current year
				Retire ment	Transfers out	Transfers in	Recruit- ments	Promotions	Others	
1.	Secretary	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
2.	Secretary (State Ministry)		01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
3.	Additional Secretary (S.L.A.S.Special)	02	01	-	-	02	-	01	-	02
4.	Additional Secretary (S.L.Agric.Special)	02	01	01	-	02 (Acting Basis)	-	-	-	02 (Acting Basis)
5.	Chief Financial Officer	01	01 (Acting Basis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Acting Basis)
6.	Senior Assistant Secretary	04	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
7.	Director (Fertilizer)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Acting Basis)	01 (Acting Basis)
8.	Deputy Director (Fertilizer)	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Director (S.L.Agric.S.I)	04	01 (Acting Basis)	01	-	02 (Acting Basis)	-	-	-	02 (Acting Basis)
10.	Director (S.L.A.S.I)	02	01	-	01	01	-	-	-	01
11.	Director (S.L.P.S.I)	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
12.	Director (S.L.E.S.I)	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01

S/N	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	
13.	Director (District Agriculture)	25	18	02	01	-	04	-	-	19
14.	Chief Accountant	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
15.	Chief Internal Auditor	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
16.	Internal Auditor	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Accountant	04	02	-	01	-	-	-	02 (Attached)	03
18.	Assistant Secretary	07	05	-	01	-	-	-	01 (Attached) 01 (Int. Transfer)	04
19.	Dy. Director / Assistant Director (S.L.P.S. III/II)	03	02	-	-	01	-	-	-	03
20.	Dy. Director / Assistant Director (S.L. Agri S. III/II)	04	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
21.	Dy. Director / Assistant Director (S.L.P.S. III/II)	03	01	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Int. Attached)	02
22.	Dy. Director / Assistant Director (All island services III/II)	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
23.	Dy. Director / Assistant Director (S.L.I.&C.T. S. 2 II/I)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Acting Basis)	01 (Acting Basis)

S/N	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	Recruit-ments	Promotions	Others	
24	Dy. Director / Assistant Director (Fertilizer) departmental III/II)	58	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
25.	Legal Officer	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Mechanical Engineer	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
27.	Administrative Officer	04	02	01	-	-	-	-	-	01
28.	Language Translator	02	01	01	-	01	-	-	-	01
29.	ICT Officer	04	02	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
30.	Co-ordinating Sec to the Secretary	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Development Officer	1221	1004	-	20	17	-	-	02 - resignations 03 - for other services 01 - vacation of post 01 - re-post	996
32	Development Assistant	64	56	-	01	-	-	02 (01- promotion to Grade II 01 - Promotion of Ag. M. Officer to Development Officer)	-	56
33.	Agricultural Monitoring Officer	06	05	-	-	-	-	01	-	04
34.	Legal Assistant	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Covering Duty)	01 (Covering Duty)

S/N	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	Recruit-ments	Promotions	Others	
35.	Librarian	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
36.	Technical Officer	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Overseer (Bldg.)	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.	Garden Keeper (Agri Consultant)	01	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
39.	Public Management Assistant	57	42	02	05	03	-	-	-	38
40.	Management Assistant (Non Technical)	04	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
41.	Technical Assistant	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42.	Photographer	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
43.	Video Camera Operator	01	01	-	-	-	01	-	01 (Vacation of Post)	01
44.	Electrician	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	01 (Ending of Contract Period)	-
45.	Driver	71	44	02	02	02	-	02	-	40
46.	Office Assistant Service	70	53	-	-	-	17	-	-	70
47.	Bangalow Keeper	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
48.	Asst. Bangalow Keeper	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.	Library Asst.	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Driver Asst.	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
51.	Garden Labourer	06	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	06

Officers attached to the Government Audit Division from Department of Auditor General and officers attached to the Statistics Division by Department of Census and Statistics, are attached to this Ministry and they are not the members of the approved cadre of this Ministry. However, these officers have been attached to the Ministry by above mentioned Institutions. The number of such officers are as follows, in the current year.

#### Government Audit Division

S / No.	Position	No. of Officers
01	Audit Superintendent	01
02	Audit Inspector I	02
03	Audit Inspector II	04

#### Statistics Division

S / No.	Position	No. of Officers
01	Director statistics	01
02	Statistician	01
03	Statistical Officers	02

## 1.2 Details of Transfers

### 1.2.1 All Island Services

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
01	Ms. A. V.V. Damayanthi Assistant Secretary (Procurement)	2017.01.02	Western Provincial Council	-	-
02	Ms. R. W. H. K. Rajapaksha Accountant	2017.01.15	Department of Auditor General	-	-
03	Ms. H. M. A. U. K. Herath Director (Development)	2017.05.31	Ministry of Megapolis and Western Province Development	-	-
04	Mr. N. V. P. C. Piyathilaka Additional Secretary (Monitoring & Evaluation)	2017.07.04	State Ministry of Land	-	-
05	Mr. P. S. A. R. Weerakoon Additional Secretary (Administration & Human Resource Development)	-	-	2017.01.02	District Secretariat, Gampaha
06	Ms. H. L. C. N. Sewwandhi Assistant Director (Planning)	-	-	2017.01.16	Southern Provincial Council
07	Mr. H. R. G. B. Erabadupitiya Director (Agro Inputs Management) (Acting)	-	-	2017.02.06	Department of Agriculture
08	Mr. W. S. C. Perera Additional Secretary (Agro Development) (Acting)	-	-	2017.03.01	Department of Agriculture
09	Dr. W. M. W. Weerakoon Additional Secretary (Agro Development) (Acting)	-	-	2017.05.08	Department of Agriculture
10	Mr. R. M. Jinadasa Director (Engineering)	-	-	2017.06.05	Ministry of Urban Planning and Water Supply
11	Mr. T. H. Amarasinghe Director (Agro Technology) (Acting)	-	-	2017.06.19	Department of Agriculture
12	Ms. M. D. K. A. Prasangi Language Translator	-	-	2017.08.22	Department of Samurdhi Development
13	Dr. K. Hettiarachchi Additional Secretary (Agro Technology) (Acting)	-	-	2017.08.23	Department of Agriculture
14	Ms. N. N. Dias Additional Secretary (Monitoring & Evaluation)	-	-	2017.10.06	Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade
15	Ms. C. D. Darmasena Director (Development)	-	-	2017.10.26	Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training

## 1.2 Details of Transfers

### 1.2.2 Associated Service (Development Assistant)

There are no transfer orders from associated services (Development Assistant).

## 1.2 Details of Transfers

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

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	-	-
01	Ms. D. M. B. Priyadarshani Development Officer	2017.01.13	Department of Agriculture	-	-
02	Ms. W. A. S. K. Weerasinghe Development Officer	2017.01.13	Department of Agriculture	-	-
03	Ms. J. A. R. P. Gunathilake Development Officer	2017.01.13	Department of Agriculture	-	-
04	Mr. A. M. H. M. B. .Abeykoon Development Officer	2017.01.16	Department of Agriculture	-	-
05	Mr. W. M. K. G. S. B. Wanigasekara Development Officer	2017.02.01	Department of Animal Production and Health	-	-
06	Ms. R. A. D. A. Munidasa Development Officer	2017.03.01	Ministry of Home Affairs	-	-
07	Ms. A. R. R. S. Lakmali Development Officer	2017.03.01	Department of Land Title	-	-
08	Ms. G. A. P. Damayanthi Development Officer	2017.03.03	Department of Agriculture	-	-
09	Ms. M. I. L. Molligoda Development Officer	2017.04.03	Ministry of Home Affairs	-	-
10	Ms. K. C. Amaraweera Development Officer	2017.05.05	Department of Irrigations	-	-
11	Ms. B. K. S. Shaymali Development Officer	2017.05.12	Ministry of Home Affairs	--	-
12	Mr. N. Wickramasekara Development Officer	2017.06.01	Has been released to the Teacher Service	-	-

S /No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	-	-
13	Ms. M. Siwakala Development Officer	2017.06.01	Department of Export Agriculture	-	-
14	Mr. B. sureshkumar Development Officer	2017.06.01.	Department of Export Agriculture	-	-
15	Ms. S. M. P. C. Siriwardena Development Officer	2017.06.01	Divisional Secretariat Pathadumbara	-	-
16	Ms. K. L. L.R. Kodikara Development Officer	2017.06.17	Has been released to the Teacher Service	-	-
17	Ms. W. I. M. Wijayanayake Development Officer	2017.07.09	Has been released to the Teacher Service	-	-
18	Ms. C. N. Kavirathna Development Officer	2017.08.01	Ministry of Home Affairs	-	-
19	Ms. A. K. Gunarathna Development Officer	2017.10.02	Has been released to the Teacher Service	-	-
20	Mr. P. G. N. Devapriya Development Officer	2017.10.16	Ministry of National Co- existence, Dialogue and Official Languages	-	-
21	Ms. T.K. Surangika Development Officer	2017.10.23	Divisional Secretariat, Padiyatalawa	-	-
22	Mr. U. G. N. D. Gunawardena Development Officer	2017.10.30	Ministry of Disaster Management	-	-
23	Ms. W. M. K. D. Karunanayake Development Officer	2017.11.02	Ministry of Home Affairs	-	-
24	Ms. K. V. T. S. Somarathna Development Officer	2017.11.02	Ministry of Education	-	-
25	Ms. K. G. M. Rathnamanike Development Officer	2017.11.17	Ministry of Home Affairs	-	-
26	Ms. H. K. K. K. Piyasena Development Officer	2017.12.28	Ministry of Foreign Employment	-	-
27	Ms. C. S. . Abeyrathna Development Officer	-	Has been released to the Teacher Service	-	-
28	Ms. J. K. K. Priyadarchani Development Officer	-	-	2017.01.04	Department of Measurement Units Standards Services
29	Ms. W. S. U. Kumari Development Officer	-	-	2017.01.16	Ministry of Rural Economy
30	Ms. M. B. .C. S. Manike Officer	-	-	2017.02.01	Ministry of Rural Economy

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
31	Ms. B. S. P. Karunaratna Development Officer	-	-	2017.02.27	Ministry of Home Affairs
32	Ms. G. R. N. P. Gonawala Development Officer	-	-	2017.03.01	Department of Project Management and Monitoring
33	Ms. B. M. A. C. Balasooriya Development Officer	-	-	2017.03.01	Department of Agriculture
34	Ms. K. D. D. G. Disanayake Development Officer	-	-	2017.03.01	Ministry of Home Affairs
35	Ms. W. A. S. Hemakumari Development Officer	-	-	2017.05.22	Ministry of Home Affairs
36	Ms. K.U. N. G. N. Kariyawasam Development Officer	-	-	2017.05.23	Ministry of Foreign Employment
37	Ms. T. G. N. K. Ariyasena Development Officer	-	-	2017.06.01	Department of Railways
38	Ms. R. M. C. I. Rathnayake Development Officer	-	-	2017.06.01	Department of Irrigation
39	Ms. Y. L. Shanika Development Officer	-	-	2017.06.01	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
40	Mr. M. S. M. Liham Development Officer	-	-	2017.06.01	Department of Wildlife Conservation
41	Ms. M. G. K. S. K. Wickramanayake Development Officer	-	-	2017.06.19	Department of Official Languages
42	Ms. D. D. S. U. Disanayake Development Officer	-	-	2017.07.03	Ministry of Rural Economy
43	Ms. D. M. D. S. Disanayake Development Officer	-	-	2017.08.02	Ministry of Rural Economy
44	Ms. D. J. S. C. Piyadasa Development Officer	-	-	2017.08.08	Ministry of Cultural Affairs
45	Ms. M. D. Danuwanthi Development Officer	-	-	2017.11.01	Department of National Community Water Supply
46	Ms. R. M. M. N. Erangani Development Officer	-	-	2017.11.01	Ministry of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine
47	Ms. W. M. A. U. K. Gunawardena Development Officer	-	-	2017.11.01	Ministry of Home Affairs
48	Mr. Kapila Eranda Jayawardena Development Officer	-	-	2017.11.10	Ministry of Disaster Management

## 1.2 . Details of Transfers

### 1.2.4 Combined Service (Public Management Assistant)

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
01	Ms. P. A. C. K. Perera Public Management Assistant	2017.01.06	Department of Wildlife Conservation	-	--
02	Ms. B. S. D. S. S. Weerasinghe Public Management Assistant	2017.01.20	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-
03	Mr. G. A. Perera Public Management Assistant	2017.03.27	Divisional Secretariat Gampaha	-	-
04	Ms. E. M. B. U. Ekanayake Public Management Assistant	2017.07.07	Divisional Secretariat Alawwa	-	-
05	Ms. M. A. P. W. Chandrasoma Public Management Assistant	2017.11.20	Divisional Secretariat Hataraliyadda	-	-
06	Mr. A. A. S. c. Pathiraja Public Management Assistant	-	-	2017.01.02	Police Special Task Force Headquarters
07	Ms. N. S. Wimalasurendra Public Management Assistant	-	-	2017.01.10	Department of Inland Revenue
08	Ms. H. U. H. R. De Silva Public Management Assistant	-	-	2017.02.15	Department of Motor Traffic

## 1.2 Details of Transfers

### 1.2.5 Combined Service (Driver)

S/N	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
01	Ms. J. D. J. S. Wijesena Driver	2017.01.04	Ministry of Finance	-	-
02	Mr. P. R. K. Premachandra Driver	2017.11.06	Department of National Botanical Gardens	-	-
03	Mr. K. V. I. Nishantha Driver	-	-	2017.01.02	Department of Trade and Investment Policy
04	Mr. S. H. P. Chandrakumara Driver	-	-	2017.03.23	Divisional Secretariat, Kolonnawa

Details of Transfers

### 1.2.6 Combined Service (Office Assistant Service)

There are no transfer orders from Office Assistant Service.

Details of Transfers

Departmental Services

Se/No.	Name & Post	Transfers out		Transfers in	
		Date	Place of work	Date	Place of work
01	Ms. M. P. Liyanagama Agriculture Instructor	2017.08.28	Department of Agriculture	-	-

### 1.3. Establishment Affairs

S/No.	Details	Previous Year (2016)	Current Year (2017)
		Number	Number
<b>1.</b>	<b>Recruitments</b>		
1.1	Examinations	-	-
1.2	Interviews	-	27
<b>2.</b>	<b>Service Status</b>		
2.1	Confirmation in Service	27	79
2.2	Promotions	02	04
2.3	Service Extention	02	01
2.4	Vaccation of Post	02	01
<b>3</b>	<b>Service Issues</b>		
3.1	Disciplinary Inquiries	-	01
3.2	Interdiction	-	-
3.3	Re-post	-	01
<b>4.</b>	<b>Foreign Affairs</b>		
4.1	Foreign Scholarships (Long term-Post Graduate Degrees)	-	01
4.2	Leave –Official	01	13
4.3	Leave – Personnal	14	25
5.	Cabinet Memoramdums	49 ( Approved )	48 ( Approved )
<b>6.</b>	<b>Guarantee</b>		
6.1	Initiation of Guarantee	-	-
6.2	Excemption from Guarantee	-	-
<b>7.</b>	<b>Loan Approval</b>		
7.1	Property (Attorney)	06	17
7.2	Vehicles	-	-
7.3	Other Loans	06	11

## 1.4 Human Resources Development - Local Trainings

### 1.4.1 All Island Services

(Expenditure Head -118-1-2-2401, Expenditure Head -118-2-3-2401)

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs. Mn.)
1.	Post Graduate Degree (Balance Payment)	University of Ruhuna	Mr. A. R. M. G. Nawaratne	Assistant Director	02 years	0.0320
2.	English Language Diploma	NIBM	Ms. S. A. Nadeesha Darshani	Assistant Secretary	01 years	0.0920
3.			Ms. Madusha Weerakkody	Assistant Director	01 years	0.0920
4.	Procurement Diploma	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration	Mr. P. S. S. Wijerathna	Senior Assistant Secretary	01 years	0.1000
5.	Workshop on New Inland Revenue Act	AAT Business School	Mr. D. K. M. R. Kumarasiri	Chief Accountant	2017.10.19	0.0075
<b>Number of Courses 5</b>		Number of Officers participated 5			Total Expenditure	<b>0.3235</b>

### 1.4.2. Information Technology Service

S/No.	Course	Training Institute	Name of the Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs. Mn.)
1.	Geographical Information System (GIS) – 08 day course	University of Colombo	Mr. H. I. M. Deshapriya	Information Technology Officer	08 days	0.025
<b>No. of Courses 1</b>		Number of Officers participated 1			Total Expenditure	<b>0.025</b>

### 1.4.3. Development Officer Service

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs.Mn.)
1.	Diploma in Tamil Language	University of Kelaniya	Ms. S. A. G. S. subasinghe	Development Officer	2017.01.22-2017.12.31	0.0450
2.	Finacial Study Training	MILODA Onstitute	Ms. Shanthi Wickramasinghe	Development Officer	2017.02.13-2017.02.15	0.0165
			Ms. Gayani Madushika	Development Officer	2017.02.13-2017.02.15	0.0165
3.	Media Workshop	Sri Lanka Institute of Mass Media	Mr. Madura Samragunarathna	Development Officer	2017.03.13-2017.03.15	0.0200
4.	Diploma in Tamil Language	Sri Pali University	Ms. A. k. D. Manohari	Development Officer	01 year	0.0315
5.	Diploma in English ( Stage - II )	SLIDA	Ms. Nirasha Sadamali	Development Officer	01 year	0.025
6.	Annual Survey and Asset Disposal Course	Skills Development Fund	Ms. Srimali Rangika	Development Officer	2017.06.29-2017.06.30	0.0085
			Ms. Dishara Wishwani	Development Officer		0.0085
7.	Finacial Study Training	MILODA Institute	Mr. P. M. Narampanawa	Development Officer	2017.07.11-2017.07.13	0.0165
8.	Graphic Design Training	IDM	Mr. Aravinda Ramanayake	Development Officer	06 months	0.0315
9.	Personal Files	National Institute of Labour Studies	Ms. N. M. Vithanage	Development Officer	2017.12.28	0.005
<b>Number of Courses 9</b>			No. of Officers Participated	11	Total Expenditure	0.2245

#### 1.4.4. Associated Service

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs.Mn.)
1.	Diploma in English Language	SLIDA	Mr. G. I. D. Thilakarathna	Agro Monitoring Officer	01 year	0.027
2.	Geographical information System (GIS) - 08 days programme	University of Colombo	Ms. Malika Weththasinghe	Planning Assitant	08 days	0.025
3.	Graphic Design Training	IDM	Ms. I. A. S. Hewapathirana	Planning Assitant	06 months	0.0315
<b>Number of Courses 3</b>			No. of Officers Participated 3		Total Expenditure	0.0835

#### 1.4.5. Public Management Assistant Service

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs.Mn.)
1.	Finacial Study Training	MILODA Institute	Mr. M. A. P. G. Chandrasoma	Management Assistant	2017.07.11-2017.07.13	0.0165
2	Recruitment Procedures	Skills Development Fund	Ms. S. a. J. Chathurika	Management Assistant	2017.09.20-02017.09.21	0.0085
3.	Offcie Systems and Finacial Regulations	National Institute of Labour Studies	Ms. M. A. Bhagya Hansani	Management Assistant	2017.10.16-2017.10.17	0.0.012
			Ms. V. L. Nadeesha C. Perera	Management Assistant		
4.	Procurement Process for assitant Staff	National Institute of Labour Studies	Mr. A. A. S. C. Pathiraja	Management Assistant	2017.10.26-2017.10.27	0.006
			Mr. N. K. M. Sameera	Management Assistant		
5.	Personal Files	National Institute of Labour Studies	Ms. Hasini suraweera Ms. Anoma Nandani	Management Assistant	2017.12.28	0.010
<b>Number of Courses 5</b>		No. of Officers Participated 8		Total Expenditure		0.059

### 1.4.6. Technical Service (Cameraman)

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs.Mn.)
1.	Task of the Office Assistants and Drivers for a quality work force	National Institute of Labour Studies	Mr. J. B. Senanayake	Driver	2017.10.10	0.003
Number of Courses 1		No. of Officers Participated 1			<b>Total Expenditure</b>	0.003

### 1.4.7. Drivers' Service

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs.Mn.)
1	Task of the Office Assistants and Drivers for a quality work force	National Institute of Labour Studies	Ms. R. D. Pradeepa Shaymali	Office Assitant	2017.10.10	0.003
Number of Courses 1		No. of Officers Participated 1			Total Expenditure	0.003



### 1.4.8. Office Assistant Service

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period	Course Fee (Rs.Mn.)
1.	Suwadiriya Programme	In the Ministry Premises	Ministry Officials	General		0.005
2.	Office Assistant Training Programme	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute	Office Assistants in the Ministry	Office Assistant	2017.02.01 - 2017.02.02	0.04733
3.	Training for the implementation of the passenger transport bus driver's license	Sri Lanka Transport Board	Ministerial Drivers			0.0036
4.	Training Programme for Staff Grade Officers and Subject Officers regarding FR investigations	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute	Staff Grade Officers and Subject Officers		2017.07.18	0.05675
5.	Discussion on the preparation of a National Plan for Women and House Hold Families	In the Ministry Premises	Head of the Institutions, Staff Grade Officers and Subject Officers		2017.09.21	0.008045
6.	Office Systems and Disciplinary Procedures	Service Training Institute and Audio Visual Center	Development Officers and Public Management Assistants ( Group I )		2017.11.09 - 2017.11.10	0.12979
7.	Tamil Language Training Programme	In the Ministry Premises	Development Officers and Public Management Assistants, Drivers and Office Assistant in the Ministry		2017.09.18 - 2017.12.31	0.070
8.	“Sevaka Vindana Gee Rasa Vindana” Programme	In the Ministry Premises	Entire Staff of the Ministry		2017.11.11	0.059297
<b>Number of Courses 7</b>		<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>Rs. 0.37982 Mn</b>			

### 1.4.9. Various Programmes on Payment

S/N	Course	Training Institute	Name of Officer	Designation	Period
1	Workshop on Awareness of Public Officers on Provisions of the Establishments Code	Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Ms. D. m. Hasini suraweera	Management Assistant	2017.07.27-2017.07.28
			Ms. K.T.R. Buddhika	Management Assistant	2017.07.27-2017.07.28
2.	Lecture on Good Governance and role of the Public Service National	National Human Resources Development Council of Sri Lanka	Ms. R. G. Uthpala A. Gunasekara	Assistant Secretary	2017.10.04
			Ms. H. K. J. Devika	Assistant Secretary	2017.10.04
3.	Seminar on WTO & RTA	Department of Commerce	Mr. P. N. N. Jayaneththi	Deputy Director	2017.10.10-2017.10.12
4			1. Ms. S. A. N Darshani 2. Ms. Kokila niromi Weerapperuma 3. Ms. B. C. Jayakanthi 4. Ms. K. V. T. S. Somarathna 5. Ms. K. A. C. I. Karunarathna Somarathna	Assistant Secretary Development Officers	2017.08.20-2017.08.24
5.	Use of Drone Cameras	Department of Information	Mr. Madura Samaragunaratna	Development Officer	
<b>Number of Courses 5</b>		<b>Number of Officers 11</b>			

### 1.4.10. Technical Service (Cameraman)

Various Service Categories	No. of Course/ Workshop	No. of Officers attended	Expenditure (Rs.Mn.)
Officers of the All Island Services	5	5	0.3235
Officers of the Information & Technology Service	1	1	0.025
Officers of the Associated Service	3	3	0.0835
Officers of the Development Officers Service	9	11	0.2245
Officers of State Management Assistant Service	5	8	0.059
Officers of the Technical Officer Service -Camaraman	0	0	0
Officers in Driver Service	1	1	0.003
Officers in Office Assistant Service	1	1	0.003
Various Workshops conducted on Payments	7	General	0.37982
Workshops conducted Free of Charge	5	11	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.10132</b>

## 1.5 Human Resources Development - Foreign Training

### 1.5.1 All Island Services

(Expenditure Head -118-1-2-1102, Expenditure Head -118-2-3-1102)

S/N	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
1	The Counterpart Study Visit Programme in Thailand on Agricultural Value Chain Development with Focus on Strategies for Agricultural-Standards	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Mr. W.W.S. Mangala	Director (Planning)	Thailand	09.01.2017 15.01.2017
2	Australia Awards Scholarship (AAS) Course of Master of Public Administration (Management)	Australia Awards Scholarship - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DEAT)	Ms. K.M.Y.S. Boralessa	Assistant Secretary (Admin.)	Australia	16.01.2017 31.12.2018
3	CIRDAP – NIRD & PR (Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific - National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj) Collaborative International Training Programme on “Rural Technologies”	Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)	Ms. S.A. Nadeesha Darshani	Assistant Secretary (Admin)	Malaysia	13.02.2017 21.02.2017
4	International Training Workshop on "Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Financial Inclusion and Rural Transformation"	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr. S.A.S.K. Senadheera	Assistant Director (Agri. Tech.)	Bangladesh	27.02.2017 10.03.2017
5	CIRDAP – NIRD & PR (Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific - National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj) Collaborative International Training Programme on “Human resource Development for Rural Development”	CIRDAP – NIRD & PR (Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific - National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj)	Mr. S. Zacky Mohamed	Mechanical Engineer	India	14.03.2017 23.03.2017

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
6	Supply of Furniture and Fittings for Establishment of Ministry of Agriculture at D.P.J. Towers Visit Suppliers Factories in China for Pre-shipment Inspection	Metropolitan Office (Pvt.) Ltd	Mr. P.S.K.R. Weerakoon	Additional Secretary (Admin/HRD)	China	15.03.2017 25.03.2017
7	Training Course on Agricultural Products Circulation Technology for Developing Countries	China Government	Mr. R.M.T. Pushpakumara Mr. K.L.M. Sirajoon	Assistant Director -NFS Assistant Director -NFS	China	28.04.2017 26.06.2017
8	Seminar on Modern Agri-Economy Management for Developing Countries	China Government	Ms. K.G.D.N. Jayasinghe Mr. H.G.S. Premarathne Mr. G. Dissanayake	Assistant Director -NFS Assistant Director -NFS	China	27.04.2017 19.05.2017
9	17-AG-06-GE-WSP-B: Workshop on Successful Models of Integrated Farming	Asian Productivity Organization	Mr. M.G. Ajith Puspakumara	Director (Agri. Services & Agrarian Development)	Bangladesh	07.05.2017 11.05.2017
10	Seminar on Food Safety Management for Countries along the Belt and Road	China Government	Mr. G.R.D. Gunarathne Mr. S.W.G.C. Jayarathne	Assistant Director -NFS Assistant Director -NFS	China	04.05.2017 24.05.2017
11	2017 Training Course on the Application Technology of New Fertilizer for Developing Countries	China Government	Mr. B.C.R. Siriwardena Mr. H.A.N. Dharmakeerthi Mr. W.S. Sumanadasa Mr. R.W.B. Kumara Mr. W.M.R. Bandara Mr. M.M.S. Senarathna Mr. W.M.T. Weerakkody Mr. R.A.C.P.K. Ranasinghe Mr. D.S. Dissanayake Mr. S.M.U.P. Rathnasinghe	Assistant Director -NFS Assistant Director -NFS	China	12.05.2017 31.05.2017

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
12	16-AG-36-GE/SPP-OSM-B: Multicounty Observational Study Mission on Innovations in Food Value Chain Management	Asian Productivity Organization	Mr. B. Wijayaratne	Secretary	Japan	15.05.2017 20.05.2017
13	South and Southeast Asia Seed Policy Workshop	International Rice Research Institute	Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon	Additional Secretary (Agri. Development)	Cambodia	09.06.2017 10.06.2017
14	2017 International Training Workshop on Seed Potatoes Multiplication and Diseases Integrated Control Techniques	China Government	Mr. A.G.C. Babu	District Director of Agriculture Nuwara Eliya	China	19.06.2017 08.07.2017
15	High-Level Scoping Workshop (HLSW) on the capacity Needs Assessment for Developing Countries	Food and Agriculture Organization and FAO-China South-South Cooperation (SSC) Programme	Mr. N.P.V.C. Piyathilake	Additional Secretary (M & E)	China	26.06.2017 30.06.2017
16	Seminar on Management of Eco- Agriculture for Developing Countries in 2017	China Government	Mr. N.D. Edirisuriya	Assistant Director	China	29.06.2017 26.07.2017
17	Official Delegation to Thailand	Sri Lanka Government	Dr. (Mrs.) A.P. Benthota	Director, RRDI	Thailand	11.07.2017 13.07.2017
18	International Workshop-Cum- Training Programme on “Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation” at Mulungushi University	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mrs. S.A.N. Darshani Mrs. R.G.U.A. Gunasekara	Assistant Director (Admin) Assistant Director (Establishment)	Zambia	17.07.2017 21.07.2017
19	Workshop on Revitalization of Rural Communities through Productivity Improvement Initiatives	Asian Productivity Organization	Mr. P.S.S. Wijerathne	Senior Assistant Secretary (Procurement)	Indonesia	21.08.2017 25.08.2017
20	Training Workshop on Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture and Sustainable Food Value Chains (Regional Capacity Building Workshop of Country Nutrition Focal Points on “ Promoting Nutrition sensitive Interventions and Food Systems”)	Food and Agriculture Organization	Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon	Additional Secretary (Agri. Development)	Thailand	21.08.2017 25.08.2017

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
21	Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop on Operational and Legal Aspects of Contract Farming Schemes	Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr. P.N.N. Jayanetti	Deputy Director (Projects)	Thailand	29.08.2017 01.09.2017
22	Conference on Smart Agriculture for Sustainable, Inclusive Productivity	Asian Productivity Organization	Mrs. P.H. Handunhewa	Senior Assistant Secretary (Establishment)	Japan	05.09.2017 07.09.2017
23	17-AG-06-GE-CON-A: Asian Food and Agribusiness Conference: Enhancing Exports of Organic Products	Asian Productivity Organization	Mr. D.V. Bandulasena	Secretary State Ministry of Agriculture	Philippines	13.09.2017 15.09.2017
24	Training Course "Innovative Solutions and Policies Facilitating Access to Finance in the Agro-food Value Chain"	FAO-China South South Cooperation (SSC) Programme / Center of International Cooperation Service (CICOS)	Mr. S.L.G. Bandusiri Ms. M.K.T. Sajeewani	Chief Financial Officer Senior Assistant Secretary (Agrarian Services)	China	14.09.2017 24.09.2017
25	XIXth Global Child Nutrition Forum	World Food Programme	Mr. B. Wijayaratne	Secretary	Canada	17.09.2017 21.09.2017
26	Workshop "HL Policy Dialogue and Exchange of Experiences on Innovations in Food Systems"	FAO-China South South Cooperation (SSC) Programme / Center of International Cooperation Service (CICOS)	Mrs. G.L.G. Perera Mrs. S.T. Sirimanna	Senior Assistant Secretary (Admin) Assistant Secretary (Agrarian Services)	China	26.09.2017 30.09.2017
27	Training Programme at International Centre for Land Policy Studies and Training on " Agriculture Development Policy"	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr. E.M.S. Ekanayake	Assistant Director (Development)	Taiwan	29.09.2017 27.10.2017
28	Visit to Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines Universities for the Capacity Building of the NARS (National Agriculture Research System) Scientists	GOSL	Mr. B. Wijayaratne	Secretary	Malaysia Thailand Philippines	15.10.2017 25.10.2017
29	58th Workshop Meeting of Heads of NPOs	Asian Productivity Organization	Mr. D.V. Bandulasena	Secretary State Ministry of Agriculture	Korea	24.10.2017 26.10.2017

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
30	2017 Planning Workshop on New AFACI Projects	Asian Food & Agriculture Cooperation Initiative	Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon	Additional Secretary (Development)	Korea	23.10.2017 27.10.2017
31	Regional Workshop on “Disaster Risk Reduction and Management”	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) / Pakistan Government	Mrs. D.N. Ambepitiya Mr. H.P.E.M. Tissera	Assistant Director (Monitoring & Evaluation) Assistant Director (Planning)	Pakistan	24.10.2017 31.10.2017
32	Visit to Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand	Asian Institute of Technology	Mr. D.V. Bandulasena	Secretary State Ministry of Agriculture	Thailand	31.10.2017 04.11.2017
33	Training Programmes at the Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute “Fertilizer Quality Control”	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr. G.K.P. Dissanayake	Assistant Director - NFS	India	16.11.2017 20.12.2017
34	Hundred and Fifty-eighth Session of the FAO Council	Food & Agriculture Organization / GOSL	Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon	Additional Secretary (Development)	Italy	04.12.2017 08.12.2017
35	17-AG-32-GE-WSP-B: Workshop on Cold Chain Logistics Management for Agri Food Products	Asian Productivity Organization / GOSL	Ms. H.L.C.N. Sewwandi	Assistant Director (Planning)	Fiji	11.12.2017 15.12.2017
36	06 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the BIMSTEC Expert Group on Agriculture Cooperation	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)	Dr. K. Hettiarachchi	Additional Secretary (Agriculture Technology)	Thailand	12.12.2017 16.12.2017

## 1.5 Human Resources Development - Foreign Training

### 1.5.2 Development Assistant

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
1	Training Programme at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Information Communication Technology for Rural Development	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Ms. W.S.R.P. Silva	Development Assistant	India	13.02.2017 12.03.2017
2	Seminar on Biogas Industry Promotion and Management for Developing Countries	China Government	Ms. B.C. Jayakanthi Ms. M.U.J. Sadera Mr. R.D. Samathapala	Development Assistant Development Assistant Development Assistant	China	07.04.2017 27.04.2017
3	2017 Training Course on JUNCAO Technology for the "Belt & Road" Countries	China Government	Ms. W.R.N. Fernando	Programme Assistant	China	11.05.2017 05.07.2017
4	Seminar on Management of Eco-Agriculture for Developing Countries in 2017	China Government	Mr. G.K. Mudalige	Development Assistant	China	29.06.2017 26.07.2017
5	2017 Seminar on Utilization of Biomass Energies for Developing Countries	China Government	Mr. N.C. Priyalal	Agricultural Development Assistant	China	05.07.2017 25.07.2017
6	2017 Seminar on Agricultural products and Food Safety management for Developing Countries	China Government	Ms. W. Malika Darshanie	Development Assistant	China	09.08.2017 29.08.2017

## 1.5 Human Resources Development - Foreign Training

### 1.5.3 Development Officer Service

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
1	Training Courses at the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture (EICA) - Project Analysis	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Ms. G. Samantha Deepani	Development Officer	Egypt	15.01.2017 31.03.2017
2	Training Programme at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati raj (NIRD & PR) - Management of Rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Ms. K.A.C.I. Karunarathne	Development Officer	India	16.01.2017 12.02.2017
3	India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Fellowships to CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs) for 2016-17, Planning and Promotion of Agro and Food Enterprises (PAFE)	India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) / Technical Cooperation Scheme (TCS) of Colombo Plan Programme	Ms. N.P.K. Nanayakkara	Development Officer	India	23.01.2017 17.03.2017
4	ITEC Course on Planning and Promotion of Agro and Food Enterprises (PAFE)	India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)	Mrs. S.H.R.A. De Silva	Development Officer	India	23.01.2017 17.03.2017
5	ITEC Course on Entrepreneurship Education to Strengthen Emerging Economies	India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)	Ms. R.K.N.W. Jagoda	Development Officer	India	27.02.2017 07.04.2017
6	2017 Training Course on JUNCAO Technology for the "Belt & Road" Countries	China Government	Ms. A.H. Amarakoon	Development Officer	China	11.05.2017 05.07.2017
7	Seminar on Management of Eco-Agriculture for developing Countries	China Government	Mrs. W.L. Anuradha Weerasinghe	Development Officer	China	29.06.2017 26.07.2017

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
8	Seminar on Management of Eco- Agriculture for Developing Countries in 2017	China Government	Ms. W. Samarasinghe Mr. B.K.A. Jayakody Ms. Shanthi Jayasuriya Ms. A.C.P. Dharmadasa Ms. P. Sirojani Liyanage Ms. K.N. Weerapperuma Ms. H.M.K.G. Wasanthi Srimani	Development Officer Statistical Officer Agriculture Monitoring Officer Development Officer Development Officer Development Officer Development Officer	China	29.06.2017 26.07.2017
9	Training Courses at the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture (EICA) Rural Development	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mrs. D.A.P. Darshani	Development Officer	Egypt	10.07.2017 25.09.2017
10	2017 Seminar on Utilization of Biomass Energies for Developing Countries	China Government	Mr. D.L.G. Thilakarathne Mr. K.W.D.T.I. Perera Mr. P.V.C. Peiris	Agriculture Monitoring Officer Development Officer Development Officer	China	05.07.2017 25.07.2017
11	2017 Seminar on Agricultural products and Food Safety management for developing Countries	China Government	Ms. A.G.A.T.P. Abeysingha	Development Officer	China	09.08.2017 29.08.2017
12	CIRDAP – NIRD & PR Collaborative International Training Programme on “Geospatial Information Management in Rural Development”	CIRDAP – NIRD & PR (Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific - National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj)	Mr. H.M.I. Deshapriya	Information & Communication Technology Officer	India	13.11.2017 22.11.2017

Serial No	Programme	Donor Institute	Name	Designation	Country	Period
13	Capacity Building Programme on “Agricultural Engineering Technologies for Enhancing Productivity & Profitability in Agricultural Sector” Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE)	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)/ India Government	Mr. P.K.N.K. Sandaruwan	Development Officer	India	24.10.2017 06.11.2017
14	Training Programme at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR) – Geo Informatics Applications for Disaster Management	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr. W.M.R.G. Seneviratne	Development Officer Polonnaruwa District	India	29.11.2017 09.01.2018
15	Training Programme at the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR) – Good Governance for Management of Rural Development Programmes	African - Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	Mr. H.W.D. Asanka	Development Officer Kurunegala District	India	29.11.2017 26.12.2017

## 1.6 Physical Resources Management

### 1.6.1 Movable Property

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 2017
1	Heavy vehicles	2	-	-	-	-	2
2	Cabs	45	-	-	2	-	43
3	Motor vehicles	31	-	-	-	-	31
4	Vans	3	-	-	-	-	3
5	Three Wheelers	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Motorcycles	5	-	-	1	-	4
7	Bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Duplicator Machines	1	-	-	-	-	1
9	Photocopy Machines	37	-	7	-	-	44
10	Computers	274	-	07	13	-	268
11	Computer Printers	148	-	02	10	-	140
12	Laptop Computers	44	-	10	15	-	39
13	Fax machines	47	-	03	12	-	38
14	Typewriters ( Manual)	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Typewriters ( Electric)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Safes	3	-	-	-	-	3
17	Camara (Digital)	7	-	05	-	-	12
18	Vidio Camara	4	-	-	-	-	4
19	Televisions	16	-	-	-	-	16
20	Radios	2	-	-	-	-	2
21	Refrigerators	11	-	-	-	-	11

## 1.7 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.

Functions;-

- Making expenses utilizing provisions allocated under Appropriation Bill and maintaining Advance Account of public Servants.
- Estimation of income and expenses of the Ministry and co-ordination of activities relating to annual estimates of Departments and Institutions under its purview.
- Financial supervision of the Department of Agriculture and other institutions coming under the purview of the Ministry by issuing necessary instructions/guidance.
- Maintain and supervision of Inventories on fixed assets, consumable items and administration of stores.
- Conducting annual surveys and follow-up activities.
- 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.
- Coordination of auditing of projects to be implemented by the Ministry and Departments/ Institutions coming under its purview.
- Replying queries raised by the Public Accounts Committee and the COPE.
- Fertilizer Vote Controlling and management of related commitments
- Fertilizer subsidy cash payments and their accounting activities.
- Payment of salaries to the staff and related activities.

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

Description	Previous Year 2016				Current Year Up to 31.12.2017		
	Provision	Percentage of Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Savings
1-1 Project							
Personal emoluments	14.45	13.68	0.77	95%	12.38	12.12	0.26
Other Recurrent	20.39	18.56	1.83	91%	18.15	17.08	1.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.84</b>	<b>32.24</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>30.53</b>	<b>29.20</b>	<b>1.33</b>
Capital							0.00
2001	0.25	0.00	0.25	0%	1.85	1.53	0.32
2002	0.10	0.03	0.07	28%	0.10	0.06	0.04
2003	1.15	1.14	0.01	99%	1.15	0.27	0.88
2102	0.50	0.00	0.50	0%	0.10	0.01	0.09
2103	0.50	0.50	0.00	99%	0.50	0.42	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37.34</b>	<b>33.90</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>34.23</b>	<b>31.49</b>	<b>2.73</b>

Description	Previous Year 2016				Current Year Up to 31.12.2017		
	Provision	Percentage of Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Savings
1-2 Project							
Personal emoluments	87.90	85.42	2.48	97%	95.55	89.53	6.02
Other Recurrent	917.39	858.09	59.29	94%	4443.15	4074.56	368.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1005.29</b>	<b>943.52</b>	<b>61.77</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>4538.70</b>	<b>4164.08</b>	<b>374.62</b>
Capital			0.00				0.00
2001	47.60	12.82	34.78	27%	178.64	122.54	56.10
2002	1.20	0.07	1.13	6%	1.00	0.88	0.12
2003	8.00	2.41	5.59	30%	7.40	6.61	0.79
2102	32.20	0.44	31.76	1%	122.79	54.85	67.94
2103	2.50	2.49	0.01	100%	2.00	1.64	0.36
2401	3.20	3.19	0.01	100%	3.50	3.36	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.70</b>	<b>21.43</b>	<b>73.27</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>315.33</b>	<b>189.87</b>	<b>125.45</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1099.99</b>	<b>964.94</b>	<b>135.05</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>4854.02</b>	<b>4353.95</b>	<b>500.07</b>

Description	Previous Year 2016				Current Year Up to 31.12.2017			
	Provision	Percentage of Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure
1-11 Project								
<b>Personal emoluments</b>	13.12	12.54	0.58	96%	12.96	12.62	0.33	97%
<b>Other Recurrent</b>	9.95	8.35	1.60	84%	12.88	11.36	1.52	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.07</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>93%</b>
<b>Capital</b>			0.00				0.00	
<b>2001</b>	0.25		0.25	0%	0.05		0.05	0%
<b>2002</b>	0.10	0.10	0.00	99%	0.10	0.05	0.05	45%
<b>2003</b>	1.15	0.82	0.33	72%	1.15	0.46	0.69	40%
<b>2102</b>	0.50	0.39	0.11	78%	0.10	0.01	0.09	15%
<b>2103</b>	0.50	0.36	0.14	71%	0.50	0.48	0.02	96%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25.57</b>	<b>22.56</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>27.74</b>	<b>24.99</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>90%</b>

Description	Previous Year 2016				Current Year Up to 31.12.2017			
	Provision	Percentage of Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure
2-3 Project								
<b>Personal emoluments</b>	507.90	502.12	5.78	99%	498.26	492.09	6.17	99%
<b>Other Recurrent</b>	69.83	54.54		78%	75.90	65.72	10.18	87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>577.73</b>	<b>556.66</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>574.16</b>	<b>557.82</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Capital</b>			0.00				0.00	
<b>2002</b>	0.52	0.01	0.51	3%	0.50	0.15	0.35	31%
<b>2003</b>	0.60	0.50	0.10	83%	1.00	0.98	0.02	98%
<b>2102</b>	1.25	0.34	0.92	27%	2.50	2.04	0.46	82%
<b>2103</b>	1.25	1.25	0.00	100%	5.50	3.43	2.07	62%
<b>2106</b>					1.00	0.18	0.83	18%
<b>2401</b>	0.60	0.56	0.04	93%	0.60	0.60	0.00	100%
<b>2502/3</b>	0.50	0.25	0.25	49%	1.00	0.55	0.45	55%
<b>2502/20</b>	2100.00	936.84	1163.16	45%	2000.00	1286.88	713.12	64%
<b>2502/21</b>	99.55	76.66	22.88	77%	100.00	43.28	56.72	43%
<b>2502/26</b>	20.00	13.08	6.92	65%	20.00	14.27	5.73	71%
<b>2502/27</b>	15.00	1.30	13.70	9%	6.23	6.23	0.00	100%

Description	Previous Year 2016				Current Year Up to 31.12.2017			
	Provision	Percentage of Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure
2502/30	10.00	3.26	6.74	33%	3.63	2.90	0.73	80%
2502/31	50.00	36.54	13.46	73%	59.09	33.08	26.00	56%
2502/32	74.00	36.64	37.36	50%	59.90	59.90	0.00	100%
2502/34	11.33	10.44	0.89	92%				
2502/35	0.44	0.18	0.26	42%				
2502/36	0.28	0.25	0.03	89%				
2502/37	2000.00	897.70	1102.30	45%	1079.06	1015.42	63.65	94%
2502/38	522.67	124.41	398.26	24%	172.64	77.74	94.90	45%
2502/39	0.45	0.45	0.00	100%	720.00	22.97	697.03	3%
2502/40					3000.00	526.18	2473.82	18%
2502/41					259.69		259.69	0%
2502/42					3.01	0.30	2.71	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4908.43</b>	<b>2140.65</b>	<b>2767.78</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>7495.35</b>	<b>3097.07</b>	<b>4398.27</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5486.16</b>	<b>2697.31</b>	<b>2788.85</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>8069.51</b>	<b>3654.89</b>	<b>4414.62</b>	<b>45%</b>

Description	Previous Year 2016				Current Year Up to 31.12.2017			
	Provision	Percentage of Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure
2-4 Project								
Personal emoluments	54.73	49.96	4.77	91%	53.30	51.14	2.16	96%
Other Recurrent	35010.36	27821.46	7188.90	79%	30505.28	30409.04	96.25	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35065.09</b>	<b>27871.42</b>	<b>7193.67</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>30558.58</b>	<b>30460.17</b>	<b>98.41</b>	<b>100%</b>
Capital			0.00				0.00	
2002	0.22	0.03	0.19	12%	0.20	0.11	0.09	54%
2003	0.26		0.26	0%	0.25	0.22	0.03	88%
2102	0.25	0.23	0.02	91%	1.00	0.71	0.29	71%
2103	0.25	0.17	0.08	69%	0.25	0.17	0.08	68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35066.07</b>	<b>27871.85</b>	<b>7194.22</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>30560.28</b>	<b>30461.38</b>	<b>98.90</b>	<b>100%</b>

Description	Previous Year 2016				Current Year Up to 31.12.2017			
	Provision	Percentage of Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Expenditure
2-5 Project								
Recurrent	3141.21	3072.34	68.87	98%	3101.59	3068.02	33.57	99%
Capital	114.00	82.78	31.22	73%	54.80	46.65	8.15	85%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3255.21</b>	<b>3155.12</b>	<b>100.09</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>3156.39</b>	<b>3114.67</b>	<b>41.72</b>	<b>99%</b>





## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

### Development Programmes implemented to achieve Sustainable Development Goals-2017

Food production national programme was launched in 2017 to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, rehabilitation of small tanks and canals, and cash Grant for fertilizer subsidy programme, Agriculture modernization project are among them.

No	Development programs/projects	Provision (Rs.Mn)	Revised Provision (Rs.Mn.)	Expenditure (Rs.Mn.)	Progress
<b>1. Budget proposals-2017</b>					
1	Rehabilitation of small tanks & canals	3000	3000	1585	53%
	Sub Total (i)	3000	3000	1585	
<b>1.1 Budget estimates -2017</b>					
2.1	Food security programme	2000	2000	1481	74%
2.2	Organic fertilizer production & use promotion programme	100	100	43.28	43%
2.3	Pilot Project on Water , sanitation & Health (WASH)	22	59.89	46.90	79%
2.4	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project	720	720	55.93	8%
2.5	Skill Development Programme(GOSL/ADB)	59.08	59.08	52.93	90%
2.6	International Relations	35	35	34.58	99%
2.7	Implementation of National Agricultural Research plan with National Universities (NARP)	20	20	14.27	71%
2.8	Agri crop production & forecasting programme	01	01	0.55	55%
2.9	Commercial Bread Fruit programme	0.4	0.4	0.29	75%
2.10	Fertilizer subsidy programme	30,426	30,426	30,360	99%
	Sub Total	33383.48	33421.37	32089.73	
	Grand Total	36,383.48	36,421.37	33,674.73	92%

## 2.1.1. Increasing Production and Productivity of Supplementary Food Crops including Paddy under National Food Production Programme

This programme is implemented with the objective of maintain the nation in its self-sufficient stage and to increase productivity and to increase the production and productivity of additional food crops.

### Objectives

It is expected to increase the crop productivity through following good practices in agricultural system, appropriate water management system, weeding methods, fertilizer usage, utilize machineries and the technical knowledge. Thereby it is expected to improve economical stage of the farmer and to ensure the food security of the Sri Lankan community.

#### 2.1.1.1 Increasing Production and Productivity of Paddy

**Allocated Amount - Rs 13.39Mn Expended Amount - Rs 13.06 Mn**

#### Introduction.

- Annual rice requirement of Sri Lanka is 2.36million of MT.
- Seed paddyrequirement is 102.35Ha /MT
- The objective of this project is to fulfill the above requirements in a country under eco friendly and low cost conditions .

#### Objectives, Purposes of the Project

- Encourage farmers for an environmentally friendly high yielding farming system.
- Encourage on mechanization.
- Reduce the impact to the self-sufficiency of rice in bad weather conditions.
- Raise the knowledge of paddy cultivation of farmers and officers

#### Strategies

- Provide parachute nursery plates for selected farmers, free of charge.
- Provide incentive allowance of Rs. 5000.00 for selected farmers who plant paddy using machinery plant seeder.

Free Distribution of Parachute Trays  
Inter Province Ampara



Parachute Models  
Inter Province Anuradhapura



- Provide seed paddy of short term and high quality with free or 50% contribution to farmers.
- Provide Leaf Colour Indicators to the farmers free to promote efficiently use of Nitrogen fertilizer.
- Provide planting machineries and weedicide machineries for agricultural schools and office to the Deputy Director of Provincial Agriculture.
- Provide free nursery plates for planting machines.
- Implement organic liquid fertilizer practices based on farmer demonstration level.

### New Trends

- Provide incentive allowance for the planting paddy via planting machines to encourage new farmers for the same .
- Provide short term high-quality seed paddy to paddy cultivators and encourage farmers who are away from farming due to adverse weather conditions.
- Encourage farmers to apply fertilizer using leaf colour indicators and thereby could reduce environmental pollution by adding excess fertilizer to the soil and money would remain in farmers hand.
- Farmers are encouraged to use parachute nursery plates and thereby could reduce weeding and could gain higher amount of yield. Benefited as lack of labours

**Start Date and End Date of the Project** -From 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017

**Whether the project is short term / mid-term or long term** -Short Term

**Stakeholders** – Agricultural officials in Provincial Agricultural Departments, Department of Agriculture in Central Government and Farmer Community

### Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries

- Direct Beneficiaries - 15,500
- Indirect Beneficiaries - 22,000

Awareness for Farm Mechanization  
Inter Province Polonnaruwa

### Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years

- Distribute 1,090,000 parachute plates island-wide 1,090 Beneficiaries
- Distribute 1,739 Leaf Colour Indicators
- 300 Farmer Training Classes 9190 Beneficiaries
- Plant Machinery Demonstrations 90
- Organic Liquid Fertilizer Demonstrations 48
- Provide 2,950 Bushel of Paddy, 2,000 Beneficiaries



## Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign :GOSL

### Activities and Physical Progress

Activities	Key Performance indicators	Benefits	
		2017	2016
Held parachute models 1090	No of Models No of parachute trays	Freely Distributed 101,640 parachute trays among 1,016 beneficiaries Models - 1016	-
Free distribution of leaf color indicators	Leaf color indicators	Free distributed 1585 Beneficiaries 31,700	10400 208,000
No of Farmer training	No of training	328 (Beneficiaries 9840)	326
Plant Machinery Demonstrations	No of Models	200 Models (200 Beneficiaries )	-
Organic Liquid Fertilizer Demonstrations	No of Models	No of Models 48 Beneficiaries 48, Acres 48)	-
Free distribution of seed paddy due to drought condition	Bushel	Freely distributed 3582 Bushel of seed paddy	50% farmer contribution 1419 Bushel
Certified farmers for seed paddy production	No of farmers	55 Farmers	-
Free distribution of machines for promote agriculture mechanization	No of machines and equipment	Plant machinery - 5, Weeders - 10, Laser level - 2, Other equipment for land prepare - 1 (Allocated under input management programme)	Plant machinery - 35, plough - 72, Weeder 82, Seeder - 33

### The Social & Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen

- Contribute to reduce the potential variability of the product due to adverse weather conditions.
- Promote eco-friendly production.
- Contribute to farmers' economic stability by controlling the use of chemical fertilizers unnecessarily.
- Increase productivity by increasing high quality seed paddy and contribute to the country's economy.
- Continuous product development by promoting mechanization as a solution to the familial deficit in agriculture.
- Assistance from their private sector for supply of agro machineries, parachute plates, leaf color indicators.
- Opportunity for the poor farmers to use mechanism due to the availability of expensive machines.

### Further recommendations and improvements

In future, if farmers are given the opportunity to obtain services of more advanced agricultural equipment, many unnecessary costs will be cut off and more yields can be obtained.

Eg: - Use Laser leverage to prepare larger spaces, prepare edges by large machine tools

### 2.1.1.2 Increasing Production and Productivity of Maize

**Allocated Amount - Rs 57.71 Mn**

**Expended Amount - Rs 57.68 Mn**

#### Local Hybrid Maize Production Programme

Around 425,000 Mt. of maize is needed annually for the local consumption requirement of Sri Lanka and only locally produces 250,000-275,000 Mt. Accordingly, 175,000 Mt. of maize is imported annually and a large amount of foreign exchange is expended for the same. In this situation, it is a national necessity to promote maize cultivation and increase production capacity and therefore Maize Cultivation Promotion Project has been implemented under the National Food Production Programme 2016 – 2018.



#### Objective of the Project:

- Increase productivity of maize
- Increase the crop capacity of the Yala Season
- Promote mechanization
- To facilitate marketing promotion
- Promote the production and use of local hybrid seed

#### Strategies

- Encouraging the establishment of new maize cultivation in the paddy lands available without cultivation of Yala season
- Setting up and implementing demonstrations to compare the harvests of domestic and imported hybrid maize in Maha season
- Encouraging the cultivation of new maize in the Maha season to minimize the impact of the drought occurred in the previous Yala season.
- Establishment of demonstrations of local hybrid varieties (MI Maize Hybrid 01) in Maha season
- Improve the mechanization to reduce the cost of cultivation
- Conducting training programs to improve both pre and post harvest standards
- Promoting pop corn cultivation
- Promoting the production and use of local hybrid seed

#### New Trends :

- Introduction of the mechanization method
- Introducing modern technology for testing the moisture of seeds
- Introduction of soil conservation systems
- Introduction of new planting systems
- Introduction of native hybrid seeds
- Create commercial seed producers

**Start Date and End Date of the Project: 2016-2020**

**Whether the project is short term / mid-term or long term : Mid Term**

## Stakeholders :

- Department of Agriculture
- Inter-provincial sections of the Department of Agriculture
- Department of Agrarian Development
- Provincial Department of Agriculture
- Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority
- District Secretariats
- Sri Lanka Army

## Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries:

- Direct Beneficiaries: 27,500
- Indirect Beneficiaries: 82,500

## Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years

Function	Key Performance Indicator	Amount Benefited	
		2017	2016
Provide hybrid maize under 50 % contribution to Encouraging the establishment of new maize cultivation in the paddy lands available without cultivation of Yala season	No. of Hectares	314	1100
Provide hybrid maize under 50 % contribution to setting up and implementing demonstrations to compare the harvests of domestic and imported hybrid maize in Maha season	No. of Hectares	885	994
Provide hybrid maize under 50 % contribution to Encouraging the cultivation of new maize in the Maha season to minimize the impact of the drought occurred in the previous Yala season	No. of Hectares	10360	-
Establishment of demonstrations of local hybrid varieties (MI Maize Hybrid 01) in Maha season by providing seeds free of charge	No. of Hectares	690	-
Provide machineries free of charge to improve the mechanization to reduce the cost of cultivation	No. of Machineries	07	12
Conduct training programmes to improve both pre and post harvest standards	No of Trainings	120	105
Provide seeds free of charge to promote pop corn cultivation	No. of Hectares	3.5	-
Promote the production and use of local hybrid seed by providing seeds, fertilizer, chemicals free of charge	No. of Hectare	25	12

## Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign: Domestic

## The Social and Economical Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen

Training programmes were conducted to aware the farmers to cultivate maize using proper cultivation methods and post harvest techniques. Accordingly, they have been aware to do their cultivation with the optimum efficient usage of land, and prepare the optimum harvest, store, sell the harvest etc, Farmers are empowered to optimum agriculture therein.

### Introducing Mechanization



### Further recommendations and improvements

- Establish a systematic production mechanism for local maize hybrids (MI Maize Hybrid 01)
- Local varieties of maize hybrid (MI Maize Hybrid 01) have to be popularized among the local farmer community. For this, seeds should be distributed free of charge or donated to farmers under 50% contribution.



### 2.1.1.3 Increasing Production and Productivity of Chilli

Allocated Amount -Rs16.32 Expended Amount - Rs 14.39

Chili cultivation in Hambantota District



#### Introduction

Annual requirement of dry chili in Sri Lanka is 60,000 Mt. and 63,000 Mt. of chili. Also, annual imports amount of dry chili is around 51,018 tons in the year 2016. Accordingly, the project was implemented to reduce the import of dry chili and chili requirements.

#### Objective of the Project:

- Exploration of chili cultivation in new land areas.
- Promoting chili cultivation for polythene bags at home gardens.
- Increase the yield obtained through a unitary land area.
- Introduce seed in new chili seeds varieties
- Conduct demonstrations to control the leaf spot disease complex.

#### Strategies

- Grant an allowance of Rs. 4,000.00 for the cultivation of chili by new farmers in new cultivation areas.
- Provide 50% seeds free of charge required for new chili farmers to cultivate chilies.
- Provide polythene covers under 50 % contribution to cultivate chilies in home gardens.
- Provide Rs. 5,000.00 allowance for 1/8 acres for demonstration of controlling leaf spot disease.

#### New Trends

- Encourage new farmers on chili cultivation through granting allowance for preparation of land
- Encourage new farmers on chili cultivation by providing 50% free contribution of seeds
- Encourage farmers on chili cultivation by conducting demonstrations to reduce the disease leaf spot

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:** - From 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017

**Whether the project is short term / mid-term or long term** - Short term

**Stakeholders** – Agricultural officers in Provincial / Regional level , Farmer community

### **Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries**

- Direct Beneficiaries - 10,000 approximately
- Indirect Beneficiaries - 20,000 approximately

### **Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years**

- Cultivated 424.75 ha. of chilli in new lands out of targeted 500 ha
- Provide 225 kg out of the targeted amount of 250 kgs to new farmers
- Provide 558,250 out of targeted polythene bags of 583,667 for home gardens

### **Physical and Financial Progress in 2017**

- Cultivated of chillies in new lands of 424.75 hectares of targeted 500 hectares.
- Provided 225 kg out of the targeted amount of 250 kgs to new farmers
- Provided 558,250 out of targeted polythene bags of 583,667 for home gardens

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

Action has been taken to encourage local farmers through expansion of chili cultivation via new lands and home gardens

**Chili cultivation in Hambantota District**



### **Further recommendations and improvements**

- Increase local hybrid chili seed production.
- Cultivate chili using local hybrid chili seeds and increase productivity. (Maximum yield of regular chili extracts for 01 ha is nearly 12 -15 MT of chili and it could get 30 – 40 MT of chili yield from 01 ha by local hybrid seeds)

## 2. 1.1.4 Increasing Production and Productivity of Soya Beans

**Allocated Amount - Rs 79.32 Mn Expended Amount - Rs 77.108 Mn**

Poster campaign to promote soya cultivation



### Introduction :

Approximately 235,000 Mt. of soya is needed annually for local consumption requirements in Sri Lanka. From this, approximately 15,000 Mt. are directly used for human consumption and 220,000 metric tons are used as poonac for animals' foods. Currently, 220,000 Mt. are imported in Sri Lanka. Therefore, approximately 14,300 million rupees will be spent annually to import the soya, and cultivate the aforesaid crop in Sri Lanka and thereby this amount will be distributed among the farmers in Sri Lanka. Hence enabling farmers in the North Central Province, Uva Province and North Western Province to expand their crop cultivation, the farmers' economic society and infrastructure facilities could be developed. This soya bean project has been implemented under National Food Production Programme with the objective of increasing soya production cultivation and reduce soya importation by encourage farmers to cultivate quality seed production.

### Objective of the Project:

- Increase the unit output of the soya plant from 1.8 Mt to 8 Mt per ha
- High quality seed production and production and seed for local requirement
- Expansion of the soya cultivation to meet the national socio-economic need.
- Introduction of biotechnology to increase the application of fertilizer.
- Exploring the Mechanism
- Enhance the production throughout the year.
- Expand the cultivation to highland in Maha season

### Strategies

- Identify farmers for seed production and establish of seed production villages jointly with the Expansion and Training Division of the Department of Agriculture, Seed Section and Seed Certification Service
- Introduce soya cultivation in the paddy lands with less irrigated
- Provide technical knowledge and training to increase the yield of already cultivated areas up to 2.1 MT per ha.
- Establish model for minimizing cost of production through the introduction of mechanization.

- Introduce certified price and certify the purchase of the harvest.

#### **New Trends :**

- Introduction of the mechanization method
- Establishment of seed production villages.
- Introduce cultivation to new areas.
- Create confidence regarding the market

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:** 2016-2020

**Whether the project is short term / mid-term or long term :**Mid Term

#### **Stakeholders :**

- Department of Agriculture
- Inter-provincial sections of the Department of Agriculture
- Department of Agrarian Development
- Provincial Department of Agriculture
- Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority
- District Secretariats
- Sri Lanka Army

#### **Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries**

- Direct Beneficiaries:13,000
- Indirect Beneficiaries: 40,500

#### **Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years**

Function	Key Performance Indicator	Amount Benefited	
		2017	2016
Provide soya beans free of charge to encourage farmers	No. of Hectares	6,477	170
Provide Rhizobium amukulan that required to cultivate soya beans	No. of Hectares	1,761	285
Provide allowance for preparation of lands to encourage farmers in soya cultivation	No. of Hectares	3,174	-
Produce soya seed by providing seed free of charge	No. of Hectares	439	285
Provide machineries free of charge to promote mechanization	No. of machineries	Seeders:4 Int.Cult: 8 Reapers: 2	Water Pumps Elect: 109 Keros: 50
Trainings and Demonstrations	No. of trainings	40	75

\* Production has not mentioned since the yield yet to be received in Maha season 2017

#### **Funds for the Project - Domestic**

## **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

It could overcome the stress obtained during the pervious seasons due to draught by popularizing this cultivation among farmers to cultivate this crop in paddy lands in order to generate additional income for them. Some farmers could obtain Rs. 100,000 per one acre by this cultivation. Further by this project the cultivation per hectare could be increased from 108 MT to 1.95 MT. Accordingly, their income has increased and social development has observed.

### **Soya bean cultivation area**



### **Further recommendations and improvements**

- Establishing a formal mechanism for the production of soya bean
- Soya bean cultivation should be promoted among the local farmer community, and provide seeds to the cultivators free of charge for next seasons and conduct demonstrations



### 2.1.1.5 Big Onion Seed Production Programme

**Allocated Amount Rs 4.53Mn**  
**Expended Amount Rs. 3.45Mn**

Field visit – Matale

#### Introduction

Production of local big onion seeds with high quality and higher productivity.



#### Objectives, Purposes of the Project

- Expand the big onion cultivation and increase local seed production, reduce seed importation

#### Strategies

- Increase the MIBO 1 variety with the productivity of 25 Mt per 1 ha. and popularize among farmers

#### New Trends

**Start Date and End Date of the Project** - 2017.01.01 to 2017.12.31

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term** : Long Term

#### Stakeholders :

- Provincial Department of Agriculture,
- Department of Agriculture (Central Government)
- Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries** - Selected farmers in Matale, Anuradhapura, and Northern and Eastern Provinces

**Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years** - Currently, 10000 kg of local seeds have been sold. Beneficiaries – 7800

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign** : Domestic - GOSL

## Activities and Physical Progress :

Activity	Progress (%)	Quantity	No. of Beneficiaries
Centers have been purchased big onion seeds and plant materials that produced in Maha season 2016/17 and Yala season 2017	100	309 Kg	11
Organic fertilizers have been freely distributed for IPNS demonstrations	64	64 demonstrations	64
Original big onion seeds have been distributed among farmers	96	72. Kg	144
Farmer Training Programmes have been conducted	30	3	90

## The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-

- Uplift the income of female farmers
- Avoid rural poverty and uplift the income of farmers
- Reduce importation

## Further recommendations and improvements

- Protect the cultivation of big onion seed production from climatic effects and increase seed production
- Encourage small scaled big onion seed producers and enhance the seed production
- Increase the yield of big onion seeds obtained from a single unit
- Increase the seed production by providing the necessary inputs and knowledge for seed production



## 2.1.1.6 National Food Production Programme ( 2016-2018 ) – Green Gram Production Programme

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 2.78 Mn**

**Expended Amount - Rs. 2.34 Mn**

### Introduction

As a major cereal crop green gram plays a key role in fulfilling protein requirements of the typical Sri Lankan meal, especially in rural areas. As a result, huge amount of Rs. 2,914 Mn. is expended annually for 13,861 MT of local green gram requirement and to import 6,055 MT of green grams. On the other hand, the land productivity will be increased by encouraging farmers to plant green grams in the third season under low soil moisture and soil fertility will improve due to the combination of nitrogen under the nitrogenation process of this during its lifetime. Also, this will be a good source of income for the female farmers especially due to higher prices in the market for value added and unrefined cereal crops.



### Objectives, Purposes of the Project

- Increase the National Green Gram Harvest
- Increase the income of farmer families
- Improvement of soil fertility of agricultural lands
- Discourage the over-usage of chemical fertilizer
- Encourage female engagement in effective agriculture.
- Increase the storage capacity.
- Mechanize the green gram cultivation.

### Strategies

- Increase the extent that can be cultivated in the new area
- Initiate the seed production.
- Development of seed storage at farmer level by introducing three layer bags.
- Introduce set of technology which increase harvest
- The project of grain digging machine was introduced to produce value added green gram products.
- Provide training focus on technology packages that have been introduced for the correct use and acceleration of harvesting and also control the diseases such as bud regurgitation and yellowing disease.

### New Trends

- The cultivation of the fourth season was carried out in this year and is expected to be carried out in year 2018.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project - 2017.01.01 –2017.12.31**

Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : Mid Term  
 Stakeholders : Department of agriculture, Small scaled farmers

### Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries - 2,500  
 Indirect beneficiaries - 10,000

### Activities and Physical Progress

Activity	Progress (%)	Amount	No. of beneficiaries
Provide registered seed in free of charge	100	169.32 ha	424
Provide three layer bags in free of charge as innovation	100	7500	3750
Provide machines and equipment in free of charge in order to promote mechanization	100	22	660
Training of technological kit and proper storage	62	19	570
Provide seeds free of charge for demonstration and seed remedies, sowing, integrated pest control, processing and storage (1 Ac demonstration)	72	23 ha	60

### The Social, Economical Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-

Inclusion of marginalized women in the society to the project

- Uplift the income of farmers
- Reduce post harvest losses
- Increase the nutritional value of the food consumed by the farmer community,
- Increase the crop cultivation intensity,
- Use the abandoned paddy fields during the Yala and Maha season
- Increase the soil nutritional levels.



Collection of harvest

### 2.1.1.7 Increase Local Potato Production Project

Allocated Amount -: Rs. 241.66 Mn  
Expended Amount -: Rs. 190.58 Mn

#### Introduction -:

60 % of customer's requirement of potato is imported. It is approximately Rs. 3500 Mn. of foreign exchange per annum. This foreign exchange can be reduced by increasing production and use of high quality potato seeds and thereby increasing the productivity and production of potatoes. The annual potato consumption requirement is approximately 02 lakh Mt. The productivity has reduced since it is unable to obtain high quality seed potato and couldn't obtain them on time. The production costs has increased since the cost of imported potatoes are high.

Build 03 nos. of 800m2 polythene houses



#### Objectives -:

- Increase potato production annually from 80,000 Mt to 150,000 Mt.
- Increase potato production annually from 80,000 Mt to 150,000 Mt using new technology and applying higher quality seeds in cultivation.
- Increase the extent land of potato cultivation from 500 hec to 7500 hec
- Increase the productivity of potato cultivation from 16 Mt to 20 Mt

#### Strategies-:

- Construct 06 nos. of 800m2 pre - basic seed potato production ( $G_0$ ) green houses in Seethaeliya Farm and increase basic seed production via building 40 nos. of 400m2 pre - basic seed potato green houses
- Multiply the seeds provided by the farms through small and medium scale seed producers and provide standard seeds for farming
- Increase self seed production by providing  $G_0$   $G_1$  to small scale farmers'
- Implement promotion programmes among farmers in order to promote  $G_0$  among seed farmers.
- Introduce new technologies to farmers and implement projects in order to increase production productivity
- Capacity building development of small and medium scale seed producers
- Storage seed potato produced by government and farmers through building cold store.

#### New Trends -:

- Increase farmer's self seed production qualitatively and quantitatively through providing pre - basic seeds
- Reduce production cost of potato through farmer's are adopting in self seed production
- Familiarize farmers with high-yielding seeds for relevant season through cold storage of seeds.

Expansion of the old cold store in Seethaeliya Farm and build new cold store

**Start Date and End Date of the Project** -: 2016 - 2018

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term** -: Mid Term

#### Stakeholders -:

- Ministry of Agriculture in Central Government
- Department of Agriculture in Central Government



- Provincial Department of Agriculture, Central Province
- Provincial Department of Agriculture, Uva Province

Build 20 nos. of 400m<sup>2</sup> polythene houses



#### Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries -:

- Potato cultivators
- Potato seed producers

#### Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years:

- Increased the quantity of pre- basic seed potato provided by Department of Agriculture
- Increased the consumer potato amount in Sri Lanka

Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign: -: Domestic Funds

#### Activities and Physical Progress

Function	Key Performance Indicator	Amount Benefited	
		2017	2016
Build 20 nos. of 400m <sup>2</sup> polythene houses and 03 nos. of 800m <sup>2</sup> polythene houses for G <sub>0</sub> seed production	-	Have Completed	50 % of Constructions has completed .
Expansion of the old cold store in Seethaeliya Farm and build new cold store	-	Have Completed	40 % of Constructions has completed
Provide electricity and water supply to the Seethaeliya Farm	-	The payments have been completed to Ceylon Electricity Board and the Transformer have been fixed	-
Improvement of tissue culture laboratory	-	Have purchased required chemicals	-
Distribute 200,000 G <sub>0</sub> seed potato under 50 % farmer contribution	Amount of G <sub>0</sub> seed potato	G <sub>0</sub> seed potato - 179,550	-
Preparation ground in G <sub>1</sub> area	-	Have Completed	-
Build 01 of 50 × 20 ft polythene house (on 50 % contribution)	No. of polythene houses	Farmer in Badulla has built 01 polythene house	-

#### The Social, Economical Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-

- Generate new jobs due to pre- basic seed production green houses and cold stores
- The production cost will be reduced and the income of farmers will be increased due to the reasons that the farmers are familiarized with self seed production and thereby could obtain qualitative seed potato at lower prices.
- The productivity of national production would increase by increasing productivity of production due to usage of high quality seed potato.
- The income of the farmers in Uva and Central Provinces would increase through reduction of cultivation cost and an increase in productivity of the production.
- Rural development would happen due to the implementation of project in Badulla / Nuwara Eliya District where the living area of poor farmers.

## 2.1.2 Issue Fertilizer Recommendations for Grama Niladari Divisions through Soil Analysis and Efficient Fertilizer Usage

Allocated Amount- Rs 100 Mn.

Expended Amount –Rs 98.57 Mn.



### Introduction:-

The key objective of this programme is to test soil samples in the paddy lands and issue recommendation on fertilizer under Grama Niladari division level and thereby prepare environmental friendly, profitable, effective fertilizer management plan for the said Grama Niladari Divisions. This would reduce the addition of fertilizer to soil without proper manner and also could minimize the environmental and social issues that could be arise due to over usage of fertilizers.

In addition, 20 soil laboratories would established for 20 selected districts in Sri Lanka with the purpose of expanding soil test services in broader manner. In addition to that, the soil labeling studies would be conduct through out the island to prepare fertilizer management plan.

### Objectives, Purposes of the Project:-

Issue recommendation on fertilizer through conducting soil test for paddy lands in Grama Niladari Division Level. Reduce applying fertilizer and other anticide chemicals to soil unnecessarily. Minimize the unnecessary expenses done for import fertilizer. Minimize environmental and health issues arise through reducing the over usage of fertilizer and other agro chemicals.

### Strategies :-

This project will be implemented with the intervene of the extension officers who engaged with thus project and it's activities in the Department of Agriculture and other soil research officers in the other research places.

### New Trends :

- Programme on Fertilizer Recommendation after soil testing through Radio Programme and create aware among the people regarding the important of the same
- Awareness programme and trainings for Officials of Department of Agriculture regarding this project and it's activities.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:** 2017

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term:-** Short Term

**Stakeholders :** Farmers, Agriculture Production and Research Assistant, Ministry of Agriculture  
**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries & Number of Beneficiaries:** Farmers, General Public, Officers in Extension Sector (Trained for soil test)  
**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign :** Domestic

**Progress:**

The relevant chemicals required for 12 soil laboratories belongs to Department of Agriculture has been purchased and distributed for test soil samples.

Entire requirement of chemicals and laboratory equipment that required for soil analysis procedure in 20 soil laboratories to be established in 20 districts have been purchased.

The 13,439 soil samples have been collected from paddy fields in Grama Niladari Divisions and have been handed over to soil laboratories for the analysis and 11,430 of the same have been completely analyzed.

The analytical data based on Grama Niladari Division Level is being collecting in order to issue fertilizer recommendations and relevant details are on process. The research sections have been established in research locations and farmer fields owned to Department of Agriculture with the purpose of soil labeling studies implement under this project.

Around 900 expansion officials have been trained regarding collection of soil samples. Relevant officers for soil laboratories scheduled to be established on district level have been trained and the hand book on soil analysis methods have been distributed among them.

**The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen:**

- Increase productivity on entire production –By issuing fertilizer recommendation after soil tests, it could reduce the addition of various unnecessary chemical fertilizers to the soil.
- Will be reduced issues on crop growth and minimize other soil and health issues which could occur through unbalanced nutrition levels due to the reason of over usage of fertilizer and thereby would increase the harvest productivity.
- The soil issues that could occur due to over usage of chemical fertilizers would be reduced due to minimization of adding fertilizer and other chemicals to the soil through applying fertilizer after soil tests.
- Reduce regional level development gap – It is scheduled to be established soil laboratories in 20 districts under this project and farmers have opportunity to test their soil samples in relevant districts.

**Further recommendations and improvements**

It is important to aware farmers and general public through audio and visual media related to importance of obtain fertilizer recommendation after test the soil. The issuing fertilizer recommendation via soil test should be carried out timely manner instead of test only once. It should test at least once per two years. Regarding the other nutrition, presently the basic parameters only have only conduct for the soil test programmes and it is appropriate to include secondary and micro analysis procedures into same in future.

### 2.1.3 Research and Technology Development Programme

**No. of programmes implemented - 27**

**Allocated Amount :- Rs. 81.23 Mn**

**Financial Progress :- Rs. 74.24 Mn**

In the year 2017, coordinate 27 research projects under the three year project of National Food Production Programme 2016 – 2020 implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, 02 research projects of Institute of Post Harvest Technology, 12 research projects of Sri Lanka Agriculture Research Policy, provide recommendation for tax concessions for various items imported for agricultural necessities, legal affairs of Soil Conservation Act and Felling of Trees Control Act related Act to the Ministry are carried out under this programme.

Coordination four programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture according to four Thrust Areas (Natural Resource Management, Research and Technical Development, Food Security and Consumer Health Satisfaction) implemented under the National Food Production Programme.

#### **Recommendation of Tax Concessions for Agricultural Technical Inputs**

Recommendations are providing for applying tax, VAT and CESS concessions given under the Acts applicable to agricultural technical inputs.

The position of providing recommendations at the end of the year 2017 is as follows.

Tax Recommendations - 26

VAT Recommendations - 22

CESS Recommendations - 105

#### **Granting Letters of Recommendation for Issuing Permits related to Import of Vegetable Materials**

##### **Popcorn (for human consumption)**

In the year 2017, 23 letters have been issued for imports of popcorn and permission thereby has been granted to import 750 Mt. of popcorn.

##### **Provide Import Permits of maize (for animals' feed)**

The monitoring process has been carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture by providing required assistance to Food Promotion Board while importing maize for animal food production in the year 2017.

#### **Financial and Physical Progress:**

Thrust Area	No. of Projects	Financial Progress for the year 2017 (Rs. Mn)
Research and Technical Development	14	16.26
Natural Resource Management	07	17.55
Food Security	05	28.14
Consumer Health Satisfaction	01	23.76
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>85.73</b>

The detail performance of the following programmes have been provided under the performance of Department of Agriculture  
Specific Area Specific Area Research and Technical Development

Institution / Unit	Name of the Project	Allocated Amount 2017	Expenditure 2017
RRDI	.Productivity improvement of Rice	3.6	3.58
NRMC	Enhancement of OFC, Vegetables & Fruit during off season & non conventional areas as an adaptation measures to climate change	0.5	0.39
HORDI	Technological interventions to improve production and productivity of selected vegetables	1.0	0.64
	Development of Bio-intensive Integrated Pest and Disease Management (BIPM) Programs for major pest and disease of horticultural crops in Sri Lanka	3.0	2.91
FRDI	Enhancement of the productivity of fruit crops by managing major pest problems	0.37	0.34
	Development of In-vitro techniques for healthy planting material production of Mandarin	0.7	0.68
	Development of package for minimizing post harvest losses and value addition of selected fruit crops (Pineapple, Guava, Avocado, Mango, Papaya).'	1.3	0.70
	Development of control measures of commonly found postharvest fruit rot diseases of Annona and Avocado	0.5	0.45

#### Thrust Area : Natural Resource Management

Institute	Project Title	Allocation Required for 2017	Financial Progress of 2017
NRMC	Implementation of Soil Conservation Intervention	10.0	8.81
	Soil and water security through implementation of conservation strategies	2.5	2.39
	Establishment of sustainable land management strategies	5.4	4.16
	GIS Mapping for progress assessment	2.0	1.27
	Recommendation of crops/varieties for different agro-ecological regions as an adaptation to climate change	0.1	0.09
	Long term climate forecasting and introduction and promotion of crop cultivation based on climatic predictions	1.1	0.82
	<b>Sub Total</b>		21.1

## Thrust Area :Natural Resource Management

Institute	Project Title	Allocation Required for 2017	Financial Progress of 2017
NRMC	Implementation of Soil Conservation Intervention	10.0	8.81
	Soil and water security through implementation of conservation strategies	2.5	2.39
	Establishment of sustainable land management strategies	5.4	4.16
	GIS Mapping for progress assessment	2.0	1.27
	Recommendation of crops/varieties for different agro-ecological regions as an adaptation to climate change	0.1	0.09
	Long term climate forecasting and introduction and promotion of crop cultivation based on climatic predictions	1.1	0.82
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.52</b>

## Thrust Area :Food Safety and Consumer Health Satisfaction

Institute	Unit	Project Title	Allocation Required for 2017	Financial Progress of 2017
SCPPC	NPQS	Efficient Plant Quarantine Services provided to the importers, exporters and other agriculture stakeholders for the economic development	12.0	11.40
		Application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for the export fresh fruits, vegetables, ornamental plant sector and coir products	10.0	7.71
	PQS Seaport	Development of Gamma Radiation treatment standards to control fruit fly ( <i>Bactroceradorsalis</i> ) of export potential fruits of Sri Lanka	3.7	3.62
	PPS	Promotion of Integrated Pest Management for Agriculture	1.8	1.46
	PQU - Gannoruwa	Mass rearing of biological insect pest control agents for the control of Cabbage and Tomatopests (Preliminary step for establishment of insect pest control infirmary in Sri Lanka	4.0	3.95
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>31.5</b>	<b>28.15</b>
<b>Consumer Health Satisfaction</b>				
ETC	CF Ag EDC	Establishment of a mechanism to ensure quality and safety of Agricultural commodities to local and export markets through GAP	27.8	23.76

### 03 Progress on the required facilitation in order to obtain permits under Tree Felling Control Act

Implementation of applications and documents forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture in the year 2017 is carried out by the Agriculture Technology Division.

S/ N	Date	District	Divisional Secretariat Division	Reason for Apply	Number of Jack Trees / Bread Trees apply for	Number of Jack Trees obtained Approval	Number of Jack Trees planted
01.	2017.08.14	Matara	Dickwella	located disturb on preparation of the land for the construction of apparel factory	20 Jack Trees	20 Jack Trees	40
02	2017.07.17	Kalutara	Millaniya	To collect money to get medical treatment for a medical condition	17 Jack Trees	17 Jack Trees	-
03.	2017.11.30	Kurunegala	Polgahawela	Land acquired for the Central Expressway Project.	22 Jack Trees	22 Jack Trees	-
04.	2017.07.07	Matale	Rathota	The limestone has located danger to life and property	23 Jack Trees 02 Bread Trees	The approval has not yet been granted due to weakness of the progress of planting jack plants	50 (14 of the said jack plants are dead )
05.	2017.11.22	Kegalle	Kegalle	Located disturbing the construction of transmission road 132 of Yhulhiriya – Kegalle under Pivituru Energy and Network Efficiency Improvement Project	31 Jack Trees	31 Jack Trees	-
06.	2017.06.15	Kegalle	Ruwanwella	Located danger to the life and property of Sunnykroft Estate	17 Jack Trees	The approval has not yet been granted due to weakness of the progress of planting jack plants	51 (most of the plants are dead)
07.	2017.12.28	Kegalle	Deraniyagala	Located on disturbing position for replanting rubber at Miyanawita Estate	72 Jack Trees	The field visit report has been submitted for secretary's approval	227
08.	2018.01.11	Badulla	Bandarawela	Located as disturb for the cultivation	23 Jack Trees	The field visit report has been submitted for secretary's approval	50

Granted authority to District Secretary, Hambantota to obtain approval for the removal of jack trees in the case of the felling more than 15 jack trees in the acquired land for the Southern Expressway Extend Project from Godagama to Hambantota on dated 27.01.2017.

## 2.1.4 Provide Secure Quality Agro Products to Local and Global Market through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) - Increasing Customer Satisfaction

**Allocated Amount- Rs. 27.8 Mn**  
**Expended Amount –Rs. 23.76 Mn**

### Introduction

This project is aimed to reduce the issues which customers have to face due to insecurity of agricultural products in the market and lower quality of them and there by expect to increase the farmer's income.

### Objectives, Purposes of the Project

- Increase secure and quality of the agro products which provide to local and global market through GAP.
- Strengthen the process of certifying the secure and quality of fresh and processed products which provide to local market.
- Operate supply & value addition chain from ground / seed level to consumer in order to ensure the quality of fresh and processed products which provide to local market.
- Operate supply & value addition chain from ground / seed level to plant quarantine service in order to ensure the quality of fresh and processed products which provide to global market.
- Increase number of agricultural farms that ensure GAP
- The method for preparation of GAP and code system related to Sri Lanka
- Cover the data gap between all stakeholders relevant to this sector.

### Strategies

- awareness among agro producers regarding higher standard quality secure agro products through awareness programmes and training programmes.
- and implementation quality controls for good agricultural practices.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project 2016 -2018**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term –Mid Term**

**Stakeholders–Farmers in islandwide**

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries & Number of Beneficiaries - Islandwide**

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic**

### Activities and Physical Progress :

- Establish 200 fruit and vegetable villages which obtained GAP certificate – Certificate have been issued for 146 farms.
- Establish 25 model farms island wide- 22 farms have been established.



- 750 awareness programmes and 520 training programmes have been conducted to aware farmers regarding GAP programme.
- Provide facilities to Main center and regional centers to implement GAP programme.– 25 laptop computers for district offices, one desktop computer and printer have been purchased .
- Have required instruments for preparation of certification board in order.
- Prepare database for Farm with Certifications of GAP. – data of 1900 commercial farms have been already included to this database.
- Publish the information regarding GAP certified farms that succeeded through 60 media programmes.
- 2308 fruit and vegetable stores have been inspected to ensure these exported vegetables and fruits are as in level of GAP standards.
- The action have been proceeded in order to prepare standards for paddy and field crops.



### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

Change the attitudes of the people through certify the quality and healthy of agro products in Sri Lanka under GAP certification  
Reduce misuse in agricultural chemicals

#### ♦ **Social Impact**

Create healthy generation by providing quality and healthy foods which produce according to the recommendations of Department of Agriculture focusing living people in Sri Lanka

#### ♦ **Economic Impact**

Obtain foreign exchange to Sri Lanka by exporting GAP Products (Healthy and quality products)

Farmer and Sales person could obtain better income through GAP products

#### ♦ **Citizens**

Create healthy generation through consuming healthy and quality foods and thereby increase the nutrition level of entire Sri Lankans.

## 2.1.5 Farm Mechanization under Input Management Project

**Allocated Amount Rs. 54.22 Mn    Expended Amount Rs. 53.44 Mn**

### **Introduction :-**

Agro mechanization is the best option for human scarcity. Through agro-mechanization, quality and productivity improvements can be achieved. The main advantages of mechanization are time reduction, cost reduction, reduction of labor demand and reduction in effort. Mechanisms can be introduced to the present generation. Mahailuppallama Farm Mechanical Research Station has to play special role to carry the mechanization among people. Among those tasks,

- Research and development for agro-mechanization.
- Inspection of agricultural machinery and issuing quality certificates.
- Industrial Agriculture Enterprises.
- Training on new technologies of agro-mechanics, etc
- Contributes to the agro-mechanization development process.

### **Objectives of the Project**

- Provide knowledge on the most widely available agricultural machinery and equipment for small and medium scale farmers.
- Introduce agro mechanization for lower income farmers.
- Improve the mechanization in the cultivation lands of large medium and small scale farmers' in the seasons.
- Increase the quality of agricultural products.
- Minimize the cost of agricultural products.
- Reduce the usage of agrochemicals and fertilizer.
- Encouraging the creation of locally produced agricultural producers.

### **Strategies**

- Use the mechanization to develop paddy cultivation
- Use the mechanization to develop maize cultivation
- Use the mechanization to develop soy cultivation
- Use the mechanization to develop green gram cultivation
- Expand the agriculture testing and certification scheme and improve facilities
- Develop the functions of the Farm Mechanization Center
- Generate and popularize new technologies

### **New trends**

- Purchase of seedling plants, power plants, power generators, laser machines and baling machines for the improvement of paddy cultivation.
- Purchase of weed control machines, high yield crop trash and spinning equipment to increase the efficiency of maize cultivation.
- Purchase of sowing machines, weed control devices connected to the four wheel tractor for the cultivation of soya cultivation.
- Purchasing of seeders and machines connected to the development of the green grain cultivation.
- To enhance the research and testing of the Farm Mechanism Research Center

- ◆ Developing the ground of land field crop and muddy land field
- ◆ Preparing a fence around the field used for the quality test of machinery
- ◆ Purchase new test equipment for the new laboratory.
- ◆ Repairing Institutional Auditorium.
- ◆ Improving the infrastructure facilities of the institution.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:-**

Start Year - 2016

End Year - 2018

**Whether the project is short term / mid-term or long term : Mid Term**

**Stakeholders : :-**

The entire officers and staff in the Ministry of agriculture

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries:-**

Could not directly mention about the number of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are spread out all over the country

- |                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Direct Beneficiaries   | - | Farmers                                    |
| Indirect Beneficiaries | - | I. Agro producers                          |
|                        |   | II. Agro sellers                           |
|                        |   | III. The employees in agro based factories |

**Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years: -**

- Number of reports issued by the investigation division per year
- Number of new agro equipment / machines manufactured by machinery unit per year
- Number of exhibitions and demonstrations performed by the expansion section within a year
- Number of inspection conducted using land crops and mud land crop areas

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign: domestic**

**1. Following agro machineries have been purchased'**

- |   |   |                            |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| • Walk behind type paddy Transplanters – 05     | } | For paddy cultivation      |
| • Power weeders – 10                            |   |                            |
| • Laser levelers – 02                           |   |                            |
| • Bund forming machine – 01                     | } | For maize cultivation      |
| • FMRC designed 4W Tractor coupled seeders – 03 |   |                            |
| • Rotary Inter cultivator – 06                  |   |                            |
| • High Capacity Maize Thresher – 02             | } | For soya cultivation       |
| • 2WL Ridger for Maize – 06                     |   |                            |
| • FMRC Designed 4W Tractor Coupled Seeder – 04  | } | For green gram cultivation |
| • Reaper for Soy Crop – 02                      |   |                            |
| • Rotary Inter cultivator – 08                  |   |                            |
| • power tiller attached seeder – 10             |   |                            |
| • Grain polishing & splitting machines – 22     |   |                            |

## **2. Rehabilitation of Lowland and highland Research & Test fields**

- Construction of canal completed, Compost, Fertilizer, Bag for fertilizer, Fuel & 1 Subsoiler purchased

## **3. Improvements of constructed new testing laboratory and Purchase of modern laboratory equipment to the testing laboratory**

- Modern laboratory equipment purchased. (1-Computer, Materials for testing lab, Ventilation blinds, Lab equipment, 20 Lab stools, 1 Ultra-sonic Thickness tester, Hydraulic door, 1 Printer, Soil moisture meter, 1 Elevator, Lab cupboards, 1-Electrostatic mist blower, 1 Fax machine)

## **4. Rehabilitation of conference facility at FMRC**

- Construction of conference room completed (Pushpamala construction)
- Renovation of existing conference room completed (Aluminium works)
- Items Purchased for conference hall (1 Projector, 1 Plaque, 1 Water dispenser, 1 Projector screen, 1 Generator, 1 Camera, 1 LED monitor, 60 Chairs, 1 Laptop, 1 Audio system)
- Materials for ceiling purchased
- Fixing of curtains completed
- Repair of air conditioner completed

## **5. Infra structure development at FMRC**

- Fixing of ventilations completed
- Renovation of existing bathroom completed
- Fixing ventilation blinds completed
- 2 Gates fixed at FMRC
- Renovation of existing quarters completed
- Construction of attached bathroom for DD room completed
- Laying of interlock blocks completed
- Painting of hostel & office building completed
- Construction of male toilet completed
- Construction of vehicle park completed
- Landscaping at FMRC completed

## **6. Introduction of New machinery for Agricultural Mechanization**

- 1 Crawler tractor, 50 Manual seeders, 1 Cowpea thresher purchased, 1 Groundnut pod remover purchased

## **7. Research activities of FMRC on OFC cultivation**

2W tractor coupled rotary, 1 Abrasive wheel, Materials for workshop purchased

## **8. Introduction of solar power for Agricultural Mechanization practices and general applications**

- Solar panel & solar pump installed. Plumbing materials for solar pump purchased
- Repair of internal wire system completed.

- Ceylon Electricity Board Charges
- Purchasing of electric items completed

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

The entire production of cultivation using above mentioned machineries would be increased by 10 – 15 %. The demand for seeds as well as the need of labour is also greatly reduced. Accordingly, the productivity will increase. Also, a higher production can be obtained at a lower cost. While the quality of the product is rising, farmers can obtain a good price for the harvest as well as competitive market. As a result, the income of farmers is rising.

Use of agro machineries reduces the use of agrochemicals and fertilizers. This can reduce environmental pollution. Moreover, the private sector contribution to the introduction of new machinery and engagement activities can be observed.

Accordingly, it is possible to get the higher output by lower land extent through mechanization.

#### **Infrastructure Development - FRMC**



## 2.1.6. Home Gardening Promotion Programme

**Allocated Amount – Rs. 155 Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs. 126.8 Mn**

### Introduction

The key objective of this programme is to promote five hundred thousand home gardens in 25,000 villages with the target of ensuring food and nutrition security of the family. This would support not only ensure food and nutritious security of the family but promote entire food production of the nation also through self sufficient home garden. It would expected to increase productivity of the site through utilizing the vertical and horizontal spaces available therein and also expected to expand home gardening through introducing land decoration techniques.

Kalutara



### The Objectives, Purposes and Goals of the Project

- Encourage females through “SITHAMU” Female Farmers’ Organization and promote self sufficient employments
- Fulfill the food and nutrition requirements of the family
- Improve food consumer patterns of the people.
- Develop mental and physical stability of the family members.
- Increase land productivity and maintain environmental security.
- Decorate home garden through decoration process via food crops.

### Strategies and New Trends

- Implement 10,500 villages in 525 Agrarian Service Centers as covering all the districts in the country through this project
- Select 20 female beneficiaries and establish “SITHAMU” female Farmers’ Organizations and grant benefits via those organizations.
- Provide fruit plants and vegetable seed cuddles to beneficiaries in the selected villages islandwide.
- Establish 10,500 SITHAMU female farmer organizations in 10,500 villages.
- Train Agrarian Development Officers and Development Officers engaged in this project.
- Train the APRS with diploma and the APRS in the relevant APRS divisions which the project is implemented regarding home gardening.
- Train Beneficiaries

- Provide Hand book on Home Gardening Development for every member in the female farmer organization.
- Conduct competitions related to home gardening under agrarian services center level.
- Establish "SITHAMU" female farmer organizations and implement the home gardening project through these organizations.

### **The Planting Materials provided to Encourage the Project**

Provide bundle containing 5 fruit plant valued to Rs. 550.00 with relevant quality which suits agro climate zones for each one home through female farmer organization in order to encourage selected female beneficiaries.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project** :2017

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term** : Mid Term

**Stakeholders** :Department of Agriculture and Department of Agrarian Development

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries** : Islandwide

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign** : Domestic

### **Activities and Physical Progress**

- Have distributed bundle including 05 fruit plants, 02 seed plants, 03 bud plants for 128,000 beneficiaries.
- Have distributed 580,991 seed packets of home gardening for the selected beneficiaries.
- Have completed the distribution of 2,246 fruit plants for Sewana Model villages.

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

- Uplift the life standard of the females
- Increase the entire production productivity
- Develop the land utilizing efficiency

**Gampaha**



## 2.1.6.2 National Apiculture Development Project

Allocated Amount- Rs. 15 Mn

Expended Amount – Rs.11.19 Mn

### Training Programme - Bee Technicians - Wariyapola



### Objectives, Purposes of the Project

- Increase the bee honey production through introducing apiculture controlling
- Introduce bee as a healthy and nutritious food in home consuming
- Entrepreneur development for women and young groups.
- Create entrepreneurs of Apiculture
- Develop infrastructure facility in order to establish apiculture as an industry.

### Strategies

- To refer 2200 beneficiaries in apiculture control through implementing 110 bee keeping villages representing 25 districts
- Provide knowledge and practice to rural people regarding new technological methods in apiculture control.
- Promote rural level technology through training the selected 100 in rural level as apiculture technicians..
- Introduce methodologies to generate bee control colonies with maximum production.
- Provide facilities in training centers of the Department of Agriculture for conduct training on apiculture control.

### New Trends

- Introduce technology to generate bee queens
- Maintain bee control colonies to increase pollination and produce bee honey to use in the household.
- Encourage on building bee box and bee colonies

**Start Date and End Date of the Project** - January 2017 to December 2017  
**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term** - Short Term

#### **Stakeholders**

- Central Provincial Department of Agriculture
- Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority
- Rural village people engage in apiculture control

#### **Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries & Number of Beneficiaries**

Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries & Number of Beneficiaries

Direct Beneficiaries (Farmers engaged in Apiculture Control) - 2200

- Indirect Beneficiaries (Apiculture control equipment / Apiculture controllers) - 100

#### **Input Operating Indicators and the increased Production / Beneficiaries compared to previous years**

- Number of apiculture villages
- Number of beneficiaries
- The equipment distributed
- Bee control boxes
- gas cylinder
- bee control colonies
- Number of training programmes (residential/ field)

#### **Funds for the Project** - Domestic / Foreign :gosl

#### **Activities and Physical Progress :**

- Establish apiculture villages – 107 apiculture villages has been established. Under this programme 1,735 gas cylinders and 1,353 bee control colonies have been distributed free of charge among selected beneficiaries
- Conduct training programmes –100 farmers training programmes and 8 official training programmes have been conducted.
- Create private apiculture entrepreneurs –200 bee control boxes have been purchased for Bee unit in Bidunuwewa and it is expected to distribute 100 of said bee boxes among 10 private entrepreneurs as free of charge.
- Develop training facilities – working unit was established in Agriculture School, Wariyapola. New lecture hall was established in bee unit, Bidunuwewa. 50 chairs required for said lecture hall was purchased.
- Conduct Apiculture Day –The apiculture handbook has been prepared regarding same.
- Purchase required wood for bee unit, Bidunuwewa – The wood required to bee unit, Bidunuwewa bee unit.

#### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

rural poverty and increase income of farmer community

**Conduct training programme for Agriculture Instructors – Bidunuwewa**



**Conduct Training programme – Bidunuwewa**



**Conduct training programme for Agriculture Instructors & Mahaweli Officers**



**Conduct Training programme – Bidunuwewa**



## 2.1.7 Establishment of 2,000 Fruit Villages – 2017

**Allocated Amount – Rs. 184.25 Mn**

**Expended Amount - Rs. 75.3 Mn**

### **Objectives :-**

- End Hunger
- improve Food Security
- Effective use of the land
- Promote value added fruit related industry

### **Strategies:-**

- Establish 2000 fruit villages in 24 districts in the year 2017 (Except Colombo District)
- Identify villages through ARPAs in Department of Agrarian Development.
- Follow a procumbent procedure in order to prioritize registered fruit producers in each districts.
- Plan to distribute the fruit plants to the beneficiaries on December 2017 with the aim of planting those with the rain in maha season.

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

Vitamins are essential for maintain healthy life. These vitamins are support on metabolism process as well as to maintain proper recycling system. The recommendation of WHO is that human should consume at least 200 g of fruits per day. Hence it is expected to promote fruit production, it would expect to increase fruit consumption and rest would export to generate foreign exchange.

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

Fruit villages have been identified for all districts except Colombo district. The paper notice has published to call for bids on fruit plant procurement under Ministry procurement limitations. Accordingly, the relevant Agrarian Service Center has supplied fruit plants to relevant fruit beneficiaries.

### **The way of Empowering Citizens :-**

Increase income level of beneficiaries, obtain direct and indirect employment opportunities  
Increase nutrition level of humans due to availability of fruits and they would become healthy

### **Challenges and Issues :-**

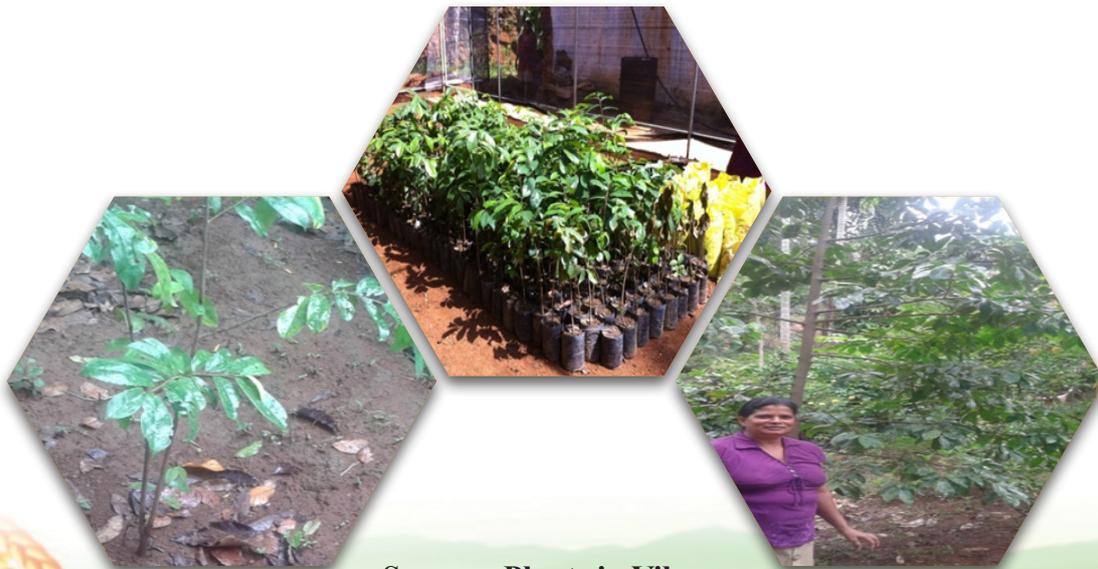
Crop damages due to flood and drought could not procure expected number of plants due to drought and based on maintaining cultivation

**Beneficiries :-** 18,794

## Physical Progress :

District	Type of Fruit	Number of Fruit Villages
Ratnapura	Orange	02
	Narang	03
Badulla	Orange	02
	Pomegranate	03
Kandy	Narang	02
	Matale	Soursop
Gampaha	Pomegranate	01
	Kegalle	Soursop
Trincomalee	Soursop	02
	Mango	15
Polonnaruwa	Lime	03
	Pomegranate	03
Anuradhapura	Orange	01
	Mango	18
Anuradhapura	Soursop	12
	Guava	09
Anuradhapura	Lime	16
	Pomegranate	40
Anuradhapura	Orange	06
	Lime	15
Anuradhapura	Pomegranate	10
	Guava	05
Anuradhapura	Soursop	10
	Mango	08
Anuradhapura	Orange	04

- Fruit plants have been distributed to Meegahajadura, Hambantota. The details in other districts with regard to the villages which received fruit plants are in updating process)
- Monitor the condition of soursop plants given to 4 families in Yativavala village in the year 2015



**Soursop Plants in Vilana,  
Pallegama Village**

## 2.1.8 Commercial Farming and Agro Business Development with Youth Participation

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 5.8 Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs. 4.27 Mn**

### **Introduction :**

Less participation of farmers in agro entrepreneur sector could be observed due to less income. This has created distance between youths and agro sector. The youth entrepreneurs could attract towards the agro entrepreneur sector through technical guidance and financial assistance.

### **Purpose**

- Promote agro entrepreneurship and introduce innovations in agro business field
- Create middle scale agro entrepreneurs
- Encourage commercial Agriculture
- Increase market oriented farm and gain profit

### **Objective of the Project**

- Production of export oriented agro-producers
- Cultivate in new areas
- Generate value added agro products
- Introduce new technology
- Reduce post harvest losses
- Create farmer community who could maintain strong economical and social level in climate changes

### **Strategies :**

Strengthen Agro Entrepreneurship through providing financial assistance to agro entrepreneurs under 50% of farmer contribution. (Maximum up to Rs. 500,000)

**Start Date and End Date of the Project - 2016 -2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : - Short Term**

**Stakeholders - Agro entrepreneurs who lives islandwide**

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries & Number of Beneficiaries - 15**

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic**

### **Activities and Physical Progress :**

- Conduct training programme related to marketing and new technology – Has conducted training programme regarding agro business school.
- Provide financial assistance to machineries, protected households, micro water supply systems, shelter mesh for household and insect resistant nets requested by 15 beneficiaries – financial assistance has provided for 12 beneficiaries. Action has not taken to obtain benefits for 3 beneficiaries.

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

- Avoid rural poverty through strengthen small and medium scale agro entrepreneurs and take the farmer community up to business level through increasing their income
- Increase female participation for agro entrepreneurship

## 2.1.9. Expenditure Head of Post Harvest Technology Development Projects

Vote - 118-02-03-20-2509

No	Project	Allocati on Rs. Mn	Physical Progress 31.12.2017	Financial Progres	
<b>1. Research Projects</b>				<b>Rs.Mn</b>	<b>%</b>
01	Postharvest prevention of the crop using husk and silicon as an option for the artificial insecticides	1.4	Observed that prevention would increase by filled the silicon in foliages	1.284	91.7
02	Build a scientific methodology to analyze the negative conditions occurred through plastic polymers contains in oil that use for food production and determine the said components	1.01	Project is being implementing	0.61	60.4

No	Project	Allocation Rs. Mn	Physical Progress 31.12.2017	Financial Progress	
<b>2. Development Projects</b>				<b>Rs. Mn</b>	<b>%</b>
01	Training of Trainers for Post Harvest Technology	1.0	17 training programmes have been conducted and 1381 APRAs have been trained.	0.948	95
02	Determination of heavy metals of economical valued food crops	5.35	500 samples of 7 imported food crop varieties with economic value have been analyzed.	5.35	100
03	Fruit ripening through organic method	5.425	The research in relation with project is being implemented	5.405	100
04	Argo crop supply and value chain management and develop project	10.55	The data on agricultural production has been collected in farmers' organization level. Expected to implement recreated value added pilot project and obtain appropriate instrument to observations.	6.68	63.3
05	Mango supply and value chain management and develop project	25.9	50 training programmes were conducted and 2 processing regions and 11 centers were established for mango supply and value chain management	23.62	91.2
06	Guava supply and value chain management and develop project	8.94	03 training were conducted for 57 beneficiaries in Anuradhapura District as a pilot project, 02 guava processing regions were established. 27 Guava processing units were distributed one unit per beneficiary and the said project is in implementing process.	8.54	95.53
07	Papaw supply and value chain management and develop project	5.17	02 training were conducted for 26beneficiaries in Anuradhapura District as a pilot project, 01 papaw processing regions were established. 12 papaw processing units were distributed one unit per beneficiary and the said project is in implementing process.	5.166	100
08	Plantain supply and value chain management and develop project	5.65	01 training were conducted for 21 beneficiaries in Anuradhapura District as a pilot project, 01 plantain processing regions were established. 12 plantain processing units were distributed one unit per beneficiary and the said project is in implementing process.	5.012	88.7

## 2.1.10 E- Agriculture Programme

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 40Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs 2.48 Mn**

### **Introduction :**

The agricultural database system which was prepared with the collaboration of UCSC, University of Colombo has been maintained under this programme. The Fertilizer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme and Granting Insurance Compensation for the Crop Damages have been implemented through this database system.

### **Purpose :**

- Maintain agricultural database system which could obtain accurate and updated data.

### **Objectives :**

- Maintain an accurate, updated database on agricultural cultivations and production
- Produce government subsidies, compensation and insurance benefits to the farmers efficiently and effectively.

### **Strategies :**

Carry out further improvements of this database system with the collaboration of UCSC, University of Colombo.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project :2016-2018**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : Mid Term**

**Stakeholders :Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions under the Ministry, Farmers**

### **Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :**

Currently the Fertilizer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme and Granting Insurance Compensation for the Crop Damages are implemented through this database system. Further the officers could obtain information for data analysis from this database system and such information would be used for the progress review of the programmes implemented by the Ministry and other institutions under the purview of the Ministry and to get required decision on policy formulation.

Funds for the Project- Domestic / Foreign : Domestic

### **Activities and Physical Progress :**

Activity	Physical Progress
Procurement of laptop computers and other technical accessories	The purchasing order for 75 laptop computers have been granted to Softlogic Institute.
Server Space	Maintain Sri Lanka Telecom Server that stored Agricultural Database System
Awareness and Training Programmes	2 Training programmes have been conducted in Anuradhapura district.

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :**

Facilitate farmers via fulfill the Fertilizer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme as a major programme of the Government and Granting Insurance Compensation for the Crop Damages, more efficiently

## 2.1.11 The Program for the Adaptation to Climatic Changes

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 221Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs.223.61 Mn**



### **Renovation of Cultivation Wells Programme - 2017**

(Allocated Amount : Rs. 200 Mn Expended Amount : Rs. 157.9 Mn)

### **Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands Programme**

(Allocated Amount : Rs. 34 Mn Expended Amount : Rs. 27.71 Mn)

### **Training and Awareness Programme (at Keththarama)**

(Allocated Amount : Rs. 47Mn Expended Amount : Rs. 38 Mn)

#### **2.1.11.1 Renovation of Cultivation Wells Programme (118-2-3-20-2509)**

(Implementation Agency : Department of Agrarian Development)

##### **Introduction :**

Project on renovation of 1,116 wells in poor condition in order to use the shallow ground water on environmental friendly manner as a remedy for the lack of water, a major barrier for the development of agriculture, with the purpose of increasing the income methods of farmer community in 17 districts (mentioned below) in the dry zone of the Sri Lanka. The maximum aid of Rs. 200,000 per well has been provided therein.

(Matale, Hambantota, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Badulla, Moneragala, Ratnapura, Ampara, Vavuniya, Mannar, Mulaitivu, Trincomalee, Baticaloa, Jaffna, Killinochchi)

##### **Objectives**

- Increase the income methods of rural farmer community through efficient usage of shallow ground water in dry zone of the Sri Lanka

##### **Purposes**

- Renovate 1,116 wells in poor condition that located in the identified 17 districts in the dry zone of the Sri Lanka, in the year 2017 and thereby improve the water use efficiency in 2000 acres of cultivation lands approximately under the same and productivity of the land.

##### **Goals**

- Renovation of 1,116 wells in poor condition

##### **Strategies :**

- Methods for renovation of cultivation wells and usage of ground water

##### **New Trends :**

- Maintain standard level of ground water usage
- Secured ground water usage without environmental effect
- Food diversification through ground water usage

**Start Date and End Date of the Project : 2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : Short Term**

**Stakeholders :** Owners of the cultivation wells, farmers who cultivates using water of cultivation wells

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries : 1,166**

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic**

**Activities and Physical Progress :**

**The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :**

S/N	District	Projects identified	Financial condition		Fianacial Progress
			Allocation Released	Expenditure	
1	Matale	-	4.00	-	0%
2	Hambantota	55	8.00	3.58	50%
3	Anuradhapura	400	80.00	78.80	94%
4	Polonnaruwa	77	15.00	-	0%
5	Kurunegla	47	10.00	8.78	85%
6	Puttalam	16	5.00	2.20	48%
7	Badulla	15	3.00	3.00	100%
8	Monaragala	30	6.00	3.00	50%
9	Ratnapura	19	3.00	3.00	100%
10	Ampara	90	15.00	12.41	75%
11	Vavunia	125	17.00	11.59	70%
12	Mannar	46	6.00	6.00	100%
13	Mullative	55	6.00	6.00	100%
14	Trincomalee	14	2.00	2.00	100%
15	Madakalapuwa	22	4.00	1.63	45%
16	Killinochchi	34	4.00	3.99	99%
17	Jaffna	121	12.00	11.92	98%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>157.90</b>	<b>80%</b>

Unit harvest and cultivation land extent would be increased due to maintaining the cultivation without lack of water, balance the economy of farmers who cultivates under tanks as well as under cultivation wells, increase the income generated by unit land extent, cultivate highly demanded crops using ground water, apply rural labour for management of cultivation land under cultivation wells, increase the harvest obtained from unit land extent.

**Further recommendations and improvements :**

Introduce more minor irrigation systems under cultivation well, control the standard of the ground water

## Moneragala

Before Renovation



After Renovation



## Anuradhapura



## Anuradhapura



### **2.1.11.2 Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands Programme 2017**

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 34 Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs. 4.26 Mn**

Due to the climate changes such as drought and flood, the labour force are generally engaged in services and mechanical sectors rather than farming sector, and thereby could observe deduction of paddy cultivation. Also could observe a trend that farmers are away from paddy cultivation due to uncertainty of the harvest under the reason of climate changes and higher amount of production cost. According to this situation, large scale of lands in Districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Sabaragamuwa and North West Provinces are identified as abandoned paddy lands, and the re-cultivation of abandoned paddy land programme was implemented for ensuring the challenge in food security, compile with the government policy thereon. Accordingly, this re-cultivation of abandoned paddy land project was implemented in Southern Western, Sabaragamuwa and North West Provinces in the year 2017, by providing subsidy to preparation of the ground, rehabilitate the land consisting soil issues, and to obtain seed paddy.

#### **Objectives, Purposes and Goals of the Project**

- Increase the national rice production
- Uplift the livelihood status of the farmer by cultivation of abandoned paddy lands
- Introduce new technologies to increase harvest
- Productively manage agricultural resources

#### **Purpose-**

- Increase the rice production through cultivation of abandoned paddy lands

#### **Goals**

- Re-cultivate 938 hectare of abandoned paddy lands

#### **Strategies :**

Provide seed paddy under 50% contribution and grant Rs. 25,000 per ha. for the preparation of land, grant Rs. 2500.00 per acre for the rehabilitation of lands with soil issues.

#### **Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term :- Short Term**

#### **Stakeholders :-**

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Chief Secretary of Western, Southern, Sabaragamuwa and North Western Provinces
- Provincial Agricultural Department
- Department of Agrarian Development
- Agriculture Instructor
- Farmers

Number of Beneficiaries - 2262

### Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years

Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic

### Activities and Physical Progress :

Activity	Progress
preparation of land	829.06 ha. of abandoned paddy lands were cultivated and Rs. 21,976,100 has been provided for the same.
Provide seed paddy	Rs. 3,802,040.50 has been granted for seed paddy under 50 % farmer contribution
Rehabilitation of lands with soil issues	Rehabilitated 377.9 acre of lands with soil issues and Rs. 1,942,215.5 has been granted for the same.

2,262 farmers have been re-cultivated abandoned paddy lands under this project.

### The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen

- Increase total rice production
- Uplift the livelihood stage of females
- Avoid rural poverty and improve income of farmer community
- Follow good agricultural practices
- Increase land usage efficiency

Meerigama Bathgamgoda Yaya



Galahitiyawa Parakandeniya Yaya



Abandoned Paddy Lands .... Homagama North Pita kuburu Yaya



Gala will Yayamakumbura MAHARAGAMA



## 2.1.12. Exhibition & Awareness

**Allocation: Rs. 81 Mn, Expenditure: 19.11 Mn**

### 2.1.12.1 Programme for the Selection of the Best Farmer (2017) under Food Production National Programme

**Allocation: Rs. 9.82 Mn, Expenditure: 9.71 Mn**

#### 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 :-

Conduct the completion on two sections as best home garden and best farmer.

This competition is held in three stages on district, province and national level. In the district level, it was expected to select three female farmers for best home garden (I,2, 3 respectively) and three farmers for commercial farming (I,2, 3 respectively) and then by evaluating all the selected competitors in every district on above two sections at provincial level it has selected best three female farmers and male farmers in the province (I,2, 3 respectively) for above two competition sections. Then at the national level it has evaluated selected competitors in the provinces separately for above two sectors and then it was selected best female farmer for home gardening and male farmer for commercial farming separately (I,2, 3 respectively) and awarded prizes to the winners.

#### Justification of the project :-

There could observed a trend that youth generation in Sri Lanka turns away from agriculture due to current social and economical stability in line with the changes of global economy. Further the agriculture would be sustainable by maintain a mixed process of modern and traditional technology with proper management. Also required to give social respect to the farmers and government should intervene in order to expand and continue the process. Accordingly the completion for best farmer, female farmer have been conducted under Food Production National Programme 2016-2018.

#### Activities and Progress :-

Selecting winners at district, provincial and national level for the best home garden and the best commercial cultivation. Awarded the winners each for the best garden and best commercial cultivation at national level by his Excellency the President on 21.07.2017

#### The Way of Empowering Citizens

The young generation would attract on agriculture and by the cultivation of the own food requirements in the home garden, it would generate healthy community and the local farmers would strengthen by encouraging them on commercial farming and the farmers would encourage on modern technology too. Thereby the agricultural awakening would happen through island wide.

## 2.1.12.2 National Farmers week and Agricultural Exhibition

### FAMERS WEEK – "UNITED AND STANDUP – FILL OUR GRANARYS"

National Farming Campaign To Strengthen the National Economy.

National Farming Campaign to Strengthen The National Economy – Kekirawa.

Inaugurated by the His Excellency President at Tibbotuweva Paddy Field in year 2017.

Development target 2020- From 06/10/2017 to 12/10/2017

Knowledge on agriculture was given on different fields.

Steps have taken to uphold sustainable agriculture by the new proposals.



### Begin from Us- Development of Agriculture Ministry Officers' Home Gardens.

**Activity**– To establish 25,000 home gardens.

**Applied Areas**- Through out the Island.

**Expected Results** – Secure the food and nourishment requirements of officers of the ministry.

### Post harvest farming – Cultivation in 3rd season.

**Activity** : Cultivation of Green Gram and Cow Pea 22,500 acres under water supply scarcity situation.

**Active Areas** : Hambantota, Monaragala, Ampara, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Puttlam, Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Matale, Kandy(hasalaka), Ratnapura, Mannar and Vavuniya.

**Expected Results** : Provide an extra income facility to farming community.

### Coconut Cultivation in Dry zone:

**Activity** : Coconut and cash crop cultivation in 10,000 acres.

**Applied area**: North Central Province.

**Expected Target**: Increase annual coconut production by 10 Million Nuts, and increase cash crop production.

Increase the yield of acreage.

### Setting up of "SITAMU" females' home gardens.

**Activity** : Setting up of 500'000 home gardens.

**Applied Area** : Island Wide.

**Expected Result** : To increase family income, increase family nourishing levels and join the house wife into national economic development process.

### Urban home garden campaign:

**Activity** : Introduction of technical methods of cultivation in which Horizontal and Diagonal

space is efficiently used.

**Applied Area :** Urban Areas.

**Expected Result:** Reduce depression levels of urban people and encourage them to spend their leisure time fruitfully.

### **Gainful Retirement : attract retired people into agriculture.**

**Activity :** The cultivable lands owned by retired people but which are not cultivated , converted to cultivation by services offered to retired.

**Applied Area :** Island Wide.

**Expected result:** Increase agro production, Induce retired people to spend time fruitfully and create job opportunities to younger generation.

### **Renovation of Tanks**

**Activity :** Renovation of 10,000 small tanks and irrigation canals.

**Applied area :** Dry Zone Districts.

**Expected Result :** Expand cultivation acreage.

### **Renovation of Cultivation Wells.**

**Activity :** Renovation of 2000 irrigation wells, donation of Rs. 200,000 to purchase needed equipments, Irrigated water supply for cultivation in dry season.

**Applied Area :** Dry zone Districts.

**Expected Result:** To increase the income of farming community by making them to cultivate in off season, Supply sufficient water facility to humans and animals during dry season. And minimize effects of climatic changes on crop production.

### **An Agriculture land for school. – To establish modal home gardens.**

**Activity :** Supply with necessary infrastructure facility setup a model home garden near the school.

**Applied Area :** Selected four schools in each district which include one Sinhala, one Muslim, one Tamil and one International School. (Schools should have Agriculture Subject teaching for Advanced Level Classes)

**Expected Results :** To lay the foundation to generate successful farming entrepreneurs from school, Divert school children to agriculture, to develop concepts of agriculture through the school.

### **To increase the yields of crops including Paddy, Maize, and all other crops.**

**Activity :** Introduction of new seed varieties including (high bred) Increase the availability of high quality seeds and planting material. Increase the application of machinery in farming including Transplanting machines, Harvesting machines. Apply of technical knowledge in farming, Fertilizer recommendations to be issued by Grama Officer.

**Applied Area :** Island Wide.

**Expected Results:**  
To increase yield per acre .  
To minimize usage of agro chemicals.  
To minimize post harvest damages.

To minimize cost of production.  
To minimize the labor input.  
To attract young generation into agriculture with the use of new technology  
Generating innovations.

### **Under crop cultivation in coconut lands.**

**Activity :** Introduction of under crop cultivation in coconut lands and Production of planting materials, Make available required technical knowledge. Introduction of crops such as Pineapple, Passion fruits, Banana, Annona, Vegetable, Peanuts, Yam (Sweet Potato, Tapioca) Saffron, Ginger, and Black Pepper as under crops.

**Applied Area :** Coconut cultivation region.

**Expected Results:** Increase crop production. Increase supply of vegetable and fruits, Increase the coconut yield as a result of land fertility, Increase the nourishment of daily meals, increase the income of coconut cultivators.

### **Use of neglected lands for commercial cultivation:**

**Activity :** Identification of neglected lands at district level.  
Introduction of cultivators and suitable crops.  
Supply of credit facility and technology to cultivators.

**Applied Area:** Island Wide.

**Expected Results :** creation of new entrepreneurs.  
Creation of commercial level farm yards.  
Make advancement in export agriculture.  
Increase crop production  
Connecting entrepreneurs into the value chain.

### **Renovation of agro roads:**

**Activity :** Identification of agro roads on priority level renovation.

**Applied Area :** Island Wide.

**Expected Results:** Fulfillment of farmers' transport requirements.  
Minimize post harvest damages.  
Sales facilitation of agro products.

### **Use of religious places for farming campaign:**

**Activity :** Distribution of coconut and fruit plants.

**Applied Area :** Island Wide (at farm community center level)

**Expected results :** Increase the production of coconuts and fruits.  
Divert lands for the proper utilization.

### **Development of cold storage facilities :**

**Activity :** Building of cold rooms at district level.

**Applied Area :** At District level.

**Expected results :** Minimize post harvest damage.  
Farmers can catch a stable price for their produce.  
Product preserved for use in off season.  
Market price stability.

**Development of green house farming method :**

**Activity :** Setting up of 100 acres of green houses.  
Hand over of green houses to selected young farmers.  
Supply of necessary loan facilities.

**Applied Area :** Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Matele, Monaragala, Jaffna, Mulaithivu, Batticaloa.

**Expected results:** Successfully face climatic changes.  
Healthy food products free from poisonous matter.  
Attract younger generation into Farming.  
Create an export market.  
Production of food needed for tourism.

**2.1.12.3 National Agricultural Exhibition For Sustainable Future**

Allocated Amount Rs.1.86 Mn  
Expended Amount Rs. 1.059Mn

**Introduction of the Project:-**

The Sustainable Future National Event and Agricultural Exhibition organized by the Presidential Secretariat with the theme of achieving sustainable development has been conducted in the Bandaranayake Conference Hall from 31.03.2017 to 04.04.2017

**Objectives, Purposes of the Project :-**

To create awareness among general public regarding the sustainable development goals related to Ministry of Agriculture and the strategies expected to be achieved he said goals.

**Strategies :-**

Establish 10 major exhibition stalls containing the size of 40x100 to present the procedures which is carry out to achieve the sustainable development goals by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Institutions engaged with the same Ministry and provide instructory services by agricultural instructors.

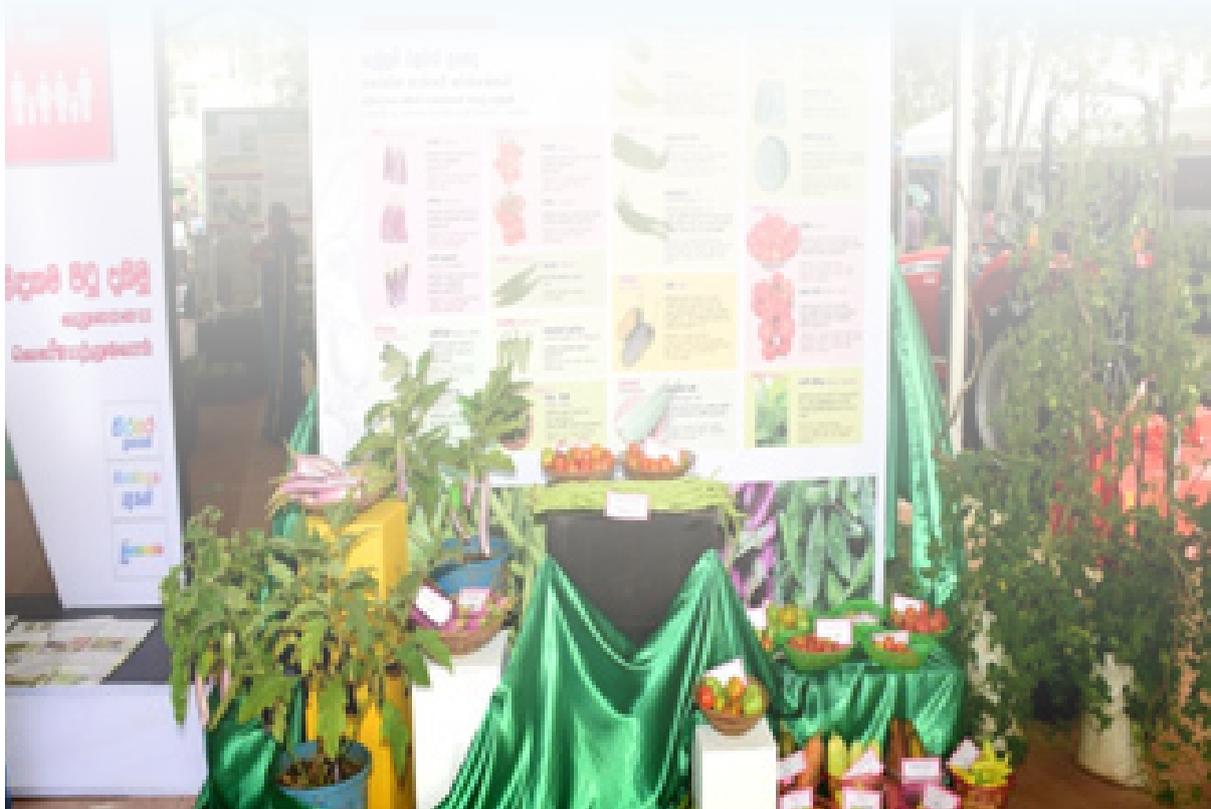
By the exhibit stalls, attention has been drawn in the new varieties of paddy, vegetable, additional crop and the specifications of the same and agrimechanism and the way of reducing production cost via these technique and the important facts in the agriculture while using pesticides , and actuation of pesticides named, organic farming, reduce the use if pesticide under GAP programme etc. Also this was consisted with promotion programmes regarding Local Hela Bojun Sales Centers and programmes of seeds and plantation materials.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:- 2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : - Short Term**

**Stakeholders :- General Public**

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic**



### **2.1.13. Production of High Quality Seeds through Private, Public Partnership**

With the necessity of available high quality seeds and planting materials, Rs. 1000 Mn has been allocated for this project under Budget Estimate - 2015. Accordingly, the project “Production of High Quality Seeds through Private, Public Partnership” was initiated. This project was implemented as a combination of projects and in the year 2016 and 2017, project proposals have been implemented through this project in order to develop Government Seed Farms which are directly contribute in the seed production. Accordingly, it was requested project proposals from private sector to increase seed production with private sector partnership and identified 02 projects that could be implemented in the year 2017. Then the agreements have been prepared to sign agreement between Ministry and said private institutions and the approval from the Attorney General’s Department has been obtained for them. One project of this for increasing the production of high quality hybrid seeds Rs. 12.7 Mn and other one for the production of seed plates as supportive materials for high quality seed production .Rs. 11 Mn. '

## 2.1.14 Strengthen Women through Hela Bojun Sales Center and Develop Food Security by changing Food Consumption Patterns through promoting Local Foods

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 61.76 Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs 45.24 Mn**

### Introduction

At present, the incidence of non communicable diseases has increase due to increase in the consumption of artificial foods. It is necessary to encourage the public to consume local food in order to get rid of it. In the case of popularizing local food consumption, women in the rural area are more capable in production of such foods. Therefore the Hela Bojun Project has the capacity to empower rural women and thereby develop the nutrition of the family, social standard of them and the economic standard of the family accordingly.



### Objectives, Purposes of the Project

- Uplift the economic and social standard of the family through empowering women
- To be familiar with a healthy diet
- Increase the local food consumption
- Availability of locally processed foods
- Development of female entrepreneurial abilities
- Aware women on nutrition

### Strategies

- Make available the local food leave the society.
- Promote local foods among public.
- Create self-employment opportunities for unemployed women.

### New Trends

- Create Hela Bojun Centers in the schools instead of Canteens
- Maintain Hela Bojun Centers in the Hospital premises

**Start Date and End Date of the Project : 2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : Long Term**

**Stakeholders:** Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Entrepreneurs

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries & Number of Beneficiaries**

Direct Beneficiaries - 578 Indirect Beneficiaries - 594

## **Key Performance Indicators and the increased Production / Beneficiaries compared to previous years**

- No. of Hela Bojun Sales Centers - 18
- No. of employment opportunities generated - 505
- No. of Awareness and Training Programmes- 60
- Equipment purchased - Plastic chairs - 40, Plastic tables 10, Bottle Refrigerators- 01, Fruit mixing machines - 01
- Percentage work completed -

## **Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic Funds of Ministry of Agriculture**

### **Activities and Physical Progress :**

- The project launched in the year 2012 has successfully established sales centers in Gannoruwa, Peradeniya, Kundasale, Kandy, Anuradhapura, Bata-Atha, Labuduwa, Nuwara Eliya, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Mahiyanganaya, Pinnawala, Pelvehera and Battaramulla areas up to the year 2017 and are successfully implemented.
- The Hela Bojun Sales Centers which was initiated its construction in the year 2016 in Nittambuwa, Jaffna and Matara Hela Bojun Halls were opened. The construction of the Hela Bojun Centers in Padhiyatalawa, Vakaraai and Kantale have been completed.
- Hela Bojun Sales Centers in Chilaw and Trincomalee areas have been commenced in the year 2017. Maintenance of the existing Hela Bojun Sales Centers are also carried out by this project.
- 57 training programmes have been conducted.

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :**

- Uplifting the living standard of women - Strengthening of domestic income through female entrepreneur
- Overcome rural poverty and increase the income of farmer community – Create indirect self employment opportunities through entrepreneurs and increase the market demand for local farming productions.

### **Side Wall of Hela Bojun Sales Center**

Officers participated

Dilini Tharanga, Development Officer, Divisional Sectarat, Matale

Rangika Wasala, Development Officer, Divisional Sectarat, Matale



The constructed drainage system and the gate



Side Wall of Hela Bojun Sales Center

## **2.1.15 Popularize Sweet Potato Cultivation in Rice Bag and Production and Distribution of Plant Material of Sweet Potato and Manioc as a Solution for reducing Food Production due to Bad Weather**

**Allocated Amount - Rs 2.39 Mn Expended Amount - Rs. 2.19 Mn**

### **Introduction**

The optional food crops which could use for food shortage in dry weather conditions are sweet potato and potatoes. Since the sweet potato is a short term crop that could cultivate throughout the year, it would more appropriate under such conditions. In this project it would be expected to secure healthy through poison free foods and in addition would be expected to cultivate sweet potato and manioc in small spaces by providing plant materials and to increase domestic consumption of same.

### **Two main objectives**

- Method of cultivating in bags with less inputs for home gardens and provide suitable plant materials
- Provide plant materials to small scale sweet potato and manioc cultivators

### **Strategies**

- This project would implement covering entire island. Programmes would be conducted to train them on cultivation sweet potato in rice bag and then would provide 2 rice bags and plant materials for each farmer to cultivate and create teams who cultivates sweet potatoes (establish villages)
- Provide planting materials, technology and cultivation bags for members of public institutions and social organizations societies in order to extend domestic sweet potato cultivation through them and encourage urban agriculture.
- Establish model crop cultivation and expand the cultivation technology of sweet potato.
- Produce of various types of sweet potatoes and manioc planting material in farms belonging to the Paddy Crop Research Institute and distribute them among the small scale sweet potato and manioc cultivators.

### **New Trends**

It is ideal for urban agriculture, since the reasons of obtaining high yields and further required lack of space, labour and input thereon and they could produce poison free foods by their own. For this, there is a great demand from the urban people who are engaged in other jobs than the farmers.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project :- 2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term :- Short Term (Only one year)**

**Stakeholders :-** Provincial Agriculture Extension Offices, Director of District Agriculture and Agriculture Development Officers in Divisional Secretariats, Farmers' and Female Organizations.

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries:** Farmers and gardeners

**Direct beneficiaries** -3702

**Indirect beneficiaries** - about 10,000 households

Farmers obtained sweet potato and manioc rods - 15,000

**Main Operational Indicators and Increased Products:-**

No. of households introduced cultivation technology - 3,702



Training Programme. Hanguranketha

Activity	Progress
Establishment of villages that cultivate sweet potato in rice bags - Direct	43
Field Officer / Other Sectors (Indirect)	60
Field Supervision and Expansion	95
Production of plant materials – Sweet Potato and manioc	837,171 133,750

**The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-**

- Increase overall production / productivity
- The rice bags thrown away from the cultivation of rice are used for the cultivation of sweet potato in rice bags and nearly 1 kg of sweet potato per bag could obtain. Each farmer will be encouraged to create two bags per week and could save 1-2 meals per week.
- Accordingly, if those who introduced this technology are continuously produced sweet potatoes, one could provide 52 – 104 kg poison free sweet potatoes to the national food production per year.
- Currently, there are great harvest in all the projects that have been implemented in Kalutara, Gampola, Hanguranketha, Rikillagaskada, Harispaththuwa, Ampara and Hasalaka. Accordingly, confirmed that this project has been successfully identified among farmers.



## 2.1.16 Provide Seed Paddy to Girithale and Kaudulla Project

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 60.83 Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs. 60.83 Mn**

Ms. Chamari Nilmini, Technical Assistant (Agri Expansion) in the Office of Agriculture Instructor, Madirigiriya has established parachute nursery of paddy cultivation – 07.03.2017

### Introduction :

The Government has decided to provide seed paddy in the Yala season 2017 to the farmers in Girithale and Kaudulla projects who could not cultivate paddy due to the drought occurred in the Maha season 2016/17.

This is with the aim of end hunger, maintain food security and achieve improved nutrition through sustainable development in agriculture.



### Objectives, Purposes

Provide paddy seed to farmers in Girithale and Kaudulla in free of charge, since they were in difficult to find paddy seeds in Maha season 2016/17 due to non cultivation of paddy. This is focus on increasing the national paddy production and uplifting the economic standard of the farmers' family engaged in this project.

### Goals

- Provide 36000 bushels of paddy seeds freely to 8500 farmers in Girithale and Kaudulla project
- Provide 6000 kg of green gram seeds freely to 400 farmers in Girithale project to cultivate at the end of Yala season
- Implementation Agency : District Secretariat, Polonnaruwa

### Strategies :

Call prices for paddy seeds according to procurement procedure  
Purchase from Department of Agriculture and Private Institutions and distribute freely among farmers

**Start Date and End Date of the Project :** beginning of 2017 to 31.12.2017

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term :** Short Term Project

### Stakeholders :-

- Paddy cultivators
- Department of Agriculture

- Irrigation Management Division
- District Secretariat
- Department of Agrarian Development

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :**

- Direct Beneficiaries
- Paddy Cultivation - 8450
- Green Gram Cultivation - 433

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign :** Domestic



Image of Paddy Cultivation in Kaudulla Project – 02.05.2017

**Activities and Physical Progress :**

36085 bushels of paddy have been distributed among farmers and 18042.5 acres have been cultivated. 6000 kgs of green gram seeds have been distributed and 600 acres have been cultivated in the mid season.

**The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

The productivity of paddy cultivation have been increased due to usage of qualitative paddy seeds through this project. It is expected to overcome poverty of farmers who suffered with the reason of climate changes and develop the income generation level.



Field Visit to Green Gram Cultivation in mid season of the Girithale Project – 06.10.2017

Officers participated (left to right side) - Mr. Kamal Premarathna, the officer in charge of the subject, Mr. B.M.G.S. Basanayake, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mr. Sujith Senevirathna, Agriculture Instructor in charge of Girithale, and two farmers



Field Visit Day of Paddy Cultivation in Kaudulla Projects – Mr. Kamal Premarathna, the officer in charge of the subject (right side) – 02.06.2017

**Further recommendations and improvements :**

It has been observed the decrease of agro products due to climate changes occurred recently. Accordingly, it should be aware field officers and farmers regarding the transformation and should follow technical methodologies to overcome the same.

## 2.1.17 Green Gram Cultivation as a Additional Crop Cultivation to Eradicate Poverty and to Establish Food Security

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 6.64 Mn**

**Expended Amount - Rs.6.64 Mn**

Ambalanthota - Ridiyagama



Ambalanthota - Ridiyagama



### Green Gram Cultivation as a Additional Crop Cultivation to Eradicate Poverty and to Establish Food Security

#### Introduction :

This project has been implemented in the year 2017 with the objective of encouraging farmers on green gram cultivation in intermediate season / stubble green gram cultivation in Hambantota district in order to eradicate poverty and to establish food security under the contribution of Government. Subsidy of Rs. 2500.00 have been granted only for the cultivations that established under the recommendations of department and maintain relevant standards of plant density of the said cultivations, and these subsidy has been granted with the recommendation of Farmer Organization, the Agriculture Instructor in authorized area and Assistant Director of Agriculture.

#### Objectives, Purposes and Goals of the Project

- Improve income of farmer communities and create food security
- Reduce foreign exchange through the limitation of importation of green gram seeds
- Utilize stubble under limited soil water condition for green gram as a short term crop
- Develop soil fertility through legume crop cultivation
- Increase land utility efficiency

#### Strategies :

- Grant Subsidy of Rs. 2500.00 only for the cultivators that maintain relevant standards of plant density of the said cultivations
- Facilitate marketing affairs through coordination among the institutions for seed purchase matter

#### New Trends :

- Provide Triple layer Polysac bag free of charge to protect stored seeds from insect effects

**Start Date and End Date of the Project : -01.03.2017 – 31.12.2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term - Short Term**

**Stakeholders :**

1,637 farmers representing 28 farmer organizations in Divisional Secretariat Division of Am-balantota and Hambantota

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries -**

**Direct Beneficiaries** – 1637 Green Gram Farmers

**Indirect Beneficiaries** - 10720 labours who support to collect and prepare harvest and, buyers, sellers, intermediates, customers

**Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years**

- No. of cultivation area has been increased in 25% (1072.52 Hec)
- Green Gram Seed Production – 855 MT of total harvest
- General Harvest - (800 kg / ha) is the previous year amount
- No. of Beneficiaries – increased in 50%

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic Rs. 6.641054 Mn**

**Activities and Physical Progress :**

S / No	Activity	Physical Progress
1	Grant Subsidy of Rs. 2500.00 for the green gram cultivators	<p>Rs. 6,447,625.00 has been granted as subsidy for 1552 farmers and the land extent is 1073 hectare.</p> <p><b><u>Inter Provincial Authorized Area</u></b></p> <p>i. Total harvest is 855 MT and income is Rs. 162.66 Mn ii. 7991 kg have been sold for Seed and Plant Material Unit, Bata-Atha, as Rs 230.00 per kilo. iii. 29.885 kg have been sold for Samaposhha Factory as Rs 190.00 per kilo. iv. 816.5 MT have been sold in Common Market as Rs 190.00 per kilo.</p> <p><b><u>Provincial Council Area</u></b></p> <p>3.8 Hec in Hambantota Meegahajadura and 385 Kilograms</p>

## **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

- **Increase productivity of entire production**

Could provide 855 MT of green gram seed to GDP and thereby could reduce import volume of green gram and could remain foreign exchange expend therein.

- **Reduce regional development disparity**

Paddy cultivators as well as high land cultivator could get involve in this matter and could reduce income disparity of cultivators and labour forces up to considerable level by utilizing labour of public who don't have land in the said area.

- **Uplift the livelihood stage of females**

The income of family could increase through obtaining rural women's contribution for collecting and processing harvest which needs higher labour capacity. Further, livelihood stage of them could improve through improving their income via various food productions of green grams.

- **Eradicate rural poverty and uplift the income of farmer community**

Most community in the rural area of the dry zone of the Hambantota district are suffering from poverty, and the main objective of this is to uplift their livelihood patterns. Through this project, Rs. 163 Mn of income have been generated by 855 MT green grams. Further, Rs. 6.44 Mn have been distributed among 1552 farmers as subsidy under this project. Accordingly, farmers income has been improved via this project and it would be effect to eradicate rural poverty.

- **Reduce post harvest losses**

Post harvest damage is a major issue in green gram cultivation. The post harvest damage will increased due to the reasons such as could not harvesting at once and difficult in finding labour needs while harvesting. Also, the issues would obtain due to the storage issues while store processed seeds. To reduce this damage, the Department of Agriculture has taken action to distribute triple layer polysac bag free of charge.

- **Follow Good Agricultural Practices**

Farmers have made aware on the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) programme by the Department of Agriculture. Action has been taken to control the damage of bean fly by following pre-seed treatment methods and to reduce the effect of store borer and bruchid beetle by using triple layer polysac bag while packing and storage green gram.

- **Labour Contribution**

The green gram cultivation has been conducted as intermediate cultivation in paddy lands, and as per the reason of using agronomy scientific methods like less land preparation and zero based land preparation, the cost and labour have been reduced while establishing cultivation. Further by reducing expenditure and labour capacity for labour needs, the production cost will be reduced and profit will be increased.

- **Private Sector Contribution**

The marketing procedure become easy as intervence of private sector and coordination with

them regarding same. Specially, the Samaposha, Yahaposha, Triposha industries are buying the green gram productions directly and thereby the farmers income have been increased due to no intermediates are available.

- **Increase land utility efficiency**

After harvesting in Yala and Maha or Maha and Yala seasons, most of the paddy land are abandoned in inter mediate season. However, the sowing the seed are carrying out under the soil moisture which remain while harvesting and thereby no time period of abandoned the said lands and the efficiency of land utility have been optimized accordingly. Additional income would generate by this process. In Hambantota district, the contribution to national economy by green gram cultivation in stubble has increased. The soil fertility would be biologically, chemically and agronomically increased and would support to maintain sustainability.

### **Final Monitoring and Evaluation**

The filed visit have been made in line with progress review meeting conducted on 11.08.2017 for the second quarter of the year with the participation of Ministry of Agriculture. Discussion has been made with the benefited farmers there. While they were explained, it was revealed that in addition to obtain additional income, the green gram cultivation in stubble would increase the ability of remain soil moisture and would increase muddy level too. Further they have stated that the cover of green gram after preparation of harvest could utilize as medium for mushroom production.

### **Further recommendations and improvements**

- It would further necessity to provide seed or cash subsidy as allowances under 50% contribution for the green gram cultivation in stubble in order to encourage farmers.
- Refer to research unit of the Department of Agriculture in order to make researches whether the crop remains after preparation of harvesting could utilize as medium for mushroom production.
- Introduce temporary electricity fence that could be operate via sun panel to the places where the cows are entering into the Yaya with the purpose of protect cultivation from cows released to the stubble.
- Could increase water consuming efficiency through remaining water source in paddy cultivation since the soil moisture would remain in the soil after cultivating green gram in stubble.



**Hambantota Badagiriya Area**



## 2.1.18 Big Onion Village, Sandanamkulama

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 9.16 Mn**

**Expended Amount - Rs. 80.21 Mn**

Name of the Institution : Provincial Department of Agriculture, North Central Province

### **Introduction :**

Increase the land extent of new cultivation to increase the big onion production and convert the village of Sandanamkulama as big onion production village to increase the amount obtained from one land extent.

### **Objectives, Purpose and Goals :-**

- Increase big onion cultivation extent in Yala season by 150 Arces and production by 1,200 MT.
- Increase real big onion seed in Maha season by 400 Kgs.
- Uplift the income status of the farmer families in Sandanamkulama and Kadupagamana villages.
- Referring the lands in the area for soil conservation

### **Strategies**

Organizing farmers, Providing necessary knowledge on farmer training, Providing opportunity to obtain field experiences.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project : 2017 – 2019**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : Mid Term**

**Stakeholders : The Society of Big Onion Producers in Sandanamkulama**

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries : 120**

**Funds for the Project- Domestic / Foreign - Domestic**

### **4.2 Activities and Physical Progress :-**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Financial Progress (Rs. Mn.)</b>	<b>Physical Progress</b>
Distribute real big onion seed	0.64	Seeds - 50 kg
Provide multi-purpose chopping machine	0.13	Machine - 01
Conduct Training Programmes	0.014	Training - 06
Administration Expenses	0.008	-

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

The income of the farmers will be increased through expansion of big onion cultivation in the village and thereby they will develop economically. It is expected to reduce rural poverty through the process. Qualitative production would be obtained, since the farmers are farming in accordance with the use of good agricultural practices on labour contribution of farmers and with the use of post harvest reduction practices and better market could obtain accordingly. Further the income will be increased through applying required strategies after identifying optimally non utilized lands.

## 2.1.19 Preparation of School Garden for Centenary Anniversary of the Visakha Vidyalaya

**Allocated Amount - Rs.0.99 Mn**  
**Expended Amount - Rs. 0.99 Mn**

### Introduction

Implementation of urban agricultural home garden models in the selected schools under school home gardening development programmes.



### Objectives, Purposes of the Project :-

Create awareness among school children through model gardens in selected schools and implementation of practical agricultural projects.

### Strategies :-

The urban garden model has been established in the premises of Visakha Vidyalaya by utilizing potted plants in order to popularize the urban agriculture and also established rural house, hut on the tree, paddy silo to assist agricultural education. In addition to the same, agro lecture hall also established there. The opportunity has been given to other schools in the same area to utilize the facilities established there. The school children would be knowledgeable and enthusiastic about the agriculture through the same.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project :- 2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : - Short Term**

**Stakeholders :- School Children**

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries : School Children**

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic**

### Activities and Physical Progress :

Create demonstrate garden in the Visakha Vidyalaya Premises.

### The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-

Change positive attitude towards agriculture among school children.

## 2.1.20 Project of Increasing Additional Food Crop Production in Government Seed Farm, Okkampitiya

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 6.25 Mn**

**Expended Amount - Rs. 4.49 Mn**

Name of the Institution :Government Seed Farm and Training Centre, Okkampitiya

### **Introduction :**

Development of systematic internal water drainage system road system and expansion of the constructed tank have been completed in this year as basic stage of the project, since those areas have been identified as an essential major events engaged with the relevant back ground of the project implementation. The activities related to basic steps have been fulfilled herein and expected to complete rest of the work in the year 2018.



Excavating of Tanks

### **Objectives :**

Expansion of the constructed tank

- Rehabilitation of the internal road system
- Rehabilitation of the systematic internal water drainage system

### **Purpose :**

- Production of qualitative additional food crop seeds required to Uva Province via contributing National Food Production Programme.
- Rehabilitation of the internal road system in order to facilitate internal transportation in the farm.
- Rehabilitation of the irrigation system to manage the internal water system and further expand the constructed tank.

### **Goals :**

- Expand the above area of the constructed tank by 1.5 km.
- Build concrete side walls in the sides of access way and apply gravel under rehabilitation of internal road system.
- Construct 03 water slopes and build side walls under rehabilitation of internal water drainage system.

### **Strategies :**

- Increase the water capacity of the tank through expansion of tank.
- Avoid transportation difficulties via rehabilitation of road system.
- Maintain systematic internal water drainage system through rehabilitation of irrigation systems.

**New Trends :**

Take necessary action to provide seed requirements in the Uva Province through success additional food crop seed production.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project :** 25.07.2015 – 31.12.2017

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term :** Long Term

**Stakeholders :** Provincial Department of Agriculture, Uva Province and Seed Certification Service

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :**

- Direct Beneficiaries – Entire employees including farm labours
- Indirect Beneficiaries – 500 Farmers in the District

**Funds for the Project- Domestic / Foreign :** Domestic



Rehabilitation of Internal Road System

**Activities and Physical Progress :**

- Expansion of the constructed tank - Completed the expansion of 1.5 km.
- Rehabilitation of internal road system - Built concrete side walls in the sides of access way and applied gravel therein.
- Rehabilitation of internal road system - Constructed 03 water slopes and completed the expansion of canal.

**The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

- Make the district self-sufficient through providing additional food crop seeds requirement in the district.

**Future Recommendations or Further Implementations**

The work load which have to be completed in the year 2017, could not be completed as expected due to delay in project estimation process. To complete the rest of the access road under rehabilitation of internal road system and build culvert to the relevant positions through rehabilitation of internal road system and construction of newly proposed paddy store.

## **2.1.21 Project of Providing Seed Potato to the Farmers under 50 % Contribution**

### **Introduction :**

Due to the drought weather condition in the year 2017, the farmers in Northern and Uva Provinces have faced difficulty on obtaining seed potato to cultivate in Maha Season on 18.01.2017, with the purpose of achieving expected production targets. Accordingly, the Project of Providing Seed Potato to the Farmers under 50 % Contribution has been implemented to reduce the production cost of potato cultivation spent by the said farmers through encouraging farmers in districts of Badulla, Nuwara Eliya and Jaffna the major districts engaged in potato cultivation under Food Production National Programme 2017.

### **Objective :**

Provide contribution towards to fulfill the local consumption requirement of potato through local potato production

### **Strategies :**

Provide seed potato to farmers under 50% contribution

### **Duration of Programme :**

Nuwara Eliya District - 10/12/2017 to 31/12/2017

Badulla District - 20/12/2017 to 31/12/2017

**Nature of the Project :** Short Term

### **Stakeholders :-**

District Secretariat, Nuwara Eliya

Provincial Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Agricultural livelihood Promotion Multi Cooperative Society, Nuwara Eliya

Farmers in Jaffna, Badulla and Nuwara Eliya districts who obtained potato seeds under 50 % contribution

District Secretariat, Jaffna

Department of Agriculture

Uva Provincial Council

## Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries :

### Direct Beneficiaries

Jaffna District	- 1289 farmers
Nuwara Eliya District	- 767 farmers
Badulla District	- 1908 farmers

## Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic

Physical Progress & Financial Progress in the Year 2017

Financial Progress:

	Allocated (Rs. Mn)	Amount	Expended (Rs. Mn)	Amount
<b>Nuwara Eliya District</b>	15.385		14.836250	
<b>Jaffna District</b>	37		Expen : 5.48 o/S : 26.28	
<b>Badulla District</b>	23.75		10.75 (Rs. Mn) (Has been contributed 10.75 of 50% farmer contribution)	

## Activities and Physical Progress:

<b>Nuwara Eliya District</b>	<b>118.25 MT. of seed potato has been issued to farmers in Nuwara Eliya district. The extent of cultivated land is 116.88 acres.</b>
<b>Jaffna District</b>	234.725 MT. of seed potato has been issued to farmers in Jaffna district. The extent of cultivated land is 234.725 acres.
<b>Badulla District</b>	119.45 MT. of seed potato has been issued to farmers in Badulla district. The extent of cultivated land 147.5 acres.

## The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :

The production will be reduced while the quantity of potato production will be increased through providing seed potato to the farmers. Accordingly, this projects will contribute to increase the income generated by farmers through selling potatoes and economically strengthen them.

## 2.1.22 Infrastructure Development of Plant Nursery and Farm, District Agriculture Training Center, Bibila

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 2.37 Mn**  
**Expended Amount - Rs. 2.37 Mn**

### Introduction -

The infrastructure facilities of the farm have to be developed to start NVQ 4 courses in this institution. Accordingly, to develop plant nursery of the farm



### Objective of the Project:

- Secure of the plant nursery and increase the plant production
- Increase the efficiency of land preparation using new technological instruments and apply such technology for trainees.

### Purpose

- Produce and supply buded fruit plants and other seed plants required to development programmes in Moneragala District
- Increase the volume of compost production
- Provide new technological knowledge to trainees and encourage them to use new agro instruments

### Targets

- Build new net house of 2500 square feet
- Build gate and net fence around the nursery
- Purchase machineries ( multi chopper machines, tiller operate using 4 wheel tractors, weeders operated using 4 wheel tractors )

### Strategies -

- Provide qualitative plants through utilizing net house for plant production
- Conduct training programmes using new agro machineries

### New Trends -

- Encourage farmer on agro mechanism through identifying new agro machineries
- Encourage farmer to plant qualitative and bud plants generated via new technologies

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:** 08.08.2017 – 31.12.2017

**Whether the project is short term / mid-term or long term -** Mid-term

**Stakeholders :-**Uva Provincial Department of Agriculture

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries -** Trainees " School students, Farmers in the district

- Direct Beneficiaries - Trainees 3,000 School students 2,000
- Indirect Beneficiaries - Farmers in the district 10,000

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign: -**Domestic

**Activities and Physical Progress-**

Project / Activity	Physical Progress as at 31.12.2017
<b>Build new net house of 2500 square feet</b>	house were build. Not fixed polythene and net
<b>Build gate and net fence around the nursery</b>	Construction completed
<b>Purchase multi chopper machine for organic fertilizer production</b>	Purchased
<b>Purchase tiller (operate using 4 wheel tractor)</b>	Purchased
<b>Purchase weeder (operate using 4 wheel tractor)</b>	Purchased

**The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

- Increase total production productivity
- Eradicate rural poverty and improve income of farmer community
- Reduce post harvest losses
- Follow good agricultural practices
- Increase land usage efficiency

**Further recommendations and improvements -**

Could not construct seed store proposed to build in farm, due to delay in obtaining approval for the project in year 2017. Could achieve that target by providing Rs. 0.3 Mn of estimated value in the year 2018 for this purpose.

**Purchased Multi Chopper**



## 2.1.23 Mango Cultivation Project in Eranamadu Army Camp

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 0.25 Mn**

**Expended Amount – Rs. 0.25 Mn**

### **Introduction :**

The Eranamadu Camp of Sri Lanka Air Force is a camp which has 20 Ha. and located nearby to RamanadaPuram Village in Killinochchi District. With the objective of utilize the cleared area in this camp in a systematic manner, 1000 number of Tom EJC bud mango plants have been cultivated in the extent of 8 Arces in the camp, according to proper standards, under the directions and contribution of Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Objectives, Purposes and Goals of the Project**

- Provide qualitative mango production to local market.
- Provide instructions and knowledge to the person who encourage in mango cultivation.
- Contribute to national income.
- Utilize the unutilized land in camp premises for agricultural cultivations.
- Strengthen the funds by the income generated through mango project and improve the welfare of the service personals accordingly.

**Implementation Agency : Sri Lanka Air Force**

### **Task :**

Introducing the value of an agricultural life pattern to the people of the national security services, and directing them to actively engage in the food production process and thereby handling them for Food Production Campaign.

### **Strategies :**

Successfully implement the project under minimum cost by utilizing additional labour hours which could obtain from employees attached to duty in the camp.

### **New Trends :**

Check whether is there any other unutilized land extent in the camp premises in addition to the land utilized for this project and check the possibility of further expanding the mango project.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project :- 2017-2022**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : - Long Term**

**Stakeholders :- Ministry of Agriculture / Sri Lanka Air Force**

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries : 950**

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic**

### **Activities and Physical Progress :**

Establish 1000 number of Tom EJC mango plants cultivation with the extent of 8 Arces in the Eranamadu Air Force Camp.

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

Poison free harvest could obtain, since the project is implemented using organic fertilizer and no insecticides applied therein and by sell them in the local market, the consumers could obtain highly qualitative fruits compatible with their money expended. Further the income generated through these sales would gain great support to build welfare status of the employees who attached to the service in the camp.

## **2.1.24 Project - Soya incorporated Functional Food"(Soya value added production project)**

Soya is a plant variety with high protein. However the consumption of soya and preparation of soya related products are in lower position. This project is implemented for increase the consumption of highly fabric biscuits, instant noodles, yogurt that produced by soya.

### **Financial assistant for the project – Ministry of Agriculture**

Rs. 1.87 Mn has been provided on 02.08.2017. These foods are manufactured in the Food Research Unit, Gannoruwa.

### **Objective of the Project:**

- 01) Promote soya related additional products among general public
- 02) Increase the interest of consumer on soya related foods
- 03) Create healthy future generation

### **Three products will be produced under this project.**

- Production of fortified fiber enrich biscuit
- Instant cup Noodle with mixed vegetable
- Soy Yoghurt Drink With Under Utilized Fruit

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

Private sector contribution is obtaining in order to market this products. Also could create knowledgeable generation through improving nutritious level of people in this society.



Inspect the potential for biscuit if private sector institution

## 2.1.25 Strengthening Monitoring Mechanism of the National Food Production Programme

**Allocated Amount : Rs. 1.05 Mn**

**Expended Amount :Rs. 1.04 Mn**

### **Introduction**

A sub unit has been established at the Head Office of the Department of Agriculture for the National Food Production Programme. Preparation of project proposals and getting approval from the relevant parties, preparation of action plans and getting approval of the same, and maintain better coordination with Finance Division crop leaders, various divisions of the Department of Agriculture, Provincial Councils and the Mahaweli Authority in order to success of the national food production programme, preparation of progress reports and performing the progress etc have implemented via this unit.

### **Objectives, Purposes of the Project**

- Strengthen the monitoring mechanism for the National Food Production Program
- Establish a systematic mechanism for updating data related to the National Food Production Programme.

### **Strategies**

Provide computer facilities and office equipments required to enhance the efficiency of the officers who are engaged in the monitoring and evaluations of the progress.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project :2017**

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : - Short Term**

**Stakeholders :** Progress Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Department of Agriculture

### **Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries**

**Direct Beneficiaries** - Officers serving in National Food Production Programme and Progress Monitoring and Evaluation Division

**Indirect Beneficiaries** – Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Provincial Department of Agriculture, and Mahaweli Authorized Areas who obtained the service related to relevant programmes from the Progress Monitoring and Evaluation Division

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign :** Domestic

### **Activities and Physical Progress :**

- 6 computers have been purchased.
- 6 UPS 6 have been purchased.
- 2 16GB Pen Drives have been purchased.
- 2 Kaspersky Internet Security (3 Uers) have been purchased
- 20 Book End have been purchased
- Internet devices have been purchased.

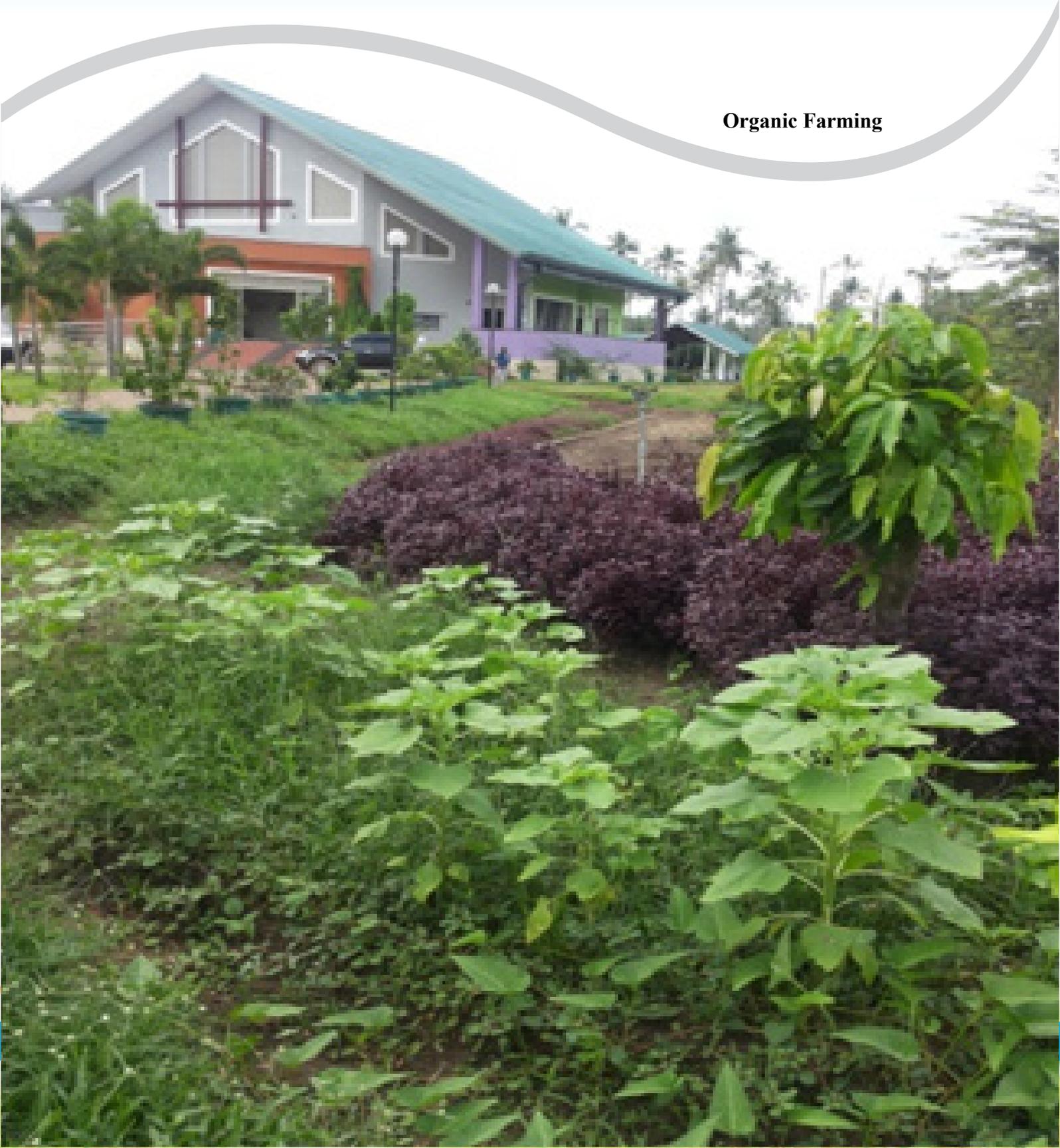
### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-**

The human resources have been empowered via strengthen the monitoring mechanism of the national food production programme in order to success the programme.

The efficiency of the officers who engaged in monitoring and evaluation mechanism have been improved by providing required facilities to them.

## 2.2 Other Development Programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture

**Organic Farming**



## 2.2.1 Encourage the Production and Use of Organic Fertilizer (Allocate Amount Rs 100Mn) - Expenditure Head - 118-2-3-21-2509

### 2.2.1.1 Programme on Production of Organic Fertilizer and 'Sara Lanka' Loan Scheme

**Allocated Amount Rs. 80 Mn**

**Expended Amount Rs. 27.5 Mn**

As an initial step to popularize utilizing organic fertilizer, Government has focused on implementing encouragement programmes in order to direct farmers on producing organic fertilizers. Accordingly, "The Sara Lanka Loan Scheme" has initiated in the year 2016 with the objective of providing financial supports and facilities for production of organic fertilizer. It was allocated Rs. 80 Mn for the year 2016 and has been distributed among 120 farmers and producers. In the year 2017, Rs. 80 Mn has been allocated for Sara Lanka Loan Scheme and Rs. 27.5 Mn have been distributed among 120 farmers and producers

S / No	District	Allocated Amount (Rs. Mn)	Loan Recovery Amount (Rs. Mn)	Amount to be Recovered (Rs. Mn)	Percentage of Loan Recovery (%)
1	Gampaha	3.35	-	3.35	-
2	Kalutara	2.50	0.4	2.08	16.40%
3	Kandy	2.42	0.075	2.34	3.11%
4	Kandy	0.55	-	0.55	
5	Galle	3.00	0.80	2.19	26.92%
6	Matara	2.00	0.35	1.65	17.25%
7	Kurunegala	2.50	0.008	2.50	0.33%
8	Puttalam	2.00	0.52	1.95	2.60%
9	Anuradhapura	5.00	0.58	4.94	1.16%
10	Polonnaruwa	0.80	0.97	0.70	12.19%
11	Badulla	2.00	0.17	1.83	8.51%
12	Moneragala	0.80	0.57	0.74	7.20%
13	Kegalle	3.60	0.24	3.3	6.71%
14	Vavuniya	1.85	0.14	1.71	7.59%
15	Jaffna	0.10	-	0.1	
16	Mulaitivu	0.33	0.08	0.24	24.50%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32.80</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>30.25</b>	<b>7.77%</b>

#### Objectives of this programme

- Minimize utilizing chemical fertilizers and popularize utilizing organic fertilizer among farmers.
- Systematic waste management and reduce environmental pollution through compost fertilizer production.
- Encourage small scale and large scale producers who engaged in compost fertilizer production and increase their level of production.
- Identify new technologies and new trends of compost fertilizer production.
- Create market for organic fertilizer and increase related job opportunities.

In addition to short term objectives mentioned above, it would be expected to achieve long term objectives such as increasing soil fertility, encourage people for a non poisoned local food style, reducing the cost of importing chemical fertilizer, creation of new large scale organic fertilizer entrepreneurs etc through this project.

### **2.2.1.2 Programme on Encouraging the production and usage of Organic Fertilizer, Development of a Excellence Center of Makadura Organic Farming, Compost Certification , Telecasting and Broadcasting Programme**

**Allocated Amount Rs. 20.00 Mn**

**Expended Amount Rs. 15.32Mn**

#### **Introduction :-**

While improving the knowledge about the bad effect of the agricultural activities which uses only new technologies and chemical applications, it has recognized the importance of the organic fertilizer. Therefore it is very essential to encourage organic fertilizer production and encourage agro products using organic applications for sustainable development in agriculture.

#### **Objectives of the Project :-**

Make sustainable crop production in the country, develop long term soil fertility, reduce the usage of chemical fertilizer

#### **Strategies:-**

Conduct awareness programme on organic fertilizer production and organic cultivation, conduct researches on organic fertilizer production and organic cultivation / initiate new interventions, maintain organic fertilizer production demonstrations, make availability of compost fertilizer in the country through certification of compost, encourage on minimum chemical fertilizer application methods in cultivation through maintain organic cloud filed demonstration

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:-** From 2014

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term:-** Longterm

**Stakeholders :-** Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development, National Information and Communication Center DoA, Excellence Center of Makkadura Organic Farming

**Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries:-**Farmers, Officers, Students - 7,193

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign - Domestic**

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

##### **Research Activities - 90%**

- ◆ New studies on organic fertilizer production -
- ◆ Studies on introducing new packages for vegetable and - 03
- ◆ Safe shelters and studies - 01

### **Trainings - 95%**

- ◆ Training programmes - 63, Beneficiaries - 7193
- ◆ No. of leaflets distributed - 7500
- ◆ No. of workshops conducted - 06
- ◆ Exhibitions - 01

### **Maintain Demonstrations of Organic Fertilizer Production and Organic Cultivation – Physical progress - 100%**

- ◆ Compost production – 200 Ton
- ◆ New machineries - 02
- ◆ Production units - 04

### **Development of Excellence Center of Makadura Organic Farming - 100%**

- ◆ Extent of developed lands - 10 Acres
- ◆ Organic fruit cultivation - 05 Acres
- ◆ Organic vegetable cultivation - 01 Acres Cafeteria - 01
- ◆ Development of machinery unit -all the machinery units have been purchased .
- ◆ Compost Certification - 60%
- ◆ Entire documents have been prepared for certification programme
- ◆ Production institutions have been certified and registered and 5 have been in registration process.
- ◆ Telecasting and Broadcasting Programme
- ◆ Television programmes and 400 radio short messages were broadcasted.
- ◆ The book “viyalee erithala giya mahapolawata nawa balaporoththuwak” / New hope for the dwindled land” have been printed and distributed.

**Compost Production**



### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen:**

- Increase the harvest due to increasing soil production capacity with the usage of organic fertilizer, rural community could develop their economic status through production and marketing of compost fertilizer using agricultural commodities and rural livestock, female farmers and female farmer organizations could improve their income stages by generating additional income through production of compost and organic farming and could obtain said fruits to their family consuming.



**Plough**



**Training Programme**

- Assist to uplifting urban agricultural growth through urban home gardening and by adopting suitable organic farming methods.
- Possibility of exporting compost manure and organic crop to enhance exports. The private sector is fully committed to the production of organic fertilizer, and thereby it would be a major asset to the development of private sector agro business through public-private partnerships. (PPP)
- Follow good agricultural practices: - This project will support to obtain economic benefits by the ability of formally manage agriculture wastages and urban wastages, as well as increase the efficiency of the land utilizing and create a healthy environment

### **Recommendations and Further Improvements :-**

Maintain the training programmes in collaboration with the Provincial Agriculture Department, Agrarian Development Department etc.

- Conduct field training programmes for farmers
- Organize short term courses on organic fertilizer production and organic farming and include organic farming to the syllabus of Agriculture schools.
- Provide subsidies to the private sector for producing organic fertilizer.



## 2.2.2. National Agricultural Research Plan (NARP) (Vote - 118-2-3-26-2507)

Twelve projects were implemented for the year 2017 and the financial allocation for this was Rs. 20 Mn. The financial progress was Rs. 10.24 Mn regarding same.

These projects are implemented with focus on generating new technology for national development, focus on new agricultural research and focus on applying said knowledge for future development of agriculture.

University	Research	Approved Amount (Rs. Mn)	Expenditure (Rs. Mn)
Peradeniya	Study the active mechanism of host parasitic interaction between <i>Santalum album</i> root parasitism and identify suitable hosts to popularize in Sri Lanka.	1.78	1.34
	Development of a protocol for testing seed vigor of rice and maintain high seed vigor during storage using popular improved rice varieties of Sri Lanka.	0.97	0.21
	Development of detailed spatial inventory of soil Phosphorus and organic carbon stocks at sub catchment scale.	0.74	0.64
	Technology development for improving input use efficiency and food safety in greenhouse vegetable production.	1.90	0.93
Institute of Postgraduate Diploma	Invasive alien plant for control of pests in agriculture; fungicidal and insecticidal properties of some invasive plants and their montmorillonite composites.	1.3636	0.99
Wayaba	Functional analysis of the promoter sequence regions of the rubber elongation factor gene from <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	0.15	0.95
	Patterns of pesticides use in rice cultivation in Sri Lanka; implication on environment and health of farmers.	1.06	0.49
Uva- Wellassa	Improvement of <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (Common Bean) participatory plant breeding approach for high yielding and wind tolerant for Welimada and Boragas area.	1.86	0.97
	Estimating forest dieback and regeneration potentials in montage forest at Horton plains National park.	0.71	0.58
Colombo	Development of a Phosphate Bio-fertilizer for improved Phosphorus nutrition of rice.	0.87	0.85
Sabaragamuwa	2. An analysis of the determinants on consumer buying behavior relating to the purchase of organic food in urban Sri Lanka.	0.55	0.53
Rajarata	3. Effect of reduced – risk insecticides on stored product- insects.	1.70	1.69

### 2.2.3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Project

(Department of Agrarian Development)

Allocated Amount Rs. 74 Mn Expended Amount Rs. 59.9 Mn

Kimbulkema Tank - Monaragala



Gerikadduwa Tank - Monaragala



Indipelessa Tank - Monaragala



**WASH Project – Department of Agrarian Development  
Ministry of Agriculture**

**1. Background**

The Government of Sri Lanka is implemented the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)Project. The project has been approved by the SAARC on 17 <sup>th</sup> December, 2014 and is financed by the SAARC Development Fund (SDF)																
<b>Project Implementation Starting Date</b>	17-Dec-2014															
<b>Expected Effectiveness Date</b>	16-Dec-2017															
<b>Operational Starting Date</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> Sept, 2015															
<b>Funding Source</b>	SAARC Development Fund															
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	US\$ Million 0.94, LKR Million 136.37															
<b>Financing Source</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>Amount (US\$. Million)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BORROWER/RECIPIENT</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAARC Development Fund (SDF)</td> <td>0.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>0.94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source	Amount (US\$. Million)	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.02	SAARC Development Fund (SDF)	0.92	Total	0.94							
Source	Amount (US\$. Million)															
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.02															
SAARC Development Fund (SDF)	0.92															
Total	0.94															
<b>Total Bank Financing</b>	US\$ Million 0.92, LKR Million 133.40 (Currency Unit = Sri Lankan Rupee (LKR) LKR 145 = US\$ 1)															
<b>Cost for MOA</b>																
<b>Expected Disbursements (Whole Project) (in Million)</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td>4.92</td> <td>41.88</td> <td>46.00</td> <td>43.57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cumulative</td> <td>4.92</td> <td>46.80</td> <td>92.80</td> <td>136.37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	Annual	4.92	41.88	46.00	43.57	Cumulative	4.92	46.80	92.80	136.37
Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018												
Annual	4.92	41.88	46.00	43.57												
Cumulative	4.92	46.80	92.80	136.37												
<b>Practice Area (Lead)</b>	Agriculture															
<b>Cross Cutting Topics</b>	Water Sanitation Hygiene															
<b>Responsible Agency</b>	Department of Agrarian Development, Ministry of Agriculture															
<b>Target Area</b>	Batticaloa and Monaragala District															

Beneficiaries under this project	700 families in Batticaloa and Monaragala districts are assured safe, and adequate water for drinking, house hold, and livelihood purposes at the end of three years
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## 2. Objective

To facilitate innovation of mechanisms that reduces the water problems (lack, scarcity, shortage, unreliable supply, excess and poor quality) and sanitation and hygiene problems of 3,500 women, men and children living in Batticaloa and Monaragala districts of Sri Lanka

## 3. Outcome / benefit

- Improved water use efficiency in nine multifunctional Village Irrigation Schemes in Batticaloa and Monaragala districts at the end of 3 years;
- Strengthened watershed management in 4 Micro watersheds in Batticaloa district and watersheds in Monaragala District at the end of 3 years
- Improved quality of water in 7 villages in Batticaloa and Monaragala districts at the end of 3 years benefiting 2,800 people

## 4. Goal

Sustainable improvement of the quality of life of rural communities who depend on Village Irrigation Systems for their water and ecological needs in Sri Lanka.

## 5. Project Activities

Project manager had appointed on 12th August 2015.

Sub Component	Activities
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake feasibility studies for village tank based eco-system management.</li> <li>• Water related infrastructure development including head works, down- stream canals and structures.</li> <li>• Establish community based operation and maintenance mechanisms</li> <li>• Leadership skills development for farmer leaders.</li> <li>• Identify watershed areas ,meso-catchment and micro catchments.</li> <li>• Prepare land productivity (capability and land suitability) maps.</li> <li>• Develop forestry models for semi- productive and non-productive lands in the watershed.</li> <li>• Training of community representatives on community forestation</li> <li>• Establish systems to locally produce appropriate indigenous plant species for communal forestation</li> <li>• Community based forestry established in selected locations Batticaloa and Monaragala.</li> </ul>
Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Physical Health Instructors and Midwives on improved behavioral change communication (BCC) techniques</li> <li>• Development of BCC material in Sinhala and Tamil Languages</li> <li>• Conduct school awareness programmes on sanitation and hygiene best practices</li> <li>• Pilot demonstration of improved sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in selected schools</li> <li>• Quarterly village level hygiene and sanitation clinics</li> <li>• Monthly house hold level visits by local health officials</li> </ul>

## Progress – 2017

Component	Activities	2017 Allocation	Expenditure Rs.Mn	Achievement up to 31st August 2017
<b>Preliminaries</b>	1. Baseline survey	51.75	50.5	Base line survey was 100% completed.
	2. Situation analysis and mapping of resources			Data collection was completed. Mapping is in progress
<b>Water</b>	2.1 Engineering survey, design and estimates	51.75	50.5	Survey, Design and estimates 90% completed. Surveying of wawwala wewa has to be done in Monaragala District
	2.2 Procurement of materials for water infrastructure			Rehabilitation of minor irrigation tanks works are going on. 80% of work was completed in Monaragala and Batticaloa District
	2.3 Civil work for water infrastructure			04 Minor irrigation tanks in Monaragala District and 03 tanks in Batticaloa District are in progress. 80% of work completed
	2.4 Capacity building of user committee			Training programme for the farming community was done. Training for officers was completed
	2.5 Identification and adaptation of appropriate technology			Training - on farm management and water management maintenance of head works were completed
<b>Sanitation</b>	3.1 Training and awareness of CBOs, Schools and Communities	2.11	1.99	Guidelines for the school students were printed.
	3.2 Training on appropriate approaches / models / standards			Training for the village leaders were completed
	3.3 Construction and modification of sanitation facilities and demonstration units			
<b>Hygiene</b>	4.1 Study on socio cultural practices	0.69	0.69	Awareness programme for village people about to live hygienically was completed.
	4.2 Develop IEC materials for BCC / Menstrual hygiene and kits			Preparing of Guidelines is in progress
<b>Monitoring and evaluation Programme support cost</b>	Common Activities	19.45	6.72	To support the payment for the staff
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	



**2.2.4. Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Ministry of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture - (Vote - 118-2-3-39-2507)**



**Training & Field Observation**

## 2.2.4. Agriculture Sector Modernization Project Ministry of Agriculture

The Government of Sri Lanka has prepared the Sri Lanka Agriculture Sector Modernization Project. The project has been approved by the Board of the world Bank on June 29, 2016 and is financed by the International Development Association (IDA).																						
<b>Project Implementation Starting Date</b>	15-Oct-2016																					
<b>Expected Effectiveness Date</b>	31-Dec-2021																					
<b>Operational Starting Date</b>	22nd March 2017																					
<b>Funding Source</b>	Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (International Development Agency) Project cr/ Number: 5873-LK)																					
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>	US\$ Million 169.84, LKR Million 24,788.148																					
<b>Financing Source</b>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>Amount (US\$. Million)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BORROWER/RECIPIENT</td> <td>0.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International Development Association (IDA)</td> <td>25.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Communities</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Farmer Organizations</td> <td>44.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>169.84</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source	Amount (US\$. Million)	BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.74	International Development Association (IDA)	25.00	Local Communities	0.00	Local Farmer Organizations	44.10	<b>Total</b>	<b>169.84</b>									
Source	Amount (US\$. Million)																					
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	0.74																					
International Development Association (IDA)	25.00																					
Local Communities	0.00																					
Local Farmer Organizations	44.10																					
<b>Total</b>	<b>169.84</b>																					
<b>Total Bank Financing</b>	US\$ Million 125.00, LKR Million 18,243.75 (Currency Unit = Sri Lankan Rupee (LKR) LKR 145.95 = US\$ 1)																					
<b>Cost for MOA</b>	US\$ Million 58.63, LKR Million 8557.05																					
<b>Expected Disbursements (Whole Project) (in USD Million)</b>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>20.00</td> <td>25.00</td> <td>40.00</td> <td>30.00</td> <td>10.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cumulative</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>20.00</td> <td>45.00</td> <td>85.00</td> <td>115.00</td> <td>125.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fiscal Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Annual	0.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	Cumulative	0.00	20.00	45.00	85.00	115.00	125.00
Fiscal Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																
Annual	0.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	30.00	10.00																
Cumulative	0.00	20.00	45.00	85.00	115.00	125.00																
<b>Practice Area (Lead)</b>	Agriculture																					
<b>Cross Cutting Topics</b>	Climate Change Fragile, Conflict & Violence Gender Jobs Public Private Partnership (PPP)																					
<b>Responsible Agency</b>	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Primary Industry Provincial Councils of Northern, North Central, Eastern, Central and Uva																					
<b>Target Area</b>	Provincial Councils of Northern - Jaffna, Mullative, Eastern - Batticaloa North Central - Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa Central - Matale Uva - Monaragala																					

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farmer producer organizations, small holder farm households and other farm households, Ministry of Primary Industries (MOPI), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Five respective Provincial Ministries of Agriculture. Indirect: Commercial Banks								
<b>Components</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Component Name</td> <td>Cost Implemented Agency (USD Mn)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(USD Millions) Agency 1. Agriculture Value Chain Development</td> <td>- 102.73 MOPI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Productivity Enhancement and Diversification Demonstrations</td> <td>- 58.63 MOA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Project Management, 8.48 MOA, MOPI Monitoring and Evaluation</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Component Name	Cost Implemented Agency (USD Mn)	(USD Millions) Agency 1. Agriculture Value Chain Development	- 102.73 MOPI	2. Productivity Enhancement and Diversification Demonstrations	- 58.63 MOA	3. Project Management, 8.48 MOA, MOPI Monitoring and Evaluation	
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3. Project Management, 8.48 MOA, MOPI Monitoring and Evaluation									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Component 1 would be implemented under the responsibility of the MOPI in line with its mandate of promoting commercial and export-oriented agriculture.</li> <li>• Component 2 would be implemented under the responsibility of the MOA in support of the Government's draft Agriculture Sector Strategy.</li> <li>• Component 3 would support the implementation of the three components.</li> </ul>									
Component 2 comprises of the following sub-components and activities.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmer Training and capacity Building - (US\$ 6.20 million)</li> <li>• Agriculture Technology Demonstration park - (US\$ 6.20 million)</li> <li>• Production and Marketing Infrastructure - (US\$14.71 million)</li> <li>• Analytical &amp; Policy Advisory Support - (US\$ 4.28 million)</li> </ul>									
<b>Beneficiaries under Farmer Training and capacity Building</b>	An estimated 20,000 farm households would benefit from project support to establish professional farmer organizations and from capacity building through farmer business and marketing training activities and improved eligibility to access the matching grants or commercial financing.								
<b>Beneficiaries Agriculture Technology Demonstration park</b>	at least 14,000 farm households will directly benefit from the project's agriculture technology demonstrations through improved production capacity, improved input supply and management, better and more efficient technology, improved market linkages, as well as opportunities for value addition.								

## 2. Vision

A vibrant, dynamic, and productive agriculture sector for food security and national prosperity through modernization

## 3. Mission

To achieve globally competitive production, processing and marketing enterprises through socially acceptable, innovative, market-oriented and state of the art agriculture, through sustainable management of natural resources in the project areas

## 5. Major theme

Rural development	Rural markets	20%
Rural policies and institutions		20%
Rural services and infrastructure		20%
Environment and natural	Water resource mgt	20%
Natural resources management		
Human development	Nutrition and food security	20%

## 6. Higher Level Objectives

The proposed project is aligned with the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2013-2016 (Report 66286-LK, May 22, 2012). The project seeks to contribute to two CPS focus areas, namely:

1. Supporting structural shifts in the economy
2. Improved living standards and social inclusion through
  - ◆ improving agricultural productivity and competitiveness to strengthen the links between rural and urban areas and facilitate Sri Lanka's structural transformation;
  - ◆ providing and strengthening rural livelihood sources, employment opportunities in agriculture and along agriculture value chains, as well as market access for the poor, bottom 40 percent, and vulnerable people, thereby improving income sources and livelihood security in lagging rural areas;
  - ◆ contributing to improved flood and drought management, through project's linkages to the water and irrigation sectors and a climate-smart agriculture approach.

## 7. Project Development Objectives

- To support increasing agriculture productivity,
- Improving market access
- Enhancing value addition of small holder farmers and agribusiness in the project areas.

## 8. Impact of the project

- Increased small holder returns from agriculture through improved productivity for selected field crops, Higher agricultural output
- Increased value-addition
- New market opportunities
- Fostering increased incomes and employment opportunities

## 9. Expected Direct Benefit

- Adoption of new production technology packages
- Improved water and soil resources management
- Improved product processing, packaging, and marketing
- Improved product quality and reduced post-harvest losses
- Better access to services, markets and information
- Better market differentiation through product certification, brand naming etc.
- Advantages from economies of scale through new organizational production arrangements.

## 10. Expected Indirect benefits

- Strengthened capacity and the organizational level of producers and marketing groups, including strengthened capacity of female farmer entrepreneurs
- improved quality and reduced costs of forward and backward linkages of farmers to markets and higher-up value chain operators;
- increased awareness of technology, climate smart agriculture, and resources management;
- new models of small producers and private sector enterprises working together
- improved nutrition through diversification of agriculture, away from rice and increased

- production of nutrient rich product, in particular fruits and vegetables;
- improved institutional capacity of key ministries and government agencies to review and formulate sector policy.
- Generate positive social benefits and sustainable poverty reduction opportunities for rural communities in lagging rural areas across Sri Lanka
- Improved agriculture productivity, organization development, and value chain development are expected to create additional economic returns for farmer households.
- Include employment opportunities for poorer households, individual and collective empowerment through membership in formal farmer producer organizations and partnership arrangements with agribusinesses, improved access to finance, technology, markets, and rural infrastructure and trading facilities, as well as new technical and management skills

## **11. Achievable Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

According to the above major theme, objectives, impacts, project hope to achieve below Sustainable Development Goals which are derives from Globally. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs17)

### **1. *No Poverty***

End poverty in all its forms everywhere in project areas

We aim to empower communities, diversify livelihoods and improve economic resilience through Agriculture modernization.

### **2. *No Hunger***

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture  
Project aim to diversify and intensify food sources, improving food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

### **3. *Good Jobs and Economic Growth***

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work farmers and producers in project area

### **4. *Quality Education***

The project seeks to ensure institutional sustainability and effectiveness through dedicated support to farmer producer organizations to establish them as independent economic entities and actors. The project will provide extensive capacity building in business management skill development, support to registration and access to finance through the matching grants mechanisms and commercial banks.

### **5. *Gender Equality***

Achieve gender equality and empower all women engaging with farming and producing

The empowerment of women is central to most of our projects through training delivery, women-led micro-enterprises such as nurseries or other economic opportunities.

### **6. *Decent Work and Economic Growth***

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work.

An estimated 20,000 farm households would benefit from project support to establish professional farmer organizations and from capacity building through farmer business and marketing training activities and improved eligibility to access the matching grants or commercial financing.

#### **7. *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure***

up-grading and rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation infrastructure and existing water tanks and irrigation systems in the selected priority project areas and linked to the agriculture technology demonstrations parks; the improvement of selected production and market access roads and construction of new field access tracks to improve transportation, access to markets and accessibility for agricultural machinery; and village level storage and product handling facilities, including drying platforms and sheds, composting facilities of crop residues, storage facilities and others.

#### **8. *Reduced Inequalities***

Supporting knowledge building and capability improvements of smallholder farmers and the establishment of farmer producer organizations with hearing of farmers to help them to respond better to market opportunities and then they can earn equal opportunities.

#### **9. *Sustainable Cities and Communities***

At least 14,000 farm households will directly benefit from the project's agriculture technology demonstrations through improved production capacity, improved input supply and management, better and more efficient technology, improved market linkages, as well as opportunities for value addition

#### **10. *Responsible Consumption and Production***

Project support to the development of agriculture technology demonstrations seeks to introduce modern agriculture technology packages in lagging areas with underexploited potential for higher value agriculture. Parks will be designed to allow participating local communities to:

- ◆ Form formal farmer producer organizations (farmer companies); significantly improve productivity and output of various crops through defined technology packages;
- ◆ Achieve higher levels of scale in terms of production areas and output that will allow for accessing markets strategically and for investments into product processing and value chain development.

The implementation of this demonstration approach will be through service providers that will be contracted on a performance-basis but have no direct commercial interest in the production. They will hand-over the tested operations to local producer organizations. It is expected that successful demonstration will attract additional investments into downstream processing through commercial investors, ensuring longer term sustainability of the approach. Sri Lanka's national extension service and agrarian services departments will benefit through technology transfer and capacity building.

#### **11. *Peace and Justice Strong Institutions***

Infrastructure investments and public services are directly linked to the proposed agricultural investments (sub-projects). They will be implemented through the Provincial Councils to strengthen the overall sustainability of productive investments by cooperatives and agro-enterprises.

To ensure longer-term sustainability, the project will also provide support for more systematic and continuous analyses of sector policies and their impacts on sector performance. Complementary policy is expected to help improve the overall enabling environment for agriculture and hence contribute to the project’s long-term sustainability.

## 12. *Partnerships for the Goals*

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Sub Component	Activities
<p><b>Farmer Training and Capacity Building</b></p>	<p>Individual farmer capacity building will be implemented through a comprehensive training program include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of detailed curricula building on existing elements of curricula under the theme of farming as a business.</li> <li>• Preparation of a roll-out strategy for up to 600 villages;</li> <li>• Training of some 10 master trainers and some 200 Trainers of Trainers,</li> <li>• Rolling out the training to villages across the country, using a farm business school approach with a combination of classroom and villages on-farm training.</li> <li>• Farmer Producer Organization training and development will include rapid value chain and farmer producer organization assessments to prioritize the key value chains.</li> <li>• Training needs assessment of existing and potential farmer producer organizations;</li> <li>• Development of detailed curricula development, including training modules on group formation and registration, legal requirements, farmer producer group management, commercial lending, use of modern communication technology,</li> <li>• Preparation of a roll out strategy for reaching out to some 500 farmer producer groups;</li> <li>• Training of some 10 master trainers and some 200 Trainers of Trainers;</li> <li>• Rolling out the training to some 500 existing and new farmer producer organizations;</li> <li>• Provision of basic office equipment (computer, office furniture) for farmer producer organizations;</li> <li>• Formal legal registration cost.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Modern Agriculture Technology Parks</b></p>	<p>Introduction, demonstration and scale-up of innovative agriculture technology packages that are not yet available or practiced by smallholder farmers and producer organizations but would support productivity improvements, diversification, commercialization, more sustainable and climate resilient production patterns</p> <p>This sub component will support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of agriculture technology demonstration parks in proposed districts which have been identified based on high poverty headcounts and agriculture development potential.</li> <li>• Agriculture technology demonstration parks will be set up to demonstrate entire agriculture value chain approaches with a clear end-market focus for selected crops, involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i). Farmer mobilization and training,</li> <li>(ii). Agriculture production,</li> <li>(iii). Post-harvest handling and/or processing,</li> <li>(iv). marketing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of two international technology fora/ conferences in the first and second year of project implementation, inviting international and domestic service providers to discuss and present their agricultural development models successfully implemented and demonstrated in similar agro-ecological and sociocultural environments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Production and Market Infrastructure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up-grading and rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation infrastructure and existing water tanks and irrigation systems in the selected priority project areas and linked to the agriculture technology demonstrations parks;</li> <li>• The improvement of selected production and market access roads and construction of new field access tracks to improve transportation, access to markets and accessibility for agricultural machinery;</li> <li>• Village level storage and product handling facilities, including drying platforms and sheds, composting facilities of crop residues, storage facilities and others.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Analytical and Policy Advisory Support</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate policies and regulations and recommend adjustments, reforms or new policies needed to make agriculture more ompetitive, responsive to market demand, sustainable, and resilient;</li> <li>• Undertake strategic market analysis for promoting new and high value exports and analyze the changes needed in the policy, regulatory and institutional framework or public investments needed to address the binding constraints to the evolution of high impact value chains;</li> <li>• Evaluate the social and economic impact of policies and public expenditures and make recommendations on course corrections to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditures;</li> <li>• Undertake external and independent monitoring and evaluation functions, including formal impact evaluations of government programs</li> </ul>

## 12. Physical and Financial Progress of 2017

Project director had assumed duty on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2017. Progress of the project from 27<sup>th</sup> of March to 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 2017 is are given below according to the project components

Sub Component	Allocation (Rs. Mn)	Total Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn)	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn)	Achievement (Physical Progress)
2.1 Farmer Training and Capacity Building	700	8.90	0.083	<p>1 - Farmer Organization Assessment in Sri Lanka and to Develop a Detailed Report on Available Models - Advertised: 12 November 2017, Short listed the EOIs and sent RFP to selected organizations for FO assessment</p> <p>2 - Training Need Assessment for Farmer Producer Organizations and Develop Training Modules - Advertised: 12 November 2017, Short listed the EOIs and prepare the RFP for FO TNA</p> <p>3 - Develop Detailed Training Curricula for Training of Smallholder Farmers under the theme of "Farming as a Business"</p> <p>- Agreement signed: 10 November 2017</p> <p>4 - Two workshops with relevant stakeholders were carried out to collect necessary inputs to develop FBS training modules.</p> <p>-Northern Province 24.11.2017</p> <p>- North-Central Province in 05.12.2017</p> <p>5 - Video Clip for stakeholder is received</p>

Sub Component	Allocation (Rs.Mn)	Total Estimated Cost (Rs.Mn)	Financial Progress (Rs.Mn)	Achievement (Physical Progress)
<p align="center"><b>2.2. Modern Agriculture Technology Demonstration Parks</b></p>		18.60	3.79	<p>1. Diagnostic Studies to identify the ATDPs in the seven districts have been completed by PPMU and results forwarded to World Bank on the 20th of October, 2017.</p> <p>2. Collection of information related to available agriculture technologies and market opportunities are already done by PPMUs.</p> <p>3. Consultancy to prepare Terms of References (TOR) to select a Suitable Service Provider (SP) for Agriculture Technology Demonstration Parks (ATDPs). - Agreement signed: 08 November 2017</p> <p>4. Pilot projects to enhance productivity and address urgent national requirements in each districts have been identified by PPMUs and Concept papers (18 WB, 3 EU) is submitted to Wb and approved.</p> <p>5. Workshop to prepare proposals for pilot projects and Project proposals of the approved pilot projects are in progress.</p> <p>6. Technology Forum was conducted in Cinnamon Lake Side Hotel in 16th and 17th of November for the market scoping of modern agriculture technologies and practices suitable to ATDPs by allowing International and National Institutions to present their innovative agriculture development models that have been successfully implemented and demonstrated under similar agro-ecological and socio-cultural environments. 22 Companies presented at this forum.</p> <p>7. Summary of the Technology Forum is sent to WB</p> <p>8. A meeting with the private sector was organized and conducted to obtain their views on the project and to investigate possibility of private sector involvement in the project at the MOA.</p> <p>9. Draft EOI for obtaining PPP is sent to WB.</p> <p>10. Field visit with the mission to observation to potential EU funded districts (Badulla, Ampara)</p>

Sub Component	Allocation (Rs.Mn)	Total Estimated Cost (Rs.Mn)	Financial Progress (Rs.Mn)	Achievement (Physical Progress)
2.3. Production and Market Infrastructure		40.00	0.0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identified infrastructure development in 7 districts within the proposed cluster areas forwarded to World bank approval.</li> <li>2. Revised infrastructure development list within identified pilot clusters is prepared after 4th WB mission meeting</li> </ol>
2.4. Analytical and Policy Advisory Support		13.55	0.47	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two Policy forums was conducted inviting key stakeholders including researchers and academics to identify priority areas for in-depth Policy analysis.</li> <li>2. A Consultant was hired to identify the Priority Areas of in-depth Policy Analytical Work, Determine the Research Topics and Proposal Evaluation Criteria</li> <li>3. Listing of research areas obtained from the above exercise under the key strategic areas specified in the Agriculture Policy Framework document of the Ministry of Agriculture. Prioritization of research areas and development of 10 thematic areas.</li> <li>4. Ten Policy research topics were identified and advertised- Rs. 100ml, calling for EOIs and received 59 EOIs with 57 eligible for submitting proposals</li> <li>5. Mini workshop to identify expected output under every research themes.</li> <li>6. Draft Proposal of Design and Install a NAIS for MOA is presented to 4th WB mission and pilot project for NAIS is approved.</li> </ol>

Sub Component	Allocation (Rs.Mn)	Total Estimated Cost (Rs.Mn)	Financial Progress (Rs.Mn)	Achievement (Physical Progress)
3.1 Project Management		264.93	51.59	1.PMU established 2. PPMUs established 3. Procurement plan Created 4. Procurement of vehicle purchasing is under WB review. 5. Workshop was held to complete the Operational Manual on 12th October 2017 6. Central Project Coordinating Committee 05, Committee 04, 8. Staff Orientation Workshop 01, 9. Stake holder Awareness program 03, 10. WB Mission Meeting 03, 11. Meeting with MOPI 02, 12. Advisory Board Meeting 07, 13. EU meetings 01 14. workshop for 2017 Work Plan/action plan Preparation 15. Five years Work Plan Preparation Meeting 01. 16. Orientation program 01, 17. procurement training 01,

3.2. Monitoring & Evaluation	700	345.98	55.94	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hired a consultant to prepare a Baseline Survey and Develop and Install a Monitoring and Evaluation System.</li> <li>2. Draft TOR to procure service provider to conduct a baseline survey and install a M&amp;E system is discussed with M&amp;Es in PPMUs and developing it is in progress</li> <li>3. hired consultant to carry out the Diagnostic Profiling of the eleven districts using the 2013 Agriculture Census data as the approach to the baseline survey and assignment is in progress</li> <li>4. Action plan for 2018 and draft work plan for five years is prepared for PMU and PPMUs level.</li> <li>5. Progress reviewing and reporting plan is prepared and present to WB &amp; steering committee.</li> </ol>
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>345.98</b>	<b>55.94</b>	

The main sub component of the project which is 2.2 requires a service provider to be procured. There were numerous negotiations between WB and MOA regarding the method of procurement of the service provider (SP). Finally, during the 2017 December mission it was agreed to procure a service provider on QBS method. But this would take at least 8-10 months. The PMU- MOA requested the WB to approve 18 pilot projects for 2018 so that the delay could be minimized 18 pilot projects were approved with the approval to scale up if a suitable private sector partner was found.

Green light was also given to go ahead with infrastructure development until the SP is in place.

For 2018 project has identified clear activities.

## 2.2.5. Project of Sludge Removal, Rehabilitation and Renovation of 1500 Small Tanks (Expenditure Head :-118-2-3-40-2506)

The Project of Sludge Removal, Rehabilitation and Renovation of 1500 Small Tanks have been implemented by the Department of Agrarian Development in the year 2017, with the objective of promoting sustainable agriculture, reduce the effect which the agriculture have to face by climate change.

### Objectives

Rehabilitation of abandoned tanks, remove sludge and provide higher volume of water to farming lands

Develop Cascade System

District	Number of Projects	Allocations Rs. Mn	Expenditure Rs. Mn	No. of Beneficiaries	The extent of cultivated paddy lands (Acres)	
					The number of acres ever cultivated	Number of newly cultivated acres
1 Colombo	2	2.00	1.18			Not Identified
2 Gampaha	14	27.50	24.55	279	236	0
3 Kalutara	31	34.52	17.88			Not Identified
4 Kandy	6	18.44	5.90	146	91	0
5 Matale	95	177.24	83.71	782	862	0
6 Nuwara Eliya	12	38.90	18.93	839	793	0
7 Galle	18	14.00	3.06	322	276	0
8 Matara	97	80.62	8.35	60	40	0
9 Hambantota	24	88.52	6.58	155	171	0
10 Anuradhapura	921	1025.60	692.62	4219	207	0
11 Polonnaruwa	12	25.09	6.85	30	0	0
12 Badulla	13	9.63	3.08	382	184	12
13 Moneragala	59	52.44	41.55	815	490	450
14 Rathnapura	65	63.34	35.24	274	218	0
15 Kegalle	6	7.30	3.58	394	141	0
16 Kurunegala	343	484.62	416.02	10108	6470.18	0
17 Puttalam	136	84.90	67.75	4913	2648	218.46
18 Ampara	75	102.90	81.36	695	1320	0
19 Mannar	49	61.13	36.82	168	357	1
20 Mulaitivu	37	80.24	65.20	261	688	0
21 Vavuniya	69	161.36	120.60	683	632	742
22 Trincomalee	65	83.00	45.92	3405	4034	0
23 Kilinochchi	56	20.74	18.78			Not Identified
24 Baticaloa	28	190.72	71.04			Not Identified
25 Jaffna	82	56.85	53.96	288	314	0
26 Head Office	1	8.36	7.68			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2316</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>1938.19</b>	<b>29218</b>	<b>20172.18</b>	<b>1423.46</b>

## 2.2.6 Establish New Hostel for the Farm Mechanical Technical Center, Anuradhapura under Skills Development Programme (Vote - 118-2-3-31-2509)

Allocated Amount - Rs. 59.08Mn

Expended Amount - Rs. 52.93Mn

Furnished hostel Building



Completed Hostel



### Introduction :

The Farm Mechanical Technical Center has been initiated in the year 1971, according to the agreement made between the Republic of Sri Lanka and Federation of Germany. The objective of establishing this institution was to generate farmer community with mechanical skills and to generate agro economy towards the sustainable development.

### Objectives, Purposes of the Project

Establish 7 completed hostel building units with entire facilities which would facilitate the administration by providing hostel facilities at once to 100 students, officials, and farmers who trained there.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project:-** 2014 -2017

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term :** - Mid Term

**Stakeholders :-** Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Advisory Companies, Northern Provincial Department of Engineering, Constructed Companies – Engineering Services Private Company Ltd

**Number of Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries:-** Could resident 84 trainees at once and would be benefited nearly 3,500 trainees annually.

**Input Operating Indicators and the increased Production / Beneficiaries compared to previous years :-** Increase the training targets to 10,000 which was held only up to 6,000 working days.

## **Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic**

### **Activities and Physical Progress :**

- Has completed the construction of 7 hostel units
- Has provided electricity for entire 7 building units
- Has purchased furniture, electric equipment and sanitary equipment required to 7 building units
- Have purchased entire requirements of the cafeteria
- Has completely put curtains to 7 units

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen**

The productivity of the agricultural production would increase by train the accurate machinery applications. The income of the rural farmer community will be increased through training of farmer community in the marginalized area such as Anuradhapura by introducing accurate technology to them and thereby increasing agricultural productivity.

**Inner Roads**



**Rain Shelters**



## 2.2.7 Crop Production & Forecasting Programme (Vote - 118-2-3-3-2509)

**Allocated Amount - Rs. 1 Mn**

**Expended Amount - Rs. 0.75 Mn**

### **Introduction**

This programme was initiated in the year 2003 and were implemented in 18 districts. The programme is implemented islandwide from Maha season 2015/16.

### **Objectives of the Project**

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

### **Strategies**

Train relevant officers in order to successfully implement the programme and create awareness among them regarding the practical value of the programme and thereby increase the efficiency.

**Start Date and End Date of the Project-** 2017.01.01 to 2017.12.31

**Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term :** Short Term

**Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign :** Domestic - GOSL

### **Activities and Physical Progress**

The agro crop production plan (report) for the next cultivation year has been prepared with the support of the reports received from districts regarding the said programme.

### **The Social and Economic Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-**

Use the data collected in regional level of agriculture for the preparation of national policy. Obtain necessity data to identify impact of the climate changes on the agriculture and for the future forecasting.

Field Observation - Dambulla & Matale



### **2.2.8 .The Inaugural Project for Commercial Bread in Sri Lanka Vote - 118-2-3-42-2509 (13)**



This project has initiated with the objective of ending poverty of farmers, enhancing food security and nutrition level through sustainable agriculture and ending hunger that indicated in sustainable development goals, by further expansion and conservation of bread through value added methods in Sri Lanka. This project will be implemented in the year 2017 and 2018 under the Asian African Regional Development Organization (AARDO) with the aid of Rs. 6 Mn.

Action has been taken to implement this project in mid of 2017 and planned to increase bread production and improve market potential of bread. It would create local and international market for the bread production, introduce and develop value added products accordingly, further promote the bread cultivation as home gardening, introduce foreign varieties with higher quality, study on disease and pest effect in bread cultivation, expansion of nursery management and develop said methods, identify local varieties with higher quality by analysis through this project. It has been allocated Rs. 3 Mn for the year 2017, however the expenditure was Rs. 0.4 Mn at the end of the year. It is expected to expend Rs. 3 Mn in the year 2018

### **3. International Relations (Vote - 118-2-3-1505)**

The major objectives are develop the projects received from institutions under the Ministry, and forward the said projects to donar agencies, handover the projects to implementation agencies after approved said projects, follow up the said projects, build relationships among foreign countries and international organizations, provide relevant information on international trade agreements in relation with international trades and coordinate with them according to agricultural sector, coordinate the projects implement under the Public Private Partnership. (PPP)

#### **Projects implemented under Foreign Aids**

**To share the knowledge and experience of the officials of the agricultural sector in the Asian Countries in order to minimize the impact on climate change and its effects on sustainable agriculture.**

Five days workshop has been organized and commenced from 11.09.2017 to 15.09.2017 with the collaboration of Asian Productivity Organization (APO) under commencing workshops / conferences in order to update agricultural knowledge in relevant parties to the Asian Region Agriculture. The theme of said workshop was “smart approaches and innovative technologies for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in agriculture”.

The key benefit of this programme is that our officers could share the knowledge and experience of the officials of the agricultural sector in the Asian Countries in order to minimize the impact on climate change and its effects on sustainable agriculture and thereby could implement appropriate and effective agricultural programmes in our country. This workshop has been conducted with the contribution of 22 representatives from Asian Region countries and 12 local representatives. Rs. 3.50 Mn has been allocated for this purpose and Rs. 3.71 Mn has been expended.

**Development and management of Mango, Pineapple and Papaya cultivation in order to enhance the value chain production of priority fruits in Sri Lanka.**

The Project of develop value chain production of priority fruits in Sri Lanka and support on commercialization ” has been proposed as a project which contribute to achieve sustainable development goals by food security and increase nutritious level through sustainable agriculture, eradicate poverty of farmers, improve health of community through nutritious foods, and thereby develop the fruit cultivation in Sri Lanka with the coordination of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The FAO has forwarded the project proposal for developing Mango, Pineapple and Papaw cultivation for the value of US\$ 1,140,074.00 which was prepared in collaboration with FAO to the Government of China in order to implement the project under financial assistance of them. The draft agreement have been prepared to get approval of the Cabinet of ministers to implement this project. Accordingly, it would expect to implement this project in the year 2018.

## Strengthening Plant Quarantine Service

According to the sustainable development goals, as a strategy to avoid poverty of farmer community, it is expected to maintain export agricultural products in international standards, maintain competitive market price to the exported plants and products, introduce required technology to access to international market, certify not to import plants and products which have been banded by import countries and thereby it is expected to apply new technology to plant quarantine service in order to achieve said objectives. Therefore project has been implemented in the year 2017 to repair and reinstall technical instruments that used in plant quarantine service and Rs. 259.6 Mn has been expended to establish said instruments. Even though action has been taken to import required instruments in the year 2017, these item would be reached to Sri Lanka in the year 2018 due to the time taken for the transportation. This project is implemented by the Plant Quarantine Service of the Department of Agriculture with the financial assistance of JICA.

In addition, coordinating activities are being undertaken for the following foreign aid projects.

- Coordinate the projects of the Asian Food and Agricultural Cooperation Initiative (AFACI) to act as the National Coordinating Unit of Sri Lanka and co-ordinate the related projects. Organize international conferences / workshops.
- Co-ordination of Korean Project for International Agriculture (KOPIA) with the center of Sri Lanka.
- Coordinate with other international organizations (CAPSA, APPPC, TFNET, WFP, CIRDAP etc).
- Make arrangements to sign Memorandum of Understandings (MOU) with different countries and international organizations, progress review the suitability of signed MoUs
- Activities related to International Trade and International Trade Agreements (SAPTA, PFTA, CFTA, etc.). In addition, coordinating activities are being undertaken for the following foreign aid projects.

Act on obtaining financial aids to the country for agricultural projects and to complete contribution fee to coordinate with relevant institutions / organizations.

Institution / Organization	Target in Year 2017 Rs. Mn	Amount Paid in Year 2017 Rs. Mn.
<b>FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization</b>	17.7	19.08
<b>CIRDAP - Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific</b>	2.5	2.6
<b>AARDO - African Asian Rural Development Organization</b>	4.2	4.47
<b>CAPSA -</b>	4.56	4.63
<b>APPPC - Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission</b>	0.9	0.12

(The expended amount has been increased than the expected amount due to increase the value of money.)

## 4. Farmers Trust Fund

### Structure of the Fund

#### Background

Farmers Trust fund was established on 09th March 1994 through a deed of trust signed by the Secretary, Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government and a panel consisting of the Secretary of the then Ministry of Agricultural Development, state Secretary of that Ministry, the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Production Marketing, Commissioner of Agrarian Development and Deputy Secretary to the Treasury.

#### Mission

Creating a background required for agricultural development and welfare of small farmers and building a self – sufficient Sri Lanka through active participation of small farmers.

#### Objectives

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

- Develop agriculture in Sri Lanka and enhance welfare of the farmer community
- Grant short term agricultural loan facilities to minor farmers
- Supply agricultural inputs to the minor farmers
- Supply market loan facilities to minor farmers to overcome their financial difficulties.
- Implement awareness programmes for agricultural development and welfare of the minor farmers.
- Concession to minor farmers for the process of crop and livelihood production as well as processing.
- 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 of Agrarian Development
- Member - Chief Accountant, Ministry of Agriculture
- Member – Special Representative of the Treasury

## Source of Funds

### 01. Income of 'Govi Setha' Lottery

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.

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 Govi Setha Lottery crediting sale proceeds to the Consolidated Fund and then to be remitted to the FTF.

### 02. Fund Investment Income

The excess money of the fund would be invested and the said income has been considered as major income source to the fund.

## Progress as at 31 December 2017

### 1. Provide Capital to the Agrarian Bank Pilot Project for the continued existence of Agrarian Banks

Accordingly, in the year 2017, provisions of Rs.20 Mn has been provided to the Commissioner General of Agrarian Development and contribution has been made towards the small scaled loan requirements of farmers through the Agrarian Bank implemented under the Agrarian Service Centers.

### 2. Provide motor bicycles for field officers in order to provide an efficient extension service for the farmer community.

Under this, Rs. 1.4 Mn was handed over to the Department of Agrarian Development and Sri Lanka Hadabima Authority in the year 2017.

### 3. Grants for Development Programmes

#### 3.1. Department of Agrarian Development

##### 3.1.1 Construction and Renovation of Fertilizer Stores

As per the previous years, it has been focused on the construction of fertilizer stores and, thereby Rs. 3.99 Mn has been provided to the Department of Agrarian Development as a donation of non recovery for the construction of 04 fertilizer stores. The construction of said fertilizer stores has already been completed.

##### 3.1.2 Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems

This annual programme was implemented in the year 2017 continuously and was implemented in Anuradhapura, Kurunegala and Ampara in year 2017. Accordingly, Rs.16.2 Mn was expended to rehabilitate 05 minor irrigation schemes under this programme and direct and indirect benefits have been provided to the farmer community in those areas.

##### 3.1.3 Construction and Maintenance of Agro Roads

As usual, it was focused on rehabilitation of rural agricultural roads and Rs. 13.5 Mn was ex-

pended in the year 2017 to rehabilitate 08 roads in Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Gampaha and Ampara districts.

### 3. 2. Department of Agriculture

#### 3.2.1 Advance payments for industrial input manufacturing process and programmes for purchasing harvest.

Under this, Rs. 85.5 Mn of total amount as Rs. 80 Mn for purchase of seed paddy, Rs. 5 Mn for purchasing of local big onion and Rs. 0.5 Mn for the production of bee boxes and other products required for bee controlling has been granted to Department of Agriculture and Rs. 80.0 of the same has been already recovered.

#### 3. 3. National Food Promotion Board

Advance amount of Rs. 5 Mn has been provided to the National Food Promotion Board to purchase soya beans and the soya bean has been purchased using said amount and at this instant, the settlement of total amount has been completed.

#### 3.4 District secretariats

Grants were given to promote Rambutan cultivation in non availability periods in Moneragala district and to promote mushroom cultivation in the Kolonnawa Divisional Secretariat Division.

### 4. Special projects implemented by Agrarian Banks

Under this project, as a loan, Rs. 0.3 Mn and Rs 1.5 Mn have been respectively granted for the Anthurium plantation project in Galle district and construction of seed paddy storage in Kandy district. Presently, those project are successfully implemented and re payment of loans are successfully processed.

### 5. Special programmes initiated in the year 2017

Since the year 2017, Farmers' Trust Fund is implementing integrated loan programme with the collaboration of the Regional Development Bank and it was initiated to grant loan under concessionary interest rates to implement specific agricultural projects under this programme. This was initiated as a pilot project and Rs. 7.0 Mn of loan amount under interest rate of 6 % have been granted for 3 special projects in the year 2017.

#### Rehabilitation of Halgahakumbura Amuna

Before Rehabilitation



Rehabilitation Movement



After Rehabilitation



## 5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Rs. 11.7 Mn have been allocated for the monitoring and evaluation activities of the programmes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. (Including 1.7 Mn by the Department of Agriculture under National Food Production Programme.) Rs. 3.64 have been expended.

Field Visits - 56

2nd Engineer Division Army  
Camp, Periyathampane, Vavuniya



**Field Observation of Organic Production unit at Palapathwala (Ms. Rajamma)**



## 6. Internal Audit Division

Internal audit is an independent unit established to investigate internal functioning of administrative actions of an organization and forward necessary corrective applications. This division is established to function under the direct control of the Secretary to the Ministry, conduct duties and responsibilities within the Financial Regulations 127.

### Conducting Audit Investigations

Prioritize attention was given to audit the identified sections with risks of the Ministry within the limited resources, experiences, and staff limits available in the audit division. Following are the details of the audit investigations carried out as at 31st December 2017.

### Progress achieved during year 2017

- Conduct Audit Management Committee Meetings - Targets - 04 Progress - 04
- Progress relevant to Audit Investigations and other special Investigations

Serial No	Institution	Number of audits/ special investigations in the year 2017
01	Ministry of Agriculture	03
02	Department of Agriculture	01
03	Department of Agrarian Development (including Agrarian Bank)	02
04	Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board	02
04	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute	01
05	National Food Promotion Board	04
06	Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Limited	01
07	Ceylon Fertilizer Cooperation Limited	02
08	Farmer Trust Fund	05
09	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute	02
10	Lanka Phosphate (State Company) Limited	01
11	Sri Lanka Agriculture Research Policy	01

Additionally, audit reports for the Home Gardening Promotion Programme and Post Harvest Technology; the development programmes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and audit reports for National Food Promotion Board, Farmer Trust Fund, Lanka Phosphate (State Company) Limited, Ceylon Fertilizer Cooperation Limited and National Fertilizer Secretariat, and the Agrarian Banks-01 under the Department of Agrarian Development for the year 2017 are being processed.

As a whole, study was conducted about the follow up process and a proposal was forwarded through the audit management committee on the issue with the necessity and important to have an efficient follow up process.





## **07. INSTITUTIONS COMING UNDER THE MINISTRY**

- 7.1 Department of Agriculture
- 7.2 Department of Agrarian Development
- 7.3 Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board
- 7.4 Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
- 7.5 Sri Lanka Agriculture Research Policy
- 7.6 Institute of Post Harvest Technology
- 7.7 National Food Promotion Board
- 7.8 National Fertilizer Secretariat
- 7.9 Ceylon Fertilizer Cooperation Limited
- 7.10 Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Limited
- 7.11 Lanka Phosphate (State Company) Limited



## 7.1 Department of Agriculture



Bandarawela Passion Fruit



Gannaruwa Madan



The second local hybrid chili variety  
- MICH HY 2

### Vision

Achieve excellence in agriculture for national prosperity.

### Mission

Development and dissemination of improved agricultural technology and providing related services to all stakeholders with emphasis on farmers, to achieve an equitable and sustainable agricultural development to ensure food and nutritional security for the nation.

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

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
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

## Establishment of the Institution

According to the Ceylon Sessional Journal in the year 1911, it was considered 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 approved the same (Ceylon Session Paper-1911) based on the said necessity.

## Main Functions

1. Development of appropriate agro technology through the conduction of research for various agro - ecological regions of the country.
2. Dissemination of agro - technology to the farming community.
3. Production and distribution of quality seed and planting material.
4. Enforcement of Acts on Plant Protection, Control of Pesticides, Seed and Soil Conservation.
5. Agricultural education leading to two year Diploma and training of officers and farmers.
6. Socio economic surveys related to food crop production.

## Allocations for the year 2017 and Expenditure up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017

**Table 01: Allocations for the Department of Agriculture for the year 2017 and expenditure up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017**

Project	Capital		Recurrent	
	Allocation (Rs Mn.)	Expenditure (RsMn.)	Allocation (RsMn.)	Expenditure (RsMn.)
1. Administration & Establishment Services	45.49	35.02	441.52	424.07
2. Agricultural Research & Development	114.0	69.31	1,613.96	1,447.69
3. Extension & Training	279.6	208.18	1,255.42	1,196.78
4. Seed Certification & Plant Protection	104.0	77.57	1,261.72	1,180.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>543.09</b>	<b>390.08</b>	<b>4,572.62</b>	<b>4,248.65</b>

## Progress of DOA programmes during 2016

### 1. Agricultural Research & Development Programme

#### New Varieties issued

##### ➤ Cowpea - ANKCP 2



- Duration of the harvest is 64-68 days.
- Ordinary yield is 1500-1600 kg per kilogram, and possible to get harvest for 3-4 times.
- Since the peasants are now popular with form of cowpea, this is a variety with dual purpose that the seeds that could be separated from the fermented spikes, and can be used as a curry and could be used the dry seeds after boiled.
- The seeds are larger than other varieties and the customer taste for the seeds in brownish and white (bicolor) color are rich.

##### ➤ Beans - Raw Beans (PB 161)



- A potential yield is 23-25 tons per hectare .
- Flowering starts between 40 to 45 days, and the harvesting can start at 60-63 days.
- Create green, circular bite beans with middle length.
- The surface of the scalp is softened and the bones are very thin.
- Crops are spreading uniformly throughout the veins.
- 8-9 seasons of harvest can be obtained
- Although if delay in harvesting, the genital conditions of the crop remains.

➤ **The second local hybrid chilli variety - MICH HY 2**



- A potential yield is 35 tons per hectare.
- 30% - 40% of higher amount of yield could obtain compared to the other open pollinated chilli varieties issued by the department up to date
- Length of a seed vessel is nearly 13 cm. Since thickness is low, it could use as green chilli as well as dry chilli.
- Due to the fact that this variety is neutrally resist the Green Flag Complex could reduce the use of chemical pesticides.

➤ **Mango – Horana Hiru**



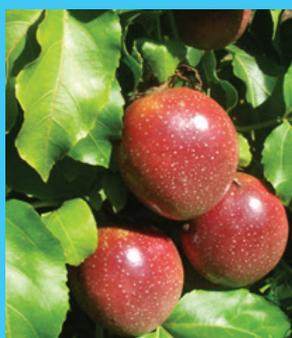
- Maintain speedy growth and long preservation capacity.
- The fruit is yellow when mature.
- Compulsory to cover the fruits to maintain yellow colour in fruits.
- Neutrally Resist to Anthracnose disease.
- Recommended for low country zone.

➤ **Passion Fruit - Horana Gold**



- The average size of a fruit is about 155 g and the shape is circular or oblong.
- Turmeric color is yellow - orange colour.
- Inner of the fruit is yellowish orange colour.
- Obtain high yields and plants can be produced from seeds.
- Applicable for low country wet zone, intermediate and dry zones, mid country wet zone, intermediate and dry zones.

➤ **Passion Fruit – Bandarawela Purple**



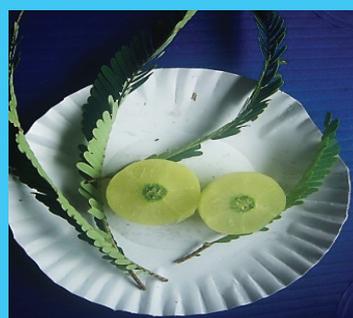
- Harvest - 16 kilograms per vein in the first year and 24 kilograms per vein in the second year.
- The first harvest can be obtained within 10 months of planting.
- The bark's colour is a reddish-purple color.
- Weight of the fruit is between 100-120 grams.
- The juice is yellow with large nuts.
- Purple and brownish purple pigments are more common in leaf and tendril.
- Neutrally resist to viral and root rot diseases.
- Recommended for upcountry wet zone and intermediate zones.

➤ **Narang - Juicy**



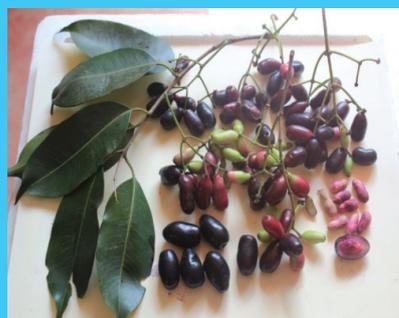
- Orange coloured large sized fruits (100-130 g).
- There are two main harvesting seasons with a wide harvest throughout the year.
- Each year, 60 kilograms of yield per tree is given.
- Can be produced as juice and fresh fruit.
- Recommended for low country wet zone.

➤ **Nelli – Gannoruwa Nelli**



- Large fruits are weight 40 to 70 grams.
- Mature fruits are yellowish-green.
- Flowering bunches occur between 2 1/2 - 3 years of planting.
- Each tree provides a harvest of 150 kg / per year.
- Can be plant in pots successfully and most appropriate for urban gardens.

➤ **Madan - Gannoruwa Ma Dan**



- Large fruit compared to local Dan fruit. (About 13 g)
- Fruits are filled with juicy and delicious and ripe fruits are in combination of purple and black colour.
- Could be successfully plant in pots and recommended for the wet zone.

➤ **Ela Dan – Gannoruwa Ela Dan**



- A rare type of Madan.
- Fruit is filled with juicy. It is light green in color while ripe.
- Could be successfully planted in pots.
- Popularized among people as Ela - Dan.

➤ **Pomegranate - Kalpitiya Hybrid Pomegranate**



- The first hybrid pomegranate which was recommended by the Department of Agriculture.
- Thin layer of vessel is orange – pink colour.
- The typical weight of 5 year old fruit is nearly 230-260 kg and 4 fruit per kilogram.
- Fruits are circular type. Fruits are in medium size.
- Inside is red. With soft seeds.
- Pulp is dark red. With a taste of very delicious and sweet.
- With a higher antioxidant behaviour compared to recommended and imported pomegranates and with a pomegranates features that could be compete with imported pomegranates varieties. Multiplication process carry out by butted plants.

## 1.2 Paddy

- Tested flood resistant paddy varieties selected at flood risk areas in Kalutara District. One of the same paddy varieties was identified as successful variety.
- Popularized among farmers through cultivated by machines expecting high yields.
- Rice processing center was established in Yaya 9, Rajanganaya under the KOPIA project.

## 1.3 Horticulture

- Has Popularized Sweet Potato Cultivation in Rice Bag and Production and Distribution of Plant Material of Sweet Potato and Manioc as a Solution for reducing Food Production due to Bad Weather and 43 villages have been established for the same purpose.



Sweet Potato Cultivation in Rice Bag

- Farmers have been trained in Kandy (990), Mahiyanganaya (39), Matara (475), Hambanthota (202), Badulla (10), Halaluthara (30) with technical interventions project in order to increase the production and productivity of the selected vegetables.
- A new species of microorganism was identified for control of soil disease under the successful long-standing pre-hormone - insecticide compound and greenhouse effects based on identifying integral pest and disease pest control system including ecological and biological method to control main diseases and pest categories, fruit flies, spores, bumps, and soil diseases which mainly effects on quality and yield reduction of vegetable crop production in Sri Lanka.



valuate *Trichoderma* in the field



*Fusarium* form separated

## 1.4 Filed Crops

- Generated a new hybrid chili variety (MICH HY 2) that produce potential yield of 35 ton per hectare and dual purpose cowpea variety (ANKCP2) that could use for meal as raw seeds or dry seeds.
- A biochemical package with drip irrigation system and a sprinkler irrigated agronomic package were introduced for chilli cultivation and green gram cultivation respectively.
- The KOPIA project for technology generation of big onion production and local onion varieties has been initiated in villages namely Galenbidunu Wewa in Anuradhapura district, Liyangasthota in Hambantota district and Sinnakarai and Karavankotte in Mannar district. The Field Crops Research and Development Institute has been provided required technical knowledge and conducted training classes and field investigations accordingly. In the year 2017, the income of Rs. 13.93 Mn has obtained the Galenbindunuwewa by only sold of big onion seeds.



Big Onion Seed Production in Galenbidunu Wewa Seed Production Village

## 1.5 Natural Resource Management

- 12 suitable areas for vegetable cultivation, 5 areas for fruit cultivation and 19 areas for additional crop cultivation in unavailability seasons have been identified .
- The Sri Lankan map with drought risk areas has been built based on MODIS satellite data for 16 years (2006 – 2016) and in its final stage.
- Implementation of the Soil Protection Act has been conducted in collaboration with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rs. 1.5 Mn has been allocated for the Central, Sabaragamuwa and Uva Provincial Department of Agriculture in the year 2017. Soil conservation measures / gutters for farm land in micro water catchment areas were constructed.

## 2. Seed Certification and Planting Material Development Programme

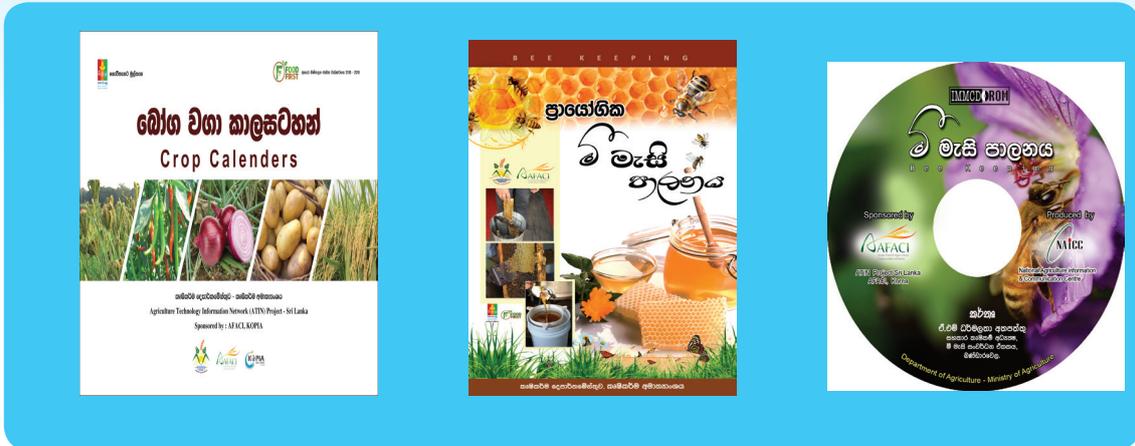
- In order to increase productivity of the farms under the Local Seed Potato Production Increasing Programme, water pumps and dispersion drainage systems have been established in the Meepilathana and Piduruthalagala farm and the warehouses of Kandapola, Seetha Eliya and Piduruthalagala farms have been rehabilitated.
- Under the Contract Seed Purchase Programme, 789.9 MT of registered and certified additional seed crops, 160,080 bushels of certified seed paddy and 3,912 kg of standard vegetable seeds have been purchased.

- Under the Project of Asian network for Sustainable Agriculture, 2 soil management technologies have been identified to promote organic farming in Sri Lanka, and approximately 200 team of farmers have been registered to obtain organic certification. In addition, 500 persons in private sector who engaged in organic farming have been trained on production of high quality compost.
- Under the project of reducing the effect on human and environment by pesticides, 20 vegetable and fruit samples have been analyzed for pesticide containers according to standard of European Union, and 2 collection centers were constructed in the Batticaloa and Bata - Atha areas for the destruction of pesticide containers.
- Under the Implementation of Seed Act, 91 TV commercials and 15 minutes of Arunalu video programs were broadcasted in 15 minutes to create awareness through the media, and Departmental officers have been participated for 'Nugasewana' TV programme and 'Ransiwara' live show on Rangiri Radio.

### 3. Extension, Training and Communication Programme

- training programmes have been conducted as 46,172 days in the year 2017 under 12 institutions established in training division.
- With the objective of developing female entrepreneurship in agricultural production and services sector in the development of the country through the improvement of economic and social status of the female household family units, 68 women have been contributed to the economy in the year 2017. Register of 56 hela bojun entrepreneurships and 30 female organizations, open of 02 new hela bojun centers have been implemented. In addition to that, hela bojun centers have been established in the premises of schools and hospitals.
- With the objective of encouraging farmers on crop pollination and produce bee honey for family requirement through extension of the bee control on commercial level and extension of horticulture in home gardening, Horticulture Development Programme have been implemented in the year 2017. Under this programme. 106 bee villages have been established in 25 districts and provided bee box, smoke scatter, and a bee colony for 2120 beneficiaries under free of charge.
- The theme of the Center of Excellence for Organic Fertilizer, Makandura has been conducted an exhibition with the objective of promoting the use of organic fertilizer among people under the theme of "Creating a Healthy Nation through Sustainable Agriculture".
- The National Farmers' Assembly was held in 2017 and awareness on young school farmer societies have been made for the Directors of Education in all districts of Sri Lanka and the said programme is implemented accordingly.
- 367 and 236 students were respectively enlisted for the Higher National Diploma in Agricultural Production Technology (NVQ 6) and the National Diploma in Agricultural Production Technology (NVQ 5) for the academic year 2017 - 2019 and 216 and 206 of diploma holders respectively were awarded for the year 2017.

- 108 agricultural TV programmes and 214 SMSs, 1588 radio programmes, and 904 SMSs were broadcasted as 32 weekly radio programmes.
- 98,404 copies of 35 books related to agriculture were published and distributed by the Agriculture Publication Unit.



Publication of Crop Calendars, Bee Control

- 154,712 local visitors and 649 foreign visitors were visited the Agriculture Technology Parks, and the income generated from the tickets were Rs. 3,160,545.
- Under the development of Agriculture Schools, construction of two new buildings including lecture halls, libraries, and staff rooms for the Agriculture Schools in Karapincha and Kundasale and the second stage of the two storied building at Agriculture School, Agunakolapalassa have been completed and purchase of equipment for Laboratories in Palwehera, modernization of buildings including cafeterias in Vavuniya and installation of a high capacity water filter for the Agricultural School, Parantan have been completed.



New Building and Information Technology Center, Agricultural School, Kundasale

- Development activities such as providing irrigation facilities, purchasing fertilizer, and making fences on Agricultural Schools, Service Editing Institutes and Training Institutes were done by expending cost of Rs. 15 million, under the development of farms in Agricultural Schools.

### Other Achievements

- Agriculture Research Institute, Kilinochchi has obtained the President's Environmental Award for Large scale Green Farm.



- The farm at Mahailuppallama Field Crop Research and Development Institute has obtained the 2<sup>nd</sup> place under National Awards for the non-plantation sector given by the Council for Sri Lanka Agricultural Research Policy.



The Award received by Mahailuppallama Field Crop Research and Development Institute

## Progress of the projects - Direct allocation of the Department of Agriculture

No	Project Name	Vote	Institute	Allo : (Rs. Mn)	Expenditure (Rs. Mn)
					Expenditure
<b>Project 2</b>					
1	Development of New Hybrids & Open Pollinated Varieties of Other Field Crops, Vegetables and Fruit Seeds (Rs. 80 Mn)	285-02-02-8-2507	FCRDI	43	36.52
			HORDI	27.5	26.89
			FRDI	9.5	8.892
2	Establishment of 100 Fruit Villages	285-02-02-9-2507	FRDI	15	15
3	Establishment of Bio - diversity Garden of Tropical Fruits (Rs. 25 Mn)	285-02-02-10-2507	FRDI - Horana	14.5	13.82
			FRDI - Kundasale	10	5.49
			FRDI - Homagama	0.5	0.78
4	Implementation of Soil Conservation Act	285-02-02-7-2507	NRMC	5	5
5	Construction of regional agriculture research & development centre - Thirunelvely.	285-02-02-0-2104 (03)	FCRDI	6	6
<b>Project 3</b>					
6	Improvement School of Agriculture	285-02-03-8-2507	ETC	55	48.41
7	Media Program (Rs. 30 Mn)	285-02-03-4-2507	FBS	16	16.7
			PU	2.55	2.54
			A - Park	10	10
			ICC	0.95	0.24
			NAICC	0.5	0.55
8	Agro Technology Park (Rs. 5 Mn)	285-02-03-7-2507	ICC - Gannoruwa	2.5	2.5
			ICC - Bataatha	2.5	2.5
9	Annual Symposium of Department of Agriculture	285-02-03-6-2401	ICC	4	4
10	Agriculture School Farms (Rs. 15 Mn)	285-02-03-2-2105	ETC	13	12.95
			ICC	2	2.048
<b>Project 4</b>					
11	National Seed Production and Purchasing Program	285-02-04-1-2507	SPMDC	498.02	494.2
12	Provide seed paddy for drought & flood affected farmers	285-02-04-1-2507	SPMDC	54	54
13	Emergency seed paddy purchasing program	285-02-04-1-2507	SPMDC	180.2	179.6
14	Accelerated Seed Farms Development Program	285-02-04-5-2507	SPMDC	120	119.16
15	Promotion of Local Seed Potato Production	285-02-04-9-2507	SPMDC	60	59.34
16	Quality Assurance of Seed and Planting Materials through the Implementation of Seed Act	285-02-04-4-2507	SCPPC	15	15
17	Minimize Potential Adverse Effects of Agro - Chemicals on Human Health and Environment	285-02-04-8-2507	SCPPC	5	5.051
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1172.2</b>	<b>1147.17</b>
18	NARP	285-02-02-5-2507	DOA	50	46
19	Small Scale Projects	285-02-02-4-2507	DOA	60	46.4
20	Post harvest Management	285-02-02-12-2507	FRU	57.028	57.028
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1339.25</b>	<b>1296.60</b>



## 7.2 Department of Agrarian Development



*Renovation of Mamanakulam - Vavuniya*



*Renovation of Mamanakulam - Vavuniya*

### 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.

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

1. **No Poverty** - End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. **ZeroHunger**-Endhunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
6. **Clean Water and Sanitation** - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
13. **Climate Action** - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

## Introduction

The Department of Agrarian Services was established on 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1957 by abrogating the Department of Foods for supplying necessary facilities to agrarian community. This Department was empowered 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 of the Department of Agrarian Development

- 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.

## Allocations of Department of Agrarian Development for the year 2017

### Total Allocations (Rs. Mn.) Expenditure as at 31.12.2017 (Rs. Mn.)

Recurrent Expenses	<b>6752.17</b>	<b>4390.54</b>
Capital Expenses	<b>1799.00</b>	<b>621.98</b>

### Allocations provided by Ministry of Agriculture

Project of sludge removal,

rehabilitation and renovation of 1500 small tanks	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>1018.25</b>
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## Contribution of Department of Agrarian Development on Rural Economic Development

In the year 2017, 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.

### Development Programme implemented by the Department of Agrarian Development for achieve Sustainable Development Goals

#### ❖ Programme on Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems and Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands

It was planned to re cultivate 108214 arcs of abounded paddy lands islandwide under this programme. This programme would implement for entire year from 01<sup>st</sup> of January 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2017 covering 25 districts. In the year 2017, it was allocated Rs. 1,000 Mn for 'Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems and Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands' programme. 1154 projects have been identified and 716 projects have been entirely completed. Total expenses for the same was Rs. 708.5 Mn.

#### Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems and Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands' Programme

Expenditure Head - 281-2-2-12-2506

	District	Number of Projects	Allocations Rs. Mn	Expenditure Rs. Mn	No. of Beneficiaries	The extent of cultivated paddy lands (Acres)		Financial Progress
						Acres	Financial Progress	
1	Colombo	50	27.48	21.12	Not Identified			77 %
2	Gampaha	90	61.13	52.74	1303	52.5	950	86 %
3	Kalutara	79	55.49	34.60	10495	0	2025	62 %
4	Kandy	70	53.05	45.99	1156	0	0	87 %
5	Matale	52	71.51	37.17	1840	1258	0	52 %
6	Nuwara Eliya	70	72.79	70.11	2462	2791	0	96 %
7	Galle	151	107.86	32.76	1078	788	6	30 %
8	Matara	255	90.19	16.58	1564	131.5	0	18 %

	District	Number of Projects	Allocations Rs. Mn	Expenditure Rs. Mn	No. of Beneficiaries	The extent of cultivated paddy lands (Acres)		Financial Progress
						Acres	Financial Progress	
10	Anuradhapura	2	9.20	7.98	0	0	0	87 %
11	Polonnaruwa	5	23.80	20.52	133	85	232	15 %
12	Badulla		1.76	-	Not Identified			0%
13	Moneragala	-	2.39	2.08	Not Identified			87 %
14	Rathnapura	1	7.34	2.78	Not Identified			38 %
15	Kegalle	1	16.11	16.58	Not Identified			103 %
16	Kurunegala	1	2.34	0.22	Not Identified			9 %
17	Puttalam	-	3.12	7.59	Not Identified			243 %
18	Ampara	1	14.44	14.33	Not Identified			99 %
19	Mannar	-	12.32	12.57	Not Identified			102 %
20	mulaitivu	109	124.68	175.20	780	0	0	141 %
21	Vavuniya	8	18.78	13.74	48	60	0	73 %
22	Trincomalee	70	70.05	53.17	2374	1273	78	76 %
23	Kilinochchi	13	26.58	12.25	558	532.5	607.5	46 %
24	Bataloa	34	24.64	21.16	402	523	0	86 %
25	Jaffna	66	43.15	31.68	2205	1139.2	16	73 %
26	Head Office	0	5.65	-				0%
	Pothuhera Training Center	0	8.00	-				0%
	<b>Total</b>	1154	969.16	708.63	26499	8728.7	3914.5	73 %

### Renovation of Nekunagaha Canal



### Renovation of Gurwala Canal



**Expected Sustainable Development Goals : No. 1 and 2**

**Under this programme :**

1. Provide infrastructure facilities to re-cultivate abounded paddy land which could be cultivated.
2. Use the abounded paddy lands which could not re-cultivated paddy for other food crops and provide infrastructure facility for the same.
3. Rehabilitation of irrigation systems, dams, and canals which were damaged.
4. Digging lakes and restoration the canals to control the flood and to reduce the flood damages.
5. Renovation and Development of Agri Roads is implemented.

### Renovation of Mamanakulam - Vavuniya

**Before**



**After**



## Food Diversification Programme

Expenditure Head :- 281-2-2-10-2507

	District	No. of Projects	Provisions allocated Rs. Mn	Expenditure Rs. Mn	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
1	Puttalam	100	7.00			0%
2	Kurunegala	500	31.50	5.00		0%
3	Anuradhapura	27	5.00			0%
4	Baticaloa	1	6.00	1.5		25%
5	<b>Total</b>	628	49.50	6.5	1%	25%

## 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. 174.9 Mn for this purpose in the year 2017. Accordingly, 109 projects have been identified to implement through these provisions and 81 projects have already been completed.

Expected Sustainable Development Goals : No. 1

S / No	District	No. of Projects Identified	Financial Status		Financial Progress
			Allocations Released Rs. Mn	Expenditure	
1	Colombo	6	3.57	1.15	38%
2	Gampaha	1	1.93	1.93	100%
3	Kalutara	1	0.96	0.87	88%
4	Kandy	3	6.73	3.50	51%
5	Matale	5	3.87	2.10	54%
6	Nuwara Eliya	3	2.38	2.22	80
7	Galle	3	8.70	8.78	100%
8	Matara	4	8.93	1.91	15%
9	Hambantota	3	6.66	3.84	50%
10	Jaffna	6	3.09	3.08	94%
11	Vavuniya	7	3.88	3.87	97%
12	Mulaitivu	3	5.77	4.88	85%
13	Mannar	7	7.71	6.54	80%

S / No	District	No. of Projects Identified	Financial Status		Financial Progress
			Allocations Released Rs. Mn	Expenditure	
14	Kilinochchi	3	8.33	7.96	85%
15	Bataloa	1	2.97	2.12	70%
16	Ampara	6	6.59	1.11	40%
17	Trincomalee	6	2.27	2.23	95%
18	Kurunegala	4	29.88	25.02	86%
19	Puttalam	5	13.01	4.43	35%
20	Anuradhapura	7	1.99	1.40	70%
21	Polonnaruwa	4	4.61	4.42	90%
22	Badulla	3	3.74	3.73	97%
23	Moneragala	5	6.86	5.99	85%
24	Rathnapura	3	9.83	9.46	90%
25	Kegalle	3	8.37	8.07	88%
	Water Management Division, Head Office	7	12.27	8.71	73%
	<b>Total</b>	109	174.9	140.34	81%

### Establishment of “Sithamu” (සිතමු) Female Farmers’ Organizations and create 500,000 Home Gardens under Home Garden Programme

The objective of this programme is to consider Agriculture as a livelihood method instead of considering as a business under the concept of National Food Production Programme 2016-2018 which has been initiated by the direction and guidance of Department of Agrarian Development, according to the concept of Ministry of Agriculture, and strengthen farmers through 3 year plan as a solution for the same. Thereby upgrading their living conditions and make them as a team with social acceptance and self respect.

Accordingly, it has achieved the challenges of referring them to local food production through establishing “Sithamu” (සිතමු) Women Farmers’ Organizations per village throughout the island under the National Food Production Programme which is implemented for 3 years beginning from 2016, in order to empower women in family unit based on gardening as to achieve the intention of the country. This would be aimed to achieve the optimum of components such as improving food and nutrition of family, ground productivity, reduce food expenses, popularize sustainable cultivation and develop values through improving sustainable income sources and ensuring food security of same based on family unit as the primary segment of social organization and also the basic objectives such as family nutrition and resource management through development of women entrepreneurship and female participation by considering women as a decisive factor of the family.

Accordingly, it has established 25,000 Women Farmers Organizations islandwide and even though the expected number of beneficiaries was 5 lacks under 3 year plan, it has improved up to 596,956 up to date. Further it has been completed the registration of 21,000 Women Farmers Organizations approximately.

The objectives and functions of the “Sithamu” (සිතමු) Women Farmers’ Organizations in order to achieve National Food Production Programme are as follows.

- To improve income, nutrition and health, education and spiritual background of the female farmers and their families who engaged in farming.
- Include application and loan facilities, marketing facilities for agricultural activities.
- Encourage on thrift and savings.
- Organize as a team with dedication and supportive manner to develop economy of the members.
- Develop home garden as a park and turning young female generation on agriculture.
- Utilize home garden for organic farming, improve family nutrition by changing food consumption patterns.
- Knowledge, attitude and capacity development, develop female leadership and management skills and empower women.

It would implement series of programmes such as home gardening, cultivation of abandoned paddy fields, introduce domestic agro-based industries, nutrition and training programme, encourage children for home gardening, implement one special programme on monthly basis in line with “Sithamu” (සිතමු) Women Farmers’ Organizations.

It is expected to convert agriculture as well recognized profession with higher income and convert it as attractive profession accordingly.

Expected Sustainable Development Goals : No. 1, 2, 3 and 4

#### ❖ **Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya**

From ancient time, the main livelihood of Sri Lankan people was paddy cultivation. They consecrated the first fruits of their harvest that get at the proper time to the sacred Sri Maha Bodhi in Anuradhapura. This noble task descends from the past. The hospitality is still carried out in order to express the gratitude for nature such as “diyawara, mihikatha, dinisuru”, after collecting their harvest in the farming based on natural factors such as soil, water, sunlight, and wind.

It is a glorious boon of the department that the above noble task is continuing annually with the integral government concession as a national ceremony called “Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya”. Accordingly, the 50<sup>th</sup> Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya was wielded splendidly with the dominance of His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka on 07<sup>th</sup> and 08<sup>th</sup> of April 2017 at the sacred Sri Maha Bodhi in Anuradhapura.

All Events, from sacred spilling of milk at “Satharawahalkada” up to the arrival and offered of Aluth Sahal Pageant in front of the Sri maha Bodhi, were done gloriously. Rice collected and handed over by all Agrarian Services Centers Island wide was observed in this sacred day. A tremendous contribution was given by the Ministry of Agriculture, other Ministries, Departments, Corporations, Authorities, Boards, North Central Provincial Council and private institutes and the Farmers’ Organizations to succeed this important event. At this event, the souvenir named “Jathika Aluth Sahal Mangalyaya” was also published.

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

Department of Agrarian Development

Financial and Physical Progress as at 31.12.2017

N u m b e r	Expenditure Head	Programme	Financial Progress			Physical Progress				
			Allocations Rs. Mn.	Expenditure Rs. Mn	%	Number of Projects	No. of Projects under Agreements	No. of Projects under Implementation Stage	Completed	%
1	281-2-2-12-2506	Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Systems and Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Lands' Programme	969.2	708.5	73	1154	909	66	716	62
2	281-2-2-10-2507	Food Diversification Programme	49.5	6.5	13					
3	281-1-1-0-2001	Renovation of Head Office and District Offices	27	18	72	20	17		15	75
4	281-2-2-0-2001	Renovation of Agrarian Service Centers and Fertilizer Stores	104.4	91.8	92	74	67	14	53	72
5	281-2-2-0-2104	Constructions and Renovations of District Offices of the Agrarian Development and Agrarian Service Centers	43.5	28	71	15	14		13	86
6	281-1-1-0-2401	Training Programme	2	1.9	95					
7	281-2-2-0-2102	To Purchase Office Equipment	20	18.3	92					
8	281-2-2-0-2002	Machinery Rehabilitation	7	7	100					
9	118-2-3-40-2502	Project of Sludge Removal, Rehabilitation and Renovation of 1500 Small Tanks	3000	1938.1	65	2316	2040	877	1123	77
10	118-2-3-21-2509	Programme on Production of Organic Fertilizer and 'Sara Lanka' Loan Scheme	80	27.5	34					
11	118-2-3-20-2509 (8)	Rehabilitation of Cultivation Wells	200	157.90	80	1166	1166	991	908	78



## 7.3 Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board



Introduction of on Index Based Insurance Scheme



### Vision

To be the ideal Agricultural Insurance Institute in South Asia by being the foremost protector in local agriculture

### Mission

To provide an internationally recognized excellent service through collective efforts and coordination with the relevant institutions for the provision of Agricultural Insurance and benefits

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

1. Eradicating poverty
2. Promote sustainable agriculture
3. Solutions to climate change

## Objects of Establishing the Institution

- Updating exiting insurance schemes and introducing new insurance schemes with a view to minimizing risks in local agriculture and providing stability to the institution
- Updating exiting social security schemes and introducing new social security schemes for providing stability to local agriculturalists
- Obtaining local and international quality certificates relevant to the institution
- Maintaining good rapport with other relevant institutions
- Maintaining a satisfied group of customers
- Maintaining the development of human and physical resources and administration of the institution systematically and methodically.

## 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
  - Farmers' pension and social security benefit scheme
  - Fsihermen's; pension and social security benefit scheme

## 2.1. Development Programmes for Sustainable Agriculture

### Sustainable Development Objectives

#### Sustainable development goal 1- Eradicating poverty in all its forms every where

- Farmers' pension and social security schemes

Orders under the Farmers' Pension and Social Security Benefit Act No 12 of 1987: The Farmers Pension Scheme was restructured by Gazette Extraordinary 1855/19 dated 14 March 2014 and the new scheme was implemented from 01 January 2014. To fund this scheme, Rs 1000 million was allocated from budget proposals of 2014 and as per proposal of the 2015 budget another 5000 million will be allocated during the next three years.

The principle objective of this scheme is to offer economic strength to farmer and fisher communities who make an immense contribution to uplift national economy after farmers and fishermen reach 60 years of age.

## **Sustainable Development Goal 2: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

- Introduction of third party insurance scheme for agriculturalists

In accordance with the powers conferred on the Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board by the Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Act, the exclusive right for the insurance of movable and immovable properties of farmers has been vested with the Board and in addition to the social security benefit schemes currently in operation, the Board has introduced and implemented a Third Party insurance scheme for motor vehicles of agriculturalists. Our institution has been able to reduce the rural unemployment ratio through the establishment of an agents' network for the introduction of the Third Party Insurance Scheme.

## **Sustainable Development Goal 3: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

- Insurance scheme under the government fertilizer subsidy programme

As per a proposal submitted by this Board, the implementation of the insurance scheme under the government fertilizer subsidy programme was handed over to our Board from the Maha season of 2014/15. Adverse effects caused to local agriculture from natural disasters were on the increase in recent years and it culminated with the prolonged drought experienced countrywide during the Maha season of 2016/2017 and Yala season of 2017 which saw large scale destruction to cultivations. Though crop insurance under the Board had been obtained only for a small acreage during these seasons, the Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board as the foremost protector of local agriculture took action to pay compensation to all farmers whose crops were damaged without charging premia with the approval and patronage of the government. During the Maha season of 2016/17 alone, the amount paid by the Board by way of indemnity was Rs 5233 million.

This measure was of immense help for farmers whose economy was in dire straits due to crop damages to regain economic strength and as it enabled farmers to resume their farming activities, the sustainability of local agriculture was guaranteed.

## **Sustainable Development Goal 4: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

- Index based insurance scheme

Arrangements have been made to employ locally and internationally recognized risk management systems in collaboration with leading global insurance institutions engaged in crop cultivation who maintained efficient services internationally drawing on their new technologies and techniques thus elevating the services of the Board in the coming years.

Plans have already been devised to adopt an index based damage assessment method replacing the 'eye level' damage assessment method currently being employed in paying compensation under crop insurance schemes. Thus the process of paying compensation will be more equitable and efficient. With the technical support of International Financial Companies (IFC) affiliated

to the World Bank, plans have been devised to implement an index based insurance scheme. The first phase of its pilot project was implemented in the Vavuniya district during the Maha season of 2017/18 in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations. The second phase of the pilot project is to be implemented targeting the Yala season of 2018 in the Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Ampara and Kurunegala districts.

## Development programmes as per Action Plan of the year 2017

### Project details 01

#### Introduction of an Index Based Insurance Scheme

Since the introduction of an index based insurance scheme enables prompt indemnification through scientific and technical assessment of the impact on agriculture caused by weather conditions, a system will be put in place whereby indemnification can be carried out within a week for the aggrieved parties instead of the existing method under which the aggrieved parties are compensated after a lapse of a few months. In addition, by providing information on preventable agricultural risks to the agricultural sector, an early warning system for the management of risks will be established. As a result of introducing new technical methodologies for the agricultural risk management in Sri Lanka, insurance schemes can be introduced for new crops, a weather data based index can be introduced to the agricultural sector, software containing data of farmers can be designed and a warning system on agricultural risks can be established.

Benefits/beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will be possible to increase agro-insurance coverage of Sri Lanka</li> <li>• Insured farmers will be able to get an efficient service</li> </ul>
Outcome/output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of insurance schemes for new crops</li> <li>• Introduction of weather data based index.</li> <li>• Designing software containing data of farmers</li> <li>• Establishment of a warning system on agricultural risks</li> <li>• Losses caused by risks stemming from weather and climatic conditions</li> </ul> <p>Since the indemnification under this method is based on damage assessment, people will be more inclined towards agriculture.</p>

ii. Describe how people will be empowered due to the project.

Under the prevailing system, agricultural damages are assessed by eye-level inspection. The eye level assessment is not only time consuming but give rise to problematic situations as eye level inspection tends to be subjective rather than objective. Since the introduction of an index based insurance scheme enables speedy indemnification subsequent to scientific and technical assessment of the impact on agriculture by weather conditions the aggrieved parties would

receive their compensation within a week unlike under the existing method under which the aggrieved parties are compensated after a lapse of a few months.



## Project details – 02

### Workshops for recruiting and training insurance agents

In accordance with the powers conferred on the Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board by the Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Act, the exclusive right for the insurance of movable and immovable properties of farmers has been vested with the Board and in addition to the social security benefit schemes currently in operation, the Board has introduced and implemented a Third Party insurance scheme for motor vehicles of agriculturalists. Our institution has been able to reduce the rural unemployment ratio through the establishment of an agents' network for the introduction of the Third Party Insurance Scheme.

Realizing the right of farmer community and their progeny to sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all which is one of the sustainable development goals, this series of awareness workshops was designed with the objective of strengthening marketing agents' network which serves as the backbone of any insurance institution and educate them on marketing strategies best suited to today's requirements and agricultural insurance.



## Project details – 03

### Exchange of information on weather

The prime objective of an index based insurance process is to uplift agriculture which sustains damages constantly from natural disasters to be self reliant and to arrest the trend of farmers leaving agriculture and retain them within the sector. This programme is expected to be implemented in partnership with public sector institutions connected with agriculture, the Department of Meteorology which provides data on rainfall and Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board and data and information received from the above institutions will be networked enable those institutions and farmers to have easy access to such information and establish inter-district connectivity enabling constant exchange of updated information.

Another objective of the programme is to implement a programme with the support of the Agrarian Services Department for the expansion of the ranges of obtaining rainfall data of the Department of Meteorology for the accurate determination of compensation of the index based insurance scheme and it is expected to enlist the support of the Departments of Agriculture, Mahaweli and Irrigation for further expansion of this programme. This programme is already being successfully implemented in the Vavuniya district.

Since the introduction of an index based insurance scheme enables prompt indemnification through scientific and technical assessment of the impact on agriculture caused by weather conditions, a system will be put in place whereby indemnification can be carried out within a week for the aggrieved parties instead of the existing method under which the aggrieved parties are compensated after a lapse of a few months. In addition, by providing information on preventable agricultural risks to the agricultural sector, an early warning system for the management of risks will be established.



## Project details - 04

### Island-wide workshops at Agrarian Service level to create awareness amongst farmers

With the objective of **‘ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture’**, it is expected to conduct workshops island-wide at the agrarian service level to educate farmers on emerging trends of agricultural insurance and index based insurance scheme. Another objective is to provide opportunities for farmers to directly contact the officials of the head office to discuss their practical problems.

At the commencement of the Maha season of 2017/18, such an awareness workshop was conducted with the participation of nearly 400 farmers and representatives of farmer organizations of 8 Agrarian Service Centers of the Vavuniya district.

The aim of these awareness workshops is to provide comprehensive knowledge on the administration index based insurance scheme. More workshops are expected to be conducted at the Agrarian Service Centre level to brief farmers and representatives of farmer organizations regarding this insurance scheme proposed to be administered in the upcoming cultivating seasons.





## 7.4 Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute



*Household survey at Mihithale GN division in the District of Anuradhapura*



*Field Evaluation of Beneficiaries who received fruit plants through National Food Production Programme 2016- 2018 at Mathugama Grama Niladari Division in Kalutara district*



*Questionnaire survey of households at Eravur Pattu Divisional Secretariat in Batticaloa district -*

### Vision

Be the leader in generating and disseminating knowledge for sustainable agrarian and rural Development

### Mission

To strengthen agrarian and rural sector through conducting research and training activities

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

01. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
02. Promote sustainable agriculture

## Introduction

Hector Kobbedaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute was established in 1972 under the Agrarian Research and Training Institute Act No. 05 of 1972. It is functioning as a Statutory body under the Ministry of Agriculture. The primary objective of establishing the institute is promotion of policy-oriented research and meeting training requirements in agricultural and rural sectors.

### Objectives :

The objectives 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.
- Conducting research on agricultural development and modernization with the special attention on Sri Lanka

### Function

The mission of our institute is “strengthen agrarian and rural sector through conducting research and training activities”.

The functions of our institution has been mentioned under the section 3.1 of the Agrarian Research and Training Institute Act No. 05 of 1972. Accordingly, the key function of our institution is to generate knowledge through research and distribute the same. It would expect to formulate policies based on information provided by the reaserches in order to ensure sustainable agriculture. Further the institution is also involved in process of coordination between farmer community and policy makers through information.

## Progress in the Year 2017

Activity : Organizing research and training activities under five divisions which were established under timely important fields.

**Table No. 02 : Research Progress**

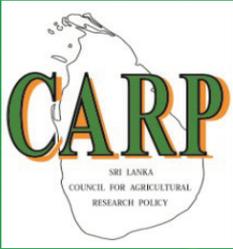
Research	Physical Progress	Finance Progress	
		Allocations (Rs. Million)	Expenditure (Rs. Million)
Farmers Perspective of Current Status and Future Direction of Public and Private Sector Intervention on Paddy Marketing in Sri Lanka	Collecting and Computerization of data is over	0.91	0.95
Importance of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) for Food Security: In Relation to Crop Cultivation.	Collecting and Computerization of data is over	0.970	0.75
Sustainability of farming systems in South-East dry zone in agro ecological zones of DL 1 a and DL 1b of Sri Lanka- Component 2	First Draft report is over presented for the review of additional director	3.2	2.89
Sustainability of Other Field Crop Production in South East Dry Zone in Sri Lanka: Issues and Options for Improvements	First Draft report is over. Review of Head of Division and Additional Director is over. Sent for the External reviewing of two reviewers.	1.45	1.27
Factors determining fruit cultivation in home gardens in Sri Lanka	Collecting and computerizing data is over. Report writing is in progress	0.98	0.94
Study on high sedimentation of tank beds over human activities and its impacts on agriculture	Collecting and computerizing data is over. Writing reports while analyzing is processing	0.631	0.48
Climate change vulnerability of selected crop production systems in the dry zone of Sri Lanka	Still Data are collecting	1.370	0.35
Fertilizer Cash Grant Programme in Sri Lanka: A Socio-economic Review	Collecting data is over. Writing reports while analyzing is processing	1.175	0.98
Agriculture Graduate and diploma holders into the agriculture sector of Sri Lanka	First draft report is over. Sent for the review of Additional Director	0.130	0.144

## Training Programme

8479 farm leaders were trained by conducting six training programmes and 80 training sessions 40 percent were female farm leaders.

### Progress of Training Programme

Training Programme	Physical Progress	Allocation (Rs. Million)	Expenditure (Rs. Million)
Training programme on Agriculture for a Healthy generation	Training 1399 farm leaders at 30 agrarian development centres in Moneragala and Nuwara Eliya districts.	1.5	1.22
One day training programme on Empowering the Female Farmers	Training of 903 female farm leaders at 10 agrarian development centres in Moneragala district	0.4	0.44
Training programme of trainers of empowering female farmers concurrent to national food production programme 2016/18	Training of 1337 farm leaders at 14 agrarian development centres in Polonnaruwa district	0.85	0.6
Training programme on social animation	Training 1014 of farmer organizations leaders and entrepreneurs at 10 agrarian development centres in Anuradhapura district	0.9	0.52
Two-day workshop on use of Agribusiness and Marketing Extension	Training of 88 students of Agri-business Management department of Jaffna University	0.3	0.25
Training programme of empowering farmer organizations	Training of 1531 agro-entrepreneurs and leaders of all female farmer organizations at 15 agrarian development centres in Matale district	0.6	0.56



## 7.5 Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy



Excellence in Agricultural Research - National Awards 2017



Sri Lanka delegation visit to International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippine



External Review- Institute of Post-Harvest Institute, Anuradhapura

### Vision

A vibrant and sustainable agricultural research, development and innovation system assuring socio-economic development of Sri Lanka. .

### Mission

To ensure agricultural research, development and innovations are directed towards national development goals through policy formulation, facilitation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

- 1. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

## The Objectives of Establishing the Institution

1. To achieve excellence in the agriculture research, development and innovation.
2. To orient agriculture research and innovation to achieving national development agenda.
3. To develop capacity of the National Agriculture Research and Innovation System (Scientific and Technical).
4. To promote demand driven research of high standards to support agriculture developments.
5. To promote international, regional and national level corporation, in order to achieve world class research, development and innovation.
6. To monitor and evaluate progress of national research, development and innovation programs and institutions.
7. To promote dissemination and awareness of the national agriculture research, development and innovation programmes.
8. To strengthen institutional capacity of the SLCARP in order to achieve National Development Agenda.

## Functions

1. Policy formulations
2. Research Management
3. Funding (Function 8, 9)
4. Human Resources Development

## Financial and Physical Progress in the year 2017

### Financial Progress

**Allocation: Rs. 12.8 Million**

**Expenditure: Rs. 11.13 Million**

Activity	Allocation (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Progress (%)
1. Research Management	1.673	0.993	60
2. Policy Formulation	1.725	1.557	90
3. Funding	2.9	2.357	81
4. Human Resource Development	6.502	6.218	95

## Activity and Physical Progress - 2017

### 1. Policy Formulation

National Agricultural Research Policy and Strategy 2018-2027 was formulated and distributed among the relevant institutes in NARS. In addition, National Agricultural Research Priorities were compiled and documents were printed in 12 disciplines.

Workshops conducted to identify the researches to mitigate the adverse effect of the climate change on agriculture and as a result of series of workshops a road map was prepared to conduct researches.

78 research projects are been continuing in 2017 and 18 new projects are approved to be funded in 2018 under NARP project

The progress of 78 projects were evaluated by the National Committees under NARP project.

### 2. Research Management

INFORM data base was prepared from the data of 28 NARS institutes for 2016.

Reviewed the Progress of Research Action plans of Institute of Post-Harvest Institute (IPHT), Anuradhapura and Fruit Research and Development Institute, Horana. The reports of the relevant reviewed were submitted to the relevant institutes for further actions.

Conducted National Awards for Excellence in Agricultural Research in commending most outstanding agricultural research terminated in 2011-2014. Under this programme 8 awardees were given cash prizes, certificate and a token.

Conducted a workshop on Scientific Proposal Writing to the scientists in NARS to enhance their writing ability.

### 3. Funding

2 inter institutional research projects were funded to TRI aiming to promote inter institutional collaborative researches

### 4. Human Resource Development

Delegation visit of Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) to Sri Lanka to finalize the action plan under the signed MoU between SLCARP and BARC was hosted in 2017. Under this MoU short term trainings for the researchers will be given.

4 scholarships were given to 4 scientists in NARS to conduct their PhD in India under ICAR-CARP programme.



## 7.6 Institute of Post Harvest Technology



Management of supply and value chain of agricultural produces in Sri Lanka.



Improvement of supply and value chain management practices of guava

### Vision

To be the center of excellence in sustainable postharvest development for national food security

### Mission

Sustainable development of national food security through efficient and effective postharvest technological interventions to strengthen the supply and value chains of the agricultural produce and products with high quality and safe food, to cater to the domestic and export markets at competitive price

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

02. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production Patterns

## Introduction

The Institute of Postharvest Technology (IPHT), operating under the Ministry of Agriculture is the National Institute in Sri Lanka where all areas of postharvest industry is addressed by its activities, The institute was established on 19<sup>th</sup> 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 spice crops and cut flowers.

## Objectives

- Identifying and prioritizing the research needs and implementation of programs related to harvesting, handling and transportation, storage, primary and secondary processing, by-product utilization and quality control of paddy, rice, other grains, fruits and vegetables, other field crops, spices and cut flowers for the development of the postharvest technology in Sri Lanka.
- Minimize the postharvest losses occurring in grains, field crops, fruits, vegetables, spice crops and cut flowers due to adoption of improper post harvest handling, storage and processing techniques.
- Increasing the nutritional status of the country through mechanization of postharvest technologies to minimize the primary and secondary processing cost and thereby improving the nutritional quality of the agricultural food crops
- Develop and transfer sustainable agro-based industries at rural level in order to increase income and employment opportunities of the rural farm sector and thereby uplifting their living status.

## Functions

- Research Development
- Training Extension
- Laboratory & Engineering services
- Consultancy & advisory services

## Strategies

- Creating awareness among the stake holders about the correct and appropriate Postharvest technologies for agricultural commodities
- Minimization of postharvest losses (both in quality & quantity) by introducing novel postharvest technologies and technological tools through Research and Development projects

## New Trends

- Correct and novel technologies to improve the postharvest quality of agricultural commodities
- Increase availability of the quality improved fruits in the market
- Quality improved products for the consumers and increased income of the producers

Institute of postharvest has conducted 11 research projects and 8 development projects during the year of 2017. Funds for all the development projects and 2 research projects were received under National food production programme. Remaining 9 research projects and other development activities of the institute were conducted through the direct treasury budget received to the institute.

**Projects conducted under National Food Production Programme –** Mentioned under the major development programme of the Ministry - **Expenditure Head : 118-02-03-20-2509**

### Research Projects Conducted under Direct Treasury Funds -2017

No	Research Project	Budget allocation (Rs. Mn)	Physical Progress	Financial Progress	
				Rs. Mn.	%
1	Evaluation of the effect of fruit coating on shelf life extension of lime under different storage conditions.	0.065	Shelflife of lime can be extended by wax treatment.  Shelf life of the wax treated lime at room temperature, zero Energy Coolingchmber and cold rooms were 15,30 and 0 days respectively.	0.05744	88.37
2	Evaluation of appropriate low temperature storage condition for locally available economically important vegetable crops.	0.185	Shelf life of capsicum at 7° C was 21 days. Storage conditions of tomato and bitter gourd are being investigated.	0.13038	70.48
3	Development of technology for cleaning and destining of agriculture commodities.	0.45	Descaled compartment separator is suitable for destoning of fingermillet. However, the machinery fabrication iis delayed due to the unavailabilityof supportingmachinethat is needed to fabricate the compartment separator.	0.2	44.44

No	Research Project	Budget allocation (Rs. Mn)	Physical Progress	Financial Progress	
4	Study on drying of wet paddy grain under emergency Conditions.	0.285	Heat pump-assisted dehumidified method was used to dry wet paddy and it was succeeded. Data analysis and report writing is in progress	0.271	94.73
5	Quality improvement of spices using ozone sterilization.	0.375	Required Ozone levels to minimize microbial contaminations were identified.	0.435	-
6	Cryogenic Size Reduction of Chili	0.12	Research has been successfully completed. Seeking for patent.	0.103	85.83
7	Y%S Estimation of heavy metal contamination in some popular vegetable grown in different districts of Sri Lanka.	0.38524	Heavy metal content (As,Cd, Pd, Cu) in selected vegetable crops grown in selected districts were measured. Soil and water in these districts were also analyzed for heavy metalcontamination.	0.361	97.7
8	Infra-Red (IR) Application in Rice Processing Industry.	0.51	Identified the feasibility of the technology. Final report writing is in progress	0.05	9.8
9	Determination of postharvestweight loss and quality deterioration of paddy during onfarm storage	0.039	Postharvest loss at storage is 6%. The major cause for the loss is insect damages.	0.034	87.18

**Aforesaid research projects were conducted under 3 main thrust areas.**

- Minimization of postharvest losses of agricultural commodities
- Food processing and value addition
- Human nutrition and food security

Therefore all these research projects address the sustainable development goals (SDG) 02; Zero hunger while the research projects conducted to minimize postharvest losses are directly addressing the SDG 2.4, research projects conducted under food processing and value addition theme are addressing the SDG 12.4. As a result income of the rural farm sector is increased and their ---- thus indirectly it relates to the SDG 1, end poverty.



a



b

Wax treatment has extended the shelflife of lime while improving its quality attributes

- a. Lime stored under ambient conditions without treatments
- b. Lime stored under ambient conditions after wax treatment

### Cryogenic size reduction of chilies



a



b

- a. Chili powder processing with the apparatus developed through the research project
- b. Quality of the processed powder is checking in the laboratory



### Chili powder processing at low temperature

Drying of wet paddy grain under emergency Conditions.



## 7.7 National Food Promotion Board



Organic Fertilizer Production- Buttala

### Vision

Generation of the economic independence and self-confidence through the implementation of Programmes in order to reestablish the pride of the Farming community and less privileged groups

### Mission

Implementation of participatory development programmes for skill development in Agriculture, livestock and the other fields in order to exercise economic independence of the beneficiaries and to avoid the culture of dependency.

### Sustainable Developmental Goals to be Achieved

1. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## Introduction

The National Food Promotion Board is an Institution incorporated by a Parliamentary Act of the year 1973 as Sri Lanka Freedom from Hunger Campaign Board. It was decided at the Cabinet Meeting held on 15.05.2009 to change the previous name of the Board as the National Food Promotion Board. The assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO of the United Nations Organization was also given to establish this Board in the year 1973. This Board functions under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture. At the beginning, the Board functioned as a facilitator and a project coordinator that functions under the foreign aids.

## Objective of the Establishment of the Institution

- Majorly the institution provides services to the people who are subject to the economic inequality.
- Obtaining donations from foreign and local representatives for the social and economic development in compliance with the developmental programme prepared by the government.
- Assisting the institutions and the other Boards in the implementation of the social and economic developmental schemes.
- Providing aids to specified schemes that are focused on the agricultural and technical development and development and coordination of such schemes.
- Making the Non-governmental representatives interested in the implementation of proposals in uplifting the agricultural and technical production.
- Establishments of cooperation with the International Freedom from Hunger Campaigns and the other similar foreign Institutions, Associations and Societies.

## Functions

- Integration of developmental bases for focussing them to a collective objective.
- Provision of opportunity and assistance for the economic and social development of the rural people.
- Empowering the rural people to participate in the developmental process.
- Change towards the values that can be achieved with the generation of self-confidence of the traditional rural people for self-propelled sustainable development.
- Usage of Local foods and promotion of the manufacture of local foods.
- Transferring the Technology of minimizing the post-harvest losses.

## Financial and Physical Progress of the Developmental Programmes that were implemented

## Financial Progress as at 31.12.2017

Institutions Providing Provisions	Project	Amount Allocated Rs. Million	Amount Expended Rs. Mn
Farmers' Trust Fund	For the Production of Soya – Threeposha Project	5 Million	This Loan has been fully settled.
Ministry of Agriculture	Project of Processing Soya related Products	1.8 Million	An amount of Rs.0.67 has been spent and the balance amount of Rs.1208288.50 has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture.
Regional Development Bank	Street Food (Carts) Project		The Regional Development Bank provides financial provisions and our Institution provides only the technical contribution.
World Food Organization	Rice Fortification Project	0.479 Million	An amount of Rs.1.02 million has been spent.
Bio Diversity for Food and Nutrition Organization	R e a d y - t o - Serve (RTS) – underutilized Fruit drink Project	0.29 Million	An amount of Rs.0.235 million has been spent.

	Provisions Rs. Million	Expenditure as at 31.12.2017 Rs. Mn
Recurrent Expenditure	40	40
Capital Expenditure	2.8	2.880

## New Special Projects commenced in this Year

### Re-digging and Rehabilitation of Tanks

The capacity of water in the tanks in the Hambantota District has reduced due to filling of tanks with mud at present and thereby, such tanks will be re-digged and rehabilitated through this project and arrangements will be taken to increase the production of farmers.

## Objective

This builds the major type of livelihood of the rural people living in the Dry Zone. Most of the tanks in the Hambantota District have been filled and likewise, the major irrigation systems such as bund of the Tank, sluice gate and channels have been filled and destroyed.

Therefore, the project has been commenced with the view to rehabilitating the minor tanks to be used them to obtain the optimal capacity of water for cultivation in the two seasons by the farmers who are the beneficiaries of this Project

- Income of the Project - Rs. 74.623 Million
- Expenditure as at 31.12.2017 - Rs. 76.013 Million



## The moment of Digging the Tank – Hambantota

### 1. Non-Raw Project

A Substitute meal that can be consumed by school children for the breakfast is produced by the Non-raw Project and thereby, it is expected to improve the nutritional level of children and this is introduced as a food that can be instantly prepared by adding hot water to the pieces of mixture comprises mostly of Sri Lankan rice flakes (Habala pethi) and Mung bean, peanuts, dried coconut and gingelly and this is produced in the Gannoruwa Food Research Institution.

### 2. The Rice Fortification Project

This project was implemented by the National Food Promotion Board under the Supervision of the Ministry of Health with the financial contribution of the World Food Organization. A sum of Rs. 0.479 million was provided by the World Food Organization and Rs.1.02 million has been spent in this year.

The Rice Fortification Project has been implemented as a pilot Project for the realization of the sustainable developmental objectives such as confirmation of a healthy life, promotion of good conduct for every person in all ages, alleviation of hunger, Food safety and high nutrition and promotion of sustainable agriculture. Likely, this Project is being conducted as a pilot project for preserving the health of school children of the areas such as Kandy and Monaragala who are identified to have syndromes of iron deficiency.

## Mixing of Rice (Rice fortified with Vitamins and Which Raw Rice)



## 1. Underutilized Fruit Drink (RTS) Production Project

This was commenced with the objective of publicizing the consumption of less consumed fruits and to introducing value added products.

Three types of juices from Anoda, Weralu and Mango are utilized basically as fruits and the fruit drinks are manufactured in the Factory located at Gannoruwa. It is expected to prevent the wasting of less consumed fruits with high nutritional levels and the increase in the usage of local fruits with high nutritional value.

Training programmers on how the underutilized fruits drinks (RTS) are produced



## Special Project

### Nagarika Waga Sangramaya (Urban Cultivation Campaign)

Our institution has commenced a programme with the heading of “Nagarika Waga Sangramaya”, which markets the vegetable plants which are grown up to the harvesting stage for the urban gardens in concurrence with the “National food production programme” conducted under the leadership of His Excellency the President.

It is expected through this Project to provide the urbanites with a set of four pots with two plants in the stage close to harvesting yields.

### Number of Beneficiaries

Stage – 1 - 100 pots are marketed to 25 consumers.

Cultivating of plants and first purchasing of plants in “Nagarika Waga Sangramaya Programme (Urban Cultivation Campaign)” under the National Food Production Campaign.



## Opening of Healthy Food Shops



### Physical Progress up to 31.12.2017

Activities		Financial Progress		Physical Progress
		Annual penditure (Rs. Million)	Annual income (Rs. Million)	
Nursery - Narahenpita	Target	10.07	12	Plants, fertilizers and tools required for the urbanites for improving all gardens can be obtained from this nursery.
	progress	9.530	10.713	
Nursery Dehiwela	Target	4.26	4.72	This sales center has been started for the urbanites to purchase all kinds of materials required for improving the gardens at an affordable price.
	Progress	4.807	5.792	
Dehiwela Sales Center	Target	50.0	51	Opportunity will be provided for the people to purchase local food at concessionary price levels.
	Progress	48.144	47.065	
M a w p o s h a Project	Target	1.018	1.1	This production is being taken place at the Gannoruwa Factory. (1685 Packing – 1 Kg)
	Progress	2.34	0.922	
S u w a p o s h a Project	Target	1.071	1.1	Only the amount required for the sales Centres and exhibition stalls in the Public institutions and in our institution was produced. This production is being taken place at the Gannoruwa Factory. (4005 packings – 1 Kg)
	Progress	0.54	0.190	
Traditional Rice Project - Kalankuttiya	Target	6.79	7	Kurulu thuda" Pachcha perumal" Kalu Heenati, Pokkali" Suwadel" Rathdel" Madathawalu ect. (1316 packings of 1 Kg have been produced)
	Progress	1.951	1.936	
Healthy Food Bazaar	Target	3.7	3.8	The encouragement is given by this Project to the small scale Entrepreneurs who produce local food and products.
	Progress	0.001	0.028	
M a i z e Importing Project for	Target	2877.5	3025	38689603 MT of maize have already been imported by generating a stable market price level for the institutions which produce animal feeds.
	Progress	1719.19	1755.628	

Activities		Financial Progress		Physical Progress
		Annual penditure (Rs. Million)	Annual income (Rs. Million)	
Buttala Farm-Organic Fertilizers	Target	0.473	0.48	This farm is continued from the beginning of the National Food Promotion Board as a model farm and as a guidance for carrying out the agricultural activities of the people in the area. Production of organic fertilizers too is carried out. 20000 Kg has been manufactured.
	Progress	1.828	1.62	
Rice flour project	Target	0.322	0.33	723 packets have been produced.
	Progress	0.44	0.341	
underutilized fruits production	Target	0.29	0.3	Production of 1200 juice bottles – Anoda, mango and weralu
	Progress	0.234	0.248	
Healthy food shop	Target	0.234	Service Project	17 Healthy Food shops have been opened.
	Progress	0.239	0.171	
Modification of Minor Irrigation-Hambantota	Target	254.7	256	Money has been paid and excavation activities have been carried out for 40 tanks for the excavation of earth in the first phase for the reconstruction of minor irrigation tanks and excavation activities of 9 tanks have been finalized.
	Progress	76.013	74.623	
Rice Fortification Project	Target	1.8	1.9	50 MT have been manufactured and distributed.
	Progress	1.025	3.658	
Provision of soya for the production of Threeposha	Target	495.9	500.2	Stocks of 137 MT have been provided for the production of Threeposha after purchasing Soya from farmer organizations.
	Progress	74.591	71.5	
Preparation of soya related products	Target	0.7	0.8	Rs. 1.8 million has been provided by the Ministry of Agriculture for the first phase and the total expenditure is Rs. 0.6701 million.
	Progress	0.561	0.6701	
Promote non poisonous local foods among people through formal street food marketing.	Target	72.1	Service Project	The procurement activities have already been finalized and the name list of the beneficiaries has been sent to the Rural Development Bank for selection.
	Progress	-	-	



## 7.8 National Fertilizer Secretariat



Fertilizer Store Inspection, Lanka Fertilizer Company



Fertilizer Store Inspection, Commercial Fertilizer Company



Awareness Programme for Grade 10- 11, students in Anamaduwa Vidyalaya regarding regular fertilizer usage

### Vision

Ensure the preparation and usage of organic and chemical fertilizer in proper standard in order to increase the production productivity of the crops cultivated in Sri Lanka.

### Mission

Evaluate the fertilizer requirement under scientific recommendations via engage in relevant stakeholders as per the provisions of Fertilizer Regularization Act, Fertilizer importation and stock control, ensure the distribution and sales of standard quality fertilizer, improve the environmental friendly fertilizer usage while using organic and chemical fertilizer, operate fertilizer subsidy schemes with the objective of increasing income of farmer's community and take action to avoid irregularities in the fertilizer usage filed.

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

- 02 End hunger and promote sustainable agriculture
- 12. Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns.
- 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

## Objectives :

- 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 fertilizer

## Functions :

National Fertilizer Secretariat	State Fertilizer Companies (Lak Pohora, Colombo Commercial)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper implementation of Regulation of Fertilizer Act No. 68 of 1988</li> <li>• Identify the accurate fertilizer requirement under scientific recommendations</li> <li>• Provide fertilizer requirement on time and ensure the same</li> <li>• Ensure the standard and the quality of fertilizer</li> <li>• Regularize recommended fertilizer usage for each crop separately</li> <li>• Implement the Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme properly</li> <li>• Strengthen the institutions in order to regularize activities that engaged in fertilizer related matters</li> <li>• Reduce irregularities in fertilizer usage and print and distribute publications on fertilizer</li> <li>• Maintain a data base about all the aforesaid facts and exchange information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export, mix, distribute and sales of the fertilizer</li> <li>• Maintain stocks of safety fertilizer</li> </ul>

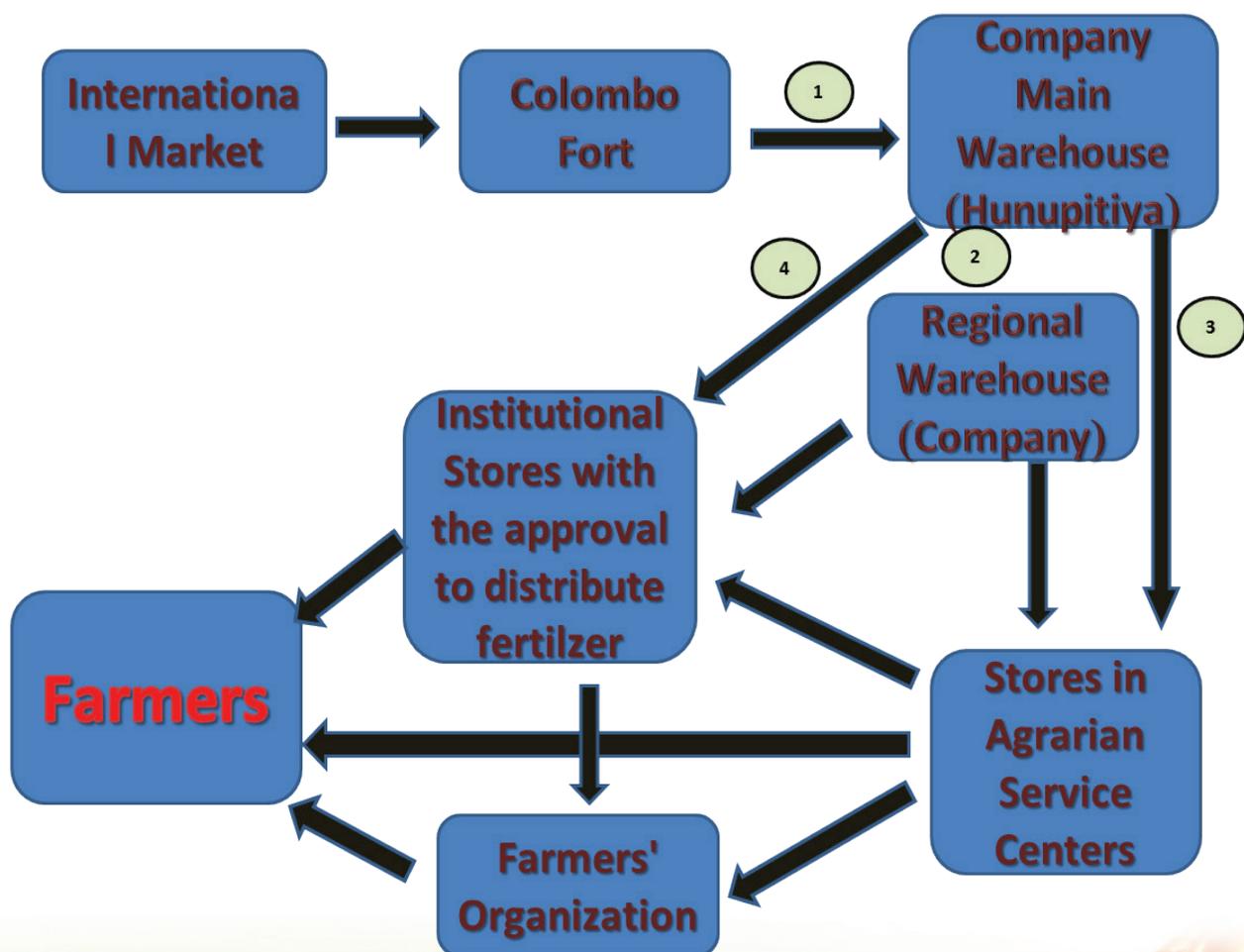
## Identify the local fertilizer requirement and fulfill the requirement

Identifying fertilizer requirement and monitoring the fertilizer distribution is a key objective of the National Fertilizer Secretariat and following functions are implemented accordingly.

- Calculate fertilizer requirement in district level
- Preparation of distribution plan
- Review the stock of Urea, TSP, MOP fertilizer in state companies prior to season
- Calculate rest of fertilizer requirement by deduction of above fertilizer stocks
- Divide this fertilizer requirement as 65 % and 35 % respectively for Lanka Fertilizer Ltd and Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd.

- As per the monthly requirement, prepare procurement plan in between Lanka Fertilizer Ltd and Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd as 65 % and 35%
- Submit this procurement plan for the Cabinet of Ministers approved Procurement Committee for its approval
- Forward approved procurement plan to the procurement division
- Call for the prices, open tender, analyze, obtain recommendation of Technical Evaluation Committee, and approval of Cabinet approved Procurement Committee as per the monthly requirement.
- Submit the decision of procurement committee to the Cabinet of Ministers, sign Agreements, open letters of credit
- Import fertilizer at least one month before the season

Accordingly purchase of fertilizer and distribution network could shown as follows



## Fertilizer importation - 2017

State Sector and Private Sector Companies

Type of Fertilizer	Quantity MT
Urea	197,485
TSP	28,114
MOP	85,197
SA	65,922
Kiserite	13,698
Other	280,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>670,994</b>

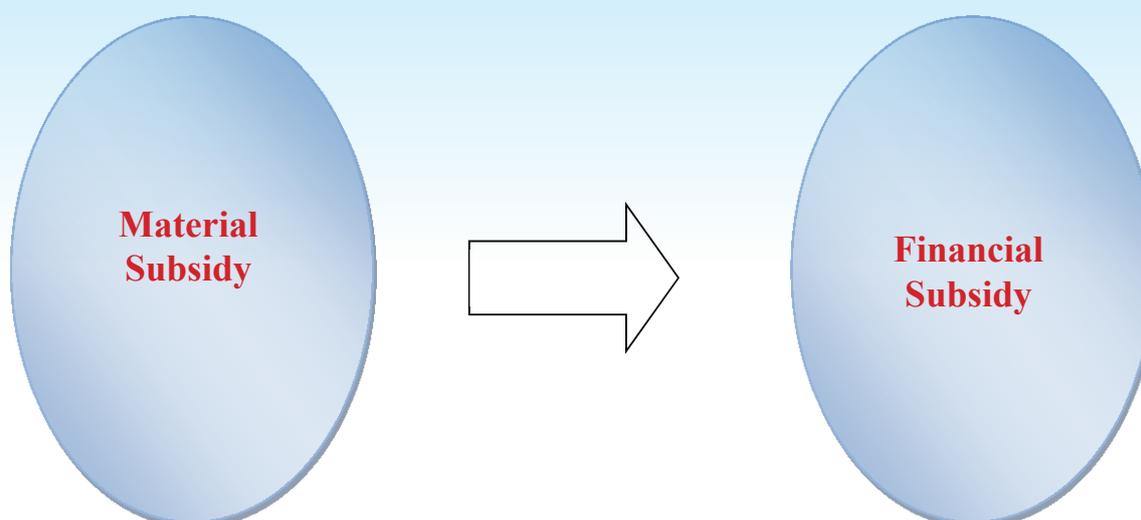
### Programmes and Trainings implemented on district level – 2017

- Testing and ensure the quality of fertilizer
- Training and awareness programmes on fertilizer usage
- Stock verification and Store Inspection
- Workshop on circulars related to fertilizer cash grant
- Workshop to make aware officers regarding computerized data base

### Initial Stage of Fertilizer Subsidy Programme

(Grant fertilizer as subsidy)

- In the year 2015, Urea has given only for paddy cultivation  
(Rs. 350.00 per 50 kg fertilizer bag)
- From 2005/2006 Maha season, provided all type of direct fertilizer for paddy cultivation under subsidy amount (Rs. 350.00 per 50 kg fertilizer bag)
- In the year 2006, only Urea fertilizer was provided only for tea cultivation under subsidy amount  
(Rs. 1200.00 per 50 kg fertilizer bag) - for the lands less than 50 arcs
- In the year 2011, granted MOG only for coconut cultivation under subsidy amount
- Paddy fertilizer subsidy (farmer who has land less than 02 hec, Rs. 350.00 per all type of direct fertilizer bag of 50 kg, insurance contribution for 50 kg bag was Rs. 150.00)
- For other crops, Rs. 1200.0 per direct fertilizer bag of 50 kg, Rs. 1300.00 per mix fertilizer bag of 50 kg



## The Initiation of Fertilizer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme

(Grant cash as subsidy)

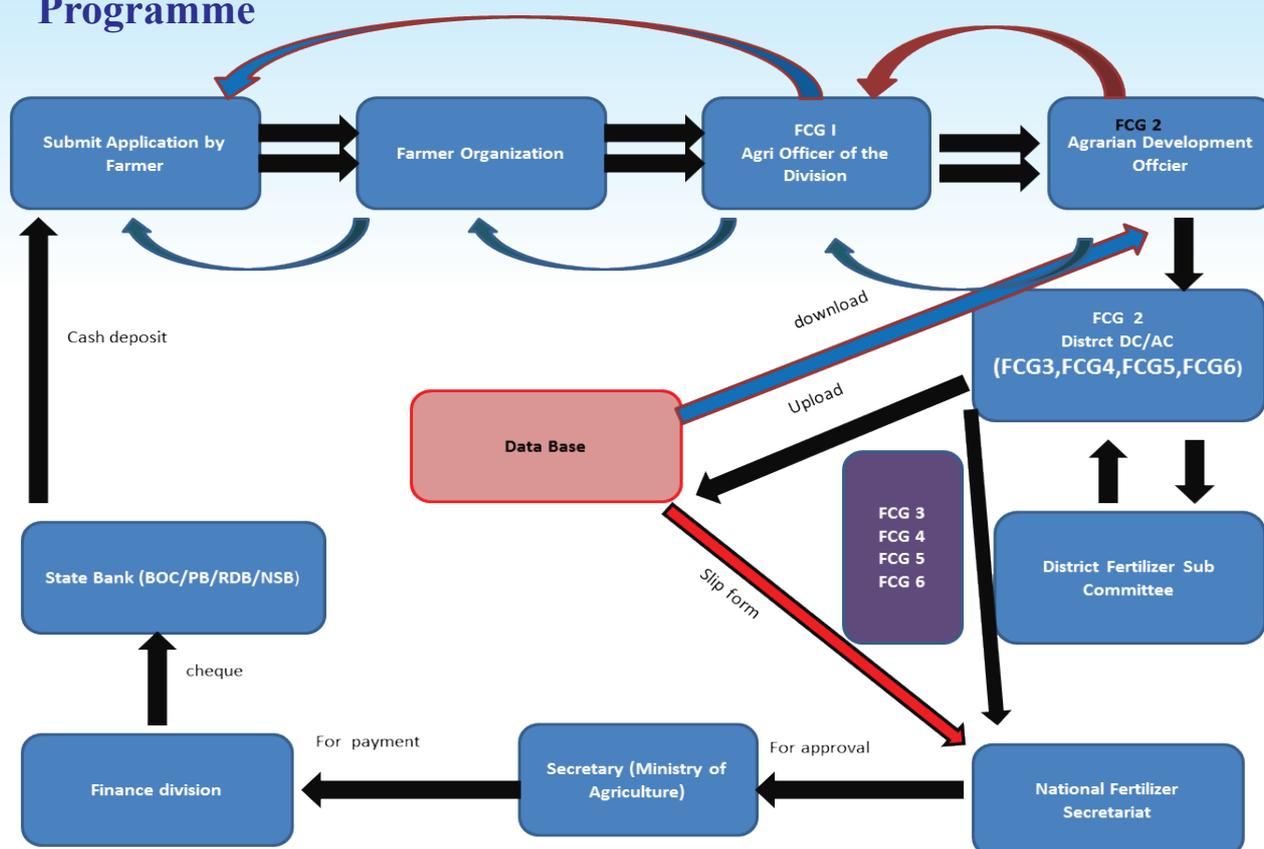
Providing fertilizer in low cost as subsidy for the paddy and other crop cultivation were implemented up to year 2016, the conversation has made in the country on the concept of organic farming and poison free country accordingly. Later, with the government policy decision, the fertilizer subsidy cash grant has been initiated in the year 2016, as per the budgetary proposal in the year 2016.

### Fertilizer Subsidy Policy as per the budget Proposal 2016

- Grant cash to the farmers directly as cash subsidy
- Crops which could obtain fertilizer subsidy
  - Paddy
  - Additional food crops (Potato, Onion, Chili, Maize and Soya Beans)
- The crops which could obtain fertilizer subsidy – Paddy, Potato, Onion, Chili, Maize and Soya Beans
- For paddy cultivator, Rs. 50,000.00 per year for maximum of 2 seasons, under maximum land of 02 hectare.
- Other filed crops (Paddy, Potato, Onion, Chili, Maize and Soya Beans)  
Rs. 10,000.00 per year under maximum land extent of 01 hectare
- Every farmer should contribute to cultivation insurance scheme according to his cultivation land extent.

Accordingly, the cash subsidy of farmers would deposit to their bank accounts in Bank of Ceylon, Peoples Bank, Regional Development Bank and National Savings Bank. The said process could indicate as follows.

## The Implementation Process of Fertilizer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme



### Objectives of the Project

- The concept of poison free nation and poison free farming would socialize through attract the farmer community towards organic fertilizer by reducing chemical fertilizer usage according to subsidy cash grant system
- The unnecessary fertilizer usage would comparatively reduce through obtaining opportunity to identify the required quantity of fertilizer after soil testing in farmer's land and then could purchase fertilizer accordingly.
- Would control kidney disease and blue birth, the disease which identified as occur due to over usage of chemical fertilizer.
- By granting cash for fertilizer subsidy, it would reduce production cast and thereby increase income.
- The farmer could easily get required quantity of fertilizer on time since the farmer would receive subsidy cash grant directly.
- The balance of payment would reduce due to availability of foreign exchange and thereby pleasant situation would obtain for economy.

## Expected Results :

- Reduce negative impact on unnecessary fertilizer usage through proper fertilizer usage
- Increase farmers income through providing the subsidy as cash
- Minimize the irregularities occurs while providing fertilizer subsidy
- Ability of farmer to use chemical or organic fertilizer on his choice through granting fertilizer cash subsidy

## Targets :

Reduce chemical fertilizer usage for the paddy lands cultivated in both Yala and Maha seasons and for the land of additional food crop cultivated and encourage organic fertilizer and thereby increase productivity of the said lands.

## Strategies

Provide facilities to the farmers to obtain qualitative and standard fertilizer on time under implementation of Fertilizer Act No. 68 of 1988 accurately.

Deposit cash subsidy that granted to farmers through their bank accounts under fertilizer cash subsidy programme

## New Trends

- Fertilizer testing and quality testing to be carried out under new technology
- Maintain database on fertilizer importation and stock control
- Maintain database of 1,200,000 farmers who cultivates paddy and other crops
- Launch new webpage for the National Fertilizer Secretariat

## Start Date and End Date of the Project :

Start Year - 2016

## Whether the Project is Long Term / Mid Term / Short Term : - Short Term

**Stakeholders :** Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development, officers in sub-committee of the District Secretariat, and officers in the National Fertilizer Secretariat, Officers in State Banks, Marketing personnels including fertilizer companies

## Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries and Number of Beneficiaries

**Direct Beneficiaries** - Farmers

**Indirect Beneficiaries** - Fertilizer companies, State Banks and Marketing personnels

## Key Performance Indicators and production / beneficiaries compared to the previous years :

### Funds for the Project - Domestic / Foreign : Domestic

#### Physical and Financial Progress in 2017:-

Allocated Amount Rs. 30,426.0 Mn (according to amended estimate )

Expenditure Rs. 30,361.0 Mn (including the installments paid to the fertilizer companies )

Expended Amount 2017 Yala (Paddy)- Rs 3,453.06 Mn 2017/18 Maha (Paddy ) Rs. 7,840.84 Mn

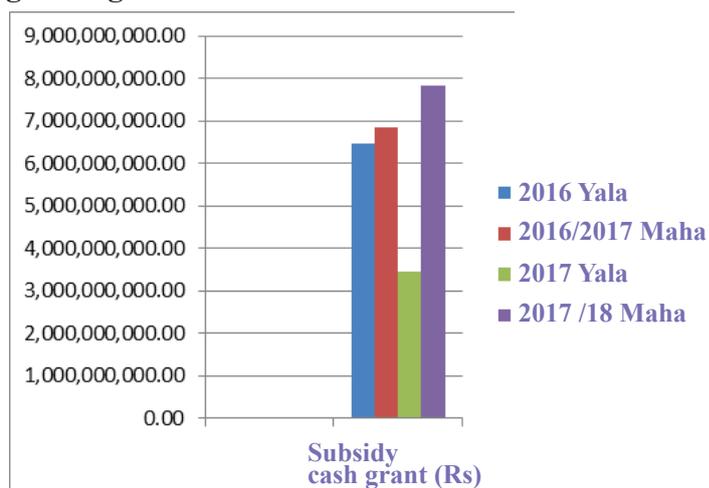
(up to 23.01.2018 )

2017 (other) Rs. 587.59 Mn

### Activities and Physical Progress :

Grant subsidy for obtaining fertilizer for pddy and other crop cultivation

#### Progress of granting fertilizer from Yala season 2016



#### Progress of Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme Paddy Cultivation

##### Maha Season 2016/17

As Districts (up to 23.01.2018)

	District	No. of Farmers	Extent of Land (hec)	Amount (Rs.Mn)
01	Colombo	7,047	2,690.09	34.45
02	Gampaha	24,639	8,973.44	119.73
03	Kalutara	25,618	10,902.35	134.74
04	Kandy	30,480	12,207.01	156.35
05	Matale	32,228	17,906.40	227.18

	District	No. of Farmers	Extent of Land (hec)	Amount (Rs.Mn)
06	Nuwara Eliya	6,877	2,768.26	34.82
07	Galle	24,325	10,183.58	129.28
08	Matara	31,363	13,038.71	170.60
09	Hambanthota	44,336	34,147.89	428.10
10	Kurunegala	105,405	44,632.18	572.26
11	Puttalam	6,197	4,433.11	55.92
12	Anuradhapura	85,171	75,195.96	940.00
13	Polonnaruwa	65,672	65,008.37	812.60
14	Badulla	49,066	25,327.67	320.69
15	Monaragala	44,321	28,491.22	356.37
16	Rathnapura	21,177	9,088.62	115.36
17	Kegalle	19,747	5,216.35	72.32
18	Ampara	76,339	78,718.40	983.98
19	Trincomalee	41,186	38,756.40	484.45
20	Batticaloa	41,356	51,290.90	641.13
21	Kilinochchi	17,328	24,978.60	312.23
22	Mullaithivu (including Sampathnuwara)	16,616	19,385.90	242.32
23	Mannar	12,470	14,792.60	184.90
24	Vavuniya	12,379	14,278.80	178.48
25	Jaffna	18,105	9,907.30	132.48
	Total	859,448	622,320.11	7,840.84

### Progress of Farmer Subsidy Cash Grant Programme for other field crops –2017

As Districts (up to 23.01.2018)

	District	No. of Farmers	Extent of Land (hec)	Amount (Rs. Mn)
01	Colombo	-	-	-
02	Gampaha	-	-	-
03	Kalutara	-	-	-
04	Kandy	1,417	398.46	4.03
05	Matale	176	70.02	0.71
06	Nuwara Eliya	1,259	473.15	4.73
07	Galle	-	-	-

	District	No. of Farmers	Extent of Land ( hec)	Amount (Rs.Mn)
08	Matara	-	-	-
09	Hambanthota	452	158.45	1.58
10	Kurunegala	-	-	-
11	Puttalam	-	-	-
12	Anuradhapura	25,980	19,053.10	190.53
13	Polonnaruwa	40	20.90	0.20
14	Badulla	14,579	9,680.39	96.98
15	Monaragala	22,952	18,359.96	183.61
16	Rathnapura	-	-	-
17	Kegalle	1	0'20	0.002
18	Ampara	6,351	5,418.50	53.43
19	Trincomalee	-	-	-
20	Batticaloa	849	337.20	3.37
21	Kilinochchi	840	344.40	3.44
22	Mullaithivu (including Sampathnuwara)	372	148.40	1.48
23	Mannar	1,426	542.40	5.42
24	Vavuniya	520	231.60	2.31
25	Jaffana	10,598	3,219.18	35.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87,812</b>	<b>58456'31</b>	<b>587.58</b>

### The Social, Economical Development due to Project Implementation and the Way of Empowering Citizen :-

By granting cash as fertilizer subsidy, the production cost would reduce and their income would increase, Thereby, the livelihood standard of rural community would increase and the economy would develop accordingly.

### Challenges Faced :

- Increasing price of fertilizer in international market
- The private companies would limit the importation of fertilizer

### Action Taken :

According to the decision taken by Cabinet of Ministers Provide relief to farmers by changing fixed price of fertilizer given to the companies in the instant that increasing price in the international market.



## 7.9 Ceylon Fertilizer Company



*Preparation of modal farming lands at the premises of Head Office, Humuptiya to promote the use of*



*Managers, Regional Marketing Managers, District Marketing Executives, Stock Keepers and Management Assistants participated for the event.*

### Vision

“To become the new world’s leading diversified organization that provides agricultural and related new products, services and applications as the leader in the Sri Lankan Fertilizer Market.”

### Mission

“Ensuring the profitable sustainability of the company by manufacturing and distributing fertilizer cater into the multitude of market demands in order to increase products, income and profitability in the Sri Lanka Agricultural and Farmer Community services with the maximum contribution of the ‘Lakpohora Family’ in compliance with state policies”

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

02. Build Sustainable Agriculture

## Objective of Establishing the Institute and the Role

1. Ceylon Fertilizer Company Ltd was established in 1964 under the State Industrial Corporations Act of 49 in 1957 with the financial and technical support from the Republic of German to fulfill needs of fertilizer of Sri Lankan farmers.
2. This company was re-established as Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited with effect from September 15, 1992 under the Act No 23 of 1987 and in compliance with the transforming of Government Corporations and state owned entities into Government Companies.
3. It has been re-registered under the new companies Act No. 7 of 2007.
4. Thamankaduwa Agri Fertilizer Company was incorporated into Ceylon Fertilizer Company and it is in operation as the Polonnaruwa Stores Complex of Ceylon Fertilizer with effect from 2008.08.01.

## Role of Ceylon Fertilizer Company in the field of Agriculture

Import, production, sale and distribution within the competitive market of all kind of fertilizer needs for traditional crops such as coconut, and rubber and other agricultural crops.

It has been completed a selling target of around 150,000 Metric Tons for farming community of Sri Lanka in year 2017.

## Administration Structure

The company consists with Finance, Human Resource Procurement, Marketing, Distribution, Internal Audit, Legal, Industrial Chemical and Information Technology divisions in addition to Chairman, Working Director and General Manager Offices.

## Distribution Network

The main Administration Office and the Central Store Complex are situated in Hunupitiya, Wattala and it consists with Broader Distribution network with 39 regional fertilizer stores covering the whole island. The Central Stores Complex has a capacity of 67,000 Metric Tons and the main regional stores complex has a capacity of 18,500 Metric Tons and the total capacity of all the regional stores is around 49,975 Metric Tons.

## Organic Fertilizer Project

*“A Country free of Poisonous Substances, A Healthy Generation ”*

### Introduction

Consumers as well as business organizations in many countries have focused their attention on Green Marketing concept with the wide spread of the concept all over the world. It is rapidly increasing the consumer demand for green products. Accordingly, the New Government is working on molding the country as country free from poisons by introducing the application of organic fertilizer to the public in compatible with the government policy.

In that case, Ceylon Fertilizer Company, a major government body in the fertilizer market is acting by considering its major responsibility as the promoting organic fertilizer. Basic purpose is to achieve sustainable development goals in accordance with the agriculture policy of the new government by directing the public for the use of organic fertilizer and reducing the use of chemical fertilizer among them.

## Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals

Being in compatible with the government policies, the company has actively contributed towards the increasing the production of foods free from poisons by promoting environment friendly organic based agriculture farming, promoting organic fertilizer among farmers, motivating farming families and small scale organic fertilizer producers, increasing the income of farmers and producers by buying their products.

Goals	Year			
	Expected sales for year 2018	Expected sales for year 2020	Expected sales for year 2025	Expected sales for year 2030
Sales of organic fertilizer (organic granular fertilizer, organic compost fertilizer and organic liquid fertilizer.)	6,000	18,000	24,000	30,000

### New strategies implemented in year 2017 to be succeeded in the organic fertilizer market.

1. Introducing diversified organic products to the market.
2. Make awareness among public servants on newly introduced products.
3. Studying of quality reports issued by recognized institutes.
4. Conducting awareness programs for farmers.
5. Initiating modal organic framings.

### New Trends

1. Conservation of soil.
2. A solution for the Waste Management.

### Time Duration

Start year of the Project : From year 2016

A long term project.

### Stakeholders

Organic fertilizer producers and Lakpohora sales network of the Ceylon Fertilizer Company.

**Direct beneficiaries** - Farmers

**Indirect beneficiaries** - General Public

### **Funds for the project**

Funds for the project are provided by the funds belongs to the Company.

## Financial and Physical Progress of Development Plans

From 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017

Completed a sales target of 196.084 Metric Tons on organic granular fertilizer.

Completed a sales target of 88.948 Metric Tons on compost fertilizer.

Completed a sales target of 3051 Liters of organic liquid fertilizer. (7246 bottles from 250ML, 500ML and 1L bottles)

An amount of 9,000 Million Rupees has been allocated for the financial year 2017 to sale 150,000 Metric Tons of Chemical fertilizer. Sales of all kind of chemical fertilizer within the time period from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017 was 68,753 Metric Tons.

- Conducting an Awareness Programme for the farmers in Southern Province on the application of organic fertilizer from 02.09.2017 to 04.09.2017.

Regional Marketing Mangers, District Marketing Executives, Stock Keepers and management Assistants participated for the event.





## 7.10 Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd



Head Office Complex- Colombo Commercial



Fertilizer Warehouse



### Vision:

To be the benchmark of a well-run government owned organization by positively contributing towards the enhancement of the Sri Lankan Agricultural industry throughout the swift manufacture and distribution of all agri 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 GOSL vision on the agricultural sector, exploring avenues for self-sustainability through product diversification, focusing on delivering quality products and being receptive to needs of all stakeholders of the organization.

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

## 2. Build Sustainable Agriculture

## Introduction:

The company was incorporated in 1872 in Great Britain and controlled by British management until it was acquired by the Government of Sri Lanka in 1976. The company has undergone major transformations over the time and finally in 1997 was reconstituted by the General Treasury under the “Rehabilitation of Public Enterprises Act No.29 of 1996” in order to be a government arm in distributing fertilizer to the farmer community under various concessionary schemes throughout the government’s journey towards a self-sufficient and no poverty nation. The company played a strong role distributing 35% of country’s fertilizer requirement under the subsidized fertilizer scheme. The company currently engaged in importing, mixing and distributing fertilizer at a government controlled price.

The Colombo commercial Fertilizers Ltd. Is a Limited Liability company incorporated on 04.10.1989 under the companies act of No.17 of 1982 and reregistered on 15.07.2011 under the Companies Act No.07 of 2007, and domiciled in Sri Lanka and owned by the Government of Sri Lanka.

## Objective:

To increase the Market share of the company up to 17% by Year 2021 whilst offering maximum contribution to the society and the environment.

## Role of the Company in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainability Development encloses the equilibrium between social and economic development and environmental protection. With a limited scope to operate, our company is striving to ensure that our operations meet with Sustainable Development Goals.

Eliminating poverty in all its forms, remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. Hence, the first Sustainable Development Goal set is “No Poverty”. Our company by distributing fertilizer at a controlled price supports the farmer community to carryout farming at a reduced cost and enhance their living conditions. Rapid economic growth and increased agricultural productivity over the past two decades in South Asia have seen the number of undernourished people drop by almost half. By assisting the agriculture industry immensely our company help to achieve the second SDG of “Zero Hunger”

People rely on agriculture as an important economic resource and means of development. However, a loss of arable land at 30 to 35 times the historical rate is visible nowadays. Unfortunately, a main reason for this situation is the excessive use of chemical fertilizer. Our company mixes fertilizer in formulas which is unique for the soil of each geographic location, providing only the lacking elements of that particular soil. This limits the excessive use of fertilizer and indirectly supports to achieve the SDGs “Life on Land and Good Health and Well Being”.

## Company Network

Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Ltd having its central warehousing complex and the Head Office in a land to the extent 12 Acres at Hunupitiya, Wattala. Apart from this Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Ltd has 17 regional stores and around 300 registered dealers. The total number of employees are 135 including managers and staff officers.

## Progress of Fertilizer Sales from January 2017 to December (Direct and Mixed Fertilizer)

District	Fertilizer Ingredient (Mt.)		Grand Total (Mt.)
	Direct	Mixed	
Ampara	3,059.950	100.500	<b>3,160.450</b>
Anuradhapura	5,369.950	140.700	<b>5,510.650</b>
Badulla	1,393.600	136.885	<b>1,530.485</b>
Batticaloa	843.200	-	<b>843.200</b>
Colombo	1,756.273	307.187	<b>2,063.460</b>
Galle	80.350	196.755	<b>277.105</b>
Gampaha	940.952	51.317	<b>992.269</b>
Hambanthota	1,892.400	53.145	<b>1,945.545</b>
Kaluthara	60.000	6.000	<b>66.000</b>
Kandy	310.850	79.350	<b>390.200</b>
Kegalle	5.200	6.000	<b>11.200</b>
Kilinochchi	181.200	-	<b>181.200</b>
Kurunegala	1,713.185	101.142	<b>1,814.327</b>
Mannar	1,111.100	3.450	<b>1,114.550</b>
Mathale	787.900	0.100	<b>788.000</b>
Matara	450.550	536.505	<b>987.055</b>
Monaragala	3,844.950	61.550	<b>3,906.500</b>
Mulathive	184.000	-	<b>184.000</b>
Nuwara Eliya	372.500	315.700	<b>688.200</b>
Polonnaruwa	5,746.052	172.300	<b>5,918.352</b>
Puttalam	521.050	40.500	<b>561.550</b>
Rathnapura	176.500	28.500	<b>205.00</b>
T'Male	5,619.407	2.210	<b>5,621.617</b>
Vauniya	285.100	-	<b>285.100</b>
Jaffna	598.150	27.000	<b>625.150</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37,304.369</b>	<b>2,366.796</b>	<b>39,671.165</b>

Total Sales Income (from 01/01/2017 to 31/12/2017) - Rs. 1,201,752,357.75

- Projects are in the pipeline such as marketing Organic Fertilizer and Growing Media in order to ensure the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals as “Responsible Production and Consumption”, “Good Health and Well Being” and “Life on Land”.



## 7.11 Lanka Phosphate Ltd



Phosphate Heposit - Eppawala



Mixing Operation and Packeting



Processing Of Rock Phosphate

### Vision

“To enrich the soil fertility in our motherland by providing phosphorus nutrient with the Optimum utilization of the Eppawala phosphate deposit.”

### Mission

“To fulfill the national requirement of Phosphate Fertilizer by being self-sufficient in phosphorus through an Environment friendly and State of the art process”

### Sustainable development goals expected to be achieved

#### 1. Promote Sustainable Agriculture

## Introduction

Eppawala Phosphate deposit was discovered on 04th April 1971 by the Geological Survey Department. The deposit has 60 million metric tons of phosphate whereas northern area has 40 million mt. and southern area has 20 million mt. The deposit is exposed in the forms of six hills rising to maximum elevation of about 200 meters from the mean sea level and covering a surface area about 324 hectares. The ore is currently estimated at 60 million tones containing 33-40% of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and is considered to be one of the richest and unique phosphate deposit in the world.

Lanka Phosphate Ltd was incorporated on July 10, 1992 as a Limited Liability Company under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982 in terms of the conversion of Public Corporations or Government Owned Business undertakings in to Public Companies Act No. 23 of 1987 to take over the Eppawala Phosphate project of the State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation. However, subsequently the Company has re-register under the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007

Mainly, the demand and production of rock phosphate is depend on the following factors.

- 01 Demand for Tea, Rubber, Coconut and their market prices
- 02 The cost of importing rock phosphate from abroad
- 03 Prices of the substitute products in the market.
- 04 Stability of Sri Lankan export market
- 05 Government subsidies and government policies over agriculture in Sri Lanka

## Principle Activities and Main Operations

The principal activities of the company are excavating, processing and selling of Rock Phosphate, which is used as fertilizer for perennial agricultural crops. Company commenced the mixing operations of fertilizer at Wariyapola, Kanaththewewa in 2014 with the aim of supplying fertilizer for Coconut cultivation with good quality at a reasonable price.

## Progress of the Company for the period of 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017

### Physical and Financial Positions

Data on Production, Sales and Income of ERP, HERP fertilizers from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017

Fertilizer	Production (Mt.)	Sales (Mt.)	Income (Rs.) Million
ERP	34,621	36,340	345.230
HERP	7,814	8,281	95.232
Total	42,435	44,621	440.462

Lanka Phosphate Ltd (LPL) excavated 34,000 mt of Rock Phosphate in 2017 and the sold 44,621 mt of processed product to local farmers during the year. The gross turnover of earned for the transactions is Rs.440.46 Million.

At the same time, during the calendar year of 2017, LPL was able to achieve a Profit Before Tax (PBT) of over 23.0 million, despite the unfavorable market situation experienced in 2016.

And also being the largest manufacturing company in the area, the company was able to help and extend the support to Schools, Temples and other needy in the area by donating material and finance.

Even under unstable market conditions, the LPL was able to pay Rs. 3.0 million dividend payment to General Treasury and the value of Tax and other payments made to Government Institutes are over 24.0 million.

## Contribution ...✍

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