



Food Production National Programme

2016 - 2018

Presidential Task Force on National Food Production

Message of His Excellency the President

It is a universal factor that makes pre historical man who lived in caves adaptable to live in a river valley civilization and made him familiarized with agricultural way of living

It was the turning point of historical man's cultural and moral evolution. The agricultural way of living of theirs rooted deeply since then upon that influence became the very factor leading to the existence of the human being.

Our forefathers as true sons of the land not only made our glorious past extremely booming by adhering to agricultural friendly farming but also paved the way for emergence of strong and healthy generation through local food production.

However, for various reasons that favorable adherence built over the years between that man and the nature split out in the recent past resulting in ours depending on food imports. Due to the same reason the farming community had to face numerous economic difficulties, social problems and health hazards including the spread of non communicable diseases such as kidney diseases due to increased application of agro chemical in farming.

In these circumstances, the country is in urgent need of Local Food Production National Programme which is indeed a grave challenge before us. It is through conservation of water and ensuring the free existences of water shed areas and resources of land that we could overcome this challenge. Let's be determine to make the Local Food Production National Programme a good success through correct vision and firm determination for the sake of **"humanity and independence"**.

My complement to all who are contributing to this national undertaking.

Maithripala Sirisena

President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

09th September 2015





Message of the Hon. Prime Minister

Our local food production as well as the familiarized consumption pattern was changed so rapidly in the recent past that the ecological balance was severely hit by the indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals in farming. We have become a nation awaiting poverty and distress by ourselves due to consumption of poisonous food and this has led to the spread of fatal and non-communicable diseases such as kidney diseases.

I believe that the Local Food Production National Programme contributes towards further consolidation of our relations with the nature by making maximum use of our traditional local farming aimed at building a healthy nation by fulfilling the nutritional requirement of our populations.

This programme would essentially be a helping hand towards enhancing living condition of the local farmer by preserving identity of the nation.

I wish all success on the Local Food Production National Programme which would be contributing highly to bring about a better tomorrow.

Ranil Wickramasinghe

Prime Minister

11th September 2015.



Message of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture

Vision of the Ministry of Agriculture is to make the country self sufficient in food while building a strong economy for the country. I am very happy to join with the three year Food Production National Programme formulate to achieve this objective.

In this exercise we are particularly concentrating on the production of local food required by the country where by saving much needed foreign exchange for the country. I firmly believe that this national programme would be helpful towards laying a foundation to establish productive agricultural system based on agro-ecological zones while maintaining sound co-ordination between all parties involved in the production process.

Wider space is available within this 03 year crop production plan for economical and social well being of the farmer community who are striving to feed the nation. I wish the best success for this programme awaiting sustainable agriculture and well to do farming community.

Duminda Dissanayake (M.P.)
Minister of Agriculture



Message of the Hon. Minister of Rural Economy

One of the main objectives of my Ministry is to provide the people with protein rich quality animal production essentially helpful to maintain good health at affordable price.

Accordingly, the necessary arrangements have been made to generate 40% of the total protein requirement through the sources of animal productions within the coming 03 year period.

I firmly believe that under the patronage of His Excellency the President and the Hon. Prime Minister my Ministry would be able to make Sri Lanka self sufficient in animal production through economically empowering rural community and obtaining their active contribution towards the development of the country.

I wish that this undertaking will be a good success for making Sri Lanka self sufficient in animal productions.

P. Harrison (M.P.)
Minister of Rural Economy



Message of the Hon. Minister of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

I am extremely happy to issue this message on the occasion of launching the Local Food Production National Programme under the special guidance of His Excellency the President.

I am of the view that the healthiness of people of a country is a positive factor of measuring economic & social standard of the people. A major role has to be played by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources towards building a healthy nation. My belief is that the success of reaching the annual targets of fish production and increasing the per capita fish consumption are twin factors helpful towards increasing nutritional position of the people.

I wish that this programme will be much helpful for building a strong economy for the country.

Mahinda Amaraweera (M.P.)
Minister of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources.



Message of the Hon. Minister of Plantation Industries

I am happy to issue a message in connecting with the Local Food Production National Programme due to be launched in 2016.

After independence, Hon. D.S. Senanayake strived to re – establish the agricultural heritage of the country through introducing colony system. Hon. Maithripala Sirisena is the first President coming from a colony so established. Let's remind with gratitude that it was this great human being who led the much famous cultivation drive "Let's Cultivate and Uplift the Nation".

What the Hon. Prime Minister wants to do is to modernize traditional agriculture whereby empowering the farmer community. Our vision is to launch an agro – economical Programme through Maithri – Ranil combination.

As the Minister in charge of Plantation Industries, we expect to play a major role to uplift the coconut cultivation, responsible for major part of food industry in Sri Lanka.

I wish this Local Food Production National Programme becomes a good success.

Navin Dissanayake (M.P.)
Minister of Plantation Industries

Food Production National Programme (2016 – 2018)

Presidential Task Force on National Food Production

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Food Production National Programme (2016-2018)

1. Background

Sri Lanka is a country known in the past as the "Granary in the East" as we had exported food to other countries then. From time immemorial Sri Lanka has been an agricultural country & meet its food requirement locally. It was due to this unseperable bond that had been existed between the paddy field and the Dagaba, the concept of "Wewai-Dagebai-Kethai- Pansalai was born. Giving cultural value to their main occupation, the Sri Lankan people added new agricultural features such as "WapMagula" (First Ploughing) and "Aluth Sahal Mangallaya" (New rice offering).

Sri Lanka has almost all favorable factors required for agriculture. We claim for fertile soil suitable for bringing under the plough. We have sufficient water resources coupled with timely raining and climatic conditions favourable for agriculture. So are the labour resources being familiarized with farming in the past event to the extent of having made use of every drop of water falling from the sky. We are proud of being a nation who asweddumized the land in environment friendly manner and won the war of cultivation to make the country self- sufficient in food.

At present 65% of the total land area of the country have been utilized for agriculture. 40% for paddy, 38% for plantation crops and 22% for other crops. More than 70% of the countries population are living in rural area whose main livelihood being agriculture. Plantation crops, forest, fishery and livestock sector contribute to over 10% of the country's Gross National Production.(GNP)

Whereas Sri Lanka is surrounded by the sea, the present per capita fish consumption is only 43g per day. However consumption of 60g is needed to reach accepted minimum nutritional level. There is a possibility of increasing the daily consumption up to 100g if fully utilized the inland and sea water resources available.

We have to spend foreign exchange of over Rs. 40 billion to import milk and milk productions to meet the requirements of the population of over 22 million. In addition, a considerable amount of foreign exchange is required to import other animal production too. Food import bill is also higher. The objective of this national undertaking is to make the country self- sufficient totally putting an end to food imports.

... Background

The general problems related to the field of food production could be summarized as follows;

- Regular increase of the food demand in parallel to population growth.
- Importation of locally producible food incurring a colossal sum of foreign exchange.
- The farmers are generally poor and in many instances suffering from non- communicable diseases like kidney diseases owing to the excessive use of chemical fertilizer and agro chemicals.
- Environmental degradation due to indiscriminate use of agro chemicals.
- Increasing competition to acquire land resources among the other institutions which utilize lands in economic development.
- Inadequate use of suitable technological methods in the local food production process.
- Youth population keeping away from agriculture.
- Issues connected with the healthiness of food and protection of additional stocks.
- None adhering to international standards in food production which adversely affect export promotion.
- Increase of productivity not sufficient towards decreasing of competition
- Having adverse impact on agriculture due to climatic change
- Low quality of food crop production
- Productivity not upto the expected level in comparison with expenditure of institutions involved in agriculture

Due to the issues described above, we have failed in fulfilling the total food demand of the country only through local production. Accordingly the government incurs a large amount of foreign exchange of over Rs. 100 million annually for the importation of food items including supplementary food crops. Saving of this colossal amount of foreign exchange through strengthening local food production sector and promoting local food production in Sri Lanka is a timely requirement.

Accordingly a series of discussions were held with the main stakeholders of the agricultural sector including private sector and the public sector, represented by various Ministries, Departments, Corporations and Boards on the directives of His Excellency the President and a Participation Approach has been adopted. Furthermore in the planning process, main subject areas, strategies and programmes were identified and this National Food Production Undertaking was formulated after fully analyzing the situation.

1.1 Objectives

The main objectives of this programme are as follows

1. Make the country self sufficient in traditional local foods and thereby save the colossal sum of foreign exchange spent on importation of food.
2. Ensure the availability of high quality food items through adopting environment friendly food production methods also minimizing the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides.
3. Ensure food security by proper management of the available food stocks.



... Objectives

4. Introduce and implement a crop production programme based on agro ecological zones.
5. Increase productivity of production through adopting suitable methodologies in food crop production.
6. Maintain a proper coordination between all the institutions involving in local food production and join this programme with the normal daily routine of school community, civil society and the general public.
7. Provide high quality inputs in food production and create formal procedures for their production.
8. Building a healthy nation.

1.2 Strategy

As all these objectives pertaining to food production have to be achieved within the three year period, all the stakeholders who could contribute to this programme should be formed themselves as a Production Force. In addition the support of the school children, the younger generation and the armed forces have to be sought for this purpose. Workshops and demonstrations should be organized in schools, universities and agriculture training camps. The objectives could be successfully achieved if these activities are launched through a collective approach rather than undertaking the assignments individually. Proper coordination and interaction should be maintained among universities, public and private sector institutions in sharing research findings and transfer of information. It would be appropriate to attract and encourage the citizens through performing cultural events inter woven with agriculture such as *VapMagula* ceremony (Ploughing Ceremony), tree plantation ceremonies, harvesting ceremony and ceremonies held for offering newly harvested rice to the Buddha and the Gods. Further it is expected to obtain the support of all the stakeholders to succeed this National undertaking in a manner of ensuring war victory.

1.3 Launching awareness and promotional programmes

The children as well as the elders should be made aware on the importance and requirement of this national programme and also it would be highly important for every stakeholder to understand his/ her own responsibility, goals and the extent of contribution to be made towards successful implementation of the Programme. Electronic and print media will be used to carry this message to the entire nation. The anticipation laid behind such a propaganda programme is not only to obtain the support, and well wishing of farmers, business community and consumers but also to ensure trust over the programme.

1.4 Supervision, Progress Review and Assessment

Local Food Production National Programme is a major undertaking which envisages many objectives and is being launched for the sake of the farmers, industrialists and consumers with the support of all Ministries, Departments, Corporations, Boards and other Public Institutions (such as Universities) and the Private sector. It is therefore very important to have continuous supervision and progress review on this national Programme and also the said assessment should be made at zonal, district, provincial and national levels. In addition to the relevant parties entrusted with supervisory and progress review activities, the assistance of the Divisional Secretaries, District Secretaries and Chief Secretaries would be taken respectively in zonal, district and provincial levels while in national level this would be handled by the ministries and public institutions under the supervision of the Secretary to the President on the directives and guidance of His Excellency the President.

Further it is proposed to award gifts and complements to the farmers, officials and entrepreneurs through the assessment of their contribution and dedication on divisional, zonal, district and provincial basis, and it is proposed to offer foreign trainings and Presidential Awards to national level winners.



1.5 Main Stakeholders

- Presidential Secretariat
- Ministry of National Policy and Economic Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- Ministry of Irrigation
- Ministry of Plantation Industries
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Agrarian Services
- Irrigation Department
- Department of Export Agriculture
- Department of Animal Production
- Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
- All Provincial Councils
- All Provincial Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, all District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries



02. Food Crop Production and Agricultural Development



2.1 Enhancement of Food Crop Production and Productivity

This Programme is launched under the following main sectors

1. Crop Production Programme
2. Home Garden Programme

2.1.1. Crop Production Programme

The objective of this programme is to take actions for productivity development as to maintain self sufficiency in rice and enhancement of production and productivity of vegetable and fruits. It is anticipated to achieve this target through adopting good agricultural methodologies, suitable water management systems, pest control methods, use of fertilizer, equipment, and technological knowledge. Also the acreage of cultivation is expected to be extended through re-cultivating the unutilized lands and utilizing a part of the land used in paddy cultivation in Yala season for the cultivation of additional crops. Accordingly the activities expected to be implemented in three years in advance to enhance the production of paddy, maize, ground nut, green gram, big onion, chili, potato, turmeric, vegetable and fruits as staple food crops have been identified.



Paddy



Rice for Consumption

Annual Requirement - 2.27 Mn. Mt.

Annual Production - 2.71 Mn. Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement Mn. Mt.	3.0	3.25	3.3	3.5
Production Target Mn. Mt.	4.6	5.1	5.35	5.7
Target extent Mn. Ha.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Target Productivity Mt./Ha.	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.0

Increase Paddy Production through increasing the productivity from 4.1 Mt. to 5.0 Mt. per hectare.

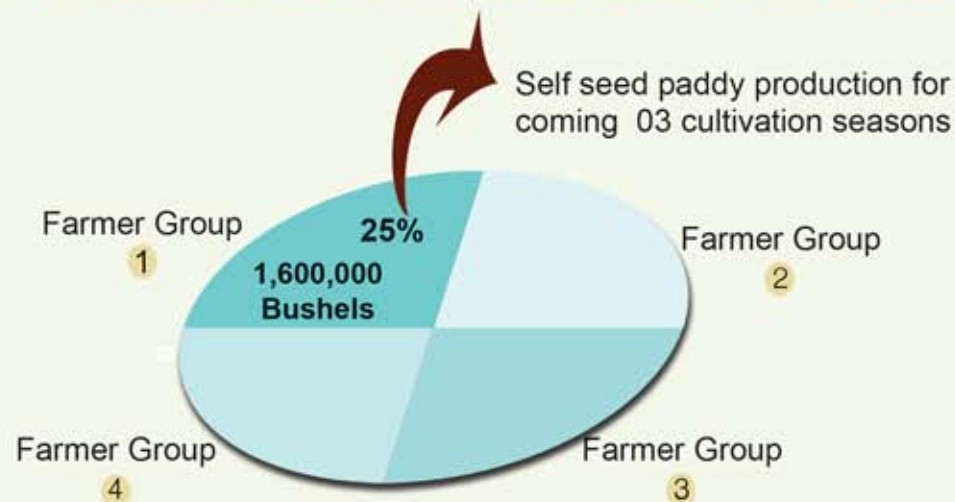
Activities

- Yaya 2 programme.
- Introduction of water management, weed control and nutrition management systems.
- Introduction of suitable varieties and technologies.
- Improving the quality of rice for traditional and special foods.
- Introduction of technology and suitable varieties for rice based new productions.
- Re-cultivation of Paddy in the areas that have been abandoned due to bio-stress.
- Promotion of traditional paddy production in low country wet zone.

Provision Required (Rs.Mn).

2016	2017	2018
102	142	173

Seed Paddy Production



Activities

- Grouping farmers in to 02 teams
- Supply of total seed paddy requirement during first season to one farmer group
- It is not necessary to supply seed paddy to this farmer group for another 3 seasons (self seed paddy production)
- Supply of the total seed paddy requirement to 2nd farmer group during the 2nd season and self seed paddy production for the next 3 cultivation seasons
- Supply of the total seed paddy requirement to 3rd farmer group during the 3rd season and self seed paddy production for the next 3 cultivation seasons
- Supply of the total seed paddy requirement to 4th farmer group during the 4th season and self seed paddy production for the next 3 cultivation seasons

Maize

Total Annual Requirement	- 400,000 Mt
Normal Seasonal Production Maha (2014 -15)	- 205,000 Mt
Yala (2015)	- 30,000 Mt
Total Annual Production	- 235,000 Mt

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt). '000	0.4	0.41	0.42	0.48
Production Target (Mt). '000	0.24	0.33	0.4	0.48
Target extent (Ha).	80,000	87,000	97,500	110,000
Target Productivity (Mt/Ha).	4	4.25	4.5	5

The target is to be self-sufficient by 2018. (The importation of maize in 2014 was 26% of National requirement.)

Provision Required (Rs.Mn).

2016	2017	2018
56	72	75

Activities

- Increase the extent of cultivation in Yala season and productivity improvement in Maha season
- Productions of local hybrid seeds, and popularize the usage
- Reducing cost of production through introduction of mechanization
- Minimizing soil erosion through soil conservation activities
- Improving the nutritious level of soil through crop rotation and sun hemp cultivation
- Introduction of seeders, weeders and harvesters
- Introduction of minimum certified (control) price
- Establishing agro wells, and supplying water pumps and tubes

The Department of irrigation agreed to provide water to additional lands identified.

Groundnut

Total Requirement

- 26,000 Mt.

Average Production

- 21,516 Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt)	26,000	27,000	28,000	29,000
Target Production (Mt)	21,500	23,000	26,220	29,600
Target Extent (Ha)	12,647	12,800	13,800	14,800

Groundnut import in 2014 stood at 5% of the national requirement. The import bill of the year amounted to Rs.Mn. 216 Target is to gain self sufficiency in 2018

Activities

- Expansion of cultivation in to new areas.
- Establishment of groundnut farmer organizations and distribution of machinery on the basis of farmer organizations.
- Creation of a revolving funds for sustainability of farmer organizations
- Establishment of a certified seed production program
- Conducting training programmes with the participation of all parties and enter to the forward trade agreements.
- Divert farmers to suitable and efficient & effective irrigation methods & soil nutrient management
- Improvement of new varieties, conducting research programme to develop new varieties like jumbo peanut & varieties which produces small seed used for production of chocolate balls
- Strengthen the self -seed production programme by farmers.

Provision Required (Rs.Mn).

2016	2017	2018
30	35	40

Green gram

Total Annual Requirement - 26,000 Mt.

Average Production - 12,000 Mt.

Quantity To Be Produced In 3rd Season - 14,000 Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt).	26,000	24,800	26,059	25,081
Production Target (Mt).	26,000	27,300	28,665	30,088
Targeted Productivity (Mt/Ha)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2

Activities

- Increase the production through green gram cultivation to be undertaken in third season.
- Establishment of green gram villages
- Introduction of decortication machineries, establishing storage facilities, and establish purchasing units for each green gram villages.

Area of cultivation in 3rd season

Provinces	
District	Extent ha
Vavunia	55
Kurunegala	120
Rathnapura	220
Trincomalee	300
Puttalam	520
Moneragala	800
Hambanthota	3,500
Total	5,515

Inter - Provinces	
District	Area ha
Moneragala	500
Hasalaka	200
Anuradhapura	800
Ampara	2,000
Hambanthota	5,000
Polonnaruwa	40
Total	8,540

Self sufficiency in green gram is to be achieved by 2015 whereby saving foreign exchange to the value of Rs 851 Mn

Provision Required (Rs. Mn).

2016	2017	2018
11.5	19	19

Soya beans

Total Annual Requirement

- 220,000 Mt.

Average Production

- 22,500 Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt.)	220,000	225,000	230,000	279,845
Target Production (Mt.)	23,000	28,000	43,000	84,350
Target Extent (Ha.)	15,000	20,564	25,445	42,175
Target Productivity (Mt./Ha)	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0

To reduce importation of soya up to 70% by 2018 (In 2014 total importation of soya was 90% of National requirement. The government has spent Rs.Mn.12, 753 for the importation)

Provision Required (Rs. Mn).

2016	2017	2018
35	48	50

Activities

- Recognition of new varieties to popularize the soya bean cultivation.
- Introduction of a certified and profitable marketing mechanism.
- Launching a sustainable seed production programme for soya bean cultivation.
- Introduction of a community based seed production programme & establishment of a Storage method.
- Popularization of research activities on soya bean cultivation (MISB- 01 seed multiplication and popularization, evaluation of germoplasms.
- Popularization of mechanization among the farmers.
- Introduction & Popularization of forward trade agreements.
- Productivity enhancement through good management
- Construction of cultivation wells, to provide supply tube along with the water pumps

Big onion



Total Annual Requirement - 235,000 Mt.

Production - 104,000 Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt.)	235,000	240,000	245,000	250,000
Target Production (Mt.)	104,000	129,000	142,000	148,000
Target Extent (Ha.)	6,500	6,800	7,100	7,400
Target Productivity (Mt./Ha)	16	19	20	20

Activities

- Expansion of cultivation in new areas from 300ha to 1000ha
- Breeding, Production, Disseminating of seeds belonging to MI- BOI higher yielding variety and planting the same in the field
- Increasing the safe keeping period from 2- 4 months with the introduction of modern technology of storing.
- Increasing seed production upto 50,000 kg through establishing seed Production villages.
- Identified off season cultivation areas, to increase onion production throughout the year (Ex. Hambantota, Monaragala, Anuradhapura, Mannar)
- Improving new varieties for higher productivity

Off Season Big Onion Production Targets 2015/2016

Planting	District	Extent (ha) Varieties (Yield- 10mt/ha)	Extent (ha) New Varieties (Yield- 25mt/ha)	Production	Harvesting Period
January	Hambanthota	800	300	20,000	End of March
	Monaragala	800	300		
	Mannar	400	200		
February	Hambanthota	800	300	20,000	End of April
	Monaragala	800	300		
	Mannar	400	200		
March	Mannar	400	400	20,000	End of May

The total annual import bill on onion is Rs.Mn5,765.while the total projected expenditure is 50 Rs.Mn

Provision Required (Rs.Mn).

2015	2016	2017	2018
25	50	50	50

At Present 55% of the national big onion requirement is imported and it is expected to reduce the same up to 26% by 2018. (Restriction of Big onion import and meet the requirement through off season harvesting during January, February & March by substituting Red Onion.

Red Onion

Total Annual Requirement - 90,000 Mt.

Production - 78,000 Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt.)	90,000	100,000	105,000	110,000
Production Target (Mt.)	85,000	90,000	105,000	110,000
Target Extent (Ha.)	6,200	6,500	6,800	7,000
Target Productivity (Mt./Ha)	12	14	15	16

Activities

- Expansion of cultivation in new areas from 200ha to 800ha
- Establishment of cultivation in late November, December and January to obtain harvest from Mannar and Jaffna area during this period to avoid the shortage
- Promote the use of True seeds to reduce the cultivation cost.
- Increasing the big onion true seeds production from 2000 kg to 15,000 kg
- Application of Organic fertilizer & introducing micro water supply systems in order to increase productivity.

The total annual import bill on onion is Rs.Mn 5,000 while the total project expenditure is 60 Rs.Mn

Provision Required (Rs. Mn).

Year	2016	2017	2018
Rs .Mn.	20	20	20

At present 85% of the national Red Onion requirement are being imported and it is expected to gain self sufficiency by 2018

Chilli

Total Annual Requirement :	Green Chilli	- 30,000 Mt.
	Dried Chilli	- 50,000 Mt.
Average Annual Production :	Green Chilli	- 30,000 Mt.
	Dried Chilli	- 9,237 Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt). (Dried Chilli)	50,000	51,000	52,000	60,000
Production Target (Mt). (Dried Chilli)	9,237	15,000	25,000	30,000
Target extent (Ha)	13,978	16,772	25,000	30,000

At present, the amount of dried chilli importation is 50,000 Mt. and total expenditure incurred for that was Rs. 7578 Mn. Therefore, it is expected to reduce importation of chilli by 50% in 2018

Activities

- Establishment of chilli producing villages.
- Increasing seed availability through seed production programme.
- Popularize chilli cultivation in home gardens.
- Introduction of brand productions at chilli village level.
- Establishment of a fixed market price for Dried Chilli.
- Making aware people about the low quality status of imported chilli. (Toxicants)
- Controlling diseases like leaf curling & leaf folding through sprinklers application.
- Construction of Agricultural wells and provision of supply pipe with water pumps.

Provision Required (Rs.Mn)

2016	2017	2018
207	225	225

Potato

For Consumption

Total Annual Requirement	- 160,000 Mt.
Production	- 80,000 Mt.

Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Mt)	160,000	170,000	180,000	200,000
Target Production (Mt)	80,000	97,750	120,000	130,000
Target Extent (Ha)	5,000	5,750	6,000	6,500
Target Productivity (Mt/Ha)	16	17	18	20

Activities

- Production of 10 million high productive G_0 seed Potatoes
- Production of 2500 Mt of G_1 and 12,500 Mt of G_2 high productive seed Potatoes.
- Establishment of store facilities in areas like SitaEliya, Keppetipola, Boralanda to store 250 Mt of G_1 seeds.
- Introduction of Potato cultivation to new areas.
 - Northern Province – 350 ha
 - Puttalam District - 55 ha
 - Badulla District 1035ha
 - Matale , Kegalle and kandy district – 75 ha
- Execution of tax policies whenever necessary.

At present importation of potato is 50% of the total national requirement and the government spent Rs. 3700 million for the importation. Therefore, the objective is to reduce imports up to 35% in 2018.

Provision Required (Rs.Mn).

2016	2017	2018
486.3	188.5	10.0

Gingerly, Black gram, Cowpea, Finger millet

Production Targets - Cultivation Extent (ha)

	2016	2017	2018
Gingerly	16,700	20,000	22,700
Black gram	11,700	12,200	12,600
Cowpea	7,600	9,300	10,700
Finger millet	5,200	6,250	7,200

Activities

- Increase cultivation extent and improve productivity.
- Popularize usage of certified seeds and increase self seed production.
- Improve quality of harvests and reduce cost of production through introduction of farm machineries, harvesting and processing equipment.
- Protection of soil moisture and minimize soil erosion through the application of soil conservation methods.
- Introduce guaranteed price and stable market.
- Popularize black gram and cowpea cultivation as a third seasonal crop.
- Establishment of storage facility.
- Popularization of value added foods.

Production (ha)

	2016	2017	2018
Gingerly	15,000	20,000	25,000
Black gram	10,000	11,000	12,000
Cowpea	10,000	12,500	15,000
Finger millet	6,000	7,500	9,000

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

	2016	2017	2018
Gingerly	79	79	79
Black gram	79	79	79
Cowpea	84	84	84
Finger millet	24	24	24

Ginger & Turmeric

Turmeric & Ginger producible locally under export agriculture are not cultivated within the country to meet the local requirement. Accordingly Rs. 1300 Mn. is spent annually to import turmeric and ginger.

Activities

- Establishment of ginger & turmeric villages to increase the production capacity
- Educate & training of Farmers
- Introduction of new machineries for post harvesting activities.
- Supply of high quality seeds & planting materials.

Number of villages established annually

	2016	2017	2018
Turmeric	50	60	70
Ginger	40	30	30

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

	2016	2017	2018
Turmeric	19	23	28
Ginger	63	63	63

Vegetables

Present, Per Capita Consumption	- 114g per day
Recommended Per Capita Consumption	- 200g per day
Annual Requirement	- 1.5 Mt Mn.
Cultivation Extent in 2014	- 84,844 ha
Production in 2014	- 1,011,683 Mt
Anticipated Extent in 2018	- 103,083 ha
Anticipation Production in 2018	- 1,415,350 Mt

Activities

- Promotion of vegetable cultivation throughout the year and off seasons cultivation
- Promotion of vegetable cultivation under rain shelters in the wet zone
- Reducing post harvest losses about 10% by 2018
- Promotion of eco friendly vegetable cultivation
- Promotion of post harvest technologies, value addition technique sat the vegetable cultivation

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

2016	2017	2018
38.3	45.7	48.5

Fruits

Per Capita Consumption - 100 per day

Recommended Per Capita Consumption - 200per day

Total Extend (2014) - 135,000 ha

Total Production (2014) - 916,527 Mt

Total Extent (2018) - 150,000 ha

Total Target Production (2018) - 1,300,000 Mt

Production Targets 2016 - 2018

Year	Target Production	
	Extent (ha)	Extent (ha)
2016	140,000	916,527
2017	145,000	1,027,114
2018	150,000	1,300,000

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

2016	2017	2018
165	165	165

Activities

- Increase availability of high quality & productive fruit Plants.
- Cultivate fruits as an inter crop in coconut lands.
- Establish off season fruit cultivation zones in non – traditional areas.
- Establish Commercial farms.
- Usage of modern management techniques (for trimming, budding and pruning).
- Executing Good Agricultural Practices.
- Conduct workshops to educate people about controlling the damage made by fruit flies.
- Introducing new technologies to improve productivity and to reduce post harvest damages.
- Establish fruit processing centers.
- Expand foreign market opportunities for mass producers.

Promotion of Home Gardening

Increasing of overall food production in the country while fulfilling family's additional food and nutrition requirement. It is possible to improve productivity of lands through optimal usage of vertical & horizontal spaces in home gardens. Home Gardening is helpful to promote poison free agriculture. For example by cultivating chilli people could reduce the cost of living. On the other hand import bill of chilli could also be minimizing.

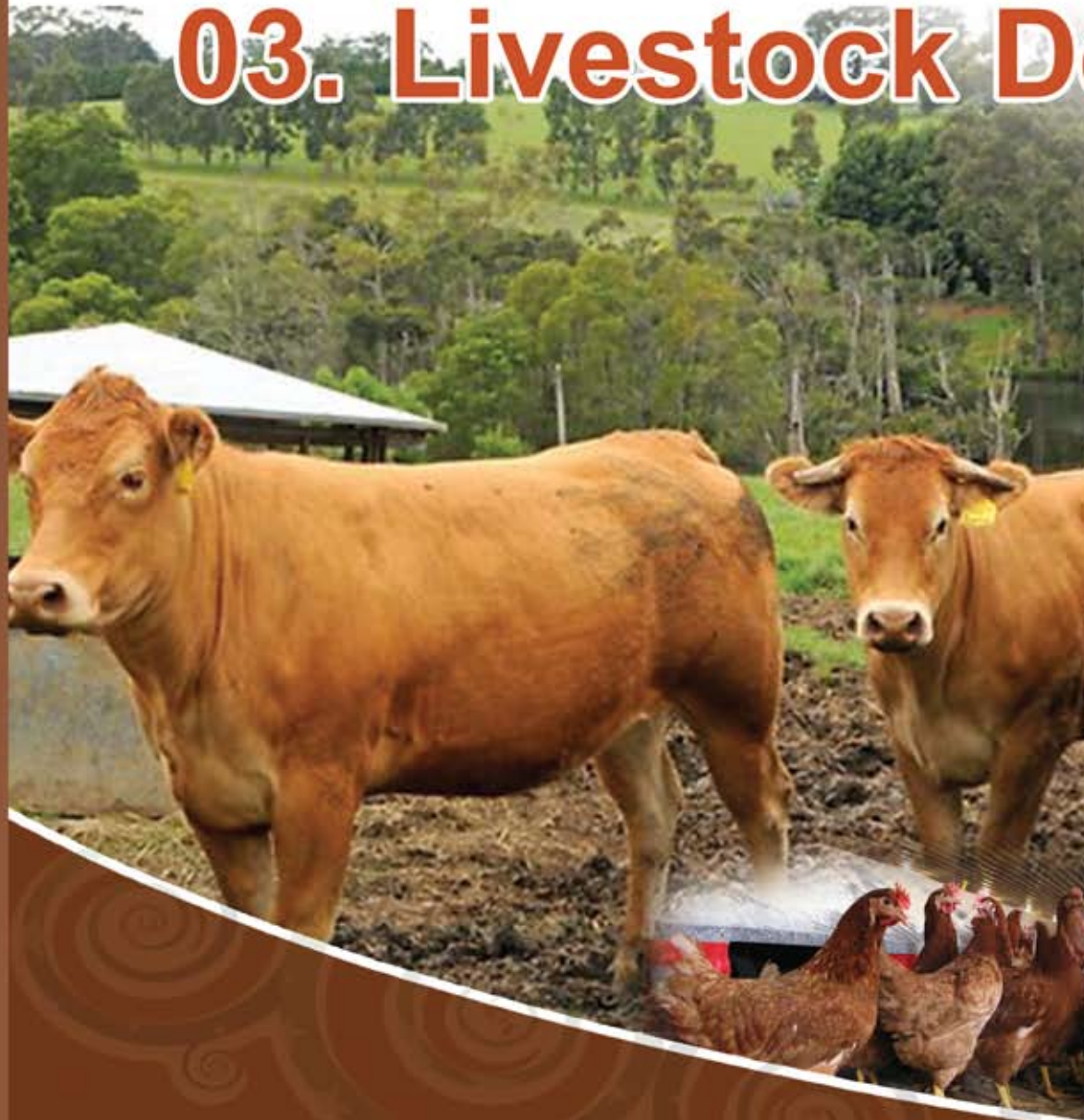
Strategies

- Urban, Semi Urban and Rural Home Garden
- Home Garden in Office premises and establishment of home garden models
- School home gardening
- Home Gardening in Army Camps and Prisons camp
- Home Gardening in Private Sector premises
- Home Gardening by Public Representatives
- Home Gardening to be done representing private sector
- National awareness programme for home garden

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

2016	2017	2018
80	74	74

03. Livestock Development



Enhancement of National Animal Protein Consumption

Present Production : Eggs 2,232.02 Million
Chicken 150,320 Mts

Target : Increasing Animal Protein consumption by 40%

Activities

- Provision of Relief for encouraging egg chicken and other meat producers
- Introducing relief package to encourage animal food producers in animal feeding production.
- Increasing consumption through increasing animal production
- implementation of programme for promoting animal protein consumption.
- Providing animals on subsidy to establish small scale farms

Provision Required – Rs. Million

2016	2017	2018
100	150	200

Production of Animal Vaccine Locally

Target

Production of Vaccine locally required in cattle and poultry farming

- Requirement for Poultry Farming - 17 Mn of Dose
- Production Target - 20 Mn of Dose

Activities

- Improvement of vaccine laboratories
- Training of human resources locally for same
- Encouraging research undertakings on vaccine
- Implementation of programmes for popularizing locally produced vaccine.

**Provision Required
Rs. Million**

2016	2017	2018
60	80	150

Milk Production

Total Requirement - 750 Mn. Ltrs (100 ml. per individual per day)

Average Production - 334 Mn. Ltrs in 2014

Production Targets (Ltrs in Mn.)

2016	2017	2018
395	420	450

Provisions Required - Rs. Mn.

2016	2017	2018
200	300	350

Activities

- Establishment of Development zone at district level through integration of farmers engaged in small / medium scale dairy industry
- Empowerment of 9000 medium scale dairy farm units
- Development of 100 medium scale farms and increasing their production efficiency
- Promoting cattle feed production at district level
- Strengthening of extension service to ensure the receipt of periodical services
- Establishment of medium scale milk processing factories in selected areas
- Enhancing the contribution towards dairy production sector through establishment of (standard) buffalo farm at commercial level

Through implementation of these programmes,

- It is expected to increase dairy production by 20% in 2018 whereby reducing import bill on milk powder
- Appreciation of the best milk producers and credit awarding
- Introducing pension scheme for those engaged in dairy farming

Fresh Milk Production



Total Production – 750 Mn/Ltrs (100 ml per person per day)

Average Production – 334 Mn./Ltrs in 2014

Production Targets

	2016	2017	2018
Mn./Ltrs	395	420	450

Activities

- Establishment of Development zone at district level through integration of farmers engaged in small / medium scale dairy industry.
- Empowerment of 90,000 medium scale dairy farm units.
- Development of 100 medium scale farms and increasing their production efficiency
- Establishment of Small animal food producing plants at district level.
- Strengthening of extension service to ensure the receipt of periodical services
- Establishment of medium scale milk processing factories in selected areas.
- Appreciation of best Fresh milk producers.

Through implementation of these programmes, It is expected to increase the fresh milk production by 20% in 2018 and reduce the import of milk powder accordingly



Collection of Fresh Milk

Present Collection – 60% of the total production.

Expected Collection – 80% of the total production.

Year	Annual Milk Collection (Ltrs)
2015	224,167,532
2016	242,005,897
2017	259,844,262
2018	277,682,626

Provision Required – Rs. Million

2016	2017	2018
150	200	200

Activities

- Strengthening of milk collection Network Island wide
- Improvement of small scale milk collecting centres
- Increasing the number of cooling centres
- Educating farmers on standardization of milk
- Promoting small scale milk processing industry as a self employment
- Promoting fresh milk consumption among school children and youth population

Curd Production

20% of the present local milk production is supplied by buffaloes.

Targets

Increasing local curd production up to 30%.

Measures to be taken

- Establishment of commercial level buffalo farms.
- Supply imported buffalos to farmers to improve breed.
- Providing standard certificates for curd producers.
- Regularization of curd production and marketing promotion.

Mutton Production

Total requirement (MT)	:	2,185
Production (MT)	:	1,800
Import (MT)	:	385

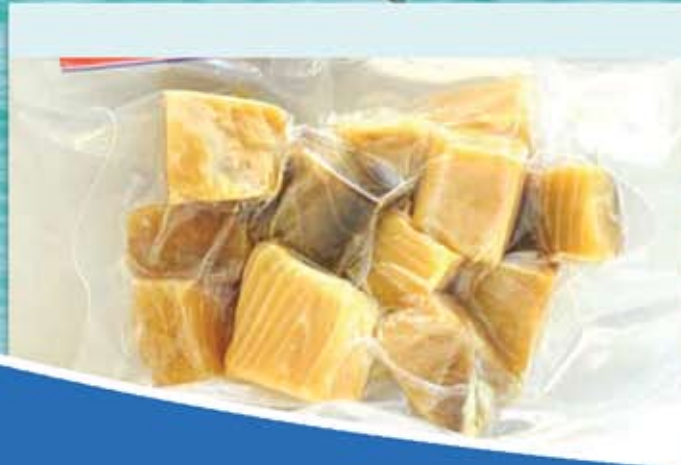
Production Targets

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Requirements (MT)	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Production Target (MT)	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100

Activities

- Supply 500 Jamunapari Goats annually to improve breed of hybrid goats.
- Supply of 1000 hybrid goats annually to improve breed of local goats through hybridization.
- Strengthening of 500 small scale goat farms.
- Enhancing knowledge skills and positive thinking of beneficiaries.

04. Increasing Fisheries and Aquatic Production



Plan for Increasing Fisheries and Aquatic Productions



- Policy objective in respect of fishery & aquatic sector concentrate mainly on ensuring food security and nutritional status through the increase of national fishery production and increasing the quality and healthiness of fish and fishery productions through minimization of post- harvest losses.
- Accordingly, it has been planned to increase fish production, streamline training and empower the fishing community. The overall fishery production of the country consists of coastal/off-shore and deep sea fishing as well as inland fishery and aquatic plant productions. The sea belt economic zone owned by Sri Lanka spreads over 517,000 sq.km while the international sea fishing area of the Indian Ocean covers approximately 489,000 ha. management, regulation and development of which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. Its target is to increase the fishery productions by 66% in 2018 in comparison with the year 2014.
- It is very important to develop inland fishing and aquatic culture as an alternative sources of providing rural and estate people with animal protein as they have little opportunity to consume sea fish. On the other hand it provide livelihood to mid country rural people. A good export market is available for Prawns, Moda and Sea plants. Accordingly insipid and sea water aquatic culture would contribute highly towards export market.

Plans for Increasing Fishery & Aquatic Productions



- It is expected to develop fishery and aquatic sector by 2018 through expansion of export market where by strengthening local economy, providing new employment opportunities, and ensuring increased earning for household units. In addition sustainable use of fishery and aquatic resources, conservation of bio-diversity, increasing national nutritional status by encouraging increased consumption of fishery productions as sources of having animal protein, social and economic advancement of fishing community, launching of integrated projects such as promoting tourism are also included in this development programme.
- It has been planned to increase the fishery and aquatic sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) from 1.8% in 2014 upto 2.2 in 2018 and per capita fish consumption from 432g per day in 2014 up to 694g per day in 2018.
- In 2014 Rs.Mn.13,434 has been spent on the import of dried fish, Maldivic fish, dried sprats, canned fish and other kind of fish and it is expected to reduce this import cost by 15% - 20% in 2018 through development of fishery and aquatic sector.

Increasing of Inland Fishery Aquatic Plant Productions



Annual production - 75,750 MT (2014)

Production Targets

Inland Fishery Sector/Aquatic Culture			
Fish and aquatic culture production	90,000	100,000	110,000

Activities

1. Increasing of inland fishery production in internal reservoirs and introduction and Management of cultivation based fishery industry in all reservoirs.
2. Development of aquatic culture in estate reservoirs and "Villu" systems.
3. Sustainable maintenance of prawn culture in the available sources of insipid water & Expansion of the same in the North-East.
4. Increasing fish & prawn population in lagoons.
5. Entrepreneurship development in fish, sea plants, crabs, leeches on commercial level.
6. Introducing new technology for fish breeding and aquatic culture.
7. Development of export market for ornamental fish culture.
8. Empowerment of fishing and farmer community through providing them with training on fishing and aquatic culture.
9. Providing them with fishing equipment including boats & nets to increase the efficiency in the inland fishery industry.

Provision Required

2016	2017	2018
400	237	210

Anticipated Targets in 2018

1. Increasing the inland fishing & aquatic culture contribution by 45%
2. Increasing per capita fish consumption of rural & estate people.
3. Increasing employment opportunities through training and skill development

Increasing of Fish/Inland Prawn Production



Fish/Inland Prawn Production (2014) - 60 Mn.

Total Requirement - 350 Mn.

Production Targets

Insipid water/Inland Aqua Culture	2016	2017	2018
Fish Production Target (in Mn)	78	90	100
Prawn Production Target (in Mn)	20	30	40

Activities

1. Establishment of new fish/inland prawn breeding centres and development of facilities in the existing centres
2. Fish breeding in net houses in reservoirs
3. Increasing baby fish population in the same
4. Ensuring private sector participation in fish breeding/production of seeds
5. Providing fishery sector entrepreneurs with the relevant technological knowledge

Provision Required

2016	2017	2018
520	540	490

Anticipated Targets in 2018

1. Increasing the number of reservoirs used for fish/inland prawn culture
2. Increasing fish/inland prawn seed by two fold

Coastal Fish Production



Annual Production - 278,850 MT (2014)

Production Targets

Poastal (sea water fishing)	2016	2017	2018
Production Target Metric Ton	310,000	328,000	348,000

Activities

1. Development of store facilities in fishing vessels
2. Improvement of facilities in unloading and sale centres
3. Conducting awareness programmes
4. Providing technological facilities to minimize post harvest losses.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

2016	2017	2018
75.3	75.3	75.3

Anticipated Targets in 2018

1. Increasing coastal fish production by 25%.
2. Upgrading quality and economic value of fish production through minimization of post harvest losses.

Deep Sea/Off-Shore Fish Production



Annual Production - 459,300 MT (2014)

Production Target

Deep Sea (sea fishing)	2016	2017	2018
Production Target in Metric Tons	256,000	332,000	434,000

Activities

1. Introduction modern technologies to upgrade the quality of fish production in international sea fishing.
2. Providing equipment and training on modern methods of fishing.
3. Introducing 10 multiday fishing vessels with modern facilities for deep sea fishing.
4. Conducting programs for minimizing illegal fishing in international water.

Provision Required

2016	2017	2018
299.1	254.1	254.1

Target for 2018

1. Development of international sea fishing for boosting local economy.
2. Increasing international demand for local fishing production.

05. Development of Plantation Crops.



Coconut



**Total Requirement (in 2018) 3900 Million Nuts.
Average Harvest (in 2015) 2800 Million Nuts.**

Production Targets

	2016	2017	2018
Requirement (Nuts in Mn.)	3500	3700	3900
Production Increase (Nuts in Mn.)	200	300	300
Target Cultivation Extent 490,000 acres			

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

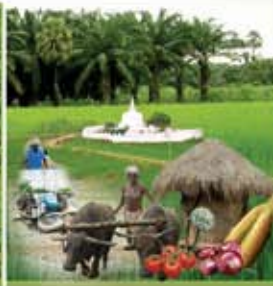
2016	2017	2018
130.0	110.0	90.0

Activities

- Providing relief to coconut cultivators in the estate sector and encouraging them.
- Integration of small and medium scale coconut cultivators who constitute 70% in the sector.
- Disease and pest controlling and coconut land rehabilitation.
- Dissemination of organic fertilizer use.

Increasing the present coconut yield of 2800 Million Nuts by 800 Million Nuts in 2018.

Main Trust Areas



Food crop production and agricultural development

- Input Management
- Empowerment of Farmers
- Marketing
- Natural Resources Management and Adaptation to Climatic Change
- State - Private Sector Partnership
- Youth and Women Participation
- Knowledge Management
- Traditional Knowledge and Practices
- Research and Technology Development
- Consumer Health and Satisfaction
- Food Security
- Legal and Regulation framework
- Development of Irrigation Infrastructure Facilities
- Institutional Co-ordination

Input Management

Quality seed and planting materials, Fertilizer and agro-chemicals, technological tools and equipment are the main agricultural inputs both producer and consumer could highly benefit through proper management of these inputs. It is expected to arrange input management more appropriately and efficiently under this programme through state and private sector joint mediation.

Strategies

- Ensure availability of quality seeds through joint programme to be implemented with state & private sector participation
- Seed security and maintaining security stock of seeds of approved varieties.
- Production, promotion and the use of organic and bio fertilizer, minimizing the use of chemical fertilizer through the use of integrated and biological pest controlling methods.
- Promoting the use of high tech tools and equipment suitable for local crop production.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn.)

2016	2017	2018
570	570	570



Empowerment of Farmers

Majority of farmers in Sri Lanka living in rural areas are categorized as low income recipients. The agricultural sector has been affected badly by unfavorable factors such as less social acceptance and poverty associated with rural farming. General social acceptance is that agriculture is a non – profit earning venture. Youths and investors are keeping away from farming. Application of modern technology and the use of machinery and equipment have been less or at the minimum level due to poverty and little technological knowledge of farmers. Farmer do not consider agriculture as profit making venture. To them it is only a livelihood. Therefore this three years plan includes strategies for farmer empowerment where by the could enhance their living standard, social acceptance and self respect.

Strategies

- Employment generation through farm and off – farm activities.
- Ensuring opportunities to access for credit facilities at low interest rate.
- Intensify agricultural insurance schemes to protect farmers from the risk of natural disasters.
- Off farm agriculture
- Establishment of farmer based companies
- Setting up of a revolving fund at farmer organization level
- Appreciation of farmers with special talents.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

2016	2017	2018
15	15	15

Marketing



Through promotion of marketing it is expected to provide the farmer with maximum profit for his produce and the consumer with quality produce with higher standard. Furthermore arrangement will be made to export high quality productions. Under this programme it has also been planned to establish formal methodology for value change management and supply chain management. At the same time measures will be taken to minimize post harvest losses by 10%. Accordingly it will be possible to minimize annual post harvest losses estimated to be in the region of Rs.13 billion.

Strategies

- Taking action to increase the profitability of producers.
- Strengthening of supply and value change management
- Commencing agro-based industries & production diversification
- Minimization of post harvest losses
- Promotion of exporting
- Settlement of dispute between the producer and the marketing

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)	2016	2017	2018
	250	250	250

Natural Resources Management and Adaptation to Climatic Change

The land consisting of soil, water and other endowment of nature is an essential component for global agriculture. Extinction and decreasing of certain essential natural resources due to unplanned use of those limited resources is now reaching at the level unbearable to the environment. This makes adverse impact on agro productions depending on sustainability of natural resources. Therefore, it is expected to utilize land and water resources at the optimum level to maintain food production process in a sustainable manner.

Strategies

- Execution of soil and water conservation measures and safeguarding methodologies.
- Long term climatic forecasting, introduction and dissemination adaptable cultivation.
- Establishment of sustainable land management methodologies
- Recycling of agricultural waste
- Conservation of Agro-bio diversity.
- Recommendation of crop/varieties based on agro-ecological one adaptable to possible climatic change.
- Introducing environment friendly animal husbandry methods.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

	2016	2017	2018
Ministry of Agriculture	62	60	51
Ministry of Rural Economy	20	30	50

Public and Private Sector Partnership



Development of agriculture is a collective endeavor of state, private and NGO partnership. Under this programme, it is expected to follow concerted approach in this all undertakings such as carrying out of collaborative research to ensure maximum utilization of limited resources available as well as to enhance efficiency and productivity, introducing mechanization, assisting in the process of marketing and ensuring the safe use of agro-chemicals.

Strategies

- Dissemination of modern technology and mechanization
- Conducting research
- Arrangement of marketing
- Establishment of a machinery in the Ministry to facilitate discussion with the private sector
- Obtaining assistance of the private sector to make health protective productions.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

2016	2017	2018
3	4	4

Youth and Women Participation



Under this programme it is expected to enhance the Youth and Women's Participation in the development of agriculture. Accordingly it has been identified the importance of taking steps to make the agriculture a profit making venture. It is also expected to make it an attractive occupation for youth through application of modern technology and the use of machinery and equipment. It is proposed to develop agricultural sector as multi-service provider, the centre of which are maned by youth. For example land preparation harvesting machinery & equipment providing youth centres.

Strategies

- Youth agri-entrepreneurship development programme
- Agri-enterprise development
- Women entrepreneurship development
- Family nutrition and resources management through women participation

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

2016	2017	2018
94	117	142

Knowledge Management

Extension services and education, e-agriculture and media programmes come under the knowledge management. Accordingly, action plans are submitted to transmit theoretical and research-based agricultural knowledge, to establish efficient service transfer (instructions/ knowledge) through e-agriculture cum modern communication system and to have easy access to the people through multimedia approach.

Strategies

- Planning and implementation of extension programmes to achieve national production targets.
- Introducing skill development vocational training courses for Extension Officers and taking action to increase agricultural knowledge of farmers
- Acquisition of combined e-agricultural approach through agricultural information management system and knowledge communication
- Establishment of Electronic database on dairy farmers

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

	2016	2017	2018
Ministry of Agriculture	50	50	50
Ministry of Rural Economy	150	250	350

Traditional Knowledge & Practices

People who live in ancient times have close and wider understanding on environment from various perspectives. They had been well understood the way of producing food in an environment friendly manner even under trying conditions over many centuries. Those people have good understanding on how to make crop cultivation, disease and pest controlling through biological methods. It is expected to make use of those traditional knowledge and practices in the modern agriculture under this 03 year plan.

Strategies

- Dissemination of traditional crop cultivation and pest controlling methods
- Conservation of agricultural heritage system
- Promotion of traditional cultural features (E.G. Wap Magul ceremony)
- Promotion of agro-tourism through setting up of agro-techno parks.
- Identification/dissemination of traditional methods of safe keeping of food for longer period and food preparation methods.
- Conservation of local animal breed and traditional knowledge and educating farmers on utilization.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

	2016	2017	2018
Ministry of Agriculture	30	20	10
Ministry of Rural Economy	10	15	25

Development of Research & Technology



Development of research and technology is an essential factor for sustainable agricultural development which is helpful to solve various problems in the agricultural sector. Under this component, it is expected to derive much benefits through research and technological development in the input management based on agro-ecological zones.

Strategies

- Conducting research on vegetable, fruit and seed production based on agro-ecological zones.
- Inspecting the possibility of cultivating crops during off-seasons and in new areas.
- Introduce new management methods on pest management and agro-chemical use.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

2016	2017	2018
170	137	92

Consumer Health and Satisfaction



Attitudes and practices on food and consumption pattern in Sri Lanka as well as in other Asian countries have had impact on correct food consumption. Under this 05 year programme it is expected inculcate a correct attitude in the people on correct attitude on a balanced diet and daily requirement of vegetable and fruit to lead a healthy life.

Strategies

- Educating people on healthy food and healthy practices
- Establishment of statutory institutions for ensuring food security
- Dissemination of traditional food
- Introducing good agricultural practices to provide local consumer with opportunity of having safe food

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)	2016	2017	2018
	40	41	42

Food Security

It is essential to provide the consumer with safe food free of poison. Accordingly measures will be taken to establish the security of food through minimization of the use of chemical substances in food production and reducing the use of harmful substances in packing & post harvesting.

Strategies

- Promotion of organic agriculture
- Minimization of the use of pesticide Reduction of the excessive use of chemical fertilizer and harmful substances in the food production and educating the people on the same.
- Implementation of programmes for identifies pesticide.
- Plant Quarantine

Priority has been given to ensure food security through the whole period of this three year food production national programme.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

2016	2017	2018
66	58	46

Legal and Regulation Framework (Enactment & Orders/Regulations/Circulars)

Legal and regulatory functions are very important requirement to ensure the operation of protective and active agricultural sector with regard to the quality of input and output. This is achieved through enactment of laws and regulations such as Plant Protection Act, Pesticide Controlling Act, Soil conservation Act and laws relating to seed certification. Through the endorsement of Seed Act and Pesticide Controlling Act, quality of agricultural input is established while sustainable land use is supervised through Soil Conservation Act. Conditions of Plant Psytosanitory is regularized through Plant Protection Act which also playing a very important role in the import of agricultural materials.

Strategies

- Introducing an updated Pesticide Act
- Introducing an updated Seed Act
- Introducing an updated Plant Protection Act.
- Introducing Plant Variety Protection Act.
- Improvement of Legal Provisions in the Soil Conservation Act.



Development of Irrigation Infrastructure Facilities

The irrigation sector's contribution towards the effort of making the country self sufficient is very important. Both Minor and Major irrigation network has been helpful for ensuring food security and enhancing productivity. Therefore, upgrading of irrigation infrastructure facilities, enhancing the efficiency of systems and planning of system to mitigate climate changes are essential for ensuring food security.

Strategies

- Introducing modern irrigation technologies and implementation of integrated water management programmes
- Upgrading irrigation infrastructure facilities and increasing their efficiency.
- Modernization and met working of Agrarian Services Centres for food security programmes.
- Restructuring of minor & major irrigation systems to enable for mitigation climatic changes.
- Re-cultivation of fallow paddy lands.

Provision Required (Rs. Mn)

2015	2016	2017	2018
1670	3075	2900	2700

Institutional Co-Ordination



It is necessary to implement an island wide co-ordination programme to achieve the anticipated development in the agricultural sector. Accordingly it is expected to establish monitoring committees at national, provincial and divisional level to supervise the progress of this programme.

Main Committees

- National Monitoring Committee - Head by His Excellency the President.
- International Institutional Task Force established for implementing the three year development plan - Headed by the Secretary to the President.
- Ministerial Monitoring Committee - Chaired by Hon Minister of Agriculture.
- Provincial Monitoring Committee - Chaired by the Chief Minister of the Province
- District Committees - Formed with the participation of parties involved in agriculture in the district aimed at promoting agricultural systems that have been diversified and modernized.
- Divisional Committee - This Committee consists of divisional partners engaged in farming.
- Rural level - Cluster Villages/Farmer Organization.

