

Sri Lanka and FAO Achievements and success stories

FAO Representation in Sri Lanka
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Introduction

Upon achieving independence from the United Kingdom, the country of Ceylon became a member nation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1948 and development support to Ceylon's agriculture and livestock sectors dates back to 1953. With UNDP support, FAO was actively involved in providing technical assistance to the country which was renamed "Sri Lanka" in 1972.

In 1979, a full FAO Representation was established within the UN compound in Colombo. As UNDP support for FAO executed projects diminished in 1990, FAO has continued an active supporting role through trust fund arrangements and with the Technical Cooperation Programme to address government needs and priorities within the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry.

Since 1979, some 350 projects and programmes have been implemented with FAO support amounting to nearly 300 million USD, while many thousands of Sri Lankans have benefited from training in-country and abroad and many have been supported to participate in international conferences around the world.

The government and the people of Sri Lanka have significantly benefited from the technical expertise and support provided by FAO over the past half a century. Consequently FAO has a high degree of respect within the country and the government has displayed a considerable level of trust for FAO as the Representation was requested in 2010 to take a lead for agricultural livelihood reestablishment for conflict displaced people in the north including full provision of seed paddy for the current planting season.

As the 26 year-long conflict with the Tamil Tigers ended in 2009, a new planning exercise is now underway between the government and FAO to prioritize needs within each mandated sector for the next five years.

FAO maintain constant and regular contact with government officials and has close partnerships with the UN Country Team and donors to assist the government to address their stated needs and priorities within FAO's mandated areas.

Toward this end, FAO co-chairs the sector working group on agriculture and food security with WFP, and is currently also responsible for the coordination of agriculture rehabilitation in the north. Finally, FAO chairs the poverty pillar of the UNDAF which encompasses FAO's mandated sectors.

Looking ahead, FAO's programmes in Sri Lanka will continue to expand in 2011 and beyond, with some 100 staff at present based in 10 different locations.

1. Analytical summary

FAO has worked to assist the people of Sri Lanka by supporting the government in policy planning and legislation, while implementing projects and programmes to address needs and priorities in the different sectors.

Given its wide spectrum of technical expertise, FAO has assisted in the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information related to food, nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries that has provided farmers, scientists, government planners and the private sector with information required to make rational decisions on planning, investment, marketing, research and training. By providing the government with independent *advice on agricultural policy and planning*, FAO has assisted in the establishment of structures needed for development, which include national strategies for development, programmes for food security and the alleviation of poverty.

FAO's neutral forum has given Sri Lanka the opportunity to actively participate at many international conventions and major conferences, technical meetings and expert consultations which have paved the way for implementation of new policies targeted to bring about better management of resources.

Through the *Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS)* which monitors crop production to detect emerging food shortages and assess possible emergency food requirements, Sri Lanka gained a competitive edge during the drought seasons that existed in the Southern, North-Western and North-Central provinces for four consecutive planting seasons during the years 1999 to 2002 and again in 2004. In addition, the World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT) has provided Sri Lanka with a gateway to FAO's wealth of data and analysis on agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development in a variety of forms including electronic/web based resources.

The *International code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides*, which established international standards of conduct for the industry and governments, has ensured that health and safety concerns are addressed during the importation and use of pesticides.

Sri Lanka is also one of the 150 countries which have ratified the first *Global plan of action for the conservation*

and better use of plant genetic resources which was adopted at the fourth International Technical Conference held in June 1996. Subsequent FAO support has resulted in the drafting and approval of the Seed Act for the country in 2003.

A key contribution from FAO has been *capacity development* of government staff and departments. Over the years, FAO through various donor funded programmes has provided numerous long-term fellowships leading to post graduate degrees as well as regular short term international training programmes. Sri Lanka being a signatory to the agreement for *Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)* – which provides exchange of experts among the developing countries for agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors – a large number of Sri Lankan experts have served in FAO assisted programmes in other countries.

At the national level, FAO has carried out extensive training courses, workshops and seminars for the benefit of thousands of technical officers of various departments which continuously and regularly provide in-service training for the Government officers. Many trained officers have subsequently provided training to many farmers and fishermen directly impacting food security and livelihoods.

The *Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant pests and Diseases (EMPRES)*, which FAO established in the year 1994, strengthened the country's existing contribution to prevention, control and when possible, eradication of diseases and pests. In Sri Lanka this has helped the eradication of rinderpest disease and the prevention of the entry of H5N1 into the country.

FAO's *Emergency relief assistance* programme has been active in Sri Lanka during the past three decades. At times of natural disasters such as the cyclone in 1985, the tsunami of 2004 and the impact of 26 years of conflict in the east and north, FAO has provided much needed emergency assistance in the form of inputs and support to the affected population.

Following the tsunami of 2004, FAO supported rehabilitation of the severely damaged fisheries sector in eight of the most seriously affected districts. With the end of conflict in the country, FAO is currently implementing projects worth over 20 million dollars to help re-establish livelihoods for the returning population.

2. Selected successful FAO programmes

The foundation of agriculture and food security in Sri Lanka is paddy production. Years of conflict had undermined production and had left vast areas of agriculture land abandoned in the east and north. In addition, the soaring costs of agriculture inputs and relatively low costs of imported rice resulted in farmers abandoning paddy cultivation in some non-conflict affected areas.

The country became dependent on imported rice to meet annual consumption needs. This trend, however, was reversed in 2010. Through government efforts, including a heavily subsidized fertilizer support programme, paddy cultivation continues to expand.

The main (*maha*) planting season of late 2009 into 2010 resulted in the production of 2.6 million metric tonnes (mt) of paddy while the subsequent lesser (*yala*) planting season of mid 2010 produced 1.6 million mt for a total of 4.2 million mt while annual consumption requirements are 3.6 million mt. Outstanding issues related to rice production are to ensure farmers a fair price and to locate sufficient facilities for post harvest storage.

2.1 Agriculture

The government of Sri Lanka has a strong agriculture focus embraced within its 10-year comprehensive national development programme called "*Mahinda Chintana*" (2006-2016). Within this programme, agriculture is currently addressed with a national campaign called



"*Api Wawamu – Rata Nagamu*" or "let us cultivate and uplift the nation". The goal of this campaign is to achieve self-sufficiency in rice production and to strive for self-sufficiency with some 20 other crops. The 10-year plan emphasizes food security and higher incomes for small farmers through improved cultural practices, modern technology and a shift to more commercial agriculture.

An overriding concern for the country has been food security. To address this, FAO has worked with the Government and has supported the development of a National Programme for Food Security (NPF). This programme is based on experiences gained from the Special Programme for Food Security implemented from 2001 until 2006 and followed by a two year planning exercise in drafting the NPF which fully supports the *Mahinda Chintana*.

Recent sector activities (see Annex 1) include formulation of a hybrid rice development strategy, preparation of an agriculture biotechnology development and investment plan, and a newly approved TCP on agricultural extension with a focus on agro-enterprise development which is now under implementation.

When soaring food prices became a problem in 2008, a TCP was implemented to boost rice production which evolved into a project funded by the European Union Food Facility. This project is currently renovating 55 irrigation tanks and supporting some 20 000 farm families to re-establish their agriculture livelihoods in the conflict affected eastern province.

Current development of the war ravaged north is under the control of a Presidential Task Force (PTF) chaired by the Minister of Economic Development. The PTF requested FAO in mid 2010 to support all of the paddy seed requirements for abandoned paddy lands coming back into cultivation during the current 2010/11 planting season – 110 000 acres, plus some 20 000 acres of other field crops (green/black gram, ground nuts, cowpea, maize). Donor response has been good with US\$11.7 million received since July 2010 and another 5.5 million expected in February 2011. An additional appeal has been prepared with the government and FAO will request a further US\$12 million across all sectors for the north in 2011.

2.2 Fisheries

The fisheries sector currently harvests some 350 000 metric tonnes (mt) annually with a new government initiative to double the annual harvest. Most of the harvest is from coastal waters and is dominated by skipjack and yellow fin tuna of which some 25 000 mt are annually exported to Europe. Inland fisheries currently contribute only 15 percent to the overall catch but the potential exists to substantially increase this share.

Most of the Government's planned increase in annual catch will come from the northern province which had traditionally produced 40 percent of the country's annual fish catch. In recent decades, the harvest from the north has been insignificant as fishing access was restricted by conflict. Now that the conflict has ended, fishing grounds are once again opening and with resettlement of the population in the coming years, the north will once again take a major role in fish production for the country.

Donor support for the fisheries sector in the north has been minimal in recent years. Emphasis among donors is on re-establishment of agricultural livelihoods ahead of fishing. However, at the end of the conflict in mid 2009, the government did extensive stocking of the inland tanks and reservoirs to provide fish for the returning population. For freshwater inland fisheries, FAO has been asked to help plan the way forward for the sector from immediate needs to long term development. A mission was fielded in May/June 2010 to draft the sector's development needs. Chief among them is the need for a freshwater fish hatchery in the north.

Regarding coastal fisheries in the north, fishermen have been granted access to the coastal fishing grounds and the military has been working to return boats to their proper owners. FAO has been asked to rebuild one fisheries office in Mullaitivu and undertake the development of some 12 fish landing centers in areas heavily impacted by the conflict. Additional support is needed to assist thousands of returning fishermen to rebuild their fishing capacities and livelihoods. Such support is now envisaged as part of the joint plan for assistance between the UN and government which will soon be presented to donors.

Other ongoing activities in the sector include the publication of an *Atlas of coastal resources*, an output from a recent project in support of fishery resource management. Currently there are six projects being implemented and synergies are being sought and developed where feasible: post-harvest loss reduction; fisheries livelihoods development; Bay of Bengal sustainable management; rehabilitation of fish landing sites; aquaculture development; and long-line tuna fishing improvement.

2.3 Animal husbandry

The Ministry of Livestock has prioritized the development of the dairy industry as their main goal between now and 2015. In the pre-conflict years, Sri Lanka produced much of the milk that was needed nationally. However, years of conflict have severely damaged the livestock industry and the country is now dependent on imported milk powder and other dairy products to meet some 75 percent of annual needs.

The government is currently seeking to improve the genetic lines of its dairy cattle, to increase the herd size, increase productivity, upgrade milk handling and processing facilities, and reduce dependency on imported milk powder through campaigns to increase fresh milk consumption.

Toward this end, a TCP project on cattle and buffalo breeding is being implemented through the Department of Animal Production and Health. This two year project will support the government towards achieving its goal of 50 percent local milk production by 2015 through genetic improvement and enhanced production.

In the conflict affected north, the priority today is the rounding up of an estimated 50 000 stray cattle and buffalo. As the war and battle lines swept across the northern part of the country from the west to the east in late 2008 and early 2009, people fled ahead of the fighting leaving their livestock behind. These left behind animals roaming in large herds and cause damage to farmers trying to cultivate their lands – resulting in a huge increase in requests for barbed wire to protect crops from stray livestock. FAO has been requested by the

Ministry of Livestock and the PTF to assist with the round-up and repatriation of these animals. The work is ongoing with financial support from DFID and some 5 000 animals have been returned to their owners.

Beyond cattle, FAO has been working with poultry in recent years, first to protect the sector against H5N1 and currently to provide poultry to conflict affected families. Both in the east and the north, women headed households are targeted and some 10 000 families are supplied with month old chicks to re-establish farm-yard poultry production. This ongoing programme will continue through 2011.

2.4 Forestry

Twenty-three percent of the country is covered with natural forest and the objective of government is protection and conservation. Since 1990 there has been a total ban on logging of natural forests and this has led to a boom in on-farm tree cultivation and sale to the point where 42 percent of the annual demand for wood is now met from homesteads. However, natural forest

continues to disappear due to encroachment as forest boundaries are poorly defined. The priority of the Forest Department is to finish demarcation of the national forest in partnership with local communities to ensure protection of the forest and local livelihoods.

The forest sector's strategic master plan was prepared in 1995 and is in urgent need of updating. FAO is now preparing a TCP project proposal with the government to support the updating of the master plan which aims to open new opportunities for Sri Lanka through the UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN REDD).

The government also has requested assistance to develop a biomass based energy generation programme which will contribute to meeting local needs while supporting biomass based livelihoods. Toward this end, FAO and UNDP have prepared a project for GEF funding which has an FAO led plantation and on-farm forestry development component. This project will pilot the concept and demonstrate the technology over the next several years.

Success stories

1. Reservoirs of Sri Lanka and their fisheries

Sri Lanka, an island of approximately 65 000 km², is relatively small for a continental island. In spite of the maritime influence on the island from time immemorial, with a coast line of 1 760 km, the island is reputed to possess at present 3 ha of inland water for every km² of the island.

This perhaps is the highest density of inland water available for any island in the world. Uniquely, all this vast area of water is created by man, spanning nearly a period of 2000 years. It is not surprising, therefore, that the man-made lakes, or the reservoirs, have played a determining role in shaping the life pattern of the people of this relatively small continental island; the reservoirs of Sri Lanka have been a part and parcel of the civilization of a complete race – the Sinhalese, reputed for their irrigation marvels. It is equally not surprising that references to these facts are depicted not only in the history of the race, but also in modern folklore, songs etc.

It is well documented that the oldest known human civilizations originated in the valleys of major rivers. In Sri Lanka, the parallel is not that clear cut. By virtue of the nature of its terrain this continental island did not possess rivers of the magnitude of its continental neighbour; there were no great valleys to speak of.

In such a context the civilizations developed and thrived as a result of the ingenuity of man himself who made improvisations for the effective utilization of meagre gifts of nature, in particular the effective utilization of the seasonal and limited rainfall. Therefore, apart from the Buddhist traditions, if one were to single out another factor underlying the civilization of the Sinhala race, it is undoubtedly the creation of the reservoirs, and the near perfection of associated water management technology.

2. Crop diversification

There are several success stories in crop diversification in Sri Lanka. The most illustrative examples of crop diversification are:



Chilli cultivation in Mahaweli River Valley H Area

Two decades ago when the import restrictions were imposed, chillies were extensively cultivated in Mahaweli system H (a major irrigation scheme) mainly for dry chillies, under a crop diversification programme. This programme successfully met the chilli requirements of the country until import restrictions were relaxed. The attractive prices obtained for dry chillies resulted due to government policy on import restrictions, availability of proper varieties, quality seeds and the other support services which contributed to the high degree of success in chilli production. At present this situation has partly changed mainly due to the relaxation of import restrictions.

Onion production in Dambulla (dry zone) Area

Onion cultivation in rice fields during the dry season was initiated in the mid country intermediate zone nearly two decades ago. Owing to the initial success, onion production spread towards Dambulla (Low country dry zone) producing a fair percentage of the national requirements. However, this production was restricted only to the cultivating season and could meet only part

of the demand mainly due to the poor storage characteristic of the produce. With the relaxation of import restrictions the onion extents in this area declined resulting in a fall in production.

Sweet potato production in Low Country Wet and Intermediate Zones

Sweet potato was mainly cultivated only in well drained soils in the wet zone of Sri Lanka. In 1980, the crop was introduced to the minor irrigation projects in the Godakawela area of the low country wet and intermediate zones. Sweet potato was cultivated only during dry seasons in rice fields where rice was always the leading crop in the wet season. Owing to the success of the production effort, the cultivation extent increased rapidly and today this area accounts for about 20 percent of the national production of sweet potato.

Banana Production in 'Udawalawe' Irrigation Scheme

Banana is a water-loving crop that can be grown successfully in the dry zone with irrigation facilities. This crop was initially cultivated in the lands where the water supply was inadequate for rice cultivation. In 1986 there were only 251 ha of banana in the project area and today the extent has increased to nearly 4 000 ha with an average productivity of 25 t/ha/yr. Several reasons can be attributed for the success of this diversification programme. These are an attractive income from the crop (SL Rs.200 000-250 000/per ha/year); strong agriculture extension programme; presence of an efficient marketing network; and suitability of the land.

Text above extracted from manuscripts of papers presented at the *Expert consultation on crop diversification in the Asia-Pacific region*, held in Bangkok, Thailand, 4 to 6 July 2000. The consultation was organized and sponsored by the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. The report of the consultation was brought out in October 2000 as RAP publication 2000/14.

3. Training to improve nutrition in North-East

Vavuniya, 4 August 2005 – FAO and ECHO provided an in-service training programme for agriculture and fisheries instructors from 26 to 28 July 2005. The training was conducted by FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation, the Ministry of

Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and the North-East Provincial Council.

A total of 43 agriculture and fisheries instructors participated in the training which demonstrated how to enhance micronutrient, protein and energy intake for meals using locally grown horticulture produce, rice and fish. Processing of horticulture produce and fish for preservation and long – term use was also demonstrated as part of the training sessions.

This training is part of the nutrition strategy of the FAO US\$5 070 000 ECHO-funded project for *Assistance to tsunami affected vulnerable fishermen and women in Sri Lanka* which supports beneficiaries in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara.

A wide range of actors took part to ensure the success of this activity including nutrition experts from FAO, Medical Research Institute (MRI), Ministry of Health, UNICEF, WFP, CARE International, equipment manufacturers, as well as provincial and district agriculture and fisheries departments.

The next step is to transfer these technologies to the farmer/fisher communities affected by the tsunami through the farm women agricultural extension services and the women rural development society. FAO initiated this through training of women farmers affected by the tsunami in Mullaitivu, Batticaloa and Ampara from 29 July to 2 August.

According to the post-tsunami nutrition survey carried out in February 2005 by MRI, WFP and UNICEF, the prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age is as high as 38 percent in the North-East.

FAO's nutrition programme is demonstrating how to prepare nutritious meals for emergency situations from available ingredients and food aid materials while taking advantage of the diversity of foods.

FAO is the UN's lead agency for the rehabilitation of the fisheries and agriculture sectors in Sri Lanka. Whilst FAO and the Sri Lankan government's immediate priority following the tsunami disaster has been to get the fishers fishing and farmers farming again as soon as possible, the longer-term strategy is to improve the sectors as

a whole with a view to raising the incomes of coastal communities.

4. FIVIMS in Sri Lanka

In 1999 the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) was selected as the FIVIMS National focal point. In September 2002, a FAO mission visited Sri Lanka to assess the feasibility of initiating some start-up activities in the country under the auspices of the Asia FIVIMS project.

Accordingly a national technical committee was appointed comprising of experts of various disciplines including agriculture, food & nutrition, statistics, health, marketing and geographical information systems (GIS). The directors of HARTI act as the chairman of the technical committee. The national FIVIMS steering committee was also appointed comprising secretaries of relevant ministries to advise the technical committee.

During the period from 2002-2003 two documents were produced by the FIVIMS analyst group namely: FIVIMS proceedings of the first national workshop; and a manual of operations, which provided guidelines for food insecurity and vulnerability assessments.

The project was then momentarily suspended and it was not until 2005 that FAO signed an agreement with HARTI to provide funds in support of FIVIMS activities (Sri Lanka FIVIMS). These funds are exclusively for the purpose of achieving the following objectives: assessment of food insecurity and vulnerability at sub-national level; elaboration of policy options and interventions to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity in the country; and dissemination of FIVIMS information via the internet and news letters.

For vulnerability map of Sri Lanka, please click here <http://www.asiafivims.net/srl/page.jsp>

5. US\$23.6 million appeal for resettling Sri Lankan refugees

Sri Lanka, 16 February 2010 — As part of a joint UN appeal, FAO and partners are calling for US\$23.6 million to support over 200 000 people to resettle in the North of



Sri Lanka. This emergency response plan aims to promote self sufficiency and prevent further dependency on food aid for some 50 000 rural families.

Nearly 130 000 people have returned to their places of origin in the North of Sri Lanka as of December 2009. Anticipating further accelerated pace of return, resettling families need assistance to resume their livelihoods, boost local agricultural production and related income generating opportunities and improve their food security.

With an estimated 80 percent of the population in the Northern Province reliant on crop cultivation, livestock and fisheries as their primary source of livelihoods, assistance needs to focus on rural livelihoods.

As part of the sector's response plan, immediate measures need to be taken to address socio-economic and environmental losses, increase food production, ensure food security and improve nutritional levels of resettled IDP farmer and fisher families and conflict-affected people in the North.

"We want to assist the government in reducing poverty level among conflict affected populations by enhancing income generating and employment opportunities", stressed Patrick Evans, the FAO Representative in Sri Lanka.

Immediate assistance is also needed to re-establish and strengthen institutional capacities to develop crops, livestock and fisheries, the FAO statement said.

As part of ongoing emergency programmes, FAO is providing rice and other field crops such as cowpea, green gram, maize and groundnut, and training to over 6 600 vulnerable families in Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar this maha season 2009/10 with funds provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

In addition, with funds provided by the UK Department of International Development, FAO provided ongoing paddy assistance and training to some 11 000 families for cultivation during this maha season.

FAO has also received funds from the Australian Government to provide integrated agriculture and food security assistance for 6 000 newly resettled families in the North during the next Yala season 2010.

6. Sri Lanka, outstanding plantation farmer

At the 2002 World Food Day celebration at the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, a Sri Lankan plantation farmer was awarded an FAO medal for outstanding achievements, representing farmer communities from South Asia. The citation reads as follows:

“The outstanding tea farmer from Sri Lanka, K.M. Opananda is 55 years old and has a plantation in Gonawalapathana village in Nawalapitiya town in the hills of central Sri Lanka. Married and with three sons, he is a chemical engineer by training who gave up an overseas job to return to his farming roots nearly two decades ago.

Unlike his father who was a paddy cultivator, Mr Opananda decided to work on a 6-hectare tea garden he bought in the mid-1980s. Over the years, he has converted three-fifths of his low-yield seed-based tea plantation into a more productive one, with a capacity of 100 000 vegetative propagated plants.

As he says, the switch is “a challenge for the smallholder” since it involves a wait of about five years before the planter gets a return on his investment.

Mr Opananda is the recognized leader of small tea farmers in Sri Lanka. For four years in succession, he has been elected president of the Sri Lanka Federation of Tea Small Holdings Development Societies, which represents

150 000 small tea farmers and has worked to obtain better deals from the tea factories.

In addition, he is director of the Sri Lanka Tea Board, the Tea Research Institute, the National Institute of Plantation Management, and the Tea Association of Sri Lanka.

The Tea Shakthi Fund, of which he is the executive director, assists Sri Lanka’s small tea farmers and has set up 11 profitably managed tea factories.”

7. FAO supports 50 000 families in the north to resume their farm-based livelihoods this current maha season

With over 50 000 farm-based families returning to their homesteads in the Northern Province, the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO) in partnership with the Provincial Department of Agriculture are providing seeds, tools, fertilizer and farm equipment so that these families can resume their agriculture-based livelihoods.

Most of these families have recently returned to their farm lands and are cultivating for the first time since the end of the conflict. With generous donor support from Australia, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America, FAO has provided seed paddy to cultivate 106 000 acres of abandoned paddy land and other seeds such as black gram, green gram, groundnut, maize, kurakkan, cowpea, gingelly and chilli to cultivate 18 000 acres of abandoned highland this Maha season.

“Bringing over 120 000 acres of abandoned agriculture land back into production in the North, over the past couple of months, has been a challenging and significant milestone toward re-establishing agriculture production in the north”, says FAO Representative Patrick T. Evans. “This achievement would not have been possible without timely donor support and our close partnership with government counterparts”, he added.

FAO will continue to work with government and development partners to ensure that the resulting 2010 Maha harvest strengthens self-sufficiency and food security of Northern farmers. In 2011, FAO will continue efforts to improve overall agriculture production and agriculture/fisheries based livelihoods in the region.

List of selected projects

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Emergency Supply of Roofing Material for Grain and Seed Storage	TCP/SRL/8805	1978	1979	200 000
Rehabilitation of Coconut Industry	TCP/SRL/7906	1979	1981	200 000
Assistance to the Institute of Fish Technology	UTF/SRL/041/SRL	1982	1997	255 812
Management Training Small Farmers Organization	TCP/SRL/2310	1984	1985	159 560
Rice Research	SRL/84/024/ /01/12	1985	1991	1 113 690
Horticulture (Phase II)	SRL/84/013/ /01/12	1985	1991	658 131
Rubber Research	SRL/84/014/ /01/12	1985	1992	244 562
Tea Development	SRL/84/010/ /01/12	1985	1991	156 988
Institute of Plantation Management	SRL/84/006/ /01/12	1985	1990	137 462
Development of Marketing Services in the Mahaweli Area	TCP/SRL/4511	1985	1986	130 685
Yield Increase Through Use of Fertilizers (Phase II and III)	GCPF/SRL/047/NET	1986	1999	2 492 279
Land Settlement	SRL/84/037/ /01/12	1986	1991	902 332
Minor Export Crops	SRL/84/028/ /01/12	1986	1991	577 263
Veterinary Faculty	SRL/87/005/ /01/12	1987	1997	1 086 220
Sugar Research	SRL/84/007/ /01/12	1987	1999	669 167
Extension Training of Fisherfolk	SRL/87/003/ /01/12	1987	1994	653 749
Emergency Assistance for Agricultural Rehabilitation Following the Kantalai Reservoir Breach	TCP/SRL/6657	1987	1988	105 868
Mahaweli System "B" Farm (Phase II)	SRL/85/008/ /01/12	1988	1992	206 147
National Dairy Training Programme	GCP/SRL/044/DEN	1988	1992	158 891
Bean Research	SRL/83/002/ /01/12	1988	1990	127 602
Forest Development Management	SRL/89/012/ /01/12	1989	1999	2 356 262
Rural Dev. Through Promotion Self-Help Organiz. (Phase II)	GCP /SRL/046/NET	1989	1995	513 003
Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Kigalle Following Floods	TCP/SRL/8954	1989	1990	247 000
Agricultural Rehabilitation in Ratnapura, Colombo, Kalutara	TCP/SRL/8955	1989	1990	200 000
Apiculture Development	TCP/SRL/0052	1990	1992	146 140
Sericulture Development (Phase III)	SRL/91/012/ /01/99	1991	1999	716 810
Indigenous Bread	TCP/SRL/0053	1991	1992	207 900
Development of Wildlife and Protected Area (SRL/92/G31)	UNO /SRL/001/GEF	1992	1999	405 860
Marine Fisheries Development	SRL/91/022/ /01/99	1993	1997	1 210 080
Training in Decentralized Planning	TCP/SRL/2355	1993	1995	160 000
Establishment of a Monitoring System for Catches of Artisanal Driftnet and Longline Fishing	TCP/SRL/2251	1993	1995	123 000
Market Intelligence and Food Information System	SRL/91/023/ /01/99	1994	2000	747 676

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Strengthening the Technical Capability of the Small Farmer Group Development Unit	TCP/SRL/4452	1994	1996	196 000
National Food Control Infrastructure (Phase II)	SRL/92/006/ /01/99	1995	2000	446 820
Assistance in Rinderpest Prevention and Control	TCP/SRL/4554	1995	1997	297 000
Restructuring of the Department of Agriculture	TCP/SRL/4453	1995	1997	270 000
Groundwater Utilization for Crop Production	TCP/SRL/4555	1995	1996	122 000
Urgent Supply of Rice Seed for 1996-1997 Maha Season in Jaffna Peninsula	TCP/SRL/6613	1996	1997	310 000
Groundwater Utilization for Crop Production	TCP/SRL/4556	1996	1998	162 000
Aquaculture Development	TCP/SRL/6712	1997	1999	336 535
Urgent Support to the Production of Vegetable and Other Field Crops	OSRO/SRL/701/UK	1997	1997	322 760
Emergency Support to Returning Displaced Farmers in Jaffna Peninsula	OSRO/SRL/702/NOR	1997	1998	300 000
Disease Prevention and Health Management in Coastal Shrimp Culture	TCP/SRL/6614	1997	1999	261 958
Technical Coordination of Emergency Assistance in the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Supply to Conflict Farmers	TCP/SRL/8821	1998	1999	376 000
Technical Coordination of Emergency Assistance in the Agricultural Rehabilitation to Conflict Affected Farmers	TCP/SRL/7821	1998	1999	376 000
Emergency Assistance for Conflict-Affected Farmers	OSRO/SRL/901/SWE	1999	2000	364 499
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs in Drought-affected Districts of Hambantota, Ratnapura and Monegarala	TCP/SRL/0170	2001	2002	400 000
Water Control Component of the SPFS (Phase II)	TCP/SRL/0168	2001	2002	228 000
Assistance to Identify the Casual Agent of Coconut	TCP/SRL/0066	2001	2003	100 302
Special Programme for Food Security in Sri Lanka	GCSP/SRL/049/JPN	2002	2008	1 812 518
Emergency Provision of Agricultural Inputs to IDPS Voluntarily Returning to their Former Homes in the North-East Region of Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/201/EC	2002	2003	785 600
Emergency Provision of Agricultural Inputs to Conflict-affected Farmers in Puttalam, Vavuniya and Anuradhapura Districts	TCP/SRL/2902	2002	2004	399 000
Improved Service to the Livestock in Sri Lanka	TCP/SRL/0169	2002	2002	165 000
Emergency provision of agricultural inputs to internally displaced persons voluntarily returning to their former homes in North-East Region of Sri Lanka, with special reference to training of landless poor, especially women	OSRO/SRL/301/EC	2003	2004	868 000
Emergency Assistance to Flood-Affected Rice Farmers in Five Districts of Sri Lanka (Ratnapura, Galle, Kalutara, Matara and Hambantota)	TCP/SRL/2904	2003	2004	399 607

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Emergency provision of agricultural inputs to re-settling farm families in the North and East	TCP/SRL/2905	2003	2004	399 367
Emergency rehabilitation of the fisheries sector in conflict affected areas of Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/302/GER	2003	2005	233 980
Emergency Assistance to Conduct a Post-conflict Needs Assessment for Food and Agriculture Rehabilitation in North and East Sri Lanka (Recoded from TCP/SRL/2903)	TCP/SRL/2803	2003	2003	107 102
Emergency provision of quality seeds and rehabilitation of certified seed production to assist vulnerable farmers in conflict-affected areas of Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/401/JPN	2004	2006	1 416 377
Emergency assistance for the rehabilitation of agri-based livelihoods of recently resettled IDP families in the districts of Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Trincomalee, North-East Province, Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/402/EC	2004	2005	367 848
Training disabled persons in rural Sri Lanka for sustainable livelihoods	TCP/SRL/3003	2004	2006	291 398
Emergency supply of agricultural inputs in drought affected districts, Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/403/NOR	2004	2005	155 207
Aquatic Weeds Management	TCP/SRL/3001	2004	2006	135 745
Emergency assistance for the rehabilitation of fisherfolk communities in the tsunami-affected districts of Trincomalee, Matara, Galle and Hambantota, Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/505/ITA	2005	2007	5 628 420
Emergency Assistance to Tsunami Affected Vulnerable Fishermen and Women in Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/507/EC	2005	2006	5 100 420
Integrated programme for the emergency rehabilitation of the fishery sector in the tsunami-affected districts Trincomalee, Matara, Galle and Hambantota, Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/504/ITA	2005	2006	3 770 100
Emergency assistance for the rehabilitation of fisherfolk communities in the tsunami-affected districts of Sri Lanka (TSU – REG/SRL-05/ER/101 – REGION – SRI LANKA)	OSRO/SRL/506/NOR	2005	2007	3 078 668
Assistance for affected coastal communities in Sri Lanka (TSU – REG/SRL-05/ER/102 – REGION – SRI LANKA)	OSRO/SRL/503/JPN	2005	2005	2 671 000
Assistance to Tsunami affected fisher folk households in Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/501/BEL	2005	2006	1 921 945
Emergency assistance for the rehabilitation of Agricultural Communities in the tsunami-affected districts of Sri Lanka (TSU – SRL/REG-05/ER/103 – REGION – SRI LANKA)	OSRO/SRL/508/CHA	2005	2006	1 274 200
Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation in earthquake/tsunami-affected areas	TCP/SRL/3004	2005	2005	397 584
Reclamation of Salinity affected Agricultural land in Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/512/CHA	2005	2006	203 398

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Assistance to Tsunami Affected Farmers in Sri Lanka (TSU – SRL/REG-05/ER/103 – REGION – SRI LANKA)	OSRO/SRL/511/IRE	2005	2006	184 965
Rehabilitation of the fishing sector in tsunami affected district of Hambotana, Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/502/GER	2005	2005	124 145
Immediate Assistance for HPAI Emergency Preparedness	OSRO/SRL/602/USA	2006	2009	900 000
Assistance to ensure sustainable food security situation to most vulnerable households in the North-East Province of Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/603/EC	2006	2007	883 400
Emergency assistance to tsunami-affected fisher households in Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/510/SPA	2006	2007	599 050
Immediate coordinated agricultural assistance to conflict-affected IDPs and host-families in the north and east districts to ensure an early sustainable recovery – (SIDA component n. 7400312501)	OSRO/SRL/702/SWE	2007	2008	1 314 811
Immediate agricultural assistance to conflict-affected IDPs and conflict-affected households	OSRO/SRL/703/CHA	2007	2007	500 000
Urgent agriculture support project to assist returning IDPs in the Batticaloa district	OSRO/SRL/705/CHA	2007	2007	465 519
Immediate agricultural assistance in support of household returnees to Batticaloa West in the district of Batticaloa, Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/704/SPA	2007	2008	441 390
Immediate emergency agriculture support for improved food security and nutrition in Jaffna	OSRO/SRL/604/CHA	2007	2007	375 570
Strengthening national capacity for hybrid rice development and use for food security and poverty alleviation	TCP/SRL/3102	2007	2009	329 000
Formulation of a National Agricultural Biotechnology Research and Development (R&D) Programme and Investment Plan	TCP/SRL/3101	2007	2009	196 000
TCP Facilities	TCP/SRL/3103	2007	2008	162 452
Restoration and Improvement of Fish landing centres with stakeholder participation in management	GCP/SRL/057/CAN	2008	2011	4 921 744
Capacity enhancement of NARA for marine resource surveys and stock assessments in coastal waters of Sri Lanka	GCP/SRL/054/CAN	2008	2010	1 197 151
Emergency assistance to improve the Food Security and Agriculture Livelihood of the conflict-affected households in the North and East provinces of Sri Lanka – (SIDA component n. 7400339001)	OSRO/SRL/802/SWE	2008	2009	1 071 393
Input supply to vulnerable populations under ISFP	TCP/SRL/3201	2008	2009	500 000
Urgent food security assistance to vulnerable IDPs, host families and other economically-affected families in the conflict-affected districts of Kilinochchi/ Mullaithivu, Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna.	OSRO/SRL/801/CHA	2008	2008	401 704

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Emergency agriculture assistance in support of returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of North province during 2008 Maha season	OSRO/SRL/803/CHA	2008	2009	360 000
Enhancing food security among the most vulnerable farm families in eastern Sri Lanka	GCP/SRL/059/EC	2009	2011	7 101 641
Emergency Agriculture & Food Security assistance in support of the returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in the districts of Vavuniya, Mannar, and Jaffna in Northern Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/901/SWE	2009	2010	719 620
Minimum standards for fish handling and reduced post-harvest losses in selected tsunami-affected communities	GCP/SRL/056/SPA	2009	2010	521 799
Land Tenure in the Dry Zone Livelihood Support and Partnership Project Districts	UTF/SRL/058/SRL	2009	2011	376 928
Emergency Agriculture Assistance to resettled farmers in the West Vanni	OSRO/SRL/903/UK	2009	2010	360 140
Implementation of recovery coordination initiative RCII	OSRO/SRL/902/UNJ	2009	2010	341 278
Provision of Essential Agricultural Inputs for Returning War-affected IDPs in the North	OSRO/SRL/006/USA	2010	2011	4 999 999
Emergency Agriculture & Food Security assistance in support of the returnees, IDPs, host families and other vulnerable families in Northern Sri Lanka.	OSRO/SRL/004/AUL	2010	2011	4 283 361
Improvement of Food Security and Livelihoods in Northern Sri Lanka (Phase I)	OSRO/SRL/007/NOR	2010	2011	1 483 435
Coordinated agricultural recovery for displaced returnees to Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Jaffna	OSRO/SRL/003/SWE	2010	2011	1 037 075
Provision of seed and other essential agricultural inputs for livelihoods recovery in the North	OSRO/SRL/904/AUL	2010	2010	876 000
Humanitarian Assistance for Urgent Provision of Essential Agricultural Inputs for Returning IDPs in the North	OSRO/SRL/002/CHA	2010	2010	679 027
Strengthening the agricultural extension system through agro-enterprise development	TCP/SRL/3302	2010	2012	405 000
Aquaculture development in the Southern Province	TCP/SRL/3203	2010	2011	375 000
Dairy cattle and buffalo improvement	TCP/SRL/3204	2010	2011	335 000
Emergency Livestock Management and Coordination Activities in Northern Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/001/UK	2010	2011	300 140
TCP Facility	TCP/SRL/3301	2010	2011	109 829
Emergency Agricultural Assistance to Flood Victims in the Eastern and Central Province of Sri Lanka	OSRO/SRL/101/CHA	2011	2011	500 000

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