

**Ministry of Economic Development
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka**

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

**The Project for Development Planning
for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction
and Development in Jaffna District**

**Final Report
- Appendix -**

November 2011

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

**IC Net Limited
Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd.**

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The Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion Of Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District

Draft Final Report – Appendixes -

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Introduction

Important Documents and Records on PDP Jaffna

The District Forum, District Steering Committee (DSC), and National Steering Committee (NSC) were held for the Project, which were attended by GA, counterparts, related stakeholders, and the team members of the Project. Important discussion points and conclusions of these meetings were duly recorded and filed in the project office.

	Date	Agenda
1 st District Forum	7 May 2010	- Introduction of the Project - Presentation of Agricultural Development in Jaffna
2 nd District Forum	24 May 2010	- Presentation of Status of Urgent Rehabilitation of Jetty and Tank
3 rd District Forum	18 June 2010	- Presentation of Selection Process of Urgent Rehabilitation of Jetty and Tank - Presentation of the Results of the Basic Survey on Jaffna District
4 th District Forum	24 June 2010	- Presentation of Key Issues and Development Policy of Fisheries and Community Development Sector in Jaffna District - Presentation of the Pilot Projects
5 th District Forum	17 August 2010	- Presentation of the Pilot Projects
1 st DSC	9 September 2010	- Presentation of Project Outline and Present Status of the Project - Presentation of Proposed Pilot Projects (20 proposals) Official Endorsement
Progress Review Meeting	16 September 2010	- Introduction of the Project
1 st NSC	14 October 2010	(Excerpts from Agenda) - Review of the Project Status - Implementation Issues
6 th District Forum	1 December 2010	- Presentation of New Pilot Projects Proposal and Official Endorsement
1 st Development Workshop in Jaffna	19 February 2011	- Discussion of Road Maps
2 nd NSC	27 April 2011	- Presentation of Interim Report of the Project
2 nd Development Workshop (Agriculture)	2 July 2011	- Discussion of Road Maps for Agriculture Development
2 nd Development Workshop (Fisheries)	15 July 2011	- Discussion of Road Maps for Fisheries Development
2 nd Development Workshop (Community)	18 July 2011	- Discussion of Road Maps for Community Development
2 nd DSC	4 October 2011	- Presentation of Draft Final Report of the Project
3 rd NSC	6 October 2011	- Presentation of Draft Final Report of the Project

Procured Equipment by the Project

The following equipment has been procured for project activities

Asset Name	Spec	Handed over to
Oxygen Sensor	CGS-5	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Jaffna
Photocopier	SHARP MX453u, S/N 0504349400	Ministry of Economic Development
Inkjet Printer (applicable of A1 print, Colour)	HP Designjet 110plus (S/N: C7796DO)	District Secretariat, Jaffna (Mine Action Office)
Projector (with screen)	Viewsonic PJD5112 Screen 5x5	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Desk top Computer-1	INTEL2.93GHz Dual Core, INTEL G-41CHIP S/N: 0518422	Ministry of Economic Development
Desk top Computer-2	INTEL2.93GHz Dual Core, INTEL G-41CHIP S/N: 0518902	Ministry of Economic Development
Desk top Computer-3	INTEL2.93GHz Dual Core, INTEL G-41CHIP S/N: 0522000	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap top Computer-1	HP Compaq510 CNU0123PHD S/N: CN00123PHO	Ministry of Economic Development
Lap top Computer-2	Acer Aspire4736 S/N: LXP530C0480150 7CF21601	Ministry of Economic Development
Lap top Computer-3	Acer Aspire4736 S/N: LXP530C0480150 7CF21601	Ministry of Economic Development
Lap top Computer-4	Acer Aspire4736 S/N: LXP530C0480150 7A071601	Ministry of Economic Development
Lap top Computer-5	Acer Aspire4736 S/N: LXP530C0480150 78831601	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap top Computer-6	Acer Aspire4736 S/N: LXP530C0480150 7D0D1601	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap top Computer-7	Acer Aspire4736 S/N: LXP530C0480150 796F1601	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap top Computer-8	Acer Aspire4736 S/N: LXP530C0480150 798A1601	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap top Computer-9	Lenovo: G550 S/N: CBS2322835	Ministry of Economic Development
Lap top Computer-10	Lenovo: G550 S/N: CBS2322846	Ministry of Economic Development
Design software -1 (AutoCAD/LT2011)	AutoCAD/LT2011 S/N: 355-72386466	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Design software -2 (AutoCAD/LT2011)	AutoCAD/LT2011 S/N: 355-72386465	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap Top Computer-11	Compaq 620 S/N: CNU0350J7L	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap Top Computer-12	Compaq 620 S/N: CNU0350J5H	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap Top Computer-13	Compaq 620 S/N: CNU0292KHB	District Secretariat, Jaffna
Lap Top Computer-14	Inspiration 1545n(T6500) S/N 29846122525	Department of Agriculture (Extension), Jaffna
Lap Top Computer-15	Inspiration 1545n(T6500) S/N 36376469533	Department of Agriculture (Extension), Jaffna
Lap Top Computer-16	Inspiration 1545n(T6500) S/N 38311387165	Department of Agriculture (Extension), Jaffna
Lap Top Computer-17	HSTNN-185C-5 CNU0453DZ2	Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union's Federation
Digital Video Camera	Sony HDR-XR 150 S/N 1735625	Department of Agriculture (Extension), Jaffna
Projector (with screen)	Optoma EX615(QAEF032AAAACO094)	Department of Agriculture (Extension), Jaffna
Four Wheel Tractor	FARM TRAC FT -60	Coconut Cultivation Board
Generator-1	LLP45A-Single Phase	Vadamaradchy Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (Ltd)
Generator-2	LLP45A-Single Phase	Vadamaradchy Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (Ltd)
Rotovator	42 Blades	Coconut Cultivation Board
Disc Plough	Hayles; Double share	Coconut Cultivation Board
Tractor Trailor	Size - 10' x 6' x 15" (L x W x H); Hydraulic trailer	Coconut Cultivation Board
Motor Bicycle	HONDA Passion Pro, 100CC, 7.6HP	Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union's Federation
Seed Grader	AGROSAW; Model-Deluxe S/N: DX/1841/11	Seed Production Cooperative Society of Jaffna Peninsula (Ltd)
Cyclone dust collector	APZEM-DCT-XX	Seed Production Cooperative Society of Jaffna Peninsula (Ltd)

Appendix 1-2

Asset Name	Spec	Handed over to
Additional Segmand for IC 1	Model-IC-1 S/N: IC1/289/11	Seed Production Cooperative Society of Jaffna Peninsula (Ltd)
Refrigerator Truck	Toyota-single cab,single cabin, Model - VIENTO200	Vadamaradchy Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (Ltd)
laminar Flow Cabinet	SWCJ- 1CU	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Autoclave-50l, Manual drying	SA-300VL	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Incubator 53L -1	YCO IN-601	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Incubator 53L -2	YCO IN-601	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Hot Air Oven -1,53L	YCO NO 1	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Analytical Balance	FA-2004B S/N: 8331530286	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Power Generator	5Kw,230V,50hz, SICHER- S.NoARK4673	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Air-Conditioner-1	Split Type, 18,000BTU	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Air-Conditioner-2	Split Type, 12,000BTU	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Air-Conditioner-3	Split Type, 12,000BTU	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Air-Conditioner-4	Split Type, 12,000BTU	Mushroom Growers Society, Department of Agriculture (Extension)
Cream Separator -1	Model-CS 165 SSE	Vadamaradchy Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (Ltd)
Cream Separator -2	Model-CS 165 SSE	Vadamaradchy Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (Ltd)
Pouch Filling Machine	Model SD 1000	Vadamaradchy Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (Ltd)
Milk Homogenizer	Model GJB 0.5 - 2.5	Vadamaradchy Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (Ltd)

The Project in the Press

The subsequent table shows articles on the Project, which appeared occasionally in the national as well as local media. Some of them were responses to the press releases issued by the JICA Sri Lanka Office.

Date	Components	Source
7 November 2010	Jetty Rehabilitation	Valampali Newspaper
23-24 November 2010	Tank Rehabilitation Appendix 1-3-1	Daily News, The Island, Asian Tribune, Dinamina, Veerakasari Newspapers Ada Derana Breaking News TV Lankapuvath, Tamildaily.net Website
25 November 2010	Community-based Fishery Management Systems Appendix 1-3-2	Uthayan Newspaper
20-23 December 2010	Jetty Rehabilitation (Opening Ceremony) Appendix 1-3-3	Daily News, The Island, Valampuri, Thinamurasu, Thinnakkural - News papers And on 14 Website
19-20 February 2011	1 st Development Workshop in Jaffna Appendix 1-3-4	Daily Mirror, Valampali Newspaper
7 March 2011	Reconstruction of the Regional College of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering Appendix 1-3-5	Uthayan - Newspaper
30 September 2011 4-5 October 2011	Opening Ceremony of Coconut Nursery and the Regional College of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering	Daily Mirror, Daily News, Uthayan, Sunday Observer, The Island - News paper Asian Tribune, Daily News, News lk, and others - Website

Seven tanks will be handed over to public

Seven tanks will be handed over to the public on Monday which was renovated by Japan International Cooperation Agency in Jaffna district. Rs. 15million was spent by Japan organization (JICA) to renovate these seven tanks.

There are four tanks in Thenmarachchi, Nunavil, Kachchai, and Madduvil area, one tank in Puttur area in Kopay DS division, one tank from Ilavalai area in Thellipalai DS division.

These renovated tanks will facilitate to conserve the ground water, maha season paddy cultivation and yala season cultivation also. Government Agent, Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Development department, Team Leader JICA, respective Divisional Secretaries, Farmers Organizations and public will be participated in the handing over ceremony.

Paper news: Veerakesari News paper (07.11.2010)

யாழில் ஏழு குளங்கள் நாளை கையளிப்பு

(அரளிந்தன்)

யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்தில் ஜெய்கா (ஜப்பானிய சர்வதேச கூட்டுறவு நிறுவனத்தின்) மூலம் புனரமைப்புச் செய்யப்பட்ட ஏழு குளங்கள் நாளை (திங்கட்கிழமை) பொது மக்களிடம் கையளிக்கப்படவுள்ளன. ஜப்பானியத் தொண்டு நிறுவனமான ஜெய்கா 15 மில்லியன் ரூபாய் செலவில் இந்தக் குளங்களை புனரமைப்புச் செய்துள்ளது.

தென்மராட்சியில் ருணாவில், கச்சாய், மட்டுவில் ஆகிய இடங்களில் தலா ஒவ்வொரு குளமும், கோப்பாய் பிரதேச செயலர் பிரிவில் புத்தூர்ப்பகுதியில் ஒரு குளமும், வேலணையில் ஒரு குளமும், சங்கானை பிரதேச செயலர் பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்த சுழிபுரத்தில் ஒரு குளமும், தெல்லிப்பழை பிரதேச செயலர் பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்த இளவாலைய பகுதியில் ஒரு குளமும் என மொத்தம் ஏழு குளங்கள் இவ்வாறு புனரமைப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

இவ்வாறு புனரமைப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள குளங்கள் நிலத்தைப் பிரச்சினைப்படுத்தும் கால போக நெற்செய்வதற்கும், கோடைகாலத்தில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் திறப்பிற்செய்கைக்கும் உதவியாக இருக்கும் எனத் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

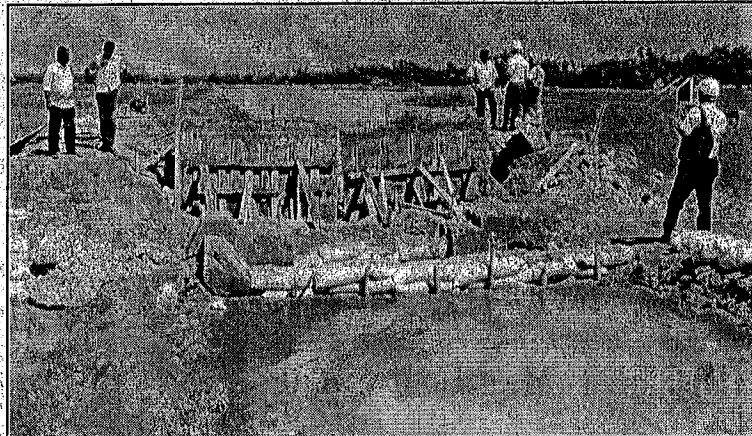
இந்தக் குளங்களைக் கையளிக்கும் நிகழ்வுகளில் யாழ்.மாவட்ட அரசாங்க அதிபர், யாழ்.மாவட்ட கமநல அபிவிருத்தித் திணைக்களப் பணிப்பாளர், ஜெய்கா திட்ட அதிகாரிகள், குறிப்பிட்ட பிரதேசங்களின் பிரதேச செயலர்கள், விவசாய அமைப்புப் பிரதிநிதிகள், பொதுமக்கள் அமைப்புகளைச் சேர்ந்தோர் கலந்து கொள்கின்றனர்.

JICA நிறுவனத்தால்

யாழ். மாவட்டத்தில் ஏழு நீர்ப்பாசன குளங்கள் புனரமைக்கப்படவுள்ளன

ஜப்பானிய சர்வதேச ஒத்துழைப்பு பிற்கான நிறுவனத்தின் (JICA) நிதியுதவியுடன் யாழ். மாவட்டத்தில் ஏழு நீர்ப்பாசன குளங்களை புனர்நிர்மாணம் செய்வதற்கு கமநல அபிவிருத்தி திணைக்களம் முன்வந்துள்ளது. அத்துடன் மாவட்டத்தின் மீன்பிடி மற்றும் நீர்வாழ் வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்திற்கும் சேதப்பட்டுள்ள மீன்பிடி இறங்கு துறைகளை புனர்நிர்மாணம் செய்வதற்கும் அந்நிறுவனத்தால் நிதி வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சிறிய அளவிலான சமுதாய அடித்தள கட்டுமான வசதிகளை யாழ். மாவட்டத்திலே புனர்நிர்மாணம் செய்யும் முன்னோடி வேலைத்



திட்டங்கள் மூலம் 2 ஆயிரத்து 500 விவசாய மற்றும் மீன்பிடி குடும்பங்களின் வாழ்வாதாரத்துக்கு பெரும்

நன்மை பயப்பதுடன் அதன் மூலம் சாவகச்சேரி, கோப்பாய், சங்கானை, தெல்லிப்புழை, வேலனை மற்றும் சண்டலிப்பாய் ஆகிய இடங்களில் மீள்சூழியேற வருகின்ற மக்களிற்கு உதவுகின்றது.

“JICA நிறுவனம் யுத்தம்முடிவிற்கு வந்த காலம் தொடக்கம் வடக்கிலே சேதம் அடைந்துள்ள அடிப்படை கட்டுமான வசதிகளை புனர்நிர்மாணம் செய்வதில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளது. இதன் மூலம் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த அபிவிருத்திக்கான தேவைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதுடன் மீள்கூடியேற்றத்துக்கு வருகின்ற மக்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை வசதிகளை கட்டி எழுப்புவதற்கும் உதவுகின்றது” என்று இலங்கைக்கான பிரதிநிதி அக்கிரா சிமுரா தெரிவித்தார்.

நீர்ப்பாசன குளங்களின் புனர்நிர்மாண வேலைகளின் மூலம் கூடுதலான மழை நீரைச் சேகரிப்பதற்கும் நிலத்தடியில் நீர் ஊறுவதை அதிகரிக்கச் செய்ய உதவுவதினால் மழைக்காலம் முடிவற்ற பின்பும் கமக்காரர்கள்

நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்காக கூடுதலான நீரை பயன்படுத்தவும் வழிசெய்கின்றது.

மீன்பிடி இறங்கு துறைகளை புனர்நிர்மாணம் செய்வதனால் அவை கட்டி முடிக்கப்பட பின்பு கூடுதல் எண்ணிக்கையான மீனவர்கள் அவற்றை பயன்படுத்த உதவுகின்றது.

இந்த வேலைத்திட்டங்களின் சிறப்பம்சமாக உள்ளூர் மக்கள் சமூகத்தினரை அத்தகைய வேலைத் திட்டங்களை அடையாளம் காணவும் திட்டமிடவும் மீள் நிர்மாணம் செய்யவும் ஈடுபடுத்துவதாகும்.

யாழ். மாவட்டத்திலே உள்ள நீர்ப்பாசன குளங்கள் மற்றும் மீன்பிடி இறங்கு துறைகள் அநேகமாக சமுதாயம் சார்ந்த நிறுவனங்களாலேயே முகாமை செய்யப்படுகின்றன. அவை விவசாய சம்மேளனங்கள், மீன்பிடி கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் என்பனவாகும். JICA நிறுவனம், கமநல அபிவிருத்தி திணைக்களம் மற்றும் மீன்பிடி நீர்வாழ் வளங்கள் திணைக்களம் ஆகியவற்றுடன் இணைந்து சமுதாயம் சார்ந்த அமைப்புகள் மூலம் வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி கொடுத்து சமுதாயம் உயர்வதற்கான முயற்சியாக கண்ணி வெடி அபாயம் பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்துவதுடன் கட்டுமான வேலைகளில் முகாமைத்துவ சாதனங்களான கணக்குப்பத்தகங்கள் பேணல் மற்றும் வேலை மூலமான பயிற்சி என்பனவற்றையும் வழங்குகின்றது.

Name of the News paper: Uthayan

Date: 25.11.2010

Page number:2

News: JICA takes effort make changes in traditional fishing methods.

JICA has been taking effort to make currently followed traditional fishing methods toward suited for modern world. Based on that, JICA starts to collect the data from fishermen. Past & Present fishery regulations and traditional customs will be gathered in this project. JICA is collecting this kind information through the FCSs unions' Federation. According to that, FCSs Unions' Federation is going to discuss with Fishermen cooperative societies regarding with this matter.

A discussion will be conducted between Fisheries sector representatives and Assistant Director of DFAR about the important changes which are going to undertake in the traditional customs. On other hand they are going to analyze about the potential changes of traditional customs & fisheries regulations towards the present situation (status) also.

The JICA is going to grant the finance & other assistance to implement this project.

பாரம்பரிய கடந்தொழில் முறையில் மாற்றம் கொண்டுவர 'ஜெயக்கா' முயற்சி

யாழ்ப்பாணம், நவ. 25
யாழ். குடாநாட்டில் பாரம்
பரியமாக மேற்கொள்ளப்படு
கின்ற கடந்தொழில் முறையை
தற்காலத்துக்கு ஏற்புடையதாக
மாற்றியமைக்கும் முயற்சியில்
'ஜெயக்கா' திறுவனம் இறங்கி
யுள்ளது.

இதற்காக, குடாநாட்டில்

கடந்தொழில் செய்பவர்களின்
தகவல்களைத் திரட்டும் தடவடிக்க
கைகளை அந்த திறுவனம் ஆரம்
பித்துள்ளது.

கடந்தகால, தற்கால மீன்பிடிச்
சட்டங்கள் மற்றும் பாரம்பரிய
மாகக் கைக்கொள்ளப்படுகின்ற
உள்ளூர் தடைமுறைகள் தொடர்
பான தகவல்கள், தரவுகள் இதன்

போது திரட்டப்படவுள்ளன.
ஐப்பான் நாட்டு நிறுவன
மான ஜெயக்கா, யாழ். மாவட்ட
கடந்தொழில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்
களின் சமாசத்தினூடாகவே இந்
தத் தகவல்களைத் திரட்டுகின்
றது. கடந்தொழில் சமாசமானது
பிரதேச மட்ட சங்கங்களின்
உள்ள சங்கங்களுடன் இத்த

விடயம் தொடர்பாகக் கூடி
ஆராயவுள்ளது.
பாரம்பரிய தடைமுறைகளில்
மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய
மாற்றங்கள் தொடர்பாக யாழ்.
மாவட்ட கடந்தொழில் நீரியல்
வள உதவிப் பணிப்பாளர் முன்
னிமையில் கடந்தொழில் துறை
சார் பிரதிநிதிகள் கூடி ஆராய

வுள்ளனர். தற்காலத்துக்கு ஏற்ற
முறைச் சட்டங்களாக முன்னர்
உள்ளவற்றை மாற்றியமைப்பது
குறித்து அவர்கள் இதில் ஆராய்
வார்கள்.

இந்தத் திட்டத்துக்கான நிதி
யுதவி மற்றும் ஏனைய உதவி
களை 'ஜெயக்கா' நிறுவனமே
மேற்கொள்ளவுள்ளது. (த-14)

Published Date	News Paper	Translation
20 th December 2010	Thinamurasu	Tamil to English

யாழ்.காக்கைத் தீவு, நாவாந்துறை இறங்குதுறைகள் திறந்துவைப்பு



(யாழ்ப்பாணம்)

மக்களின் நீண்டகாலத் தேவையை ஐப்பானிய ஐயக்கா நிறுவனம் பூர்த்தி செய்துள்ளது. இதற்காக ஜனாதிபதி சார்பாகவும் எமது மக்கள் சார்பாகவும் தனது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதாக ஈழ மக்கள் ஜனநாயகக் கட்சியின் செயலாளர் நாயகமும் பாரம்பரிய கைத்தொழில்கள் மற்றும் சிறுதொழில் முயற்சி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சருமான டக்ளஸ் தேவானந்தா அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்.

நேற்றுக் காலை யாழ்.காக்கைத் தீவு மற்றும் நாவாந்துறை பகுதிகளில் இரு இறங்குதுறைகளை சம்பிரதாயபூர்வமாகத் திறந்து (11ஆம் பக்கம் பார்க்க)

(Translation)

Kakaithevu and Navanthurai jetties were opened

The Japan agency JICA full fills the long term needs of our people. Hon. Minister DuglusDevenandah, Traditional industries and Small enterprises development offer his thanks to JICA on behalf of President and our people, while his address during opening ceremony of both jetties on yesterday. Also he stated importance and maintenance of both jetties those were reconstructed after the natural disaster and ethnical crisis. JICA is helping to our people in several ways and people can get proper benefit through that activities and will plan to implement see weed farming in velanai division, encourage sea cucumber faterning in kurunagar and mandaithevu areas and reconstruct college of fishery. Through these activities fishermen can learn new technologies and up lift their activities. Further he said.

Meanwhile fisheries cooperative societies' submitted lot of requests. The Minister assured favorable actions will be taken to their requests.

This ceremony was held with the headship of Jaffna Government Agent. EPDP member of parliament SylvesteryAllendin (Uthayan), JICA representatives, Assistant Government Agents, Major, Jaffna Municipal Council, EPDP representative of Janna district Mr. KanthasamyKamalenthran(Kamal), Assistant Director , Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and civilians participated in this occasion.

Published Date	News Paper	Language
19 th February 2011	Daily Mirror	English

JICA organises "Development in Jaffna"

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Jaffna District Secretariat has organized a workshop titled, "Development in Jaffna" today to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to share visions and propose necessary actions for the development of the district.

Since March 2010, JICA has been supporting the implementation of a programme to plan the rapid development and reconstruction of the Jaffna district. Under this programme, pilot projects in various sectors are being implemented in the district and taking into consideration lessons learnt from these projects, a roadmap (a detailed plan) to promote post-conflict rehabilitation in the district is under preparation. At the workshop, JICA will present findings from studies and also lessons learnt from pilot projects with regard to socio-economic activities in Jaffna.

IMPROVEMENT

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

JICA

JICA is an independent governmental agency that coordinates official development assistance (ODA) for the government of Japan.

It is chartered with assisting economic and social growth in developing countries, and the promotion of international cooperation.

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JICA organises "Development in Jaffna"

SATURDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 2011 01:30

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Since March 2010, JICA has been supporting the implementation of a programme to plan the rapid development and reconstruction of the Jaffna district. Under this programme, pilot projects in various sectors are being implemented in the district and taking into consideration lessons learnt from these projects, a roadmap (a detailed plan) to promote post-conflict rehabilitation in the district is under preparation. At the workshop, JICA will present findings from studies and also lessons learnt from pilot projects with regard to socio-economic activities in Jaffna.

Published Date	News Paper	Translation
20 th February 2011	Valampuri	Tamil to English



FIVE JETTIES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF JICA
- Government Agent, Jaffna

Government Agent of Jaffna District, Mrs. Imelda Sukumar has stated that five more jetties will be constructed this year for the benefit of Jaffna fishermen.

She stated this in the Workshop for Development in Jaffna district, which was jointly organized by the District Secretariat, Jaffna and JICA at Thiyahi Charitable Trust, Nallur yesterday.

Further on her statement,

Recently, JICA has constructed jetties at Navanthurai and Kaakkaitheevu for the benefit of fishermen. Further, five jetties will be constructed by this organization. Beyond this, Jaffna Teaching hospital is being on renovation by this organization. Also, several assistances are being provided on Agriculture and fisheries sector.

Also, JICA has come forward to construct a training college for fisheries at Kurunagar area of Jaffna district.

Further, the objective of this workshop is to investigate the possible ways to integrate the available developmental resources of Jaffna district towards future development projects.

In this regard, JICA need to support for more than 614,000 resettled people of Jaffna district. Till now, 75,799 people have resettled back in the previously declared High Security Zones. This includes around 25,000 families.

Around 40% of the mine clearance activities have been completed in areas of Vadamarachchi east and Valikaamam, where there is a hindrance for resettlement. Around 60,000 people need to be resettled back.

Not only this, last year around 6,900 people has been resettled in Vadamarachchi east area. Resettlement need to be done further in 15 Grama Niladhari divisions. Also, the agriculture activities need to be promoted in these resettlement areas.

By the way, 34 agriculture and development related projects have been proposed by us. 471.6 million rupees fund has been allocated for these projects.

Apart from the assistance for agriculture, fisheries and development sectors JICA also helping in several ways for resettlement, she added.

Published Date	News Paper	Translation
07 th March 2011	Uthayan	Tamil to English

கடலோட்டு இயந்திரவியல் கல்லூரிக்கு புதிய கட்டடம்

வண்ணை, மார்ச் 7 யாழ். இரண்டாம் குறுக்கு வீதியில் அமைந்துள்ள கடலோட்டு மற்றும் கடற்றொழில் இயந்திரவியல் கல்லூரிக்குச் சொந்தமான காணியில் புதிதாக அமைக்கப்பட இருக்கும் இரண்டு மாடிகளைக் கொண்ட கல்லூரிக் கட்டடத்துக்கான ஒப்பந்தம் கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டுள்ளது என உதவிப் பணிப்பாளர் இ.செபஸ்தியாம்பிள்ளை தெரிவித்தார்.

இந்த ஒப்பந்தத்தில் யாழ். அரசு அதிபர் மற்றும் 'ஜெயக்கா' நிறுவனப் பிரதிநிதி, பிரதம பணிப்பாளர், கொழும்பு தேசிய கடற்றொழில் மற்றும் கடலோட்டு இயந்திரவியல் நிறுவனப்பணிப்பாளர் ஆகியோர் கைச்சாத்திட்டுள்ளனர்.

கட்டட வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான அனுமதியைக் கோரி யாழ்.மாநகர சபை முதல்வருக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

குருநகர், பிரதேசத்தைப் பிரதிநிதித்துவப்படுத்தும் மாநகர சபை உறுப்பினர்கள் மற்றும் சிவில் நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பதி காரிக்கும் மேற்படி அறிவித்தல் விடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

'ஜெயக்கா' நிறுவனம் கட்டடத்தொகுதியை அமைக்க, முன்னர் தீர்மானித்ததை விட கூடுதல் உதவிகளை வழங்க இருப்பதுடன் வேலைகளை உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்கப்போவதாகவும் கடலோட்டு மற்றும் இயந்திரவியல் கல்லூரி வட்டாரங்களில் இருந்து தெரிய வருகிறது.

(த-160)

NEW BUILDING FOR THE NAUTICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE OF FISHERY

Mr. Sebastiyampillai, Assitant director of College of fishery and nautical engineering said the agreements was signed to construct the two stories building for college of fishery in 2nd cross street at Gurunagar –Jaffna.

Government Agent-Jaffna, representative of JICA study team chairmen-College of Fishery & Nautical engineering have been signed in the agreement.

Request for the permission to construct the building work to Mayor – Municipal Council – Jaffna. Also we informed to member of council in Gurunagar, Civil commander above our requests.

We have known that JICA has been allocated higher amount of money rather than the previous budget. They are willing to start the constructions works soon.

Published Date	News Paper	Translation
05 th October 2011	Uthayan	Tamil to English

Minister Basil Ceremonially Opened the Projects under JICA's Assistance

ஜெய்காவின் உதவித் திட்டங்களை அமைச்சர் பஸில் திறந்து வைத்தார்

யாழ்ப்பாணம், ஒக்.5 யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு நேற்று முன்தினம் விஜயம் மேற்கொண்ட பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சர் பஸில் ராஜபக்ஷ 'ஜெய்கா' நிறுவனத்தின் நிதி உதவியுடன் தூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்ட திட்டங்களை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார்.

அச்சுவேலியில் 56 மில்லியன் ரூபா நிதியில் புளரமைக் கப்பட்ட தென்னம் நாற்றுப் பண்ணை மற்றும் தென்னை அபிவிருத்தி சபைக்கான கட்டடத் தொகுதி ஆகியன திறந்து வைக்கப்பட்டன. தென்னை நாற்று மேடைக்கு 24 மில்லியன் ரூபாவும் அதற்கான உப கரணங்களுக்கு 8 மில்லியன் ரூபாவும் அலுவலகக் கட்டடத் தொகுதிக்கு 24 மில்லியன் ரூபாவும் 'ஜெய்கா' நிறுவனத்தினால் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

நாவாந்துறையில் கடல் அட்டை வளர்க்கப்படும் இடத்தை யும் படகில் சென்று பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சர் பார்வையிட்டார். ஜெய்கா நிறுவனம் பிரதிநிதி டோக் கியோ கிற்ற மோட்டா (Kitamado) வினால் கடல் அட்டை வளர்ப்புத் தொடர்பாக அங்கு விளக்கம் அளித்தார்.

ஜெய்கா நிறுவனத்தின் நிதியுதவியில் குருநகர், மண்டைதீவு



ஆகிய இடங்களிலும் கடல் அட்டை வளர்க்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த மூன்று இடத்திலும் கடல் அட்டை வளர்ப்பு 2 மில்லியன் ரூபா செலவில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

யாழ். நகர் 2ஆம் குறுக்குத் தெருவில் புதிதாக நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்ட கடற்றொழில் மற்றும் கடலோடு எந்திரவியல் கல் லூரியையும் அமைச்சர் திறந்து வைத்தார். இங்கு 34 மில்லியன் ரூபா செலவில் கட்டடங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. 8 மில்லியன் ரூபா செலவில் தளபாட உபகரணங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. 40 இலட்சம் ரூபா செலவில் 2 படகுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. பரந்தனில் சுமார் 50 மில்லியன் ரூபா செலவில் அமைக்கப்

பட்ட விதை நாற்று மேடைத் திட்டமும் அமைச்சரால் ஆரம்பித்து வைக்கப்பட்டது.

இந்த நிகழ்வுகளில் பாரம்பரிய கைத்தொழில் மற்றும் சிறு தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சர் கே.என். டக்ளஸ் தேவானந்தா, வடமாகாண ஆளுநர் மேஜர் ஜெனரல் ஜி.ஏ. சந்திரசிளி, பெருந்தோட்ட கைத்தொழில்கள் பிரதி அமைச்சர் ஜெகத் புலபகூமார, யாழ். மாவட்ட அரசு அதிபர் இமெல்லா சுகுமார், ஜெய்கா நிறுவனத்தின் பிரதிநிதிகள், யாழ். மாவட்ட கடற்றொழில் திணைக்கள உதவிப் பணிப்பாளர் ஆர். ரவீந்திரன் மற்றும் திட்டங்களுடன் தொடர்புடைய திணைக்களங்களின் அதிகாரிகளும் கலந்துகொண்டனர். (உ-14)

Hon.Min.Basil Rajapakse has visited to Jaffna day before yesterday and opened the completed projects which were funded by JICA.

56million rupees worth of rehabilitated coconut nursery and office premises of Coconut Cultivation Board worth of were opened by Minister. 24 million rupees worth of coconut nursery & 8 million worth of instruments for nursery and 24 million rupees worth of office building were constructed by JICA.

Minister of Economic Development has visited to the sea cucumber farming site in Navanthurai also. Dr.Tokiyo Kitamado, JICA representative explained about the sea cucumber farming in the project site. JICA also assisted to rear the sea cucumber fattening in Mandaithivu and Gurunagar area. 2 million Srilankan rupees were allocated for sea cucumber project in three sites.

The Regional College of Fishery & Nautical Engineering was reconstructed in 2nd Cross Street, Gurunagar, Jaffna and opened by the Minister also. 34 million rupees were allocated to reconstruct this college building and 8 million was spent to purchase the office equipments. 4 million rupees worth of two fishing vessels also provided to them.

50 worth of Seed & Nursery were also opened by the Minister in Paranthan. During these events K.N.Dauglas Devananda, Minster of Traditional Industry & Small enterprise Development, Mayor General G.A.Chandrasri, Governor Northern Province and Gegath Pushpakumara, Minister of Estate & Industry, Emalda Sugumar, Government Agent, Jaffna, Representative of JICA and Mr.Raveenthiran, Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources were also participated in this occasion.

Published Date	News Paper	Translation
04 th October 2011	Daily mirror	n/a

Venturing into multi-million dollar industry

Minister of Economic Development Basil Rajapaksa made an inspection visit to Sea cucumber cultivation pilot project in Navanthurai yesterday. Sea cucumber farming pilot project was implemented by the Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna

District to generate extra income for coastal people in the peninsula. Today, sea cucumber is a multi-million dollar industry. In the United States, price rate of dried sea cucumber is pegged at US\$180 to US\$250 per kilogram. The Philippines is home to 100 species of sea cucumbers, of which 31 are commercially important. Kunio Takahashi,

Ambassador of Japan to Sri Lanka, Douglas Devananda, Minister of Traditional Industries & Small Enterprise Development, Jagath Pushpakumara, Minister of Coconut Development and Janata Estate Development, G.A. Chandrasiri, Governor of Northern Province and officials from JICA also participated at this occasion.



The Minister on inspection tour

Published Date	News Paper	Translation
04 th October 2011	Valampuri	Tamil to English

04.10.2011 வலம்புரி பக்கம் 05

வெங்காநறுவளத்தின் நிதியுதவியுடன் குருநகல் புத்தாக கட்டப்பட்ட மீன்பிடிப் பயிற்சிக்கல்லூரி கட்டி திறப்பு விழா நேற்றையதினம் நடைபெற்றது. இந்நிகழ்வில் விருந்தினர்கள் அவைத்து வரப்படுவதையும் பொருளாதார அமைச்சர் பதில் ராஜபக்ஷ பெயர்ப் பலகையினை திறைக்கம் செய்து வைப்பதையும் சிறப்பித்து நேற்க்கான அயத்திரங்களை மார்க்கெட்டுவதையும் படங்களில் காணலாம். (படங்கள்- என்.குமார்)

New building of college of fisheries opening ceremony held at Gurunagar yesterday. Chief guest Hon Basil Rajapaksa opening the curtain of the plaque and visiting the vocational training center on the photographs.

Appendix for Chapter 2

Overview of Jaffna

WOMEN RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. Introduction

Women Rural Development Societies (WRDSs) are effective in several villages in Jaffna District. The team has selected 5 Divisional Secretariat divisions, namely Point Pedro, Chavakachchery, Kopay, Jaffna and Velanai and the team has had interviews with 142 WRDSs. The study period was about 3 months from 28/06/2010 to 24/09/2010. Through this process, the team gathered the information by means of a questionnaire regarding WRDSs, such as capacities, activities, strengths, financial status, opportunities, potentials, weaknesses, threats, participation of women headed families, participation of disabled persons etc.

Division	No of WRDSs	No of Members	No of IDPs/ Returnees Among members	No of WHF Among members	Own Building	Common Building	Non active WRDSs
Chavakachchery	46	4,989	147	929	7	10	5
Point Pedro	34	5,161	420	934	8	6	1
Jaffna	24	1,594	88	390	4	0	1
Kopay	27	3,911	129	684	5	6	4
Velanai	11	703	25	141	1	0	6
Total	142	16,358	818	3,078	25	22	17

2. Back ground

WRDS is the main institution for women at the village level. The vision for the WRDS is that the women should be trained to lead, to advocate and to enhance their entrepreneurial skills. Thus it is meant to involve the women in social activities, cultural activities, and decision making process and through that eradicate the gender inequalities at the village level.

Administrative structure of the WRDS comprises of President, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice President, Vice Secretary and a minimum of 8 committee members. WRDS should register themselves at the Divisional Secretariat (Divisional Secretary's office) and will have a specified registration number. They should have a separate bank account and conduct monthly meetings. Rural Development Officer (RDO) is the government officer responsible for the affairs of the WRDSs in the respective DS division. District Rural Development Officer will be in charge for the RDOs in the whole district.

Earlier, each village had 2 or 3 WRDSs. Then recently the government decided that each GN division can have only one WRDS in order to maintain a strong team work.

3. Major activities

WRDSs are involved in vast range of different kinds of activities. The number of activities varies from one WRDS to another according to their capacity and the enthusiasm of the members. The following are the major activities carried out by the WRDSs in Jaffna:

- Revolving loan scheme
- Contract works
- Arranging training programs for society members
- Identifying the needs of the members and the village and forwarding to related departments
- Organizing and participating in cultural programs
- Livelihoods activities
- Conducting meetings for information sharing and addressing the problems and needs.
- Conducting voluntary group activities (Siramadhana) to fulfill common needs

4. Current situation

The study has revealed that out of 142 WRDSs of the target divisions (5 DS divisions), 88% of them are functioning as societies and 12% are not functioning in the target divisions. Some of them have received assistance from UNHCR, UNDP, SEWALANKA, SOND, NECDEP, NEARP and HUDEC in the past for their infrastructure, revolving loan schemes and small industry activities.

Although several interested agencies provided trainings in the past for the members of these organizations, the skills and knowledge have not been transferred to others as the trained persons could not share their learnings with others due to displacements and inconsistencies of the groups. The government policy of compulsory change of the committee members every two years has also had an effect for these inconsistencies.

The unstable situation prevailed in the area has sometimes resulted in incomplete skill development programs, ultimately leading for wastage of time and resources of both the members and the organizations. For an example, one WRDS in Point Pedro DS division (Viyaparimoolai WRDS) received a food processing training and started producing noodles using some machinery. Due to lack of competencies to establish a good marketing system, the process failed in the middle.

Despite several shortcomings, the revolving loan schemes of most of the WRDSs are proceeding well with a remarkable repayment rates between 80% and 95%.

5. Problem identification

The study revealed that these WRDSs are struggling with lots of crucial issues in moving forward with their ambitions. Although 88% of the WRDSs in the 5 DS divisions are functioning as societies, their involvement in the activities for the development of the respective communities is a matter of concern. Nearly 90% of the functioning WRDSs are not actively involved in common activities. This inactiveness is characterized by irregular involvement of members, irregular participation of members in the meetings and other activities and inconsistency in the structure of the WRDSs with frequent changes of committee

members. However these features are just some of the indicators of the problems rather than the root cause. The basic problems and the root causes can be interpreted as follows:

The major problem faced by the inactive WRDSs is their inability to support their members to generate income. This includes the inability to support their members in producing shared income through common income generation activity (IGA) and their inability to facilitate any individual IGA for them to earn their own livelihoods. Although 30% of the WRDSs are engaged in some IGAs, in most cases, the amount of income they earn is very little and not adequate to efficiently support their members. 70% of the WRDSs are not involved in any income generation activities. One or a combination of the following factors can be categorized as the reason for their inability and could be considered as the root causes of the problem.

1. Lack of facilities: They do not have adequate machinery or building to improve any of their production activities
2. Lack of technology: They do not have proper knowledge on processing and packaging of their products to compete with external markets.
3. Scarcity for investment: Lack of funding for better inputs compels them to go for inferior inputs resulting in production of low quality end products with less market demand.
4. Lack of marketing skills: Lack of skills to adopt consumer oriented approaches has a negative impact on their capability to compete with external markets.
5. Lack of capacity and proper leadership skills among members: The education level of the members is very less. Most of them never had any opportunity to follow any capacity development programs or skills development trainings to improve their leadership and management skills. The committee members are randomly selected in most cases, regardless of their capacities to lead the groups.
6. They did not receive any inputs: They lost their basic assets and resources during the war; they do not have any facilities or assets to invest.
7. Lack of positive attitude to initiate common activities: During the 3 decades of war the culture of independent initiations for common activities has been destroyed by several facets of the conflict. During the early stages of the conflict the community based forums were the base for the strong civil society. However this was exploited by the Tamil militant groups to get the maximum support from the people by spreading their ideologies. During the LTTE's tenure till 1995, the concept of independent functioning of CBO's was undermined with LTTE's direct and indirect influences in the decision making at all levels. Even after the Sri Lankan military recaptured Jaffna in 1995/1996, the independent functioning of CBOs was discouraged by the military. This long lasted suppression of independent function of committees has resulted in people losing even the knowledge about community mobilization and local initiatives.
8. The capacity of the government officers: Although there are respective government officials working as responsible persons to strengthen and develop the WRDS and other CBOs, their capacities and willingness is another factor which affects the active functioning of these

WRDSs. Lack of proper knowledge and skills of these government officials has hindered the community initiatives. Some political pressures on the respective officers and community leaders have also negatively impacted the local initiations.

9. Women Headed Families (WHF): The issue of WHF among the members exerts immense pressure on the respective WRDS as it becomes a moral responsibility of the WRDS to find solutions for the livelihoods of the sole breadwinner. On the other hand the women of the WHFs also find it difficult to render their support to the WRDSs for community oriented activities as their other family burdens become first priority.
10. Vanni Returnees: 63% of WRDSs have not included Vanni returnees as their stay is considered as temporary although most of the returnees have no willingness to go to Vanni again. However, these WRDSs justify their stance by stating some of their past experiences where some IDPs / returnees moved out of their villages without paying back the loans they received from the WRDS.
11. Persons with disabilities: The disabled people among the community are also a critical issue for the WRDSs. Most of the disabled women do not join the WRDS due to lack of awareness. Lack of knowledge and skills among the WRDS members to deal with the disabled people and lack of resources to find opportunities to support them are the other factors affecting the inclusion of disabled people in the WRDSs.
12. Cultural discriminations: In certain areas there is an issue of discrimination based on casts. Some so called higher cast people do not have the willingness to mingle with other people. This has resulted in exclusion of some people and in some occasions the excluded people have formed their own WRDS in the same village. For an Example Navanthurai South (J/84) GN division has three WRDSs. This division among people in the same villages has resulted in resources being scattered rather than being utilized in a united manner for common purpose.
13. Overlapping of organizations: Some NGOs and Government in the past has formed several societies for women for different short term projects implemented in different areas of district, particularly for the Tsunami rehabilitation projects in the coastal areas of the district. This affects the unity of the villagers and creates competition among them as most of the activities are duplicated by each organization.

6. Development Strategy

The development strategy should find ways to improve the capacities of WRDSs to generate adequate income to support its members as well as the communities. Finding ways to facilitate members to engage in profitable individual IGAs with the support of WRDSs is also another important area for intervention. This two pronged approach will help to overcome the major problems faced by the WRDSs to get the active involvement of the members for efficient functioning of them for the development of their communities. However the identified root causes for the problems should also be addressed at the same time after the proper identification of the causes for the respective community as well as the WRDS.

Support for WRDSs for common IGA: The WRDSs which are already engaged in production activities for the generation of common income could be supported with additional inputs to expand their activities. In addition to material assistance, developing proper knowledge and skills for them to utilize those inputs is more important.

Support through WRDSs for individual IGA: Identified individuals from selected WRDs can be assisted to start and or improve their livelihoods activities. After analyzing the willingness of the individuals and their past experiences, the support could be provided through the respective WRDS. Each individual, who receives the assistance, should have the binding to repay half of the assistance amount in monthly installment basis to the respective WRDS, starting from the 3rd month after receiving the assistance. The WRDS shall then use the collection to provide loans for IGAs for other members in revolving basis. WRDSs should have the additional responsibility to support the beneficiaries to run their ventures profitably through close monitoring and other possible supports. Respective GN should also be linked for close monitoring and to ensure that the beneficiary abide by his / her obligations. Beneficiaries should give a written obligation to pay back the agreed amount for them to get any future assistance through the GN.

Addressing root causes: A proper assessment should be carried out to identify the exact issues of each community / WRDS and each of them should be supported with appropriate measures to overcome their respective issues.

1. Lack of facilities: Provide appropriate material assistance to improve their existing facilities.
2. Lack of technology: Organize trainings to improve their skills.
3. Scarcity for investment: Support them with some financial assistance.
4. Lack of marketing skills: Provide trainings on appropriate marketing techniques.
5. Lack of capacity and proper leadership skills among members: Conduct capacity building programs to improve the leadership and managerial skills of the committee members.
6. They did not receive any inputs: Provide basic materials to initiate the group activities and individual support for selected individuals.
7. Lack of positive attitude to initiate common activities: An awareness program should be initiated through building the capacities of the leaders in the communities for attitude change.
8. The capacity of the government officers: The government officers should be motivated through appropriate support to build their capacities.
9. Women Headed Families (WHF): WRDSs should be encouraged to find appropriate solutions to for the inappropriate burdens faced by the WHFs. Special attention should be given during selection for individual IGA.

10. Vanni Returnees: Creating awareness on the importance of inclusiveness. Some binding clauses can be incorporated for the assistance to the WRDS and they should be motivated to ensure the inclusion of Vanni returnees.
11. Persons with disabilities: WRDSs should be encouraged to find appropriate solutions to for the inappropriate difficulties faced by the persons with disabilities. Special attention should be given during selection for individual IGA.
12. Cultural discriminations: Creating awareness on the importance of inclusiveness.
13. Overlapping of organizations: To be mindful about different organizations and motivate the main WRDS and others to get together as on group.

7. Selection Criteria

The team conducted survey to assess the capacities of all the 142 WRDSs in the selected DS divisions. The data was analyzed to select one WRDS per division for intervention with a set selection criteria. The following are the major factors considered as the selection criteria for the WRDSs:

- Security: Higher importance was given for the security. The area should be free of land mines and should not fall under high security zones demarcated by military
- Basic institutionalization: Conduct routine meeting, account keeping, meeting minutes
- Active livelihood activity: Cooperative attitudes as a group has been given priority
- Social vulnerable people: Societies with social vulnerable people, such as IDPs/WHF/disabled
- No duplication with other donors: Societies without donor support or limited support (less than Rs.200,000 on livelihoods in last 5 year)

8. Results of selection as Target Communities

A scoring was given to all WRDSs according to the selection criteria, starting from 1 to 5. The societies which were not functioning were given 1 and additional points were given up to 5 to reflect their eligibility for selection according to our criteria. The following WRDSs have been selected for the intervention through this project.

- Velanai East WRDS – Velanai DS division – Common IGA
- Puloli South – Singanagar WRDS – Point Pedro DS division – Common IGA
- Thaavalai Ijattalai WRDS – Chavakachcheri DS division – Individual IGA
- Siruppiddi East WRDS – Koppay DS division – Common IGA
- Aththiyadi WRDS – Jaffna DS division – Individual IGA

Appendix 2-2

Summary of Widow's Society Individual Survey

Summary of Widows' Society Individual Survey Analysis

2011/6/28

Deny Constantine

Kaori Honda

1. Survey

- Schedule: February 10 to March 11, 2011
- Interviewer: Ms. Terencia
- Data input and compilation: Ms. Terencia supervised by Mr. Deny
- Interviewees: All 109 members of the Widows' Society in Chavatcuddu, Sandilipay DS Division
- Interview method: Structured Questionnaire

2. Results

1. Place of origin	No. of respondents	%
1. Chavatcuddu Village	108	99
2. Elsewhere in Jaffna District	1	1
3. Outside Jaffna District	0	0
Total	109	100

Ninety-nine percent of the respondents came from Chavatcuddu village.

2. History of displacement	No. of respondents	%
1. From within Jaffna District	1	1
2. From outside of Jaffna District	0	0
3. From Vanni	7	6
4. Other	0	0
5. Not displaced in last 5 yrs	101	93
Total	109	100

Ninety-three percent of the respondents had not been displaced in the last 5 years. There are very few internally displaced persons (IDPs) in this area. Seven respondents (6%) had been displaced from Vanni, and one (1%) had been displaced from other areas within Jaffna District.

3. Living Situation	No. of respondents	%
1. Welfare center	0	0
2. Shelter on own land	17	16

3. Shelter on other's land	2	2
4. Relative's house	52	48
5. Own house provided by donor	9	8
6. Original own house	29	27
7. Other	0	0
Total	109	100

The majority of respondents (48%) lived at a relative's house; it should be noted, however, that most of those houses (29%) included the widows' already-married children. Roughly 19% of these people lived with relatives other than their own children. The second highest number of respondents (27%) lived in their original houses. As Question #2, "History of displacement" revealed, most of the respondents (93%) had not been displaced in the last five years. Nonetheless, some people were living in shelters, either on their own land (16%) or on land owned by others (2%).

4. Land (property)	No. of respondents	%
1. Own land	46	42
2. Relative's land	59	54
3. Other's land	4	4
4. Other	0	0
Total	109	100

Fifty-four percent of respondents lived on a relative's land; however, as already noted, this land most often included the widows' married children. Roughly 20% of these people lived on land owned by relatives other than their own children. The second highest number of respondents (42%) lived on their own land, which in most cases had been inherited from their parents or husbands.

5. Living status	No. of respondents	%
1. Alone	12	11
2. With own family members	46	42
3. With other family members	51	47
4. Other	0	0
Total	109	100

Forty-seven percent of respondents lived with other family members (e.g., their married children or their parents). Another 42% lived with their own family members (in most cases, their own children who had not yet married). The remaining 11% lived by themselves. This group can be considered as the most vulnerable, as their incomes were very low (five widows earned below Rs.2,000 and seven had no income at all).

6. Plan for resettlement at current residence	No. of respondents	%
1. Yes	109	100
2. No	0	0
3. Don't know	0	0
Total	109	100

All of the respondents answered that they planned to continue living at their current residence.

7. Affiliation with CBOs or other organizations	No. of respondents	%
1. Yes	90	83
2. No	19	17
3. Don't know	0	0
Total	109	100

Although all the respondents were members of the Widows' Society, 83% answered that they belonged to CBOs or other organizations. This was because the others are considered too old to be members of such organizations.

8. Current needs (1st priority)	No. of respondents	%
1. Housing	14	13
2. Livelihood	52	48
3. Absent family members	0	0
4. Other	4	4
5. Food	6	6
6. Education	5	5
7. No specific needs	28	26
Total	109	100

Forty-eight percent of respondents answered that the highest priority among their current needs was livelihood. The interview noted that some of the the specific livelihoods were support of fishing (their sons'), small business, poultry, and cattle rearing. On the other hand, 26% of respondents indicated that they had no specific needs (the reason was physical incapacity due to advanced age).

8. Current needs (2nd priority)	No. of respondents	%
1. Housing	8	7
2. Livelihood	17	16
3. Absent family members	1	1

4. Other	2	2
5. Food	1	1
6. Education	10	9
7. No specific needs	70	64
Total	109	100

9. Monthly income (Respondent)	No. of respondents	%
1. Below Rs.1,000	12	11
2. Rs.1,001–2,000	21	19
3. Above Rs.2,000	12	11
4. No income	64	59
Total	109	100

Fifty-nine percent of respondents had no current income. Eleven percent had income below Rs.1,000 per month, which can be considered to be very low, considering that the poverty line in Sri Lanka was Rs.1,423 as of 2004 (Department of Census and Statistics). This shows that 70% of the widows in this area were quite poor.

9. Monthly income (Family)	No. of respondents	%
1. Below Rs.1,000	3	3
2. Rs.1,001–2,000	15	14
3. Above Rs.2,000	18	17
4. No income	73	67
Total	109	100

Sixty-seven percent of the respondents' families did not earn any income, relying instead on the PAMA (Public Assistance Monthly Allowance); Samurdhi; assistance provided by neighbors, relatives, or other family members such as married children; and meals provided by the kovils, among other means of support.

10. Livelihood (Respondent)	No. of respondents	%
1. Daily wage labor	1	1
2. Agro labor	0	0
3. Fishery	1	1
4. Small-scale business	16	15
5. Support from relative	0	0
6. Cigar rolling	20	18
7. Other	6	6
8. No livelihood	65	60

Total	109	100
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The majority of the respondents (60%) had no livelihood. Eighteen percent were engaged in cigar rolling, followed by 15% who ran small-scale businesses. Some of these businesses involved groundnut or other food item (e.g., string hoppers, hoppers, thosai) sales.

10. Livelihood (Family)	No. of respondents	%
1. Daily wage labor	3	3
2. Agro labor	0	0
3. Fishery	22	20
4. Small-scale business	2	2
5. Support from relative	7	6
6. Cigar rolling	3	3
7. Other	5	5
8. No livelihood	67	61
Total	109	100

The majority of respondents' families (61%) did not work. Twenty percent of family members were engaged in fishing.

11. Assistance received (Continuous support, multiple choices)	No. of respondents	%
1. Food dry ration	2	1
2. Samurdhi	49	37
3. PAMA	56	42
4. Other	0	0
5. No support	27	20
Total	134	100

The majority of respondents (42%) received PAMA as continuous support from the government. PAMA provides Rs.100–Rs.210 monthly per family. The second-largest group of respondents received Samurdhi (37%), which entails Rs.250–Rs.1,500 worth of food-ration support per month.

11. Assistance received (One-time support, multiple choices)	No. of respondents	%
1. Shelter	11	9
2. Latrine	2	2
3. Livelihood	56	47
4. Other	6	5
5. No support	45	38
Total	120	100

The majority of the respondents (47%) received livelihood assistance, such as small cash grants (about Rs.5,000) for cattle rearing, poultry and small-scale businesses, five years ago. Roughly 45% of those people continue their one-time-supported activities today. The second-largest respondent group (38%) received no support of any kind.

12. Willingness to work	No. of respondents	%
1. Yes	64	59
2. No	45	41
3. Don't know	0	0
Total	109	100

Fifty-nine percent of respondents indicated a willingness to work, whereas 41% expressed unwillingness.

13. Direct beneficiary of the Project	No. of respondents	%
1. Yes	8	7
2. No	101	93
3. Don't know	0	0
Total	109	100

Ninety-three percent of respondents answered that they did not think they were direct beneficiaries of the Project.

14. Reasons for not taking part in the Project if non-beneficiary	No. of respondents	%
1. No benefit	47	47
2. Busy with other work	7	7
3. Don't like group participation	19	19
4. Don't know about the Project	7	7
5. Other	21	21
Total	101	100

Among the non-beneficiaries, 47% answered that there was no benefit to be derived from the Project. Twenty-one percent indicated "other" reasons, all of which in fact were incapacity due to advanced age.

15. Status of husband	No. of respondents	%
1. Deceased	91	83
2. Missing	2	2
3. Incarcerated (Detention center)	0	0

4. Permanently disabled (mentally)	0	0
5. Abandoned family	15	14
6. Other	1	1
Total	109	100

Eighty-three percent of respondents answered that their husbands had already passed away. Fourteen percent had been abandoned owing either to their husbands' remarriages or to other unknown reasons.

16. Number of family members	No. of respondents	%
1. One	51	47
2. Two	21	19
3. Three	13	12
4. Four	10	9
5. Five and above	14	13
Total	109	100

Forty-seven percent of respondents indicated a one-member family, although only 12 of those 51 respondents actually lived alone. Nineteen percent of respondents lived in two-member families, which in most of the cases included the widow (respondent) and one son or daughter.

17. Number of school-going children in the family	No. of respondents	%
1. One	10	9
2. Two	10	9
3. Three	3	3
4. Four	5	5
5. Five and above	1	1
6. None	80	73
Total	109	100

Seventy-three percent of respondents reported no school-going children. Nine percent had either one or two school-going children in their homes.

18. Number of non-school-going/unemployed children in the family	No. of respondents	%
1. One	14	13
2. Two	6	6
3. Three	1	1
4. Four	0	0
5. Five and above	0	0

6. None	88	81
Total	109	100

Eighty-one percent of respondents had no non-school-going/unemployed children. Thirteen percent of respondents had one non-school-going/unemployed child in their homes.

19. Recreation activities	No. of respondents	%
1. Talking with others	51	47
2. TV	8	7
3. Reading	0	0
4. Hobby	0	0
5. Other	0	0
6. Sleeping	29	27
7. Cigar rolling	21	19
Total	109	100

Forty-seven percent of respondents answered that they enjoyed “talking with others” as a recreation activity. Twenty-seven percent enjoyed sleeping.

20. Observation of disease	No. of respondents	%
1. Yes	77	71
2. No	32	29
3. Don't know	0	0
Total	109	100

According to the interviewer's observations and judgment, 71% of the respondents, or 77 individuals, were considered to have psychological disorders or other, physical afflictions. Psychological problems were ascribed to roughly 22% of those individuals, whereas diabetes and associated conditions were deemed to be the case for approximately 23%.

21. Age range	No. of respondents	%
1. Below 20s	0	0
2. 20s	2	2
3. 30s	9	8
4. 40s	19	17
5. 50s	26	24
6. 60s	30	28
7. 70s and above	23	21
Total	109	100

Seventy-three percent of interviewees are above 50 years old and the majority of them are above 60s.

3. Analysis

Overview of the Widows' Society: Chavatcuddu village, the Widows' Society's base of operations, has long been a socially vulnerable area compared with the adjoining villages. Literacy levels, consumption patterns, village-specific customs, alcohol consumption, and others, are the major factors contributing to this vulnerability. Normally in villages, traditional community customs entail inequitable treatment of widows, who, for example, are barred from taking take lead roles in any social events. If widows attempt to circumvent these customs, they are subjected to harsher treatment, which situation is worse still in remote villages like Chavatcuddu. Indeed, in Chavatcuddu, the status of widows seems to be lower than that of other vulnerable people. Despite their many hardships however, widows have organized themselves through the Widows' Society and have achieved goals on the path towards their betterment.

Living Status: Due to the social system and limited resources, most widows have to live with their married children and relatives. Seventy-three percent of them are in their 50s or older, so such recourse might be more necessity than choice. In this situation, vulnerability can be worsened by family disputes and the spoiled relationships that so often result. Further, 47% of the members are in one-member families, and most of them are elderly persons who live with other families. Eleven percent of widows can be categorized as most vulnerable: they live by themselves, and have limited incomes (five widows earned below Rs.2,000, and seven had no income). Some of them are incapable of engaging in income-generating activities (IGAs), due to advanced age. Eighty-three percent of respondents answered that their husbands had already passed away; 14% had been abandoned on account of their husbands' remarriages or other unknown reasons.

Livelihood: Almost all of the widows were poor and had very limited means of increasing their family incomes. More than 70% of them fell under the poverty line, earning less than Rs.1,000 per month. Fifty-nine percent of them reported no income at all, relying on governmental or social and family assistance. The majority of the respondents (60%) were not engaged in any IGAs. Eighteen percent were engaged in cigar rolling, followed by 15% who had small-scale businesses. Most of the respondents (47%) had received livelihood assistance in the past, such as small cash grants for cattle rearing, poultry, and small-scale businesses; nonetheless, they could not develop their IGAs. Fifty-nine percent of respondents indicated a willingness to work.

Assistance: Ninety-nine percent of the widows identified as natives of Chavatu, and 93% had not been displaced in the last 5 years. As priority for assistance is given to recently resettled people, these poor-women-headed families were excluded from both Government and NGO support. However, most (48% of respondents) answered that livelihood support was their prime need. Therefore, support for IGAs is considered to be an effective tool for alleviating their poverty.

Among the widows, 42% were PAMA recipients, but the assistance provided thereby is paltry (Rs.100–Rs.210), and seems even less significant when compared with the present cost of living.

Diseases: Most of the interviewees (71%, or 77 individuals) were considered to be suffering from diseases such as diabetes, asthma, hypertension, and others. Psychological problems, stress, and low family income were thought to be some of the main contributing factors. Roughly 23% of those 77 individuals were suffering from diabetes and related causes, and another 22%, approximately, seemed to be dealing with psychological difficulties.

4. Possible Means of Intervention and Recommendations

The survey analysis showed key differences among the widows, which can be categorized according to vulnerability.

Categories	Current situation	Possible needs
Most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No income – Cannot work – Living alone/Living only with small children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Food ration, welfare support – Psychosocial care – Social support through religious groups
Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No income – Have willingness and capacity to work but not working now – Living with family/others – Have children to rear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Livelihood support through marketing – Support breadwinner in family
Spear-header	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Have income – Currently working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Institutional development of society – Leaders' development – Access to microfinance – Support to marketing

The “most vulnerable” widows can be those with no income, those who cannot work, and those living alone or living only with small children. The “vulnerable” category has no income, has willingness and capacity to work, lives with family or others and has children to rear. The last category is the “spear-headers,” who have income currently and thus also the potential to develop businesses and lead society.

The following are recommendations for improving the socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable widows in Chavatcuddu village.

- **Institutional Development of the Widows' Society:** Although the Widows' Society was established and functions for the betterment of widows, it has to be developed institutionally in various ways, such as registration under appropriate laws for enhancement of legal legitimacy and capacity, and development of new leaders, transparent practices, and self-sufficiency, among other aspects. The Society has to initiate appropriate measures with the support of Government officials, donors, and other relevant stakeholders.
- **Upgrading facilities at the Widows' Society:** The Society has purchased its own land, building and other assets, but, among its other difficulties, it has no means of generating income and thus, is unable to maintain, upgrade, or construct facilities it currently has or needs. A regular source of income is essential to the Society's capacity to meet maintenance and operational expenses.
- **Support for Income-generating Activities (IGAs):** The members' low income or lack thereof is the main factor keeping them in poverty. Appropriate support (in-kind or financial) of their livelihoods would help them to improve their income levels. Suitable candidate-beneficiaries of this support should be carefully identified, and more emphasis should be put on their willingness, experience, marketing abilities, and leadership potentialities. The above-mentioned spear-headers will be the first such target group. Appropriate business development training, including management, marketing, or entrepreneurship aspects, should be included in this support. Further, linking them with available sources of financial assistance would be also helpful to improve their livelihood.
- **Technical Skills Training & Income-generating Activities (IGAs):** Members have engaged in various IGAs through their Society in the past. However, owing to various impediments such as lack of proper marketing skills and facilities, they could not shepherd those ventures in any sustainable manner. If appropriate IGAs are initiated either collectively or individually, members would be better able to increase their incomes and fulfill their domestic needs. For example, batik printing, dressmaking, and food packing (e.g., rice flour, chili powder) are some of the IGAs they might think of. Proper technical skills training in support of such endeavors would be essential.
- **Recreational Activities:** Members meet every Sunday to share their day-to-day doings and issues. They feel that these meetings present good opportunities to obtain some relief from their stress. If there were any recreational facilities, including sports equipment, newspapers, books, and others, their leisure time would be even more useful, interesting, and relaxing.
- **Counseling & Support Programs:** Many of the members of the Widows' Society suffer

from stress and psychological issues. Proper individual and group counseling programs would help them overcome those issues and lead more peaceful lives. Further, these programs should be given not only to widows, but also to children in their families. The results of all programs would be rendered more effective and meaningful thereby. Further, self-empowerment programs that could help to pull members out of the vicious dependency-culture cycle would exceedingly helpful.

Appendix 2-3

A Summary of Mahinda Chinthana

A Summary of Mahinda Chintana Vision For the Future

Based on a Speech of the President on Brighter Future Presidential Election - 2010 Mahinda Chintana Vision for the Future Towards a new Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka: the emerging “Wonder of Asia” When the world economies shook, we stayed stable. The people of our country are now awaiting the victory in the “economic war”, in a manner similar to our victory in the war against terrorism. We are well prepared and ready to face this challenge. Our economy should be independent, resilient and disciplined, with a strong growth focus, operating as per international standards, whilst maintaining our local identity. Therefore, over the next six years, I will lay special emphasis on implementing our country’s National Economic Policy; which takes our collective aspirations into account.

When I first assumed office as President, after 57 years of independence, our per capita income had progressed only to around US \$ 1,000, at a very slow pace. However, during my tenure of office in the past 4 years, we were able to quickly generate exceptional growth and increase our per capita income to over US \$ 2,000. This was possible because we implemented the necessary measures to put into effect, the sound national economic policies as set out in the Mahinda Chintana which nurtured and protected our national economy. Over the next six years, we will increase our per capita income to well above US \$ 4,000, thereby placing our country in the ranks of middle income nations. We will be able to now maintain a continuous growth rate of 8% per annum, during the next six years.

During the crisis, we observed how the economies of certain developed nations which followed the neo liberal economic policy models failed. If we too had followed the same economic models, our economy would have suffered from the same unfortunate fate. We are today more stable than ever, with the achievement of sound macro-economic indicators. In fact, it is due to this fact that, “The Economist” magazine recently identified Sri Lanka as one among the top six countries that are expected to record the highest economic growth levels in the next few years. Last year, we also achieved the honour of being placed second in the list of the world’s fastest developing stock markets.

In the next few years, we will face two major economic challenges. One will be to ensure that the growing economic prosperity and the benefits of recent developments will filter down to all our people. The second will be to lay the foundation for long term sustainable development. In the same manner that we faced and overcame the previous challenges, I am certain that we can face and emerge victorious against these new challenges as a dynamic global hub. The objective of our next massive leap forward is to transform Sri Lanka into a strategically important economic centre of the world to be the Pearl of the Asian Silk Route once again, in modern terms. Using our strategic geographical location effectively, we will develop our Motherland as a Naval, Aviation, Commercial, Energy and Knowledge hub, serving as a key link between the East and West. A much sought after Naval Hub During King Parakramabahu’s era, our nation was widely recognized as having one of the most superior navies of the region.

Through such strategy, we will be able to become a significant naval service centre for ships navigating past our seas. Hundreds of thousands of our people will benefit by the employment opportunities that will arise when these initiatives bear fruit, since many will enter the workforce as trained sailors, technicians, food technologists, bunker suppliers and many other vocations and professions.

Naval Hub: Ports

We commenced the construction of the Hambantota Port by committing a substantial investment during the year 2008. We now expect the first ship to be anchored at this new Port by November 2012. The Hambantota Port is located within 10 nautical miles from the world's biggest Silk Route shipping lane. Around 70,000 – 80,000 vessels annually, or around 200 vessels daily, sail past Hambantota. With the functioning of the Hambantota Port, it is very likely that over 10,000 vessels will dock at the new Port, annually, thereby generating around Rs. 50 billion in foreign exchange.

The construction of the South Colombo Port is now in progress and the new Port is expected to commence its commercial operations by the year 2012. The mega vessels will then be able to enter the new Port and the container handling capacity will then double. The new Port will reduce the time taken for import and export procedures, while increased competition between marine companies will lead to reduced shipping charges. The new Port will also help export agriculture products to markets worldwide.

The construction work in the Galle Port will be completed during this year. Hardly any passenger ships sailing in international shipping lanes now call over in Sri Lanka. The reason behind such occurrence is that the Colombo Port is not sufficiently attractive to passenger ships, and unfortunately there are no other Ports in Sri Lanka with the required facilities. Historically, the City of Galle has been attractive to tourists, and it is believed that, in addition to passenger ships, we can also attract a large number medium and small size vessels.

Development activities in three other Ports, Oluvil, Kankesanthurai and Trincomalee have already commenced. The development of the Oluvil Port will be completed during this year. The work on the Development Zone associated with the Trincomalee Port has already started. The development of these three ports will primarily promote internal transportation and tourism. This will also provide coverage to the entire country, thus enabling us to eliminate some of the costly and the risky modes of transportation, in the future.

When these development activities are completed, it will provide at least 50,000 direct employment opportunities for our trained and untrained young persons. There will also be many thousands of further opportunities for trained persons. Accordingly, we have already commenced several island- wide training centres in a number of fields through the Vocational Training Authority to train our youth for these new opportunities. In addition, through new services such as ship's chandler, tourism, and other shipping services, further indirect employment opportunities of around 3,000 would be created. I will establish 4 economic development centres associated with these new ports, similar to the centres established in the Embilipitiya and Tanamalwila areas, centering the Hambantota Port. Accordingly, the people living in the areas of Trincomalee, Oluvil and Kankesnturai will get opportunities to become service providers to these developments and become direct beneficiaries.

An Aviation Hub

An Aviation Hub When reference is made to an aircraft in ancient history, the reference made is to the folk story where our King Ravana is said to have flown on his “Flying Peacock”. Unfortunately however, we have not been able to capitalize on these strengths and become an aviation hub to the world, as has been successfully done by Dubai and Singapore. That is why, we have launched several massive infrastructure development projects with the intention of conquering the skies. I have modernized the Bandaranaike International Airport at Katunayake and also commenced work on constructing the new airport at Mattala in the South. In addition, I will develop and modernize fourteen airports across the country for internal aviation as well as commence services to India and other Regional Countries. Our skillful and energetic youth have displayed their outstanding abilities through the humanitarian operations that they undertook not only in land, but also the ocean and the skies. These new improvements will serve to attract more passengers and also improve our competitive edge, vis-a-vis other airports in the region. • The development of domestic airports in Palali, Amparai and Ratmalana will also be carried out and would be a logical extension of our facilities in domestic transportation.

These giant projects will provide around 5,000 new direct jobs and a further 15,000 jobs in an indirect manner through the supply of goods and services in related areas. In this manner, the results of our development activities will filter down to each and every household and person of our country. A Commercial Hub I have overcome the first challenge of making Sri Lanka a commercial hub by improving the physical infrastructure and by upgrading the human resources. As a result of our efforts, our stock market and foreign investments have steadily improved. We need to support this momentum to higher levels. Through such efforts, I am hoping to establish Sri Lanka as one of Asia’s foremost commercial centers in the fields of commercial services, international banking and international investments.

An Energy Hub

The world economy suffered a massive shock in the year 2008 as a result of global oil prices increasing threefold. Therefore, not much imagination is needed to predict the magnitude of the shock when one day, world oil supplies finally runs dry. Today, we are experiencing the period of maximum oil consumption in world history. In another five decades, oil will no longer be a source of energy. It is in this background that we are seeking to develop our own energy resources. Our scientists and experts have now been able to determine as to the exact demarcation of our national and international maritime boundaries through the research of the ocean floor and these findings have already been communicated to the United Nations Organization. A golden opportunity has dawned to harness the wealth from our seas, as never before envisaged.

The first ever oil well in Sri Lanka, will be dredged this year. Further, during the next decade, we will harness our own oil, gas and mineral sand resources which could be used to generate nuclear power as well. New oil refineries will be built in Hambantota and Sapugaskanda, acquiring the technical know-how to deal in the international oil trade. We have now been able to provide electricity without interruption. In the future, our country will then grow to a regional energy centre. Through such outcome, our people will benefit by new employment opportunities, and our national income too, will double in the next five years.

Knowledge Hub

In ancient times our Buddhist monasteries were seats of learning that spread the teaching of the Buddha to the rest of Asia. Many aesthetic subjects that originated in these monastic centres of learning greatly contributed to the knowledge foundation of the world. History records that these centres of excellence in areas such as naval, irrigation, management and architecture have served to spread this knowledge throughout the far eastern continent. However, during the last few decades what we witnessed was a disaster in terms of wisdom and knowledge. As a result, more and more professionals who were developed through our free education system left our shores, leading to a brain drain in our society. Further, as a result of insufficient and ineffective education systems of the past, we were creating a large number of unemployed graduates.

I have already introduced a mechanism to reverse brain drain in order to obtain the knowledge and services of local experts who have excelled internationally. I will soon improve this mechanism and ensure that all such resources are attracted to return to our country, instead of leaving the country. I will also make significant changes in the education structure of universities, technical colleges and tertiary and secondary education institutions. Programmes associated with the modern knowledge in the fields of communication, naval, aero, commercial and environmental friendly activities will be generated. I will also commence training programmes that directly target foreign markets as well. I will restructure the education suitably so that Sri Lanka becomes a key hub for knowledge and learning in the world.

Gama Neguma

The strength of the country is the strength of the village. Whilst the city developed with all facilities, villages were turned into places without even a road or a vehicle to carry a patient to a hospital. Urban areas became densely populated with industrious people, while people with less means were left behind in the village. The pathetic and sorrowful situation of children from the villages leaving behind their village schools and moving towards urban schools commenced from that point onwards. Until the village is established once again with all the necessary facilities for the people to live comfortably, and until such time the village is restored as a centre of prosperity, the “*Gama Naguma*” program will be continued. All roads in the villages will be concreted. Through the implementation of proper strategies in infrastructure, livelihood and social development, I will develop all 16,000 villages in our country to be transferred into prosperous units by the year 2016.

Development in the North and East

We were able to achieve a speedy development in the North and East, because a special task force was established for the development of those two provinces. By making use of such experience, we will implement fast tracked development schemes in five provinces titled “Rajarata Navodaya”, “Wayamba Pubuduwa”, “Pubudamu Wellassa”, “Kandurata Udanaya” and “Sabaragamu Arunalokaya”. For this purpose, I will enlist the support of the provincial councils when setting up the task forces.

In 2005, local agriculture was in ruin, and farmers were committing suicide. Institutions that engaged in wholesale trade such as the Paddy Marketing Board and the Food Commissioner’s Department were closed. The institutions

that distributed essential goods and services to the general public such as the Marketing Department, CWE and Co-operatives were in shambles. The end result was that a handful of corrupt businessmen were in control of the supply of goods and services, and they could arbitrarily determine the prices of such goods and services. During the past four years, by re-establishing the Paddy Marketing Board, by expanding economic centers in all main cities, and by strengthening the CWE and Co-operatives, I have taken permanent measures to ensure that local produce is easily and conveniently available. As a result, we now observe an expansion of the income avenues of the farmer community.

Samurdhi Recipient Families

If any poor family has been left out from the Samurdhi benefits for whatever reason, steps will be taken to provide such families with the Samurdhi benefits. I will increase the Samurdhi benefit to a minimum of Rs. 1000 for all families who, at present, are receiving less. In addition, all families with children under the age of 3 years will receive an additional allowance of Rs. 1500. All Samurdhi families will be entitled to receive a loan of up to Rs. 100,000 to utilize as capital for the commencement of a business or vocation. Such loans will be provided free of interest in the first year and thereafter at a concessionary interest rate of 6%. In addition to the "Nutrition Pack," expectant mothers of Samurdhi families will be provided with a "gift pack" containing essential items for the new born. When providing Samurdhi benefits to families with a disabled child, the benefits will be assured regardless the economic status of such families.

Disciplined and law abiding society

The very existence of the world depends on the affection and love of the mother. It is through this affection and love that children acquire a healthy mind and a balanced personality. Women make a major contribution to the economy of our country. The contribution of women in the plantation sector, in foreign employment and the apparel sector has increased in significance over the years. In such a context, I believe that the women in our country should not be afforded "equal" status, but should be given "higher priority". Towards this end, I will establish a Women's Entrepreneurship Development Fund to provide financial assistance to enhance self-employment amongst women and to ensure that women are assured of wages equal to that of men. We will initiate a Women's Data Bank to facilitate access to economic and professional data of women and formulate a legal framework to recognize women as the head of the household in instances where she shoulders the responsibility of the family. By doing so, I will eradicate the legal or administrative barriers faced by them, in this regard, I will implement measures to increase the representation of women within the political and administration framework. I will make the participation of women mandatory in decision making and policy matters, through their representation in Jana Sabhas where decisions are taken in relation community development.

Women as Heads of Households and Children

I believe it is the responsibility of the government to ensure the economic development and security of all women headed households arising due to the conflict in the North and the East, the violence from 1987-89, or other natural factors. In order to discharge such responsibility, I will introduce a special loan scheme up to a sum of Rs. 200,000 for such families at a concessionary rate of interest to enable them to engage in appropriate income generation activities and provide a block of land for cultivation and residential purposes for such landless families. Allocate a

sum of Rs. 400,000 to families with a differently-able child, to ensure that such children access vocational training or any special educational facilities of his/her choice. I will set up a Police Bureau affiliated to the National Child Protection Authority to ensure the protection and security of all children. The Authority will be vested with adequate powers, independence and authority to take action against all forms of child abuse and related crimes.

Senior Citizens

I will introduce a pension scheme for every citizen over 65 years of age. A special bonus interest scheme will be operated for fixed and saving deposits of senior citizens over 60 years of age. I will improve the facilities of the Elders Homes maintained by the government. I will also take measures to improve the living conditions of homes run for the elderly by the private sector or other organizations, by providing tax concessions for equipment imported for such homes or facilities.

Sacrificed Soldiers

Those who contributed to our Freedom and sacrificed their lives were disabled did not belong to a particular race or ethnic group. Those who suffered most from the bitter reality of the conflict were the wives and children of the brave service personnel who died in action. I will not hesitate to fulfill my responsibilities to the wives and children of all soldiers. All services, police and civil defense personnel who were totally or partially disabled will be paid their salary throughout their lives. In order to guarantee the ownership of a house or land for all families of war heroes who were totally disabled, or who died in action, 15 more housing projects will be launched in 28 various parts of the country. A sum of Rs.5,000 million will be allocated for the provision of modern infrastructure facilities under this programme. War heroes who have retired after completing their full period of service, will be given a loan up to Rs.2.0 million for them to commence a small or medium scale industry. The educational scholarship programme covering children of war heroes who have lost their lives, been disabled, or been declared as missing in action, will be expanded. A new scholarship scheme will be introduced for their higher education.

Police Force

I am deeply conscious of the fact that the contribution made by the police force in maintaining law and order, is extremely important in our country's post war scenario. The assistance of the Police service will be vital to create an environment conducive to combat the drug menace, control and curb the underworld, establish a disciplined and ethical society, and re-establish civil administration in the Northern and Eastern areas. All privileges enjoyed by the members of armed forces would be made available to the members of the police service and their families. In order to make the Police service a more attractive and dignified public service, several reorganization measures will be undertaken. Measures will be implemented to provide the necessary technical know how and equipment for the more efficient discharge of police duties and to provide local and foreign training at all levels. Rs. 500 million will be allocated to complete the work of the Police Academy to ensure the high standard in the knowledge and dignity.

Public Services

I have stopped the privatization of state institutions and assets. This was a trend that commenced in 1977 and continued to 2005. I have made the state institutions people-friendly, efficient and effective. The pension scheme that was deprived for the public sector employees in 2004 was restored. I have continued to provide the pensioners

with a cost of living allowance. I have effectively dealt with salary anomalies, and raised the minimum salary level of a public servant from Rs 7,900 to 11,730 in my very first Budget presented to Parliament. During the past four years I have recruited nearly 500,000 personnel to the public service. I have carried out the pledge I made in the “Mahinda Chintana”, in that I will not sell any Government institutions to the private sector.

An attractive medical insurance scheme for all employees of state corporations and boards as well as their dependents will be introduced this year. • An “Employee’s Pension Fund” will be established to cover all government sector and private sector employees, who, at present are not covered by any form of pension scheme. A state-of-the-art hospital will be established for the benefit of all government servants in the Kandy District.

Spiritual and Social Development

The spiritual development of man is a mirror of the social development of a country. Our country is respected due to its rich heritage of Buddhism. Therefore, while protecting and safeguarding all religions, I will accord Buddhism pride of place as the state religion. I will launch an extensive assistance program for the improvement and development of the infrastructure of all temples, kovils, churches and mosques and all other religious places of worship in the country. I will completely renovate and rehabilitate all religious sites that were destroyed or damaged in the North and East.

Housing, Electricity, Water and Telecommunication Services

“Houses for all” for prosperous life styles Sri Lanka has made significant progress in providing housing to its people, as a result of the housing programmes carried out by many governments in the past. My policy is that every family must own a home. To make this policy a reality, I have already implemented many programmes during the last four years. With the end of the war, we now have an opportunity to accelerate these programmes further. The Government has already prepared a plan to construct 600,000 new houses in order to make “house ownership for all” a reality during the next 6 years.

Priority will be given in this year’s budget to accelerate the resettlement programme in the North and East, while creating 150,000 new homes for those who were internally displaced. Government Housing Schemes will be based in the respective capital cities of each district. These projects will be funded by already pledged foreign financing programmes from India, Korea and China.

Irrigation

Feasibility studies will be undertaken to find methods to use water resources in the South-West of the country. The Kalu and Kelani rivers will be made use of to make the Southern, North-Western, North-Central and Northern Provinces fulfill their agricultural development potential. Steps will be taken to eliminate pollution of water resources and wastage. Water supplies will be augmented so as to fulfill the drinking water requirements of the nation. I will establish the public ownership of water resources and prevent it from becoming the private property of international wheeler-dealers. Proper environmental protection will be made for the natural setting of the water sources and the upper watersheds of rivers. Knowledge and know-how of the local scientists will be used to augment technologies for rain water harvesting. A plan will be prepared for the conservation of all tanks in order to

maintain the level of the ground water table. Steps will be taken to supply additional water to the tanks of the Northern and North-Central provinces under the Moragahakanda and other Mahaweli projects.

Electricity

To have been able to provide electricity continuously for 24 hours for 4.2 million households out of 4.7 million households in the country throughout the last four years, when many countries in the world, particularly in the SAARC region, had to curtail electricity supply for about 16 hours a day for various reasons, is an important achievement. This electricity coverage represents an increase of the electricity supply from 3.0 million families to 4.2 million. Only another 500,000 families remain to be supplied with electricity in the country. I will provide electricity to 100% of the households by the end of 2012. Among other projects, the construction of a Coal Power Station of a capacity of 1000 MW will be started in Trincomalee within this year. The contribution to electricity generation from non conventional renewable energy sources will be raised to 10% of the total electricity production by the year 2016. A high voltage transmission line of 400 MW capacity between Madurai in India and Anuradhapura in Sri Lanka will enable India and Sri Lanka to exchange electricity with low priced electricity from India.

Roads

What we have seen over the past several years has been a decaying road network in which even a patient could not be taken comfortably or conveniently to a hospital. Out of 11,700 km of national road network, less than 2,000 km had been developed throughout the entire 20 year period before I assumed office. However, during the past 4 years, 2,278 km of roads were broadened and developed while another 2,823 km is now under construction. I will develop a further 4,000 km of roads during the next 6 years. Of such network, 1,200 km would be roads in the Northern Province. Already, a large segment of trunk roads have been developed with carpeted surfaces. At the same time, concrete surfaced rural roads are also being constructed in almost every village. Construction work of 370 bridges has been completed while 116 bridges are under construction along the highways. Special attention will be paid to develop roads in the up country during the next 6 year period. Development work already commenced on 16,500 km of provincial roads, which will be completed during the next 6 years and vested in the public.

Public Transport

About 90% of Sri Lankans use public transport services such as trains, buses, three wheelers. However, about 10% of the population, who own private vehicles occupy a large section of roads. This situation has given rise to a series of complex social issues. To address this, I believe a well regulated and modern transport service should be created while setting up an environment in which public transportation is respected and recognized. The key components in the government policy on public transport will be to equip public transportation with information technology and to operate it in an environment friendly manner. My desire is to unify our motherland through developing the rail track from Kankasanthurai to Kataragama. That will undoubtedly create a permanent bond of friendship between the Sinhala and Tamil people. Yal Devi train will commence operation up development in the North and East to Kankasanthurei by 2011. The train operation to Thalaimannar will commence in 2011 after 30 long years. The feasibility study and negotiations with Indian government on construction of a rail track from Thalaimannar to India will be done in 2010. Railway stations at 25 major cities located across the country will be modernized.

Local Representation

I will legislate 'Jana Sabhas' that will be established in all Grama Niladari Divisions and will be the focal point for local development, co-existence and harmony and social development. I will assign all development activities pertaining to the "Gama Neguma" programme including decision making, implementation, operation and maintenance and the prevention of corruption and fraud to the Jana Sabhas. I will establish Gam Sabhas comprised of several Jana Sabhas as the first unit of local representation. The villagers will be vested with power to appoint a political representative to the Gam Sabha. Traditionally the Gam Sabhas and the Grama Rajya system were the successful administrative units. These were established by King Pandhukabhaya when he initiated a national revival. The British abolished the 'Gam Sabha' system during the colonial era, but later reinstated the system as they too were aware of its success. Our society has changed. Therefore I intend to adapt the 'Jana Sabha' and 'Gam Sabha' system to suit the modern cities and future society.

From Gam Sabhas to Pradeshiya Sabhas – Urban Councils Pradeshiya Sabhas and Urban Councils comprising of several Gam Sabhas will be the fundamental and strongest unit of national administration. The demarcation of Pradeshiya Sabha and Urban Council limits will be regulated taking into consideration the current population, society, culture and environment. The Pradeshiya Sabha and Urban Council Ordinance will be amended to vest new powers and to ensure mutual coordination.

Provincial Councils

After two decades, we now have experience regarding the Provincial Council system. Different opinions and views regarding the relevance or irrelevance and features of the system are discussed. There are those who are in favour of the system and those who are not. However, it is an intrinsic part of the constitution through the 13th amendment and is a functional system. I am in favour of an open discussion on the amendment to the Provincial Council System. I will seek the assistance of the Provincial Councilors of the Northern Province to expedite and strengthen the Uthuru Wasanthaya development programme.

Northern Spring (Uthuru Wasanthaya)

My government is fully aware that it is the Tamils and Muslims who lived in the Northern and Eastern Provinces were the most affected by the conflict that lasted for 30 years. However, now there is sustainable peace and this is what the people of the north and east expected and so did the rest of the country. There are disabled people and displaced people. Therefore even before ending the war, infrastructure facilities and livelihood opportunities were provided for those living in the eastern province under the Eastern Revival program. It is my focused resolution to provide all these benefits to the people of the North, under the Northern Spring program. Therefore a large scale development programme that encompasses economic and infrastructure development is already underway under. Given the security risks, the high security zones will be gradually phased out. Facilities will be provided to transport all agricultural produce cultivated in the North, including onions and chilies, to various Economic Centers of the country. The Maddavachchia- Mannar Road, the Jaffna – Point Pedro Road, the Jaffna – Karihinagar road through Minipe, Murukkan, the Shilawatura road, the Oddusuda Nadunkarni road and the Vavuniya Horowpathana road will be widened and developed. I will develop the Jaffna Kandy road (A9). The Jaffna- Puttlam road will be developed into a highway. I will build the "Sangupita bridge" and will connect the Jaffna Peninsula to Puttalam and Mannar.

The Jaffna Teaching Hospital will be modernized completely. Simultaneously, all hospitals in Killinochchi, Mullative and Mankulam including hospitals in all towns will be developed.

Hostel facilities at the Jaffna University and the Technical colleges will be expanded. Two paddy processing plants with modern technology will be established for value added production for the benefit of paddy farmers. An agriculture faculty will be established in Killinochchi as an impetus for agriculture development in the Northern Province. A Water Supply Project for the Jaffna peninsular will commence in March 2010. In 2011 the Talaimannar, Madavachchia Rail track will be completed. By the year 2012, the Jaffna city will be made the one of the most outstanding cities in South Asia.

Resettlement of the displaced in the North and the East in their own villages has been facilitated under the Uthuru Wasanthaya programme; the internally displaced living in welfare camps in Vavuniya are being resettled. All those from Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna and part of Mulativu and Killinochchi are already resettled. The remainder from Mulativu and Killinochchi Districts will be resettled systematically without delay, based on the speed at which the de-mining process takes place. A comprehensive project will be implemented to resettle the Muslim persons forcibly evicted by the LTTE from the Northern Province during 1990, in their respective places of origin with due attention being paid to their housing, livelihood and infrastructure facilities.

Each family that is resettled will be provided with Rs. 50,000 to construct temporary shelter and additional building materials worth Rs. 50,000. On a long term basis, Rs. 325,000 will be provided to each family to reconstruct houses destroyed in the war. Rs. 100,000 will be provided to families for the renovation of houses. Assistance will be provided to every household to construct latrines.

The Prime industries in Northern Province

All families engaged in agrarian activities will be provided with seeds and fertilizer relevant to the crops cultivated by them. All Farmer Organizations will be provided with a Water Pump and a tractor free of charge. Equipment and chicks will be provided for the poultry industry. Villages for dairy farmers will be established to promote the dairy industry. Those who wish to engage in self-employment will be provided with the necessary equipment free of charge. All fishermen will be provided with fishing equipment. Two fish processing centers will be established in Mannar and Jaffna.

Youth

All young people between the ages of 18 – 22 will be given financial assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 200,000 to pursue tertiary education and/or training in a field of his/her choice. A conducive environment will be created to increase the attraction for tertiary education among youth and an attitudinal change will be brought about to give tertiary education greater acceptance. An IT program known as e-life will be launched to link the youth to the world. The 10 e- life Centers will be established in each Divisional Secretariat.

To ensure that rural youth acquire the necessary training to secure highly paid jobs, I propose to create a manpower reserve of 150,000 within this year. This reserve will comprise of 25,000 with knowledge and skills in accounting and technology, 25,000 in IT, 25,000 in the tourism, 25,000 in the construction, 15,000 in the health, 10,000 in the

beauty culture and 25,000 in other specialized areas.

It is observed in the recent past that over 300,000 unskilled youth enter the job market annually as they have either failed the GCE O/L examination or have failed to access university education. We need to introduce reforms that cover the number of classrooms and the examination system to ensure that students are not vulnerable within the system. In order to broaden the avenues for higher education I will increase the number of class rooms in schools and introduce reforms in the prevailing examination system. As the mother tongue reflects ones national identity and aspirations for innovation and creativity, the language of education should be the mother tongue. Proficiency in the English language is an essential requirement if one is to successfully overcome the challenges of the modern world. In order to achieve this objective more attractive and effective Language Teaching Centers equipped with modern technology will be introduced. Language laboratories equipped with all modern state of the art facilities will be set up in all Universities and Higher Educational Institutions. Every education division will be equipped with a Language laboratory for not only English but also Sinhala, Tamil and other languages.

In order to meet the aspirations of the parents seeking opportunities to get their children admitted to “Good Schools”, I will establish 1,000 highly developed schools throughout the country. An accelerated school development project to enhance the education in the North and East will be implemented.

Health

I will make every endeavour to launch a successful and comprehensive community health development programme. The free Health System in Sri Lanka has earned much praise internationally as being one of the best in the world. In this backdrop, I will further strengthen this service. I will make the necessary policy changes for the Central Environment Authority to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to tackle issues in the spread of diseases due to the increase in environmental pollution and global environmental changes.

I will also launch an island-wide programme to prevent our youth falling prey to drugs, smoking and alcohol. I will set up a separate unit to deal with womens’ diseases at the Ministry of Health. Deviating from the conventional style of hospitals, I will build special “outdoor” hospitals in every province in the country for patients with heart ailments and for others who require mental tranquility and solitude for recovery. A programme will be launched with a wider scope for the complete eradication of diseases spread by mosquitoes such as dengue. Every province will be set up with a specialist hospitals, which at present, is limited only to Colombo.

Agriculture

Our national agriculture and our farming community were receiving step-motherly treatment at the time I took over the Presidency. Almost all the food needed by us was imported. Essential fertilizer and seeds were exorbitantly priced, whereas the prices of farm products were incredibly low. Under the Mahinda Chintana project of giving agricultural land for 100,000 farmers, 20,195 allotments have already been given away and permits have been issued for a further 32,063 allotments, while offer documents have been issued to yet another 38277 farmers. I will take action to strengthen this process further in order to enable each and every farmer of this country to own a piece of land. I will also give free agricultural land for 100,000 farming families in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

At the time I assumed office, the national production of agricultural seeds was in its death throes due to various foreign influences. I reversed this trend and revived the local seed production with the help of the farming community and the seed farms established by the government. We will completely modernize the main Agro-Research Centres with a view to produce locally all varieties of seeds needed. All government farms will be directed to undertake seed production. Inducements will be given to the private sector, farmer organizations and individual farmers for the purpose of producing quality seeds.

It was with the aim of protecting the local farmer that we provide fertilizer for cultivators of paddy and vegetables at the rate of Rs 350 per 50 kg bag, at a time when its price in the world market was Rs 9,000.

I will take step by step measures to re-organize the fertilizer subsidy, which is at present limited to paddy and vegetables only, to include all food varieties. The use of organic fertilizer and its production will be further encouraged. I will strengthen the legal framework necessary to ensure that fertilizers and liquid chemicals are used in an environment-friendly manner.

Farmer Co-operatives

A Farmer Cooperatives Scheme will be set up for paddy producers to prevent him from becoming a constant prey to the intermediary dealer. The Farmer Banking System will be strengthened further and action will be taken to provide all the loans required by the farmer through this system.

Agricultural Information System

I intend to introduce the developments of IT for the solution of marketing problem, with 550 empowered Agrarian Service Centres spread throughout the island for the purpose of broadening the exchange of information. I will set up a National Agricultural Information Exchange.

New Agricultural Technology

Sri Lankan agriculture will be diversified by introducing new technology and by providing encouragement to agri-products. The Post-Harvest Institute and the Export Development Board will be re-organized and strengthened with a view to assisting the agriculturist to access the export market and enter the business of value addition. As a first step in adopting new technology, I will extend the drip irrigation system to the Dry Zone. Already 5,000 drip irrigation units have been distributed, and in the next three years, I will give a further 15000 of these units to the educated youth of the country. I will introduce a system of Central Farms for the benefit of the small farmer for the purpose of cultivating, processing and exporting quality food crops of high value, making use of modern technologies. In order to encourage growers of export crops, "Agricultural Export Zones" introduced in all parts of the country.

The cultivation of fruits and vegetables

We have been successful in bringing about a conspicuous development in this field. In 2006- 2008 alone, 200,000 fruit plants of high quality were distributed among farmers. In the future, I will distribute 100,000 plants every year. A large amount of vegetables perish in the process of harvesting. I will take action to raise the income of cultivators

by means of post harvest technology of fruits and vegetables. I will establish two factories at Welimada and Nuwara Eliya for the production of vegetable oils. I will also provide inducements to the private sector to enter into this industry. I will establish cold rooms where fruits and vegetables can be stored securely for a number of months in the private sector.

Subsidiary crops

At the time that I was elected to office, many plant foods such as corn, mung beans, cow pea, ulundu, sesamum, maize, chillies, onions and potatoes were imported in large quantities. As a result, local farmers who grew these crops were not able to sell their produce. Because we took steps to restrict the import, the farmers were able to obtain a good income for their produce. I will take steps to offer a guaranteed price for corn, just as we did for paddy, and to hold a buffer stock of this important cereal. Under the concept of “One village, One Crop”, cultivators will be trained in the technologies applicable to the relevant crop and Small Farmers’ Societies will be established to enable them to gain access to markets in foreign countries. I will develop the cultivation of subsidiary crops including cashew, sesamum, ginger, betel, and sugar cane. Fertilizer also will be supplied to producers at subsidized rates.

Milk

While 30% of the island’s work force belongs to agriculture and animal farming, foreign exchange of almost USD 300 million is spent to import milk and milk products. One reason for this was the fact that in a particular era, state cattle farms were closed down and no incentives were offered to the local milk industry. I will double the number of milk cows in the country from its present strength of 340,000 heads by increasing the number of government cattle farms. Milk farmer societies will be further encouraged and more services will be provided to farmers. In order to import the necessary numbers of livestock, I will remove all taxes currently levied on the importation of pure bred and cross bred milk cows, goats and sheep. The infrastructure for milk industry will be developed in the newly liberated North and East. While incentives will be provided for the acquisition of livestock and the production of animal feed, a market for these products will also be provided. Priority will be given for breeding goats in these regions.

Fisheries

It took nearly four decades to demarcate the area of the Continental Shelf that is the legacy of our country. I was able to hand over the completed work to the United Nations Organization. The sea area that has been rightfully claimed by us is twenty three times the land extent of our country. In 2005, only one third of the sea area due to us was under our control. With the defeat of terrorism, Sri Lankans are now able to reap the benefits of the total sea area. The latest technologies will be introduced to maximize fish harvest. I will take steps to build ten large scale cold rooms to preserve our fish, vegetable and fruit harvests. Steps will be taken to build multi-day fishing trawlers locally. A low interest loan scheme of not exceeding Rupees 10 million for building these multi-day trawlers will be introduced. The mother ship method for those engaged in the deep sea fishing will be introduced. During the next few months, when harvesting of resources in the northern and eastern seas will be more speedily carried out, fisheries industry and other related industries will be given a new lease of life.

Salted fish (jaadi) industry, dried fish industry and canning industry will be developed, and local and overseas markets for these products broadened. To encourage local investors, I will grant them tax concessions for the importation of production equipment. In particular, two fish canning factories will be set up in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Going beyond the current practice of harvesting only, I will obtain the assistance of universities and other institutions to reap the maximum benefit of other ocean resources too. I will continue to grant the fuel concession to small scale fishermen.

Plantation Sector

It was during last four years that a new awakening was seen in the tea, rubber and coconut and related industries. The legislation to prevent fragmentation of coconut plantations also helped to revitalize the coconut industry which had been pushed to the brink of destruction. Interest was generated in the country for cinnamon and related value added industries, pepper and minor export crops as well. In order to increase productivity, I will introduce improved cultivation strains of tea, rubber, coconuts and other export crops. Support schemes will be introduced for all export crops.

Manufacturing

With the implementation of open economic policies from 1977 onwards, an effort was made to develop industries with private sector investments only. As a consequence, the resurgence of local industries was subdued and foreign investors started capturing the local economy. Hence, instead of unsolicited foreign industrialization, I took the necessary steps to uplift local industries. As a result, there are already a few large scale industrialists who have emerged in the country as having reached the international level.

With immediate effect, I will start an institutional and legal framework to coordinate the activities of the Board of Investment, Urban Development Authority, Tourism Authority, Export Development Board, Environmental Authority and the Mahaveli Authority. With this initiative, I will immediately launch a programme to minimize delays and time consuming procedures related to the starting of investments. As a result, we will give the final government decision on any investment proposal within three months. I will set up an export import bank with a capital of Rupees 25 billion. The Bank will provide facilities for local entrepreneurs who strive to capture international markets.

All necessary steps will be taken to develop the two cement factories in Kankasanthurai and Trincomalee in order to fulfill 75% of the local requirement. Several chemical factories will be established in various areas including Paranthan. For small and medium scale entrepreneurs, a process will be implemented from 2010 onwards, to upgrade 5,000 small scale entrepreneurs to medium scale level and to upgrade 200 medium scale entrepreneurs to large scale level every year. Loans under subsidized interest rates will be provided to them up to Rs.10 million. A program will be launched to establish entrepreneurial centres in every district to encourage small and medium scale entrepreneurs. Handicraft villages will be established to safeguard the industries of handicraftsmen. A method will be created for skills exchange among handicraftsmen.

Tourism

I will introduce an accelerated development programme for the tourism industry. I will fulfill the infrastructure and other requirements to attract 2.5 million tourists annually by 2016. A financial scheme for medium scale entrepreneurs to obtain loans up to Rs.100 million in relation to the tourist industry will be implemented. I will invite prestigious hoteliers to open two seven star hotels. Support will be extended to the private sector to develop 50,000 hotel rooms under the guidance of the BOI. I will give priority to eco-friendly tourism and agriculture based tourism and will promote the use of the government and private owned farms for this purpose. All Buddhist places of worship will be developed in order to increase religious tourism from countries such as Japan and Thailand. I will establish a tourism centre with special cultural importance to Asia.

Construction industry

The construction industry has achieved a significant development during the recent past. A new era will dawn on the local construction industry with the planned construction of nearly 44,000 hotel rooms, the re-construction of all inter-regional highways, and the construction of the planned 600,000 new houses. I will provide a 15 % protection for all local construction companies to support them against the adverse effects from foreign competition in relation to government construction contracts.

Sri Lankans living abroad

Fortunately many Sri Lankan migrants now function as experts and intellectuals and serve in different fields, ranging from township development to space exploration. The time is now ripe for them to return and serve their Motherland. In a similar manner, many countries in the world, including China and India, have extensively benefited by the services of their native intellectuals living abroad but came back to provide support and advise to the nation at critical periods of their history. Therefore, I invite them to return to Sri Lanka and serve our Motherland at this point of time in our history. I will establish a dedicated bureau in order to identify and resolve problems faced by Sri Lankans living abroad and create a conducive environment for them to live in Sri Lanka. I will relax and expedite the complex processes that our people have to face when obtaining passports and other essential documents.

Appendix 2-4

A Summary of Uthuru Vasanthaya

Official Title of the Plan	“Wadakkin Wasantham” or “Uthuru Vsanthaya” (Northern Spring), Development programme		
Formulated for	The development of Northern province via de-mining, resettlement of the IDPs, reconstruction of damaged economic and social infrastructure, livelihood recovery and employment generation	Formulated by	Provincial Planning Secretariat, Northern Provincial Council
Year of Formulation	2008	Year of Publication	2009
Geographical Coverage	Northern Province, Sri Lanka	Planning Term	180 days programme and medium term plan / Three year investment programme 2010-2012
Estimated Total Financial requirements	Rs. 3,500 million Rs. 295 billion (US\$ 2.7 billion) - 3 years programme)	Major Sectors	Resettlement of IDPs, Infrastructure rehabilitation, education, agriculture, housing, livelihood facilities, transport, road development, irrigation, spiritual development, poverty reduction program etc.
key concept and Catch word	Revitalization of Northern Province, Northern Blossom/Northern Spring		
Remarks	Provincial Planning Committee (PPC) Progress review meetings are being held at Northern Provincial council (http://www.scribd.com/doc/32638521/PPC-Meeting-Minutes-as-on-03-05-2010)		

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT PLAN (‘UTHURU VASANTHAYA’ OR ‘WADAKKIN WASANTHAM’)

This development project is implemented in two stages, a 180 day programme and a medium-term plan from 2010-2012. At present the government is implementing the 180 day programme which emphasizes on de-mining, resettlement of the IDPs, reconstruction of damaged economic and social infrastructure, livelihood recovery and employment generation. Under the 180 day programme

special focus is given to recover Jaffna, Vavuniya and Mannar districts due to the prevailing IDP situation. However, under the medium-term plan, which is currently being drawn up, all districts in Northern Province will be developed. According to the 2009 budget speech, Rs. 3,500 million has been allocated from the budget for the development of the North under the 'Uthuru Vasanthaya' project, out of which, Rs. 500 million is for the Ministry of Resettlement to carry out resettlement programmes in the North.

The primary target of this programme is the resettlement of the IDPs in the North. This is not being done as fast as the government and the international community would like it to, because of the demining situation.

Strategies:

The strategies that are adopted in the 'Uthuru Vasanthaya' programme are,

- There is, however, a problem of property rights in this region, and this is being dealt with under the 'Uthuru Vasanthaya' programme by the task forces, as they are in the process of identifying owners of land.
- Generation of livelihood and employment: Currently, livelihood development programmes are being conducted under the 'Gama Neguma' programme which provides the farmers with tractors, seeds and fertilizer subsidies. The 'Reawakening Project' project funded by the WB aims at restoring the irrigation system in the area while providing village-based training. The government has also allocated Rs. 870 million to the Ministry of Fisheries to develop the Northern fishing industry. Under this project, plans have been initiated to provide fishermen with boats, fishing nets and other equipments to commence trade. In addition, vocational training programme to promote self-employment will be conducted in each district.
- Allocation of resources to all communities for a balanced regional development: The government intends to strengthen the District Planning Secretariats to enable proper co-ordination and organization of governmental foreign regional development projects to ensure balanced growth.

- **Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Infra structure facilities:** The 'Uthuru Vasanthaya' revival project will connect with the national-level mega infrastructure development projects as the government aims at linking the North and the South. With special focus to develop roads, power and irrigations sectors, the Sri Lankan Highways ministry has planned to spend Rs. 1 Billion to implement stage 1 of the road development programme for the Northern Province. The ministry, in the initial stage will develop and upgrade roads in the rural areas and the roads that will connect productions centers and market centers to increase mobility. Under this it also has a plan to include highways linking the Jaffna peninsula with the South as well other highways across the Northern mainland in the medium term.

Problems and Constraints:

The government has a massive task ahead to achieve economic development in these areas, and there is no doubt that this can be achieved through, political acceptance, adequate funds and proper organization and execution of development projects.

Political acceptance:

Political acceptance in the East is vital for the success of the revival programme given its ethnic diversity. It is necessary that these programmes are not biased towards one ethnic group, but rather focused on meeting the requirements of all ethnic groups. This will be a challenge to the government, but it can be accomplished by involving the democratically - elected representatives in the area, from all ethnic groups in the decision making for the development programmes. It is also important for the government to improve ethnic harmony in these areas by implementing policies that will defuse economic benefits to all segments of the community. Elections in the North in July 2009 and in the East in May 2008 are positive steps in the right direction, as it has allowed the community to elect their own representatives.

Developing finance:

The development programmes for the East are mainly funded through multilateral and bilateral donors, whereas for North, it is mainly funded by the government. Financing such large-scale development programs is a challenge for the government, given the tight fiscal squeeze and the global economic crisis. The budget deficit has ranged around 8 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent years, and as of 2008, it was 7.7 percent.

The prevailing fiscal deficit in the country is a result of high government debts, the economic contraction, and the general credit crisis. The IMF loan of USD 2.6 billion, which was granted to Sri Lanka in July 2009, is conditioned upon reducing the fiscal deficit to a sustainable level of 5 percent of GDP by 2011. This further increases restrictions on government spending. Meeting this target will be a challenge for the government, given the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the North and East.

Given the current economic melt down, Official development Assistance (ODA) is likely to be constrained, as many donor countries prioritize on reviving their domestic economies. According to the North South Institute (Global Future), a reduction in ODA levels is likely in the near future. This will be a problem in developing finances for the development in the North and East in the medium and Long term.

Another useful source in developing finance is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). FDI seems to be promising for Sri Lanka even during the crisis, as FDI flows have continued to grow since 2005 from 4.8% (as percentage of gross fixed capital formation) to 6.6% in 2007.

In addition, another source that has been underutilized is the support of the Diaspora living in other parts of the world. The Tamil Diaspora has, for many years, funded the LTTE for the war. Financial and other contributions to the LTTE from the Tamil Diaspora is estimated to have provided around Sterling Pounds 27 million annually. Now with the war over, the government can take some initiatives to encourage them to participate in the development process of the North and East.

Governance:

Proper organizational capacity, transparency and effective resource allocation are vital to complete the enormous task of developing the North and East. The government must also ensure that cost effective methods are used to minimize the funds required and increase the quality of funds for the development process. In addition, the ministries and various public sectors that are involved with implementation of these development programmes must approach it strategically to yield the maximum outcome from limited available funds. Transparency in handling these programmes is a key requirement to reduce corruption and waste and gain acceptance by communities in these areas.

There are clear differences between Sri Lanka and Western Europe countries after world war II. The western European countries consisted of nations ranked as developed with high stocks of human and physical capital prior to the war. They also comprised of strong public institutions and governments

that were keen on the development process. Conversely, Sri Lanka is a developing country with an average growth level of 5 percent while its per capita GDP is USD 2,014, which classifies it under the lower middle-income category alongside other countries like India and China.

The North and East have generally been resilient towards negative shocks. These provinces have never experienced a negative growth rate and have continued to grow despite the conflict and the Tsunami in 2004. This is something that cannot be observed in other countries where conflicts have occurred (Liberia, Sierra Lion, Uganda, Afghanistan). These facts provide proof that the North and East have a robust economy when compared with other areas of conflict today, and thus, give reason to believe that these provinces, with their rich natural resources and human capital, have an appropriate environment for development. With support of international community there is no doubt that Sri Lanka will be bale to integrate the North and East with rest of the country and contribute significantly towards the overall development of the country.

Potential investment Areas of Three Year Investment Programme for the Northern Province (2010-2012)

Agriculture Sector:

- Farming associated with infusion of advanced technology, seeds production and development of high yielding varieties, organic farming, collection, distribution and marketing of agricultural produce, storage and cool room facilities.
- Fishing (Both deep see coastal and inland fishery), dairy farming, poultry and animal husbandry, ice plants.
- Out grower schemes, plants and nursery, advanced technology for pre/post harvest management, cultivation of plant of any description.
- Agriculture service centers
- Research and development
- Developing cluster of hatcheries along with aqua culture breeding centre in each district, particularly in the North.

Industry/ Manufacturing sector:

- Small and medium enterprises, enhancing value addition methods, including packaging, industrial packs, construction industry.
- Agro processing, fish processing, textile, garment and accessories, leather products, wood and wood products, rubber based industry, electronic electrical and assembling industry, paper and

paper products, chemicals, rubber and plastic, non-metallic mineral products, fabricated metal, machinery and transport equipment.

- Manufacture of boats and fishing gear, ship and boat building.
- Cement and mining industry.
- Modernization and/or resumption of operations related to Kankesanthurai cement factory, Paranthan Chemical factory, Kantale sugar factory and Valaichchenai Paper mill.

Services sector:

- Tourism, recreation and establishment of tourist attractions while promoting eco tourism
- Information Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsource (BPO)/ knowledge Process Outsource (KPO) related activities, including training.
- Ship/boat repairing and maintaining services, and port related services
- Transportation to link farmers, factories and markets, building freight stations
- Educational and skill development, vocational training management
- Enhancing financial inclusiveness by providing banking and financial services, including development institutions, to provide credit facilities for capital investment for the resumption of economic activities.

Resettlement of IDPs of the Northern Province (from the article on Internally displaced Persons: The situation of Sri Lanka, Economic review, 2010):

As the security forces, which liberated the East from the curse of terrorism, launched the humanitarian operation in the North, tens of thousands of civilians escaped the clutches of terrorists, seeking state security in safer areas. The government promptly mobilized humanitarian programmes and projects through establishment of relief villages and centres along with other essential facilities in order to take care of the well-being of this population who vested confidence in the government and sought its assistance.

Vavuniya district became the hub of the welfare activities for the Internally Displaced People carried out under these state sponsored humanitarian programmes and subjects. As the terrorists were confronting the security forces using the innocent Tamil people as a human shield, the security forces did their utmost to rescue them during the operation. As a result, a huge influx of the trapped was able to seek protection as IDPs in the government controlled areas. By 20th May, 2009, number of IDPs rose up to 288,938.

The government in the face of an unprecedented massive influx of IDPs, launched a pragmatic plan for ensuring all essential humanitarian relief assistance, including shelter and related facilities to arriving IDPs by way of promptly establishing Relief Villages and acquiring public buildings for Relief centres. As the North was liberated from the terrorists, the government was charged with responsibility of taking care of the well-being of 288,938 persons in all. It was for carrying out this humanitarian responsibility that the government started establishing Relief Villages.

The IDPs have thus been provided with transitional shelter and all other essential relief facilities in 16 Relief Villages and Relief Centres in Vavuniya, 07 in Jaffna, 04 in Mannar and 01 in Trincomalee districts. In the mobilization of these humanitarian relief operations, the Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief services as well as almost all other ministries played their respective role to fulfill the essential services and supply of humanitarian material assistance promptly and systematically in an exemplary manner. A humanitarian master plan was set in motion to ensure provision of essentials, such as cooked food, dry ration, drinking water, sanitary facilities, educational, health and health care facilities, co-operative outlets post offices, communication centres, shops and markets, banks etc. The government expenditure stood at a daily average of Rupees 25 million for maintenance and provision of these humanitarian facilities.

The government was compelled to incur a huge expenditure for the import of de-mining tools and machinery, in addition to the resources committed for manpower and expertise. The security forces in association with the Non-Governmental Organisations and International Agencies were able to accelerate the on-going demining activities in the North in keeping with the principal objective of the government to ensure protection and security of the resettled population.

The first phase of the '*Uthuru Vasanthaya*' (The Northern Spring), the master plan for resettlement of the Internally Displaced sheltered in the Manik Farm Relief Villages in Vavuniya was inaugurated under the stewardship of the Chairman of the Presidential Task Force for Resettlement, Development and Security in the Northern Province and the minister for Resettlement and Disaster services, on Aug 25, 2009 at the Municipality Grounds in Vavuniya. Thus, the resettlement process is now being continued in different phases. In addition, steps taken under this programme included facilitating university education for 174 university students from the Internally Displaced Population and accommodating 9,066 IDPs over the age of 60 years in homes for elders as well as helping 141 clergymen and 312 members of their families and the public servants and 13 members of their families to voluntarily leave the Relief Villages to the places of their interest.

The number of persons resettled as at 7th December 2009 stands at 158,611. The resettlement of all the Internally Displaced People from Jaffna district has already been completed. Similarly, the IDPs from Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara districts who were sheltered in the Manik farm, have also been resettled. The resettlement of IDPs of the Musali division is also continuing. As such, the public establishments including the school buildings used for sheltering these IDPs have now been reverted to be used for the purposes they are meant for. The remaining of 113,528 or so IDPs will, until such time, continue to be provided with all necessary facilities.

On the directives of the President, steps have been taken to maintain all Relief Villages and Welfare Camps as open centres with effect from 01, December 2009. It will thus ensure free movement of the IDP dwellers in those areas. The public have welcomed this decision the president has also promised that all the IDP families will be resettled by 31 January 2010. The resettled population are provided with dry ration adequate for six months, grain seeds and fertilizer, fishing boats and fishing gears etc., as livelihood support as well as construction materials and a sum of Rupees fifty thousand as shelter grants.

This resettlement process is being monitored by the Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services, while the Sri Lanka Army is finalizing the security clearance of the resettling areas and the transport of the settler families by the assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to the respective Divisional Secretariat areas. All relevant Divisional Secretaries have undertaken the responsibility of providing necessary assistance to the re-settlers under the supervision of the respective District Secretaries to ensure proper establishment of the IDPs back in their villages.

Resettlement assistance to returning IDPs includes the following, dry food, kitchen utensils, return kit, housing assistance, agricultural implements, roofing sheets, seed paddy, expenses of paddy cultivation, fertilizer and chemicals and kadjan shelter etc.,

Appendix 2-5

A Summary of the Northern Province Five Year Investment Plan

PROVINCIAL PLAN - SUMMARY
FIVE-YEAR INVESTMENT PLAN (2009-2013), NORTHERN PROVINCE

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

Northern Province (NP) was demerged from the North East Province as per the Supreme Court determination in October 2006. Following the determination, Northern Province commenced its function separately in January 2007. Already, an Investment Programme for the North East covering the period 2006 – 2009 was under implementation. This of course, confined to selected eight sectors. Under these circumstances, a strong need was felt for a new Investment Programme for the Province. Hence, a new Investment Programme is formulated for the period 2009-2013.

It is vital that, the Investment Programme for the Province should reflect the national policy thrust and

Development frame work. Investment requirement were collected from the relevant Ministries and agencies. Although they do not reflect the entire development needs of the Province, they reflect the modest needs of the Ministries and agencies to implement their mandated responsibilities.

The Northern Province embraces five districts namely, Jaffna, Kilinochi, Mullaitivu, Mannar, and Vavuniya. This covers an area of 8,846.83 sq.km accounting around 13.22% of the total land area of the island. This region has a forest cover of 1,981.30. sq km. Inland water area covers 197. sq km

CURRENT SITUATION OF THE MAJOR SECTORS - BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

1. Agriculture

Before 1983, Agriculture was the well-developed sector in the Northern Province, in terms of technology adoption yield per hectare and management of the sector. In fact, the province was the net supplier of subsidiary food crops such as onion, chilli, banana and various vegetables to Southern Sri Lanka. However, after 1983, the situation in Northern Province started to deteriorated particularly, beginning 1990s' due to lack of transport to south and consequently, lack of marketing arrangements, availability of inputs and fertilizer. The situation further aggravated due to displacement of farm families leaving their assets and farms for security reasons.

2. Fisheries

Similar to Agriculture Sector, Fisheries was well developed in the Northern Province and was a net supplier to Southern Sri Lanka. Consequent to the restriction imposed on fishing such as fishing time, distance of fishing in the sea, type of fishing, using of small boats and type of fishing net, their production was badly deteriorated after 1985. As a result, fish production has declined drastically.

3. Livestock Sector

Before the civil conflict, livestock was well developed in the province, and it was estimated that livestock production in the province contributed to 20% of the production of the country. Livestock production, generally served as a supplementary income to the families who involved in agriculture. Around 50% -60% of the families in the province were engaged in livestock production either full time or part time employment. The position has been deteriorated very badly mainly due to displacement of families leaving their livestock unattended. Further, lack of transport, non availability of animal foods, particularly to poultry and marketing arrangement also has contributed to this deterioration.

4. Irrigation

The Northern Province has large number of major and minor irrigation tanks and channel system which were well maintained before the conflict. However with the conflict, displacement of farm families from their cultivation area, maintenance of tanks and channels system badly neglected mainly due to inadequate fund allocation. Almost all the irrigation schemes are now in dilapidated condition. Further, with severe damages caused by the heavy floods, the situation has worsened.

5. Industries:

A few big industries and a large number of small industries were in operation before the conflict. Cement, Chemical, Palmyrah Distillery, Boat yard, Tile, Fishing net and Ice plant were some of them. Presently, except Palmyrah Distillery Industry, the other big industries are not in operation. Further most of the small industries are also not in operation due to displacement, lack of marketing arrangement of families, non-availability of inputs, non-availability or interrupted supply of electricity.

6. Provincial Road

The Province has about 1958.6 km Provincial Road (C&D) and 7600 km Rural Roads. Prior to the conflict, though the available road network was inadequate but maintained well. After the conflict, maintenance work was not attended due to prevailing unsettled situation, and as a result only around 20% - 25% of the roads are in good condition.

7. Education

Prior to the conflict, the level of education in the Northern Province had been very high with well maintained educational institution supported by the motivation of teachers and the committed parents were the main reason for the achievements in education. Currently 267,984 students and 12,574 teachers are in the province. It is estimated that, the shortage of teachers are around 1,650. Following the conflict situation, displacement of a number of families from their area, primarily

affected the educational level in the province. A number of students, particularly in the Vanni districts could not attend school regularly. Though alternative arrangements were made after displacement to relocate the schools, attendance was very poor.

8. Health & Indigenous Medicine

Northern Province had well maintained health services prior to the conflict. Currently due to lack of transport facilities between the districts and to Southern Sri Lanka, this Health Services deteriorated in the province. Presently the province has almost 90% vacancies in the specialists' cadre and shortage of medical officers is more than 50% in the province. This is due to prevailing security situation and lack of transport and communication facilities in the province.

With regard to Indigenous medicine, it has been practiced in the province for a long time and institutionalized and maintained as a developed this sector. Indigenous Medicine, too suffer as same as health sector with, shortage of medical officers.

Provincial Development Priorities:

The Five Year Investment Programme, 2009-2013 for Northern Province identified certain development priorities. The Mahinda Chintana: Vision for a New Sri Lanka – A Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016, published by the Ministry of Finance & Planning, end of 2006, has reflected the same priorities as long term objectives. During the last three years, no significant changes have taken place in the Development Scenario. The same development priorities are listed below,

1. Finding a durable solution to the displacement
To find a durable solution to the displacement should be accorded the highest priority.
 - Resettlement - to settle back the displaced persons in their original place of residence.
 - Relocation - to resettle the displaced in different place other than their own place.
 - Integration - to get integrate the displaced people in the place of displacement.
2. Restoring the livelihood - Following the resettlement or relocation, the priority would be to restore the livelihood.
3. Reactivating services and facilities - Along with the restoration of livelihood, the service facilities have to be reactivated. In the resettlement process, housing facilities must be accorded a high priority.
4. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure facilities - For the restoration of the livelihood to be more effective along with reactivation of services, the infrastructure facilities must be rehabilitated.

Both, social infrastructure, such as, education, health and water supply and economic infrastructure such as road, electricity and communication have to be rehabilitated and should be improved in order to accommodate the developmental requirements.

5. Development of Human Capacities - In order to provide effective services and make use of the infrastructure facilities, capacities and capabilities at various levels must be available. This has to be at individual, family, community and whole regional levels.
6. Targeting of Vulnerable groups - Economically deprived people, landless poor farmers, casuals workers, and wage earners, disable children, women and elders, orphans, women headed families, abandoned parents etc., should be targeted to improve their livelihood.
7. Establishment of Good Governance - The absence of political leadership in the Northern Provincial Council set-up allows the bureaucracy to enjoy more power without much accountability. For good governance, in addition to accountability, the transparency is also vital.

SECTORAL SITUATION

A. PRODUCTION SECTOR

A-1) Agriculture

Agriculture sector is vital for regional economic development. Approximately 60% of the population is engaged in crop farming and over 45 % of the labour force directly depends on agriculture for their livelihood. This sector prior to the conflict has contributed nearly 12 % of the country's total agricultural production of which Rice, dry Chilli, Red onion and Grain legumes contributed 15%, 30%, 75% & 30% respectively. At present Agriculture crop sector is almost characterized as unorganized, unregulated, not market oriented and restricted to domestic consumption.

The province consists of 150,000 farm families, of which about 81,000 families are in displaced position. Potential extent of paddy and OFC land existing for cultivation is 100,000 ha and 55,000 ha

respectively; of which, on the average 55 000 ha of paddy land and 27000 ha of SFC are being cultivated in the past 2-3 years.

Objective:

Objective of Agriculture strategy is to revitalize agriculture for livelihood restoration and surplus production, leading to commercialized farming and agric–business development along with the

promotion of income generation activities for the targeted groups such as vulnerable, farmwomen and affected youth and make aware of the new options available for development.

Revitalization should be constantly based on efficient utilization of resources and the modernization of small holding sub sector through improvement of farm management toward commercialized agriculture to compete production and marketing.

Major priorities:

- Food and nutritional security
- Revitalize crop cultivation for restoring peasants' livelihood
- Sustainable production & productivity enhancement
- Market-led crop development
- Seed & Planting material production
- Ecological concern Plant protection development
- Appropriate farm mechanization and Post harvest technology development
- Farmer & Farm women empowerment for social institutionalization & participatory action
- Institutional improvement for effective service delivery and ICT
- Development for information management & Cyber extension

Major issues:

- No dynamic social participation in development activities
- Ineffective linkage between production, marketing & processing
- Difficult in transport of farm inputs (Seeds, planting material, equipments like harvesters, sprinkler unit)
- Inadequate professional enhancement program coherent with challenges and changes
- Restriction in free-wheel movement for extension services
- Wide operational coverage for the front line officers.
- Vacancies for supervisory field staffs
- Inadequate professional enhancement program coherent with challenges and changes
- Accommodation facilities for staffs are very limited

Interventions to address issues in relation to priorities and objectives

- Development of social institution & Clients capacity building
- Development of forward & backward linkage to sustain production & market net work
- Rehabilitation of rural infrastructures including area accessibility and post production
- Assistance for revitalization of Crop Production ventures and agro-based micro enterprise development
- Re-Demarcation of AI ranges to manageable coverage for effective delivery

- Strengthening of District Agricultural Training centers (DATC) & Renovation of In-service Training institutes
- Improvement of Government farm facilities for quality seed and material production
- Rehabilitation of office buildings and quarters for effective service delivery

Investment Programme 2009-2013

Main component	Year Allocation (Rs. Mn)					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Production & Productivity Enhancement	6.0	14.0	17.0	16.9	12.4	66.3
Marketing & Technology Development	13.7	9.8	15.0	20.0	32.3	90.8
Promotion of Agro –Industry		13.7	17.0	23.0	17.0	70.7
Capacity building	1.8	13.5	18.5	22.0	25.0	80.8
Total	21.5	51.0	67.5	81.9	86.7	308.6

Investment Programme 2009-2013 District Wise

District	Allocation (Rs. Mn.)					Total (Rs Mn.)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	6.26	11.88	12.50	14.57	14.80	59.99
Kilinochchi	2.34	11.23	15.10	16.88	14.39	59.94
Mannar	2.03	10.33	11.22	16.16	15.90	55.64
Mullaitivu	3.00	8.15	15.00	16.98	17.24	60.37
Vavuniya	7.62	8.92	13.20	16.71	23.24	69.69
PD Office	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.64	1.08	2.97
Total	21.50	51.01	67.52	81.92	86.65	308.60

A-2) Livestock sector

During 1996 - 2001 certain unfavorable conditions were faced due to disturbances in various parts of Northern Province and as a result Animal Production and Health activities were adversely affected. Difficulties were encountered in supplying the inputs requirement to maintain the services to the farmers.

Objectives/priorities:

- To establish a healthy livestock population and take care of the ethic of the animals by enforcing all acts and regulation.

- Increase the productivity of the livestock through improves the genetic quality of the indigenous stock.
- Improve the knowledge of the livestock farmers through continuous education & training.
- To Improve the management of the livestock & poultry
- Improve the institutional capacity for better out put
- Planning, Implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting the achievement

Major Issues:

- Scarcity of productive dairy cows.
- Difficulties in transportation of breeding materials, vaccines, drugs and other inputs especially to Jaffna & uncleared area.
- No proper marketing facilities for milk and milk products
- Low coverage of AI Service due to poor mobility and security
- Lack of transport facilities
- Unable to transport either Bull or Frozen semen for AI service
- Inadequate allocation
- Lack of staffs, especially VSS, LDI, and DL & CT
- Lack of communication facilities
- Lack of mobility to the field officers
- Security risk
- Non availability of Dept. buildings for 17 veterinary officers
- Non availability of Dept. buildings for 03 District Veterinary Officers
- Non availability of training centre for 03 district inadequate equipment
- Security risk

Five year Investment Programme, 2009-2013

Sector-Livestock

Components	Physical Annual targets/ Outputs					Total (Mn)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Production and Productivity development in the Livestock Sector	37.4202	37.59	37.87	74.49	74.725	261.92
Marketing, value additions and Livestock related income generating activities	106.4	278.65	217	287.4	164.74	1,054.19
Capacity Development	23	24	14	15	8	84
Total	166.83	340.13	268.7	376.50	247.46	1,399.8

District Summary

Sector - Animal Production & Health

District	Total (Rs.in Mn)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jaffna	326.77	43.27	86.84	47.71	92.87	56.08
Kilinochchi	320.52	29.21	85.92	54.29	96.49	54.61
Mannar	222.37	24.7	49.8	39.72	63.71	44.50
Mullaitivu	262.37	24.60	64.83	64.50	63.79	44.60
Vavuniya	267.77	44.80	52.76	62.54	60.94	46.76
TOTAL	1399.8	166.83	340.13	268.70	376.50	247.46

A-3) Irrigation

Irrigation has been practiced in Northern Province since ancient times and is almost exclusively used for the cultivation of paddy. Irrigation Schemes in the Northern Province have storage reservoirs which assure supplemental irrigation during dry spells in the Maha season and to some extent also make it possible to cultivate crops during the Yala season.

After the demerge of North East Provinces in January 2007, the North Irrigation Department was formed and all schemes in the Northern Province have been brought under the administration of the Northern Provincial Irrigation Department. The irrigation sector is a service oriented sector and no tax is imposed on the farmers for their consumption unlike supply sector, power sector etc.

54 Major/Medium irrigation schemes irrigating 68,791 acres under gravity irrigation and 4,502 acres under lift irrigation, Valukkaiaru drainage scheme of 2,000 acres, 33 Salt Water Exclusion Schemes of 8,180 acres and Jaffna Lagoon scheme of 20,000 acres come under the purview of Provincial Irrigation Department, NP.

Issues of the Sector:

1. The major issues affecting the Irrigation sector are poor Irrigation, farmer dissatisfaction, low rates of free collection, weak irrigation budgets and as a result in adequate maintenance.
2. There is a potential threat of failure of head-works (Breach) of most of the schemes as they are in dilapidated condition.
3. The water losses are very high due to the dilapidated condition of channel system, and hence the water utilization is well below the designed level and that causes the schemes to suffer from inadequate water.
4. The cultivable lands near the coastal area and groundwater are contaminated by the salt water intrusion due to the malfunctioning of salt water exclusion schemes.

5. The farmers are facing a lot of hardship in transporting the commodities to and from their paddy fields due to the poorly maintained channel roads.
6. Irrigation sector has to reduce its withdrawals from 80% to 56% of the total water withdrawals of the country in order to provide due share to other competitive sectors.
7. Depletion of groundwater and polluted groundwater are becoming major issues in the North Province.

Priorities:

1. Sufficient fund for annual implementation programmes.
2. Permission is sought to start Iranamadu Irrigation works.
3. Actions should be taken to fill cadre vacancies, especially in Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu areas.
4. Arrangements for PEACE project implementation in un-cleared areas.
5. Motivation should be facilitated to the staff to work in un-cleared area.
6. Permission to transport materials to un-cleared areas – fuel, etc.

Priority Objectives for 2009-2013

- Increase productivity of unit for water through improved cropping and irrigation techniques
- Diversity and link output of irrigation systems with stable and established markets to stabilize income and productivity of irrigation systems.
- Improve the management of existing major schemes via successfully implementing participatory management systems in the schemes.
- Improve management of minor or small schemes, through awareness, education and a farmer funding mechanism to support operation and maintenance and increase productivity
- Encourage help to spread new technology for reducing water use and improve productivity of small and medium schemes through systems such as micro or drip irrigation or other systems.
- Improve the watershed of small medium and large systems through participatory approaches.
- Rehabilitate abandoned or poorly maintained but operational schemes, with farmer ownership including funding or labour inputs, with technical assistance from government irrigation agencies, including a study of surface and groundwater availability for such rehabilitation.
- Establish a system of trans-basin linkages between major rivers or river basins to divert water to water short schemes and for multiple uses of water and develop other new systems of feasible.
- Establish river basin management authorities for all major river basins, to share water for various purposes and improve the distribution and productivity both surface and groundwater.
- Improve the capacity of institutions to better manage irrigation systems including groundwater resources.

National Policy Thrust:

a) Institutional Policy:

This policy says the ownership of the Irrigation schemes.

- Inter-Provincial Major/Medium Schemes : Central Irrigation Department
- Provincial Major/Medium Schemes : Provincial Irrigation Department
- Minor Irrigation Schemes : Provincial Irrigation Department

b) Irrigation System Management Policy & Operation and Maintenance Policy:

This policy says the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the schemes.

- Head works, Channel up to D-Channel in Major/Medium Schemes: Irrigation Department
- Below D-Channels in Major/Medium Schemes : Farmer organizations
- Minor Irrigation Schemes: Farmer organizations

c) Water Allocation Policy:

Currently there is no policy on water allocation from Major water courses or water bodies for various purposes.

d) Irrigation Financing Policy:

- Government is responsible for all new major/medium schemes and Farmer Organizations,
- Government, NGO and wellwishers are responsible for all minor irrigation schemes.

Investment Programme 2009-2013

Sector – Irrigation

	Year Allocation (Million Rs)					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Component 1	1,551.93	1,862.29	2,424.76	2,909.69	3,491.69	12,240.36
Ensuring the availability of irrigation water for agriculture						
<i>Sub Component 1.1</i>						
Maintenance of existing irrigation system	246.51	295.79	354.95	425.93	511.17	1,834.35
<i>Sub Component 1.2</i>						
Rehabilitation to irrigation, drainage, and salt water exclusion schemes	229.98	275.97	331.17	397.40	476.89	1,711.41
<i>Sub Component 1.4</i>						
Improvements to irrigation, drainage, and salt water exclusion schemes	246.00	295.20	354.24	425.08	510.10	1,830.62
<i>Sub Component 1.5</i>						
New constructions	829.44	995.33	1,194.40	1,433.28	1,719.93	6,172.38
<i>Sub Component 1.6</i>						
Follow up of proper water management practices	-	-	190.00	228.00	273.60	691.60
Component 2	139.07	166.71	214.24	257.31	308.31	1,085.64
Capacity Development						
<i>Sub Component 2.1</i>						
Enhancement of Farmer participation and Farmer Organization Development	-	-	4.00	4.80	5.76	14.56
<i>Sub Component 2.2</i>						
Implementation of proper planning, supervision and monitoring system	0.42	0.50	10.60	12.73	15.27	39.52
<i>Sub Component 2.3</i>						
Institutional development and maintaining assets	138.65	166.21	199.64	239.78	287.28	1,031.56
Total	1,691.00	2,029.00	2,639.00	3,167.00	3,800.00	13,326.00

Investment Programme 2009-2013 - District Wise

District	Total	Year allocation (Mn Rs.)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vavuniya	1,176.32	145.24	174.09	235.36	282.63	339.00
Mannar	1,014.69	124.43	149.32	203.56	244.28	293.09
Kilinochchi	5,365.39	684.37	821.24	1,060.43	1,272.52	1,526.83
Mullaitivu	4,304.70	547.84	657.40	851.50	1,021.80	1,226.16
Jaffna	1,464.89	189.12	226.95	288.14	345.76	414.92
Total	13,326.00	1,691.00	2,029.00	2,639.00	3,167.00	3,800.00

A-4) Industries:

The contribution of the industrial sector to the provincial GDP is also on the decrease. However, the developments of micro and small industries have been assigned to the Provincial Council. The objective of the Department of Industries is the promotion and development of industries and Livelihood Enterprise Development in Northern Province. Department of Industries has established Livelihood Enterprise Development Services (LEDS) units to provide Entrepreneurship Development, Business plans, appropriate Technology Transfer, Vocational Training and On the Job Training to the identified target groups and develop resource based Enterprises. Nature of the Major industries of NP can be seen in the table below,

Major Industries in NP

District	Industries	Product	Location	Nature
Jaffna	Sri Lanka Cement Factory	Cement	Kankesanthurai	Inoperative
Jaffna	Sri Lanka Cement Factory	Cement	Jaffna	Inoperative
Jaffna	Achchuvveli Industrial Estate	Industrial sheds & developed plots for various small & medium industries	Atchchuvveli	Inoperative
Jaffna	Palmyrah Distillery Industries	Arrack	Thikkam	Operative
Jaffna	Karainagar Boat Yard	Boat building	Karainagar	Inoperative
Jaffna	Fishing Net Factory	Fishing net	Kurunagar	Operative
Kilinochchi	Paranthan Chemical Industry	Caustic soda	Paranthan	Inoperative
Kilinochchi	Saltern	Salt	Elephantpass	Operative
Mullaitivu	Oddusuddan Tile Factory	Tiles	Oddusuddan	Inoperative
Mannar	Pesalai Fish Canning Factory	Fish canning	Pesalai	Inoperative
Mannar	Pesalai Ice Plant	Ice	Pesalai	Inoperative
Vavuniya	Poonthoddam Industrial Park	Industrial sheds & developed plots for various small & medium industries	Vavuniya	Operative

Issues and Priorities of the Sector:

- Ethnic conflict during the last two decades, and Tsunami disaster has resulted in loss of lives, injuries to persons, disappearances and displacements of persons and destruction of Social Economic Infrastructure. It has destroyed the fabric of civil Society in the NP.
- Authority given to the Department is not adequate to convince & control other partner agencies involved in industrial development mainly state credit institutions (like Banks) towards provincial priority in Northern Province. New and existing Entrepreneurs suffered with financial crisis due to absence of credit institutions like Small Industries Development Bank or regional Development Bank in other provinces (Wayamba, Sabragamuwa).
- Wastage of resources and negligence due to poor coordination mechanism in between the Government & NGO on implementation of industrial development and skill development programmes.

National Policy Thrust

- Entrepreneurship Development, skill Development and modern appropriate, Technology Development.
- Market linkages Development, resources based and modern technology based Industrial development in rural areas
- Private sector Development
- Industrial export Development
- Industrial Villages
- Industrial estates and Technology parks
- Incentives for local and foreign Investment

Priority Objectives for 2009-2013

- To have generated rural Employment and income
- To have created efficient and effective Industrial base through private sector Development for Poverty alleviation
- To have provided necessary Infrastructure and Institutional Inputs
- To have provided incentives for Exports Development and foreign Investment
- To have Developed Human resource and Technology for Industrial Development

Investment Programme 2009-2013

Sector:- Industries		Rs. Mn					Total
	Component	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Development of Micro/small industries & handicraft	12	25	18	21	33	109
2	Skill an Vocational Training	58	66	74	82	97	377
3	Planning and Management Develop ment.	12	16	18	20	30	96
4	Other	40	36.5	51	58	57	242.5
	Total	122	143.5	161	181	217	824.5

Investment Programme 2009 - 2013 - District wise

District	Total	Year (Allocation)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jaffna	208	31	37	41	45	54
Kilinochchi	143	19	24	29	32	39
Mannar	156	24	27	30	33	42
Mullaitivu	127	19	21	24	29	34
Vavuniya	190.5	29	34.5	37	42	48
Total	824.5	122	143.5	161	181	217

A-5) Inland Fisheries:

In the Northern Province, a large number of tanks, ponds and internal lagoons are present. Traditionally a number of families depend on inland fishing for their livelihood. The activities carried out by this ministry for development of Inland fisheries could be categorized as follows,

1. Conducting of fisheries training programme
2. Stocking of fingerlings in minor Tanks
3. Strengthening of fishermen cooperatives
4. Establishment of mini nursery

Implementation Issues:

No popularity for consumption of freshwater fish in urban areas where the consumer preference is for marine fish

- Lack of funds and vehicles
- Difficult to collect the harvesting and marketing data on inland fisheries
- Fund released later part of the year
- Lack of communication with range officers (No telephone facility & No internet)
- Lack of knowledge about implementing projects (Esp. Jaffna district - No frequent contact)
- Poor transport facilities regarding Fingerlings stocking
- Difficult to transport fishing gears to uncleared areas

Investment Programme 2009-2013**Sector: Inland Fisheries Rs. 'Mn**

Component	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Development of Fish Production	3	4.85	11.9	13.9	6.85	40.2
Marketing Promotion	2.8	2.8	6.9	1.7	1.3	17.4
Capacity development	0.6	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	2.5
Total	6.4	8.13	19.2	16	8.63	60.1

(Excluding Minor tank unit)

Investment Programme 2009 - 2013 - District Wise**Sector: Inland Fisheries Rs. 'Mn**

District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vavuniya	1.25	3.15	5.35	1.35	1.25
Mannar	2.25	2.275	8.475	11.475	4.375
Mullaitivu	1.4	2.375	1.375	1.275	1.175
Jaffna	0.1	0.175	0.175	0.175	0.175
Kilinochchi	1.4	1.85	3.75	1.75	1.65
Total	6.4	9.825	19.125	16.025	8.625

(Excluding Minor tank unit)

A-6) Tourism:

The tourism industry in Northern Province has totally devastated for the last two decades. Therefore, the economy connected to this sector has totally suffered and at present public is not giving any thought to this. It has a great potential especially for local tourist. The sector needs total revival starting from rehabilitation, access, training, information and motivation. As per national policy for 2009 the Mahinda Chinthana emphasizes the need to develop attractive tourist destinations in selected traditional villages situated in cultural and environmental surroundings. Accordingly, it is proposed to reactivate two tourist destinations in 2009 in Northern Province to facilitate reactivation of tourism and income generation. Rs. 20 mln is allocated for this.

Investment Programme 2009 - 2013**Sector Tourism**

Component	Year(Allocation) (Rs. Mn)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Restoring the livelihood (Market opportunities, information and linkage and building knowledge on new options available)	20	30	50	50	75	225
1. Diversification and development of tourist attraction and marketable products						
2. Marketing and promotion of tourism		1.5	2	2.5	2.5	8.5
Development of human capacity (Improvement of service delivery & Institutional development for delivery of specialized training)		0.5	1	1.5	1.5	4.5
1. Diversification and development of tourist attraction and marketable products						
Total	20	32	53	54	79	238

Investment Programme 2009 - 2013 District wise

District	Year(allocation) (Rs. Mn)					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	15	17	27	20	35	114
Killinochchi		3	5	10	15	33
Mannar	2	6	8	7	10	33
Mullaitivu		2	3	10	8	24
Vavuniya	3	4	10	7	10	34
Total	20	32	53	54	79	238

B. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

B-1) Road Development

Sri Lanka has generally a well-distributed network of roads and the total length of road way is about 100,000 km. Of these 25,000 km are classified roads, belong to classes A, B, C, D & E. This could be considered to constitute the basic network to which are linked the other rural roads.

The class A and B roads constitute the National Network amounting to about 11,000 km, which is maintained by the Road Development Authority. Balance 14,000 km is C, D & E classes of roads maintained by the Provincial Councils known as the Provincial Roads, which serve as links connecting National & Rural roads, providing access to smaller towns and villages.

Issues and Priorities of the sector:

Road transport aids development by facilitating trade and by improving access of people to jobs, education, health care and other services. Effective and efficient road transport lowers input prices and hence production costs and can lead to greater economic well being. Improvements in road conditions increase mobility and facilitate economic growth. These, in turn, contribute towards social development and assist in reducing poverty. Higher mobility is not only a result of development, but also enhances development. Improvements in road condition can result in large economic benefits. Typically, 1 dollar of expenditure on road maintenance results in 3 dollars of savings to road users. It is therefore important that this asset is managed in a proper manner. In particular, road management has the purpose of maintain and improving the existing road network to enable its continued use by traffic in an efficient and safe manner. Maintenance reduces the rate of pavement deteriorated, lowers the cost of operating vehicles on the road by improving the running surface and keeps the roads open on a continuous basis. In order to achieve the objectives, the critical needs identified are as follows,

1. Road maintenance
2. Improvements
3. Rehabilitation of deteriorated roads

National Policy Thrust

The National Policy Thrust is based on the above National level Priority objectives and the Sri Lankan

Government is totally committed to improve the road Network within next 10 years.

- For National Roads, the Road Sector Master Plan is already prepared and the Projects and Donors are identified.
- Except in North and East in all the other Provinces JBIC and ADB funded Provincial Road Projects are going on.

- The Ministry of Provincial councils is carrying out the Road Project preparatory facility feasibility study and the detailed design of 2400 km of Provincial Roads with the help of ADB Loan 2080 SRI, to implement the Projects in all Provinces, including North and East Provinces.
- The Rural Road programmes are being implemented through the Ministry of Road Development.

Priority Objectives:

During the programme period, it is estimated nearly 1500km of Roads to be rehabilitated or reconstructed in Northern Province. This is to facilitate speedy recovery of economy and social activities, to bring back normalcy and aiming to bring the condition of the roads and transport system in parallel to the other Provinces. RDD will mainly concern in,

- Maintaining, rehabilitating and improving the C, D roads and road structures.
- Creating opportunity for private sector participation in road construction and maintenance process. Major impact expected is,
 1. Restoring the livelihood
 2. Reactivating & Expanding Services and Facilities
- improving mobility of men & Material Improving human and institutional resources for service delivery
- Improving human and institutional resources for service delivery Rehabilitation of Infrastructure
 3. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure
- Accessibility to areas & more investment
- Capacity Building for implementation
 4. Development of Human Capacity
- Improvement of service delivery
- Institutional development for delivery of specialized training

Investment Programme 2009-2013 (Rs. Mn.)

District	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jaffna	868.00	263.00	298.00	148.00	118.00	41.00
Kilinochchi	2448.00	125.00	186.00	318.00	863.00	956.00
Mannar	2672.00	249.00	369.00	546.00	716.00	792.00
Mullaitivu	1879.00	69.00	127.00	297.00	490.00	896.00
Vavuniya	1453.00	223.00	420.00	348.00	289.00	173.00
Total	9320.00	929.00	1,400.00	1,657.00	2,476.00	2,858.00

B-2) Rural Electrification:

The districts of the North have the lowest electrification level when compared to other areas, and electrification is particularly low in Mullaitivu, Mannar and Kilinochchi Districts. Present electrification can be seen that the northern districts together have an electrification level (number of households connected) of about 30%, against national average of 65%. The lack of development electrification in the north is mostly due to the conflict and development deprivation.

The North has an extensive coast line and is sunny for most of the year. Wind and solar generation would be appropriate sources of re-renewable energy. Solar energy will be most appropriate for small isolated communities that cannot economically be connected to the national grid.

Investment Programme 2009 – 2013

Component	Year Allocation (Rs. 'Mn.)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1. Restoring the livelihood A. Ensuring access to electricity by households not served at present by national grid (extension of the national grid, augmentation)		100	300	300	300	1,000
B. development of alternative energy in remote/rural areas that cannot be served by national grid (implementation of different types of alternative energy programs, start/expand income generating activities/enterprises)	35	10	10	10	10	75
2. Development of human capacity A. Capacity development (capacity development of government organization)		0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	110	310	310	310	1,075

Investment Programme 2009 - 2013 District wise (Rs. .Mn.)

District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Jaffna	5	30	20	70	50	175
Kilinochchi	10	30	100	75	40	255
Mannar	5	30	45	25	70	175
Mullaithivu	10	10	100	80	75	275
Vavuniya	5	10	45	60	75	195
Total	35	110	310	310	310	1075

B-3) Land:

Department of Land Administration was established in 1989 with the devolution of powers to Provincial councils under 13th amendment to the constitution. Provincial Land Commissioner is the head of department. Land Administration Department is responsible for the co-ordination of all activities related to land administration and management within the province.

Priorities:

1. Resettlement of displaced allottees due to civil war, in their original allotments.
2. Re-locating landless IDPs and Tsunami victims.
3. Providing subsidy to construct Food Production wells in undeveloped LDO allotments.
4. Rehabilitation of Colony Roads and maintaining in good condition.
5. Reconstruction of Department quarters.
6. Institutional development.

National Policy Trust:

The main responsibility of the Dept. of Land Administration is protection of state lands coming under the purview of the Provincial Council administration, alienation of land released to Provincial council and systematic development. Land is alienated for residential and cultivation purposes to landless peasants under Land Development Ordinance through Land Kachcheries. State land could be alienated either through Land Kachcheri or through auction only. Even encroachments have to be included within

Land Kachcheri proposal and the encroachers have to be considered at the Land Kachcheri.

Priority Objectives for 2009-2013.

1. Alienation and systematic development of state land.
2. Protection of un-alienated state lands coming under the purview of the Northern Provincial Council administration.
3. Uplifting socio economic status of the settlers in settlement schemes.
4. Ensuring the land tenure transfer within family members.
5. Settling land related issues amicably and fairly by mediation.
6. Strengthening the capabilities of the officers involved in land work in the province.

Strategies:

1. Alienation of land through Land Kachcheries.
2. Restoring the livelihood
3. Rehabilitation of Infrastructure facilities.
4. Targeting at Vulnerable groups.
5. Development of human capacity.
6. Protection of state land coming under the purview of the provincial council.

Programmes:

1. Alienation of 1000 residential plots to landless peasants each year.
2. Alienation of 1500 plots of land to second generation of the colonist for cultivation purpose yearly.
3. Concreting 5KMs of colony roads each year.
4. Construction of 40 Food Production wells in LDO allotments under subsidy scheme yearly.
5. Re-settling 5000 IDPS in their original allotments.
6. Re-locating 2500 IDPS.
7. Re-locating 3500 Tsunami Victims whose lands are located within Buffer Zone.
8. Issuing 2000 Ranbeema Grant yearly in respect of developed LDO allotments.
9. Issuing 500 Special Grant yearly in respect of lands alienated for relocated Tsunami Victims.
10. Creation of land bank at Provincial level.
11. Computerizing information regards to land alienated at divisional level.

B-4) Transport:

The Government intention is to provide a satisfactory transport services to all the people. The gap for transportation facility at national Level in Northern Province is more than 75%. When the normalcy is restored this sector will need grater attention.

Component	Year Allocation (Rs.'Mn)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1. Reactivating & Expanding services and facilities Provision of quality passenger service development of amenities for passengers, ensuring comfort and safety of passengers, developing passenger friendly attitude among bus crew, enforcement of law	2	10	100	50	15	177
2. Expansion of the passenger service coverage (introduction of new routes ,increasing the number of trips, improvements of alternative transport modes		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2
Total	2	10.5	100.5	50.5	15.5	179

Investment Programme 2009- 2013 District Wise (Rs. 'Mn)

District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Jaffna	1	2.5	10.5	10	10.5	29
Kilinochchi	-	2	30	20.25	3	55.25
Mannar	0.5	2	20	5	2.25	29.75
Mullaitivu	-	2	30	10.25	2	44.25
Vavuniya	0.5	2	10	5	3.25	20.75
Total	2	10.5	100.5	50.5	15.5	179

C) SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**C-1) Education:**

For educational administrative purposes, the Northern Province has been divided into 12 Zones comprising 33 divisions. There are 1011 schools in this province. In addition, two Additional Provincial Directors offices in Jaffna and Vavuniya are also set up to administrate these divisions.

Objectives:

- Ensuring equal Access to Education
- Improving the Quality of Education
- Ensuring equity in resource allocation
- Efficient and effective Governance and service delivery

Northern Provincial Educational Priorities

- Efforts to increase enrolment and survival rates in compulsory education cycle.
- Caring of displaced students and ensure their education with minimum interruption.
- Increase the achievement through alternative education
- Priority to be given for first language, Maths, and Science
- Establishing reading Corners.
National Indicator for schools with Libraries is 60%. Provincial score is below 27%
- Promoting students' High Order Learning skills
- Focus on "On- site teacher training program"
- Re deployment of excess teachers in subject categories to meet the shortage through re-training
- Strengthening existing Teacher centers and Regional English supporting centers
- Strengthening internal and external evaluation through Standard Base Quality Management (SBQM) program
- Expanding Monitoring and Evaluation at all levels.
- Human Resource development programs in Planning and monitoring for officers and principals.

- Revamping Research and development up from schools to Province.
- Expanding ICT development Programs.

Investment Programme 2009-2013 District Wise

District	Zone	Year allocation (Mn Rs.)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Jaffna	Jaffna	15	25	75	50	50	150
	Vaikamam	10	10	75	50	50	50
	Vadamaradchchi	10	25	50	50	50	125
	Thenmaradchchi	05	25	20	50	50	125
	Islands	10	10	14.34	7.64	44.74	50
	Sub Total	50	150	234.34	207.64	244.74	886.72
Kilinochchi	Kilinochchi	80	100	150	100	100	530
Mannar	Mannar	50	100	75	100	100	425
	Madhu	50	75	100	100	100	425
	Sub Total	100	175	175	200	200	850
Mullaitivu	Mullaitivu	75	50	75	100	125	425
	Thunukkai	75	100	75	100	125	475
	Sub Total	150	150	150	200	250	900
Vavuniya	Vavuniya North	75.64	100	75	100	75	500.64
	Vavuniya south	50	107.64	75	100	75	407.64
	Sub Total	125.64	207.64	150	200	150	908.28
Total		505.64	782.64	859.34	907.64	944.74	4000.0

C-2) Health

The administration of Health Services of the Northern Province is decentralized to five regions under the Regional Directors of Health Services. The institutional network links 311 numbers of Health Institutions comprising Hospitals with specialist services as District General Hospital (04), District Base Hospital (06), Divisional Hospital (46) and Primary Medical Care Units (35) as curative care institutions and MOH Offices (27), Gramodhaya Health Centres (111) and Anti Malaria Campaigns (05) as preventive care institutions.

The Ayurvedha Sector is functioning through 60 Curative Care Institutions in NP. Out of 60, one District Ayurvedha Hospital, 02 Rural Ayurvedic Hospital & 10 Nos. of Ayurvedic Dispensaries are functioning under the Dept. of Indigenous Medicine and Fourty seven (47) Free Ayurvedic Dispensaries are functioning under the Local Authorities. These institutions provide Patient Care and Preventive Care Services to promote the Health Status of the population. Beside this, One Teaching Hospital is functioning in Jaffna district under the Line Ministry. All are providing free health services. There are 08 Institutions for General Administration, 160 Preventive care Institutions (besides this 17 numbers of school dental clinics functioning under each MOH divisions), 91 Curative Care Institutions (besides this 4 Chest clinics, one Leprosy unit & 2 STD clinics functioning at General hospitals).

Objectives:

1. Developing an efficient Administration, Planning and Financial Management system at Provincial level.
2. Circulate policies among departments and monitoring the implementation.
3. Strengthen the physical infrastructure, medical supplies & equipment and support services with special emphasis in the underserved areas.
4. Coordinate the sectoral activities with the National /Provincial level health institutions.
5. To establish Policies, Guidelines and Standards for the delivery of basic health care services at regional level.
6. To ensure the employment of all health professionals with the required national standards of professional practice.
7. To ensure the availability of disaster Management Plan in each district.
8. To ensure the health services of high quality, effective and accessible to all delivered by a well performing and sustainable health system.

National Level Policy Thrust

- Improve one hospital in each district
- Expand the services to areas of special needs
- Develop health promotional programmes with special emphasis on revitalizing the school health programmes
- Reforming of the organizational structure
- Resource mobilization and management

Provincial sector priorities:

- Improve the health status of the people in par with other provinces.
- Promote health services to the IDPs who are living in transit camps and with relatives.
- Enhance the capacity of health work force.
- Improve Maternal and Child health services.
- Expand the health services to the vulnerable groups.
- Compact Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB and other diseases
- Improve mental health services
- Rehabilitation / Reconstruction of infrastructure facilities
- Improve Nutritional status of citizens of Northern Province.
- Reduce the incidence of preventable death especially accident and poisoning.

Investment Programme 2009-2013 (Rs. Mn)

Components	Physical Annual Targets / Outputs				2013	Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012		
1. To ensure the delivery of comprehensive health services, which reduce the disease, burden and promote health	252.02	968.35	1,179.95	1,078.45	953.65	4,432.42
2. To improve the management of human resources for health	12.80	11.40	7.90	7.40	7.40	46.90
3. To strengthen stewardship and management function of the Health system	7.63	-	-	-	-	7.63
Total	272.45	979.75	1,187.85	1,085.85	961.05	4,486.95

Investment Programme 2009-2013 District wise

District	Allocation in Rs. Mn					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Head Office	7.3	--	--	--	--	7.3
Jaffna	93.37	126.67	138.07	128.47	98.47	585.05
Kilinochchi	36.28	91.92	132.82	115.22	65.32	441.56
Mannar	37.13	334.12	399.52	354.92	410.02	1,535.71
Mullaitivu	46.43	217.47	257.97	240.37	210.37	972.61
Vavuniya	51.94	209.57	259.47	246.87	176.87	944.72
Total	272.45	979.75	1,187.85	1,085.85	961.05	4,486.95

C-3) Indigenous Medicine (IM):**Provincial related Common Issues:**

- Weaker Human capacity due to delay in proper cadre approval.
- Restricted geographical accessibility- prevailing country situation, limited the development activities to be carried out especially under developed rural areas are affected due to situation and the regular functioning of Indigenous institutions.
- High level of restrictions in mobility presented with transport of materials including cleared areas.

- Unexpected reduction of estimated allocations (PSDG) resulted in stoppage of most of developmental capital works.

Sector Specific Issues:

- Lacking opportunities for capacity building of Ayurvedic Medical Officers, resulting in poor efficiency in service provision- Postgraduate studies.
- Lacking institutional arrangement for recruitment and training of Paramedical and other Staff of IM.
- Lack of accessibility for medicinal plants which are major components of the sector and service provision.
- Lacking Research and Development in the sector.
- Inadequate resources in Service provision- Laboratory facilities.
- Lack of cadre provision for skilled staff and technical staff in Medical Examinations.

Strategies and rationale:

- Web Based Management - e-Administration and Citizen Charter.
- Performance based Management - Improve efficiency and innovative approach.
- Competitive advantage - through Performance Measurement - Improve service quality to customer satisfaction.
- Participative Management- of Stakeholders in Development in development initiatives of Indigenous medicine - Encourage Governance and Participatory Management.
- Community Participation in OSU Gammanya.

National Policy Thrust:

- formulation of national policy for IM
- determination of norms
- training and development
- appointments
- research and development
- regularizing of Ayurvedic pharmaceuticals
- nutritional and educational programs at school level

Priority objectives for 2009-2013

- Provide access to IM care service to entire population of NP through strengthening existing institutions.
- Establishment of Herbal Gardens at the level of all GS divisions through “Osu Gammanaya” program

- Initiate Preventive Care Service through IM in every Divisional secretariat.
- Safeguard traditional system of medicine through education and “Helavada Punarutha” Program in each District.
- Enhance Research and Development initiatives at district level through the collaboration of Siddha Unit, Medical Faculty and Faculty of Agriculture of University of Jaffna.
- Strengthening of organizational structure through extensive network including Central, Provincial & Local Government Departments of IM and creation of Regional Level Administration.

Investment Programme 2009-2013

Component	Years wise allocation in Rs. Mn					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Development of curative care	9.5	17.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	64.5
Development of preventive Care	9.5	16.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	55.5
Conservation and development of traditional system of medicine	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.8	1.8	11.6
Capacity Development	1.5	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	6.6
Total	21.5	36.5	30.9	28.3	21.0	138.2

Investment Programme 2009-2013 District wise

District	Allocation in Rs. Mn.					Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Jaffna	7.40	15.7	13.17	13.17	8.13	57.57
Vavuniya	11.90	2.03	1.91	1.91	1.91	19.66
Mannar	0.85	8.18	7.84	5.26	3	25.13
Kilinochchi	0.80	8.43	6.11	6.11	6.11	27.56
Mullaitivu	0.55	2.18	1.86	1.86	1.86	8.31
Total	21.50	36.52	30.89	28.31	21.01	138.23

C-4) Social Services

The Department of Social services is providing valuable services for special needed Peoples in the Northern Province. State home for Elders in Kaithady, 04 Elders home, and 06 Disable Homes which are maintained by Voluntary organizations are coming under the purview of Provincial Social Services Department Northern Province. In addition to this Dept of Social Services handling the matters regarding PAMA allowance , Providing Self-employment grants , distribute support equipment to disable , Assisting the people suffering from Contagiousness diseases , Issues of Elders Identity Cads and Compensation for Disaster damages.

Due to the prevailing situation, 75 % of the people are living under the Poverty line in the Northern Province. Most people get the benefit of the above mentioned services provided by this department. Most of the People are fully depend the Services delivered by this Department. The major issue affecting the Department of Social Services is no strengthening District level office. Because of this it is very difficult to ensure, the services reach the suitable persons.

Priorities of the Sector

- Create a well secured environment for weaker section of the community
- Equal opportunity for vulnerable in community
- Improving the Livelihood of the Poor
- Assist the Physically , mentally handicapped and affected Personnel
- Make the Disadvantaged, partners in national development by providing conducive environment and opportunities through Policy initiatives and leadership in social Welfare & social development.
- Provide assistance to satisfy the immediate and long term needs of the disadvantaged and needy members of the community in order to make them partners in national development
- Setting up of National, Provincial, District and Divisional Monitoring Committees to protect the weaker section of the community
- Access - a human right issue
- Protect the Rights of the disabilities

Issues

- Limited Resource for the District Management Structure.
- No proper district level officers for Monitoring.
- Insufficient Knowledge of officers to handle Vulnerable People.
- Inadequate financial allocation.
- Price Escalation of inputs.
- Issues related to disabled with special needs.
- Disable People need special arrangements to fulfill their activities like normal people but in Northern province there are no special arrangements for disabled peoples.

National Policy Thrust

- Build knowledge and skills of caregivers to promote differently abeles and Elders
- Improve and expand training opportunities for service provider
- Community based centres for Differently abeles and Elders
- Special attention to persons with special needs
- Nutrition Programme

- Guidelines Development
- Awareness Programme
- Further to promote private public partnership in development.
- Maintain fiscal transparency and accountability through an effective governance mechanism
- In addition Broad based human resource the poor and extend social Protection to the needy including the internally displaced persons and the vulnerable and the differently able.

Priority Objectives for 2009- 2013

- Put up entertainment facilities and employment activities for elders & disable
- Protect Rights of disables
- Ensure the equal opportunity
- Construction Works
- Provide better living conditions for vulnerable
- Network system among institutions
- Maintaining a Up dated database for monitoring and make decisions quickly
- Operational activities to ensure the better life of the vulnerable affected by various reasons
- Maintenance activities to ensure better environment for Vulnerable
- Put up and strengthen district level management
- Providing special training to the officers
- Work with voluntary service organizations
- The amount of PAMA is not enough to manage any expenditure in the prevailing cost of living. Therefore providing self employments grants and encourage beneficiaries to start self employment is an essential need.
- Elders suffering from lonely in elders home. Arrange entertainments activates and minor industrial activities is essential to make them happy
- Encourage Society to pay Special affected on disables through awareness programmes
- Set up special training Institution for disable people
- Construction of dormitory and dinning hall at Elders home Kaithady.
- Providing training to increasing the Knowledge of officers and the Public regarding to the important to take care of Vulnerable
- Maintaining a updated database for monitoring and make decisions quickly.
- There fore the Dept of Social Services for the year 2008 has opted to work the following Key result area .

Strategies and Programmes suggested

- Increase the knowledge of officers and the public regarding the importance to take care of vulnerable.
- Improve the monitoring system at district level.
- Develop guidelines to handle the activities smoothly.

- Improve the co-operation with other officers in district & divisional level. Specialized training opportunities for officers.
- Establish strengthen district level offices to ensure the functions smoothly.
- Identify alternative community based solutions for Disables and Elders.
- Arrange more awareness programmes to public.

Investment Programme 2009-2013

Component	Year wise Allocation in Rs. Mn					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Relief for poor, disabled persons, women in need and specified diseases	25.0	26.0	32.0	34.0	35.0	152.0
Solving social problems of elderly, poor disabled persons and disrupted family units	32.0	35.5	49.0	55.0	67.0	238.0
Rehabilitation of person referred by judiciary	60.0	125.5	125.0	100.0	95.0	505.0
Disaster Management	10.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	55.0
Planning and Management Capacity Development	5.0	60.0	75.0	45.0	35.0	220.0
Total	141.5	262.5	291.0	244.0	232.0	1,170.5

Investment Programme 2009-2013 District Wise

District	Allocation in Rs. Mn					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Jaffna	28.5	53.5	59.0	48.0	45.0	234.0
Kilinochchi	28.5	52.5	58.0	50.0	45.0	234.0
Mannar	28.5	52.0	58.0	48.0	50.0	236.5
Mulathivu	28.5	52.0	58.0	48.0	45.0	231.5
Vavuniya	27.5	52.0	58.0	50.0	47.0	234.5
Total	141.5	262.0	291.0	244.0	232.0	1,170.5

C-5) Probation & Child Care services

Violating the child right has become a major issue; Northern Province is also not except of the issue. Probation and child care services has become a necessary sector due to the increasing child related crimes

and violations. One State Receiving Home and one Certified School & Remand Home functioning in the Northern Province. Apart from this 63 registered Children Homes and 20 Day Care Centres are conducted by Volunteer Service Organizations.

Due to the prevailing situation in Northern Province around 40% of the children have dropout from schools and around 25% children have lost their both or single parents. Violating the child rights

also a main issue in this province. Because of the above factors, services provided by this Department are an essential in the Northern Province.

Issues

- limited Resource for the District Management Structure
- No proper district level officers for Monitoring
- The standard of care is poor in Children homes
- Insufficient knowledge of home managers and officers in Child development and Child care
- Inadequate financial allocation
- In sufficient data about children & children homes
- Lack of Cooperation of the Home Manager
- Price Escalation of inputs
- Issues related to children with Special needed

National Policy Thrust

- Build knowledge and skills of caregivers to promote child development
- Improve and expand training opportunities for service providers
- Community based child development centres
- Special attention to children with special needs
- Nutrition Programme
- Thripasha distribution
- Guidelines Development
- Tsunami Fit person allowance
- Awareness Programme
- Promote Private Public Partnership in development
- Maintain fiscal transparency and accountability through an effective governance machineries

Priority objectives for 2009- 2013

- Protect child rights.
- Protect and support and help in the maintenance of affected children.
- Ensure the rights of every Sri Lankan child for attaining their Optimum survival, growth and development.
- Attain optimal survival , growth and development of all Sri Lankan Children by providing a safe , caring and conducive environment in the home and other settings, well supported by a comprehensive and integrated system of early Childhood care and development services
- Provide equal opportunities for unprotected children, Victims of abuse and children in conflict with law while promoting and preserving their rights and helping in the implementation and enforcement of national Policies.

- Setting up of National, Provincial, District and Divisional Monitoring Committees on the children charter
- Provide better living conditions for Childs.
- Network system among institutions in child development
- Advancement of children Through Article 12(4) of the Constitution

Strategies and Programmes suggested

- Establish strengthen district level offices to ensure the functions smoothly.
- Identify alternative community based solutions for Child issues.
- Arrange more awareness programmes to public.
- Specialized training opportunities for officers.
- Establish strengthen district level offices to ensure the functions smoothly
- Identify alternative community based solutions for Child issues.
- Arrange more awareness programmes to public.
- In addition the empowerment of the affected Children in the Province should sustain by the Promote the good governance concept and improving the rights of the Children and the ability to regulate and handled Children under their own responsibility and the interest of the children.
- Specialized training opportunities for officers.
- To protect the rights of Children to ensure the equal opportunity and provide better living conditions for vulnerable children.
- Create network system among the institutions work in the field Vulnerable given important ; Put up a strengthen district level Management System also given important.

D. Community Development

D-1) Co-operative Development

Co-operative system is well organized and developed within the Province. Co-operation is well practiced and promoted in accordance with the internationally accepted principles and values of Co-operation. During this ethnic war for the 20 years, Co-operative societies were involved mainly for the distribution of essential food commodities supplied by the Government. The societies were involved not only for distribution of essential commodities but also involving marketing of local products in those areas. Most of the Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies are supplying inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to the farmers to achieve higher yield.

Now the Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies are involved in Government development activities in accordance with the budget proposals of the Government and involved in Livelihood Development activities implementing through Provincial policies.

Issues:

We have identified the following issues and problems related to the department as well as the cooperative sector in Northern Province.

- Separate recognized funding agency to facilitate the necessary fund to cooperative societies
- A uniform computer software to be introduced for the Accounting system of the societies
- Career development of officers of the department and sector employees
- Lack of marketing system for local products due to restriction on mobility
- Lack of financial facilities to Co-op Societies to purchase and transport essential goods
- Co-op societies are depending only on Commissioner General of Essential Services for transporting of essential items by ship to Jaffna peninsula and by Lorries to other Districts
- Lack of compensation packages to the losses incurred out of control of the management of the societies

National policy thrust

In accordance with the Budget Proposals of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka there are 300 Co-op cities and Mini Co-op Cities to be opened in the whole Island. Other reliefs given to the Co-operative Sector are as follows.

- Write-off Loans
- Tax relief for Co-operative Societies
- Gamaneguma Development Programmes
- Distribution of Rice for Estate Labourers at reduced price
- Distribution of Food items for Vulnerable Groups
- Best Performance Award for Co-operative Societies

Priority objectives for 2009-2013

- Opening 03 Mini Co-op Cities for each Multi Purpose Co-operative Society area. Accordingly 141 Mini Co-op Cities to be opened in 47 MPCS area under Government Budget Proposal 2009
- Recruitment of 113 Co-operative Development Officers and Providing Training
- Construction of Kitchen with Dining Hall at Provincial Co-operative Training Institute, Vavuniya.
- Providing Micro Credit for 400 beneficiaries in various sectors to upgrade livelihood under LEAD Project.
- Providing Micro Credit for 400 beneficiaries through PCFLCMS
- Providing Training facilities for the 400 beneficiaries those who are entitled for Micro Credit
- Procurement of Furniture and Equipment for District offices and PCTI
- Implementation of “Gamaneguma” Programme
- Re activate the services of Co-operative sector (strengthening the Co-operative societies)

- Implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes
- Implementing livelihood Development programmes

Strategies presently adopted for sector development

I) Re-engineering strategy

The Co-operative societies are facing more challenges by globalization, technology revolution and competitor's activities as most of the rural level Co-operative societies are functioning with unfit structure and system. In order to improve their resource capacity the department is going to make reengineering strategy like strengthening the Co-operative Rural Banks and TCCS and LIBCOs.

II) Business diversification

In order to increase the income of the MPCS and other development societies, those societies are going to extend their business activities like "Co-op city", Rice & flour mill, manufacturing based on local products suited for their member's/customers' needs. Therefore, they are seeking fund & financial assistance for implementing the strategy.

III) Targeting vulnerable groups

In order to reduce vulnerability, Micro credit facilities are being provided under the LEAD project and other special livelihood Development projects.

IV) Human resource development

For the purpose of developing the human resources and motivating them, many training & development programmes on related field have been designed and to be implemented in future.

V) Accountability, Transparency & participatory management

- System Development both in Department and Co-operative Societies
- Open net work system
- Performance appraisal system for Employees and organizations (Department & Societies)
- Publishing Annual reports and Magazine
- Participatory Management programme

D-2) Local Government

Under the prevailing Local Government System there are three types of Local Authorities, i.e., Municipal Councils, Urban councils and the Pradeshiya Sabahs. The main cities are governed by Municipal Councils and the secondary cities and the towns come under the purview of the Urban Councils. The rest of the areas of rural nature are predominantly governed by Pradeshiya Sabhas.

The Legal Background:

Though the constitution of Sri Lanka has not recognized the Local government System as a separate sphere of Government, it has given a clear identification of the relationship among Local Government, Provincial Councils and the Central Government by the 13th amendment to the constitution. The supervision and the administration of the Local Authorities have been entrusted to the Provincial Councils whereas the powers for constitution form and structure of the Local authorities has been kept as the function of Central Government.

The Northern Province, consist of five Districts, 33 Divisional Secretariat Divisions, 28 Pradeshiya Sabhas, 5 Urban Councils and one Municipal Council.

The prime objective of the Department of Local Government are Guiding, assisting and supervising the Local Authorities for proper and efficient administration of the areas of their Jurisdiction for the development of health and sanitation. The Department of Local Government consists of five Regional offices in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts the districts. In addition it consist One Municipal Council, 05 Urban Councils and 28 Pradeshiya Sabhas.

National Policy Thrust

The thrust areas for the development of Local Government are as follows,

- Implementation of Local Government Reforms Circulars
- Ensure efficient & effective Local Govt., system.
- Provide assistance and guidance in execution of development and rehabilitation works.
- Ensure establishment and maintenance of Management Information System.
- Ensure development of human resources in their knowledge, skills and capacities.
- Strengthen the coordination among the relevant departments which work on the common framework in order to confirm employment opportunities and sustainable livelihood promotions at the rural level

Objectives for 2009 – 2013

The objectives can be given briefly as follows,

- Implementing and strengthening the Local Government reforms
- Strengthen the self governing structure in terms of Autonomy, Subsidiary and proximity
- Improving the rights and the ability to regulate and manage a substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and the interest of the local population.
- Apply the discretionary powers to exercise their initiatives
- Provide access for authorities being closest to the citizen

Strategies and Programmes suggested

- Implementation of recommendation by the presidential Commission
- Strengthening council affairs
- Improvement of Management in Local Authorities (office, staff, assets & Finance)
- Establishing and maintaining the Development & Physical Planning units in the Local Authorities
- Improving the Construction and maintenance works of Local Authorities
- Constructing and maintaining the Thoroughfares (roads)
- Strengthening the Public Health Promotion activities
- The Management and protection of the Environment
- Provision and strengthening the Public utility services
- Confirming the people participation and social development
- Implementation, promotion and strengthening the community services
- Improving Economic activities
- Promoting Indigenous system of Medicine

Investment Requirement:

The total investment requirement for the programme period of 2009 - 2013 is Rs. 45.6 Bn.

Summary of Investment Requirements (2009-2013), by sector (Rs Mn.)

Production Sector	16,291.0	36%
Economic Infrastructure	10,628.0	23%
Social Infrastructure and Services	10,117.2	22%
Community Development	3,267.0	7%
Institutional Infrastructure	5,337.5	12%
Grand Total	45,640.7	100%

On the basis of the guidelines given by the Finance Commission, the Provincial Economy is divided in to four major sectors, namely Production Sector. Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, Community Development, and the remaining have been grouped under Institutional Infrastructure.

Investment Requirements by sectors & years (2009-2013)

Sector	Requirements in Rs. Mn.						Total	%
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Production Sector								
Agriculture	21.50	51.01	67.52	81.92	86.65	308.60	0.7%	
Animal Production and Health	166.83	340.13	268.70	376.50	247.64	1,399.80	3.1%	
Irrigation	1,691.00	2,029.00	2,638.99	3,167.00	3,800.00	13,325.99	29.2%	
Industries	122.00	143.40	161.00	181.00	217.00	824.40	1.8%	
Inland Fisheries	41.00	29.73	45.14	42.37	35.99	194.21	0.4%	
Tourism	20.00	32.00	53.00	54.00	79.00	238.00	0.5%	
Sub Total	2,062.33	2,625.54	3,234.35	3,902.79	4,466.28	16,291.00	35.7%	
Economic Infrastructure								
Provincial Road	929.00	1,400.00	1,657.00	2,476.00	2,858.00	9,320.00	20.4%	
Transport	2.00	10.50	100.50	50.50	15.50	179.00	0.4%	
Rural Electrification	35.00	110.00	310.00	310.00	310.00	1,075.00	2.4%	
Land Development	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	54.00	0.1%	
Sub Total	976.80	1,531.30	2,078.30	2,847.30	3,194.30	10,628.00	23.3%	
Social Infrastructure and Services								
Education	505.64	782.64	859.34	907.64	944.74	4000	8.8%	
Health	272.45	979.75	1,187.85	1,085.85	961.05	4,486.95	9.8%	
Indigenous Medicine	21.50	36.52	30.89	28.31	21.01	138.23	0.3%	
Social Services	141.50	261.50	291.00	244.00	232.50	1,170.50	2.6%	
Probation and Child care	89.50	65.50	60.50	51.00	55.00	321.50	0.7%	
Sub Total	1030.59	2125.91	2429.58	2316.8	2214.3	10,117.18	22.2%	
Community Development								
Solid waste Management	24.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	35.00	141.00	0.3%	
Co-operative	85.00	107.00	120.00	105.00	95.00	512.00	1.1%	
Local Government	224.00	248.00	274.00	303.00	365.00	1,414.00	3.1%	
Rural Development	180.00	190.00	220.00	235.00	250.00	1,075.00	2.4%	
Sports	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00	0.2%	
Cultural affairs	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	0.1%	
Sub Total	538.00	596.00	667.00	696.00	770.00	3,267.00	7.2%	
Institutional Infrastructure								
Building	10.50	25.00	30.00	32.00	40.00	137.50	0.3%	
Provincial Administration	1,100.00	900.00	950.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	5,200.00	11.4%	
Sub Total	1,110.50	925.00	980.00	1,032.00	1,290.00	5,337.50	11.7%	
Grand Total	5,718.22	7,803.48	9,389.23	10,794.89	11,934.88	45,640.68	100.0%	

Investment Requirements by Districts 2009-2013 (Rs. Mn).

Sector	Jaffna	%	Kilinochchi	%	Mannar	%	Mullaitivu	%	Vavuniya	%	Total
Production Sector	2,399.35	5.3%	5,951.3	13.1%	1,537.7	3.4%	4,810.71	10.5%	1,792.94	3.9%	16,291.0
Economic Infrastructure	1,080.65	2.4%	2,770.20	5.7%	2,886.05	6.3%	2,210.55	4.8%	1,680.55	3.7%	10,628.0
Social Infrastructure	1,829.24	4%	1,296.52	3.4%	2,711.74	5.9%	2,183.62	4.8%	2,171.06	4.8%	10,117.2
Community Development	1,091.5	2.4%	500.9	1.1%	532.35	1.2%	552.9	1.2%	589.4	1.3%	3,267.0
Institutional Infrastructure	25.5	0.1%	25.0	0.1%	25.0	0.1%	5,237.0	11.5%	25.0	0.1%	5,337.5
Total	6,426.24	14.1%	10,543.92	23.1%	7,692.84	16.9%	14,994.78	32.9%	6,258.95	13.7%	45,640.73

Investment Requirements by Sectors and Districts (2009-2013)

Sector	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Total
3.1. Production Sector						
Agriculture	59.99	59.94	55.64	63.34	69.69	308.60
Animal Production and Health	327.67	320.52	222.37	262.37	267.77	1600.7
Irrigation	1,464.89	5,365.39	1014.69	4,304.70	1,176.32	13,325.99
Small Industries	208.00	143.00	156.00	127.00	190.5	824.50
Inland Fisheries	24.80	29.45	56.00	29.30	54.66	194.21
Tourism	114.00	33.00	33.00	24.00	34.00	238.00
Sub Total	2399.35	5951.3	1537.7	4,810.71	1792.94	16,492.00
Provincial Road Economic Infrastructure	868.00	2,448.00	2,672.00	1,879.00	1,453.00	9,320.00
Rural Electrification	175.00	255.00	175.00	275.00	195.00	1,075.00
Land Development	8.65	11.95	9.30	12.30	11.80	54.00
Transport	29.00	55.25	29.75	44.25	20.75	179.00
Sub Total	1,080.65	2770.20	2886.05	2210.55	1,680.55	10,628.00
Education Social Infrastructure and Services	886.72	530.00	850.00	900.00	958.28	4,000.00
Health	585.05	441.56	1,535.71	979.91	944.72	4,486.95
Indigenous Medicine	57.57	27.56	25.13	8.31	19.66	138.23
Social Welfare	234.00	234.00	236.50	231.50	234.50	1,170.50
Probation & Child care	65.90	63.40	64.40	63.90	63.90	321.50
Sub Total	1,829.24	1296.52	2,711.74	2,183.62	2,171.06	10,192.18
Solid waste Management Community Development	40.00	11.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	141.00
Co-operative	106.00	95.00	94.50	86.00	130.50	512.00
Local Government	745.50	114.92	197.85	156.88	198.85	1,414.00
Rural Development	175.00	255.00	175.00	275.00	195.00	1,075.00
Sports	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
Cultural Affairs	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Sub Total	1,091.50	500.92	532.35	552.88	589.35	3,267.00
Building Institutional Infrastructure	25.50	25.00	25.00	37.00	25.00	137.50
Provincial Administration				5,200.00		5,200.00
Sub Total	25.50	25.00	25.00	5,237.00	25.00	5,337.50
Total	6,426.24	10,543.94	7,692.84	14,994.76	6,258.9	45,916.68
%	14.1%	23.1%	16.9%	32.9%	13.7%	100.0%

Appendix 2-6

A Summary of Jaffna City Council Plan

JOINT PLAN FOR ASSISTANCE (JPA) FOR THE NORTHERN PROVINCE - 2011

1. Introduction:

The document is the result of a consultative process led by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) through the Presidential Task Force (PTF) on assistance needed during 2011 to help people in the Northern Province to recover and rebuild their lives. Upon the Government's invitation, this process was undertaken jointly with the United Nations and its agencies (UN), national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and International Organizations (IOs). The objective of this JPA, is to identify the priority activities that must be undertaken during 2011; and it is to facilitate international assistance, in order that the people of northern province can recover, rebuild and return to a normal life.

2. Overview of Government of Sri Lanka initiatives and contributions:

The GoSL contribution stemmed from the policy initiatives introduced by the Government from the very beginning of the resettlement process. The appointment of the Presidential Task Force (PTF) for Resettlement, Development and Security – Northern Province was a vital policy instrument which set the task to formulate a strategic framework for rapid resettlement and recovery programme. Beginning from the management of welfare centres and implementation of “*Uthuru Wasanthaya*” with the accelerated implementation of “180-Day Programme”, the GoSL has spent more than Rs. 40 billion. Commitment made by donors up to end of 2010 for Northern Province is around Rs. 236,361 million of which Rs. 199,61 million on loan and Rs 36,747 million on grant assistance.

2.1 Management of the Welfare Centres:

At the end of fighting, civilians who could not go back to their villages as they were heavily mined, were initially accommodated in several Welfare Centres mainly in the relief villages set up in Menik farm in Vavuniya District. On the directives of the PTF, relevant Government Ministries took over the responsibility to provide basic services and infrastructure in Welfare Centres. A cost of Rs. 3421 million was incurred by the GoSL to provide these facilities.

2.2 Programme for Rapid Resettlement:

An accelerated 180 – days programme was launched by the PTF with the objectives of rapid resettlement of the displaced people as quickly and safely as possible. In the implementation of 180-Day Programme, planning, coordination, monitoring and resource mobilization were undertaken by the GoSL and set up a firm foundation for the rest of the work to be continued.

2.3 Pre-requisites for Resettlement:

The PTF took immediate action to address the twin challenges of demining and resettling the villagers in order to accelerate the resettlement process and attend to immediate priorities. UN Agencies, I/NGOs were requested for their assistance for successful implementation of this programme.

2.4 Demining:

The Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) under Sri Lanka Army was set up with a considerable investment on procurement of demining equipment. In order to support the mine action programme, the Cabinet officially approved the establishment of a National Mine Action Coordinating Body. Subsequently, the National Mine Action Centre was set up with the assistance of UNDP. The HDU played the lead role in mine clearance and was responsible for nearly 75 per cent of the total cleared area. The GoSL spent Rs. 2,200 million in 2009 for demining operations, which is nearly 52 per cent of the total expenditure for demining activities. The GoSL also purchased 15 demining flail machines, 500 metal detectors and manual demining capacity of the HDU has been increased up to 1,200 with both Government funds and some assistance from donors.

2.5 The GoSL approach to development of the Northern Province:

The GoSL, while creating a safe environment for the people of Vanni to return to their places of origin, envisaged an extensive development programme and formulated a two-prong approach targeting resettlement and fast track development of the Northern Province.

2.5.1 Humanitarian Assistance:

The PTF introduced a package of humanitarian assistance with GoSL support and assistance provided by the UN and the Government of India, which include cash disbursement, distribution of food rations, agricultural assistance; Non Food Relief Items (NFRI) and set of kitchen utensils as well as shelter material.

2.5.2 Early recovery:

The second phase of the humanitarian assistance was directed towards early recovery activities since it became necessary to provide assistance for the returning population to commence their economic operations.

2.5.3 Shelter:

In order to avoid duplication and to ensure optimum use of funding, PTF issued guidelines and directions and prioritizing livelihood activities in partnership with donors and other Government entities. Approximately 25,700 shelters have been completed by 31 October 2010. Sri Lanka Army built approximately 3,000 temporary shelters for the resettled families in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts and the GoSL was able to

construct 13,857 houses under the North East Housing Reconstruction Project (NEHRP).

2.5.4 Agriculture:

As nearly 80 per cent of households in the Northern Districts involves in farming. During the 2010/11 *Maha* season action targeted the cultivation of 210,000 acres of paddy out of the total cultivable area of 240,000 acres. By the end of November 2010, 200,000 acres had been cultivated with a support provided by the GoSL and partners. This includes provision of 19,771 metric tons of subsidized fertilizer valued at Rs. 916.1 million for both the 2009 *Yala* and 2010/2011 *Maha* seasons' paddy cultivation and the clearance of nearly 4,000 acres of abandoned paddy lands at a cost of Rs. 30 million. Several minor tanks were renovated at a cost of Rs. 340 million, providing irrigation facilities for 3,750 hectares of paddy land. Overall, the GoSL had spent Rs. 477 million in 2009 and Rs. 613 million in 2010 for rehabilitation of tanks and canal systems. Further, Rs. 800 million was spent on Cash for Work (CFW) during 2010 under the Emergency Northern Recovery Project (ENReP) to support 28,340 families. The GoSL supplied 84 four-wheel tractors to the Northern Provincial Council and the Government of India donated 500 four wheel tractors to the farmer organizations in the Northern Province.

2.5.5 Livelihood:

Following the directive of the PTF, standard livelihood packages were introduced by the District Authorities with a minimum value of Rs. 35,000 for agriculture, livestock and fisheries and other income generating activities.

2.5.6 Fishery:

The Sri Lanka Army has repaired approximately 70 boats. The Ministry of Fisheries carried out an extensive work by providing financial assistance to purchase boats, fishing gear and to organize the District Offices of the Fisheries Department to ensure efficient delivery of the services. The success of interventions was visible through the substantial increase in the daily catch, which currently amounts to 75,000 metric tons of fish monthly.

2.5.7 Water and Sanitation (WASH):

During the early recovery phase, the WASH sector, led by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board and the Water Resources Board and supported by UNICEF, undertook work relating to construction/repair of toilets, rehabilitation and cleaning up of dug wells with the assistance of several NGOs. According to available statistics, so far 6,850 wells have been repaired and 7,850 dug wells rehabilitated. In addition, the resettled population attended to cleaning up of wells in their premises, which is around 9,000.

2.5.8 Restoration of Infrastructure:

The GoSL invested approximately Rs. 6.6 billion to procure earth moving and construction machinery and equipment required for the rehabilitation and development of infrastructures. The Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development (presently the Ministry of Economic Development) spent nearly Rs. 4.4 billion for rehabilitation of priority infrastructure under the 180-Day Programme. In addition, the GoSL had initiated action in 2010 to develop major road networks and railway lines in the Northern Province at a cost of Rs. 356 million and Rs. 417 million, respectively.

2.5.9 Supply of Electricity:

A rapid programme was initiated by the Ministry of Power and Energy (MP&E) to supply electricity to several DS Divisions in all the five districts soon after the end of the war. During 2009/2010 MP&E completed 233 tasks for worth Rs. 1,497.57 million.

2.5.10 Education:

At present, 850 schools are functioning out of a total 1,016 schools and the unopened schools are located in the areas where the resettlement is yet to take place. Around 720 have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 503 million of which Rs. 250 million was provided by the Ministry of Nation Building. The Northern Province has also been included in the “1000 Schools Project” introduced in the 2011 budget, with 114 schools being earmarked for rehabilitation/development process.

2.5.11 Health and Nutrition:

The GoSL carried out the construction of three-storey surgical operation theatre complex at the General Hospital Mannar; renovated two District General Hospitals in Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, two Base Hospitals, nine Divisional Hospitals, five Primary Medical Care Units, four MoH Offices and 20 Gramodaya Health Centres (GMC) enabling treatment of over 23,000 patients since November 2009. The GoSL provided medical equipment, hospital furniture, pharmaceuticals and five large generators to the Ministry of Health (MoH) of the Northern Province, supplied of 10 large generators to clinics and hospitals facilitating primary health care activities in Menik Farm. Anti-Malaria campaign worth Rs. 26 million (\$.234 million) in 2010 were carried out in all five districts to combat Malaria. The GoSL provided 18 Ambulances to remote hospitals, five single cabs, 25 motorbikes, two mobile spraying units, one mobile mental health service vehicle, one 52-seated bus, and two mobile dental health vehicles.

2.5.12 Banking:

The public and the private banks on the initiative of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) established its Provincial Office in the North and bank branches in several districts of the Northern Province, in support of

the development initiatives undertaken by the Government. The CBSL introduced an innovative credit guarantee scheme, which it will provide up to Rs. 200,000 per farmer in case of default arising due to land ownership disputes.

2.6 Administration:

The administration mechanism of the Provinces with all its strength is now in operation with the administration focal points (*Kachcheries*) and the Divisional Secretary Divisions being opened and geared for providing the delivery of services.

3. Contributions from the UN in 2010:

3.1 Shelter Provision and Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance:

Under other logistic sector initiatives, through the World Food Programme (WFP), partners managed to expand humanitarian and recovery logistics facilities for the Vanni area. Since May 2009, UNHCR, IOM, UNOPS and UNDP have been involved in shelter, NFI and camp management activities targeting IDPs in welfare centres, host families and return areas in support of government efforts. The total amount of assistance provided to IDPs in this sector is estimated at Rs. 2.87 billion. To meet the minimum shelter needs, UNHCR, IOM and UNOPS in collaboration with by NGOs, constructed more than 25,000 transitional shelters in return areas. In 2010, UN-HABITAT and UNDP supported the repair and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed houses and toilets. Of a total of 3,229 houses were under construction, 958 were completed by the end of the year.

3.2 Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihood:

During 2010, the WFP mobilized a total of Rs. 7.43 billion in food assistance to people in the five northern districts. Programs were implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development (MoED), using the multi-purpose cooperative society outlets for food distribution. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), FAO distributed Rs. 1.53 billion worth of assistance in the agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries sectors. In support of MoA activities, WFP provided mobile units and containers to increase the storage capacity in the Vanni area for a total value of Rs. 42.19 million. In collaboration with relevant government agencies, UNDP, ILO, UNOPS and IOM engaged in livelihood activities worth Rs. 1.41 billion.

3.3 Water and Sanitation:

In support of Government-led efforts, UNICEF, UNOPS and IOM have been involved in water and sanitation projects in welfare centres and return areas since the end of the conflict with total amounting of Rs 1.87 billion.

3.4 Health and Nutrition:

In support to Ministry of Health (MoH) led efforts, UN agencies, including World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, WFP and partners engaged in health and nutrition related activities according to identified priorities, for an estimated total amount of Rs. 426.33 million.

3.5 Education:

In effort to ensure Ministry of Education (MoE) plans aimed at ensuring that children continue their education during displacement and throughout resettlement, UNICEF and other partners mobilized resources, amounting to a total of Rs 579.58 million.

3.6 Service Provision: Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms:

Under the overall leadership of respective government agencies, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM and UNOCHA have been involved in support to civil administration and national protection mechanisms to IDPs and return areas, mobilizing in 2010 a total of more than Rs. 1.34 billion worth of assistance.

3.7 Mine Action:

In close cooperation with the government, mine action partners, mobilized resources amounting to Rs. 2.83 billion to carry out mine clearance and non-technical surveys.

4. Contributions from I/NGOs in 2010:

The NGOs started implementing programs outside the welfare centers only in early 2010, and they have made a commendable contribution which is approximately Rs. 2.5 billion for resettlement and rehabilitation activities across the Northern Province in between May 2009 and December 2010.

4.1 Shelter Provision and Non-Food Item (NFI) Assistance:

According to existing records, NGOs constructed more than 7,000 transitional shelters and around 1,500 permanent houses were constructed via using the North East Housing Reconstruction Program (NEHRP) housing model and through owner-driven methodologies.

4.2 Food, Agriculture and Livelihood:

With FAO playing a leading role in seeds provision, NGOs contributed to the Agricultural Department efforts with programs valued at approximately Rs. 306.6 million. NGOs provided 1,256 tractors (mostly two-wheel), 1,528 water pumps, seed materials and fertilizer to recommence high-value crop cultivation. The total value of NGOs assistance for livestock is estimated at Rs. 148 million. NGOs supported the fishery

authorities in their efforts to revitalize this sector, for a total estimated amount of Rs. 157.7 million. NGOs assistance in community service sector amounts to approximately Rs. 50 million.

4.3 Water and Sanitation (WASH):

The Government prioritized repairs and construction of latrines, especially in relation to all temporary, transitional and permanent shelters initiatives. The total contribution of NGOs in the water and sanitation sector is estimated at Rs. 646 million.

4.4 Health:

In order to respond to priorities identified by the MoH, including repairing, equipping and reopening to the public several hospitals, clinics and peripheral units within the shortest timeframe possible, several NGOs supported the MoH through the provision of mobile clinics covering almost all the districts.

4.5 Education:

Several NGOs contributed significantly to the emergency and transition response including early childhood care and development, erection of temporary learning spaces and rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools and preschools.

4.6 Civil Administration and National Protection Mechanisms:

During 2010, the Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) project of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) extended financial and material support to the Legal Commission of Sri Lanka (LAC). NRC covered the payment of salaries of 20 LAC staff members attached to the five LAC regional centres in all Northern Districts.

4.7 Mine Action:

Eight demining operators are currently active in Sri Lanka, including two national NGOs and six INGOs. Sri Lanka Army Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU) contributed to the clearance of 444 km² of land since January 2009.

5. Key principles, achievements and strategy for interventions in 2011:

To transform Northern Province whose development was handicapped for 30 years into a safe and a habitable area and to realize the aspirations of the Northern People in life within one or two years is a difficult task. Providing returnee communities with livelihood opportunities will be an important factor to reduce dependency and thereby enhance the sustainability of the returns and move further towards human development.

5.1 Key Principles:

The key principles on which this joint plan is based are: (a) The Government of Sri Lanka, with partners' support, achieved substantial results since May 2009 in the provision of basic assistance, rebuilding of infrastructure and restoration of the administration; (b) Efforts of all stakeholders in 2011 should concentrate in bridging the gap between relief and recovery and in moving towards sustainable development; (c) All programmes and assistance identified need to be coordinated to maximize the impact of limited resources available, and to avoid duplication of work; (d) Extra attention will be given to prioritizing assistance for the most vulnerable communities, including the most recently resettled or remote villages, and vulnerable groups; (e) The Government and the UN will provide more opportunities for civil society to be engaged in the recovery process and the UN agencies will use international capacities and structures to obtain financial and technical resources needed for the implementation of the JPA.

6. Monitoring framework:

Cross-sectoral monitoring and reporting of the projects in the JPA will take place through the Who-What-Where (3W) database, managed by the PTF.

6.1 Shelter provision and non-food item (NFI) assistance:

Achievements since May 2009-

At the initial stage all welfare centres locations from Menik Farm in Vavuniya (nine zones) to other sites in Mannar, Jaffna, Trincomalee districts, etc. were provided with emergency tents and shelters by the GoSL and humanitarian agencies for a total population of approximately 282,000 IDPs. In support of the government identified shelter priorities in return areas, UNHCR facilitated the disbursement of Rs. 25,000 to more than 76,000 families returning home areas in 2010 working closely with the GA. The Government's North East Reconstruction Programme (NEHRP) is currently the largest single contributor to permanent housing provision, with 15,000 houses committed, and 1,000 completed and 8,000 in progress. The GoSL, UN agencies and NGOs have worked closely and did procurement and distribution of 109,300 NFI kits (UNHCR), provision of roofing sheets to 47,935 households and cement bags to 44,040 households, with the assistance of Indian Government, supply of cadjan to 3,500 families, distribution of Rs. 25,000 advance in cash to 76,000 families (UNHCR), construction of 15,000 transitional shelters by NGOs; 10,000 transitional houses and 3,000 temporary houses, completion works on 2,100 new houses and 900 repairs and work is in progress for the full reconstruction of 9,500 permanent houses, including 7,500 by the government and 1,050 by UN-HABITAT/AusAID as well as major repairs for almost 2,500 houses.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

The estimated total caseload for damaged and or destroyed houses in the Northern Region is 160,000. This includes approximately 20,000 houses that have suffered serious damage. However, the immediate

requirement of housing as estimated by the government is 70,000 homes taking into consideration only the resettled families.

6.2 Food security, agriculture and livelihood:

6.2.1 Food Security:

Achievements since May 2009-

The GoSL, WFP and partners have successfully provided 65,889 Metric Tons (MT) six months relief food packages to some 435,425 returnees and IDPs in all the Northern districts as well as in the East. Because of funding shortfalls, WFP was compelled to reduce the ration size which impacts a decrease the kilocalorie intake from 1,878 to 1,499.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

In support of Government plans, food aid partners will give priority to the most urgent humanitarian needs by continuing targeted relief assistance through Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) for IDPs. To prevent malnutrition, particularly among children under-five, elderly and pregnant and lactating women, the WFP food ration will remain at 1800 kcal/person/day for IDPs still in welfare centres.

6.2.2 Agriculture, Livestock Production and Fisheries:

Achievements since May 2009-

Agriculture: With WFP's support, some 70 temporary storage containers have been placed at 31 Agrarian Service Centres. In 2010, partners provided agriculture production packages, agriculture equipment and to a smaller extent backyard poultry rearing, for 19,000 households (mainly returnees) during the *Yala* season 2010 and to more than 30,000 households during the *Maha* season 2010 to support the resumption of agricultural production in the north.

Livestock Production: The Northern Province occupied a prominent position in livestock production prior to the conflict and contributed to more than 20 per cent of the production in the country. About 50-60 per cent of the people in the province were involved in livestock rearing before the onset of the conflict. Although support is being provided to round up stray cattle, vaccinate and return them to their original owners, up to 60,000 stray cattle still exist, posing a significant threat to households. To date, over 2,500 animals have been rounded up and redistributed. In the poultry sector, over 3,500 households (especially women headed families) were provided with a package to restart activities.

Fisheries: Fisheries is the second most important economic activity following agriculture and the annual catch of over 75,000 MT of fish was reduced to around 30,000 MT in 2000 and to only 15,000 MT by 2008. In 2010 the GoSL did redistribution of boats and engines and partners' interventions resulted in the supply of more than 50 per cent of the required number of fishing crafts. UNDP supports of some 3,000 families in

Killinochchi and Mullaitivu, and UNOPS supports to upgrade the Pasaiyoor harbour in Jaffna.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

Agriculture: Irrigation facilities have been severely damaged and abandoned during the conflict. Most of the minor irrigation tanks and systems require rehabilitation, which will be critical for the successful resumption of agriculture in 2011. Open dug-wells/agro-wells will need rehabilitation as the use of ground water through unlined canals for OFC cultivation is an integral part of the farming system. The loss of an estimated 10,000 water pumps per district, which provided much needed irrigation water, particularly during the *Yala* season for OFC production.

Livestock Production: In 2011, under Government leadership, sector partners will aim to support small scale rural based producers of chicks in order to boost poultry numbers and re-stocking of poultry in the region. Interventions aimed at genetic upgrading of breeds will address issues of low productivity of traditional breeds of livestock.

Fisheries: In 2011, the fisheries strategy should focus on strengthening the capacity of rural fisheries cooperative societies (RFCOs) in the areas of fisheries production, storage, minimizing post harvest losses and marketing. In 2011, the Government, with partners support, will also focus on enhancing marine capture production through the rehabilitation of up to 50 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs) in Killinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu and construction of on-shore facilities, where necessary, in all districts, including fisheries harbours in Jaffna.

6.2.3 Livelihoods:

Achievements since May 2009-

UNDP mobilized new resources in 2010 for area-based recovery assistance at large, with a substantial focus on sustainable livelihoods for an estimated 5,200 families. IOM, in partnership with relevant government authorities, provided individual quick impact livelihood assistance for over 10,000 returnees by setting up a revolving fund accessible to members of Women/Rural Development Societies. Over 3,000 beneficiaries have received a minimum of 30 days livelihoods assistance (79,000 labor days) under the UNOPS project in Mullaitivu and Killinochchi. ILO complemented the World Bank's 'Reawakening Project' by providing construction related vocational skills training for 98 youth from Mannar and Vavuniya districts, and livelihood support for 283 recently resettled families in Vavuniya and Mannar districts.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

In support of Government priorities, partners' livelihood assistance interventions will focus on supporting the sustainable resettlement of returnees and, unlike in the 2009-2010, livelihood assistance will focus on making livelihood opportunities sustainable beyond the span of external support.

6.3 Water and sanitation (WASH):

Achievements since May 2009-

UNICEF has provided continuous support and assistance to the Government's in coordinating the sector and ensuring access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion in both the welfare villages and return areas. UNOPS, IOM and NGOs have also provided support in increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation. In Menik Farm, in 2010, some 5,830 toilets and 141 bathing spaces have been repaired; decommissioning of WASH facilities continued (5,310 toilets, 133 water storage tanks and 438 water stands) as the return process progressed and zones were increasingly closed. In Jaffna IDP welfare center, in 2010, partners decommissioned 300 toilets, repaired 100 toilets and 25 bathing spaces and decommissioned / relocated to the government 50 water storage tanks and 75 water stands. Across all five northern districts, a total of 8,421 dug wells have been cleaned or rehabilitated by the NWS&DB and the Water Resource Board (WRB), with the support of UN and NGO partners. In addition, 92 tube wells have been repaired/re-drilled, whilst 27 new wells have been drilled. NGOs have also supported the Government in increasing water supply and sanitation coverage by cleaning around 9,000 dug wells that are providing potable water to an estimated 210,000 persons.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

A comprehensive and well-coordinated WASH response is needed to ensure quality control in standards, maximization of scarce resources and to avoid duplication of efforts. The Government will lead efforts and ensure a coordinated approach that will enhance effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all WASH-related interventions, with UNICEF, UN agencies and NGOs support. The access to piped water in the northern districts is far below the national average and needs to be improved (7 per cent in Jaffna; 20 per cent in Mannar; 2.4 per cent in Killinochchi and 3 per cent in Vavuniya). Available information indicates that 229 schools require rehabilitation/construction of safe water supply and segregated sanitary facilities some 15,000 have been targeted in latrine-construction projects, 7,000 have been constructed in connection with transitional shelter interventions, 20,000 are committed through permanent housing construction schemes and an additional 10,000 through permanent housing repair projects, for a total of 52,000 planned or constructed.

6.4 Health and Nutrition:

Achievements since May 2009-

The primary objective of the Ministry of Health (MoH) -led health and nutrition sector efforts is to ensure sustained access to and use of comprehensive health and nutrition services by the populations in areas of return, and IDPs in welfare centres and those with host families. Across the Northern Province, partners

supported the MoH-led health and nutrition sector initiatives which contributed to the improvement of preventive and curative services. In the welfare centres of Menik Farm, the Government, with partners support, established and provided supplies to 18 Primary Health Care Clinics (PHCCs), 26 Patients provided with curative services as at 10 June 2010 total 212,308. Agencies supported referral systems through rehabilitation of infrastructures and provision of medical equipment for Cheddikulam Base Hospital and the Mannar District General Hospital (DGH) as well as provision of ambulances.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

Although significant achievements have been recorded in 2010, access to health and nutrition services, especially in remote areas, still need further improvement. Priorities identified for 2011 include: (a) Provide primary healthcare through rehabilitation of hospitals including peripheral health facilities, MoH offices and Gramodhaya Health Centres; (b) Enhance capacity of human resources both in term of quantity and quality at community and institutional level for provision of satisfactory health and nutrition services; (c) Expand disease and nutritional surveillance systems; (d) Strengthen rehabilitative services for people with disabilities, including necessary training of staff; (e) Ensure better mobility of health workers and outreach mobile clinics to facilitate accessibility to services; (f) Provide emergency ambulance service considering the lack of transport facilities in the region.

6.5 Education and Sports:

Achievements since May 2009-

During 2010 the education sector, under the leadership of the Ministry of Education (MoE), has worked to address the needs of approximately 100,000 IDPs and returnees school aged children in the Northern Province. Efforts of government education authorities with support from UN, local and international agencies, have resulted in the full rehabilitation and repairs started in 98 schools and 20 preschools in resettlement areas. In addition, 341 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) and 10 semi-permanent structures have been established, benefitting 42,750 children. Partners distributed furniture, benefitting 66,833 students and 4,685 teachers and 100,000 learning kits and 155 recreation kits. Bicycles were provided to 1,850 children and 25 education officers to facilitate transportation. In 2010, capacity building was provided for approximately 1,500 teachers and Education Officers. Some 45 Provincial and Zonal education staff received initial training on organizational management and change; and another 1,312 teachers and 66 principals were formed to build professional capacity. As a response, MoE and partners administered a psychosocial program to promote healing classroom environment targeting 5,382 students, 393 teachers and 164 principals.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

While the majority of activities to date have been focused on immediate repairs, some large and heavily damaged schools became part of the rehabilitation process. The Northern Province has also been included in the “1,000 Schools Project” (114 schools in the Northern Province) mapping exercise, which will better inform repair and reconstruction priorities in 2011 and beyond. Estimates indicated that approximately 347 schools required repair or rehabilitation.

6.7 Mine Action:

Achievements since May 2009-

Mine action operations are a vital precursor to the return of IDPs and the reconstruction and recovery activities that need to be undertaken in support of returnees. According to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), between 1 January 2009 and 30 November 2010, a total of 432 km² was released for resettlement through mine/Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) clearance, in addition to large stretches of land that were released through nontechnical survey, paving the way for the return of over 300,000 IDPs. As a result of continuous Mine Risk Education (MRE), general levels of understanding the mine/ERW threat are high and a total of 362,715 people were reached by MRE. Overall, civilian casualty rates have declined in Sri Lanka falling from a peak of 211 in 2001 to 6 casualties reported in 2008. As returns of IDPs to the North intensified in 2009, the number of incidents has unfortunately risen. Since January 2010 a total of 26 incidents have taken place, with 45 casualties. During September and October 2010 there was an increase in incidents, with two reported in September 2010.

2011 Needs, Priorities and Response Strategy-

In September 2010, through consultation with national and local stakeholders, the NMAC drafted a National Mine Action Strategy and the document outlines the strategic priorities for the National Mine Action Programme, based on which annual work plans will be drafted. UNDP and other partners aim to increase support to the full operationalization of the NMAC, including to identifying necessary human and technical resources at central and field levels, and to undertake an intensive capacity-development programme for NMAC staff in 2011-2012. Under overall GoSL guidance, UNICEF in collaboration with its NGO partners and network of community based partners and volunteers will need to continue the intensive MRE campaigns in the North. The use of mass media will complement these approaches.

Appendix 2-7

Summaries of Other Plans

Development Plan for the Urban Development Area of Jaffna (Jaffna Municipal Council Area) - Volume One - Situational Analysis and Development plan & Volume One (Part Two) Development Plan - 2010

Introduction

Based on GOSL initiative for planned urban development in Northern Province, the Ministry of Urban Development and Sacred Area Development (UD & SAD) together with Urban Development Authority (UDA) and National Physical Planning Department (NPPD) reviewed plans formulated in the past, existing situation of the areas, new development trends and future role of the region. Detailed discussions and field visits also helped identify key issues, development potentials and needed major projects in each urban centre within overall urban configuration of Northern Province.

With the establishment of the Task Force on Northern Development, the Ministry of UD & SAD compiled a Regional Structure Plan in 2009 and initiated programmes to formulate Detailed Development Plans for identified Urban Centres in the Northern Region of which Jaffna MC has selected as one of the main centres for development.

Vision of Jaffna MC Development Plan

To redress the regional imbalance by creating a promising futuristic world class city in the North to grow with its rich heritage and culture.

Development Concept:

1. Preserving the uniqueness of Jaffna
2. Conservation of historical, religious and cultural heritage of the area and in whole district
3. Participation of all stake holders in the development planning process and implementation of identified projects
4. Make awareness on the proposed programmes to make consensus among the public.
5. Local people not to be marginalized
6. Preference to local people in employment and in establishing small industries, hotels, tourism, and other economic activities.
7. Complete Environmental Impact Assessment of projects on industries, hotels, tourism and other economic activities.
8. Re-establish all religious and cultural events to enrich the cultural links between different communities.
9. Implementation of precautionary methods to arrest the cultural degradation by tourism.

Factors considered for future development:

1. National Physical Planning Policy and the Plan identified Jaffna peninsula to be developed as one of the major Metro Urban Centre in order to enhance the urban development in the region.
2. Jaffna region makes significant contribution to national economy in terms of agriculture, fisheries, human resources and tourism.
3. Urban planning towards promoting Jaffna as major Metro Urban Centre by “Uthuru Wasanthaya” program.
4. Jaffna lagoon, sea beaches and sand dunes are identified as major tourist destination.
5. Greater potentials lying in developing deep sea fishing and small scale industries in the region.
6. Close proximity to Indian Sub- Continent and its influence for development of Jaffna region.

Issues identified within Jaffna MC:

1. Bus stands located in different locations must be integrated with the central bus stand.
2. Lack of proper planning to use two medium sized ‘*kulams*’ (Pond) and one small ‘*kulam*’ in the town which are potential recreational places and function as collectors of waste and storm water flow.
3. Lack of proper drainage and garbage disposal system.
4. Traffic congestion, narrow roads, buildings abutting to narrow roads and lack of parking facilities, lack of traffic management system and colour signals
5. No large scale and high employment generating industries in the area.
6. Potential threat of pollution of ground water with fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, solid or liquid industrial wastes, petroleum products etc.
7. limestone foe without adequate water purification capacity
8. Heavy damage to vegetation cover of Palmyrah and palm trees due to conflicts
9. Small water supply schemes through small capacity elevated tanks only for few hours
10. About 50 % of people access to water through stands posts from the wells at Thirunelvely and Kondavil
11. Tap water with very high concentration of sodium, salinity and nitrate, three times more to a permissible level
12. Lack of public amenities in the city centre
13. Heavy dependence on the central and provincial government grants to maintain the MC.
14. Lack of a proper pipe borne sewerage system. (Before 1984 sewer disposed through either bucket latrine or water sealed latrines. In 1984 all bucket latrines converted to water sealed latrine providing financial incentives under UNICEF. Presently all are water sealed with one, two or three compartment septic tanks. As pipe water is not available many parts keeping necessary, distances between well and septic tank become an issue. Pollution has become a result of salinity increase and liquid waste contacts. Moreover biological and chemical pollution of water compel to have comprehensive sewerage system. However, huge financial cost hinders the implementation.

15. Management of solid waste with expanding commercial activities and increasing commuting and inhabitation of people

Identified Sectors for development:

1. Commercial, educational medical and tertiary services
2. Banking and professional services
3. Farming, manufacturing, construction, pawn broking, transport and telecommunication.
4. Traditional manufacturing industries like gold jewellery, tailoring of clothes, foot wear and food processing.

Proposed Major Development projects

1. Two beach parks and an international cricket stadium to attract local and foreign tourist
2. Conservation of the Jaffna Fort and the renewal of urban activities in surrounding areas, including Durayappah Stadium, Cultural Centre, Beach Park and the improvement to the existing fish market.
3. Development of city centre and commercial complex/transport terminal, including the redevelopment of market complex, car parking facilities, hospital complex.
4. Reconstruction of damaged housing and new apartment complexes
5. Reconstruction of railway station and surrounding area.
6. Chaartty beach front development (Mankumpan) and Casuarina beach front development
7. Ariyalai Market Development
8. Kallundai waste disposal site with 50 ac land for proper sanitary land filling
9. Composting facility
10. Re-establish regional administration within the area by establishing office cum residence building for Hon Governor, Northern Province.
11. Reliable twenty four hour supply of pipe water and individual water connection for all permanent residential units and reduce number of stand posts
12. A comprehensive storm water drainage system

Investment Plan:

The overall development plan would address the needs of the area and implemented in three stages up to the year 2030 to achieve short term, medium term, and long-term objectives. Total estimated cost for the implementation of identified projects would be Rs. 37,890.00 for the next 20 years development program that would exclude the already committed donor funding programs in connection with Conflict Rehabilitation and Reconstructions work. There breakdowns for the three stages are as follows,

- Short Term (2010-2015) :LKR 12,430 Mn
- Medium Term (2015-2020) : LKR 11,040.00 Mn
- Long Tern (2020-2030) : LKR 14,420.00 Mn

The implementation of the identified projects depend on the investment potentials available and committed by participation of the government, private sector, public-consortia, public-private consortia

and direct foreign investment. In order to have a continuous implementation it is proposed to strategize the investment as follows,

- Mega projects to be implemented by foreign consortium
- BOI would facilitate to identify prospective private sector partners for investment
- Public projects like integrated transport terminal and other infrastructure development projects to be implemented by the government
- Individual listed projects by the local investors

Appendix for Chapter 3

Agriculture

**The Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of
Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District
(PDP JAFFNA - JICA)**

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR STUDY

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT

JUNE 2010

Introduction:

The focused group discussion (FGD) is a platform to share farmers' problems and identify potential projects which have to be implemented in a particular village. This type of discussion is appropriate to understand the depth of opinions regarding agricultural issues, capture opinions and perspectives of the programme and to design a large study or understand its results. Further, it is a rapid assessment, semi-structured data gathering method in which a purposively selected set of farmers (representatives of Farmers Organisation and pilot farmers) get together to discuss issues and concerns based on a list of key themes drawn up by the study team.

To clarify and explore ways to address farmers' issues and find proper solutions to redress those, FGD was held at six places in the selected four DS divisions.

Objectives:

1. Open up a space to address their issues, challenges and share potentiality/advantage of agriculture in their region.
2. Build a communication network within the farming society as well as with concerned authorities.

Date and Place

FGD was held at the Agriculture Production Centre (APC) of respective locations shown below.

	Date	DS division	AI range
1	01.06.2010	Kopay	Urumpirai
2	03.06.2010	Kopay	Puththur
3	04.06.2010	Chavakachcheri	Chavakachcheri
4	07.06.2010	Velanai	Velanai and Punkudutheevu
5	08.06.2010	Chavakachcheri	Kaithady
6	15.06.2010	Point Pedro	Puloly

Participants

Representatives of each Farmers Organisation (FO) of particular Agricultural Instructor (AI) range, some pilot farmers from such FO, AI plus Agriculture officials of Agriculture Production Centre (APC).

Method

One of the study team members facilitated the discussion. He informed about the objectives of FGD and PDP Jaffna - JICA project. Then the farmers introduced themselves (background information such as age, crops grown, farm size, etc.) and started discussing about their familiar topic. The topic was based on potential of agriculture, issues and challenges. The discussion was structured around the key themes using the probe questions prepared in advance. All participants spoke about the key themes. At end of the discussion, farmers filled the form of feed backs to the discussion.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT 1

DS: Kopay

AI range: Urumpiraai

FGD Date: 01.06.2010

No of total FOs: 14

No of participated FOs: 12

No & Name of the absentees: 2, Urumpiraai North, Urumpiraai west

No of participants: 21

Divisional officer: S. Sathiyendran

Agriculture Instructor: S. Balakrishnan

List of Farmer Organisations in Urumpiraai AI range:

No	Name of the Farmer Organisation
1	Irupalai South
2	Irupalai East
3	Kalviyankadu
4	Kopay South
5	Kopay Centre
6	Kopay North
7	Neervely West
8	Urumpirai South
9	Neervely North
10	Urumpirai East
11	Urelu
12	Neervely South
13	Urumpiraai North
14	Urumpiraai West

Introductory Speech by Agriculture Instructor:

Agriculture Instructor, in his introduction speech, insisted upon some important issues that have to be taken into consideration regarding the agriculture sector development of Kopay DS.

1) *Post-harvest losses*

Most of the farmers in this region cultivate vegetables, onion, plantain, etc. The post-harvest losses occur during transportation of the product from the field to the store as well from the store to market and also during storage of the products. Further he said that such kind of losses can be prevented by providing better storage facilities and taking care during transportation of the products. For example, plastic boxes can be used to transport the vegetables/onion, placing the plantains in single layers in shelves like structures, so that the fruits will not get crushed and spoiled during long transport.

2) *Water management and water pollution*

Drinking water is decreasing while the requirement of the water is increasing day by day. So there is a need to conserve water, and the existing water resource should be efficiently used. Environmental authority

having a serious concern of using the water pumps for irrigation noted the ground water depletes very fast. If no action is taken immediately in controlling the water usage, probably in 30 years it would cause a serious impact on the water level in the reservoirs. Hence, we need to think about the suitable irrigation methods to conserve the water. Over usage of the fertilizers and pesticide and their method of application are very important causes for the water pollution.

3) Orchard farming/fruit cultivation:

Commonly cultivated orchard crops in Kopay DS are plantain, grapes, mangoes, limes, jack, papaw, etc. Grape was once an important orchard crop cultivated in Urumpirai AI. Earlier there was about 25 ha land under grape cultivation but now it has been reduced to 3 ha because of marketing problems. Mostly grape is cultivated in Idaikkaadu and Vaatharawaththai under Kopay DS. If there can be better marketing facilities, then abandoned land can be restored to cultivate grapes. Also new varieties should be introduced, e.g., seedless grape from India, and innovative grape farmers should restart the cultivation of grape.

Key issues and challenges:

1) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees:

At Kalviyankaadu, returnees have lost most of their agricultural implements. They have their own land or land on lease. There are about 11 IDPs at Kopay centre and about 21 in Urumpirai east. If the water pump can be given in groups (1 machine/3 people) to these people, it will be very useful to them to revert to their living standard.

It would be better to provide some financial assistance and training to these people, especially to the women associations for cottage industries like coir, fibre industry, cloth weaving, camphor production, pappadam industry, etc.

Some needs for the IDPs should be reassessed based on the available data of IDPs and returnees at GS level. According to the Fos, no IDP camps exist in Urumpirai AI range.

2) Water pollution and salinity:

Water gets polluted because of the inappropriate and over usage of the agro chemicals. After pesticide application, most of the farmers wash the sprayers near the wells and when wind blows they are more chances that the chemicals mix with water. According to the research findings of Jaffna University, highest usage of pesticide is recorded also in Kopay DS and the N level in the drinking water is above the WHO standard limit. People say that the taste of the drinking water also has been changed and there is white colour precipitation after boiling probably due to Ca ions. Nowadays, drinking water testing is done by Public Health Inspectors (PHIs).

Agro wells need to be renovated in almost all the Fos. This is also the reason why the water gets easily polluted. In the absence of top bunds of the wells (well and land on same level), the flood water easily

reaches the well. In Irupaalai 40 wells have the problem, but only 4 wells have been renovated so far. However, contribution of the people to clean the wells is very less, they just wait for others to clean, especially if it is a partition well (i.e. used by 3–4 people).

White and red colour soil can be found; mostly the soil type is calcic red yellow latasol. East side of the Jaffna point pedro road has a very good potential for manioc and chilli cultivation. But the soil turns saline during April to June, which is not suitable for cultivation. Salinity in soil as well as in the water reduces during the rainy season. The soil gets wet and turns white in colour, which is an indication of soil salinity. Salt-resistant paddy varieties should be introduced to the saline fields.

Soil and water testing unit is very essential, so that suitable crops can be recommended based on the conditions. Earlier a request for such a unit was made through the government bodies, but there has been no response so far.

There are some places where a salt water extrusion bund was constructed earlier and this bund was destroyed later by the local people to get the sand for housing purpose. Therefore, salt water entered the cultivation land and changed it to saline. Some farmers cultivate finger millet (Kurakkan) in such saline lands and achieve good yield; however, because of the high production cost they do not prefer to continue cultivation. To recover from salinity, some farmers bury tamarind leaves, palmyrah leaves (chopped in small pieces) in their field, and also find success to reduce the salinity for some extent.

These farmers are also not ready to reduce the usage of the chemical fertilizers. Because they are used to organic cultivation for a long time and get good yield, so they are not able to change what is already in practice. Also it is not possible to suddenly control the usage of fertilizers and they should think about gradual reduction. In India they apply 2 kg urea for 1 acre, but Urumpirai farmers say this amount is not enough to get good yield and have to apply more. Five years earlier no chemical fertilizer was used for tobacco, but now most of the farmers use it.

To use the water and fertilizer efficiently we and AI insisted on the method of fertigation, farmers have shown interest in knowing more about this to apply in their fields. It can be introduced with sprinkler irrigation in onion and drip irrigation in plantain, since these crops are cultivated in large extent. Already a few farmers are successfully practicing such methods. Dense planting of plantain is also successful now after 3/4 trials – a better way to efficiently use of water and fertilizers.

Some farmers did not prefer to practice the sprinkler irrigation system for the following reasons: 1) theft problem – cannot permanently leave the sprinklers in the field; need a watchman – additional expense; 2) high cost; 3) not enough training on usage and maintenance.

3) Production:

From land preparation to harvest, scarcity of labour force and high wages are reported as very big problem. Machineries are also not sufficient to carry on the farming operations in time; it is also expensive to hire machineries.

Farmers are not facing big problem in getting fertilizer/manures and pesticides. The required amount is supplied by APC in subsidy. Seeds are also supplied by APC, which is obtained from SEEDCO (certified seeds). Farmers say that the seeds are of good quality but are not supplied enough, and they need to pay more money. Small amounts of seeds can be obtained from local farmers which is not good in quality. CIC also provided good quality paddy seeds. Some farmers also use some chemicals to preserve their own seeds, so it can be used in future. But they are facing the problem of cross breeding during the wind season in chilli, string bean, tomato, paddy, etc.

Very few farmers practiced organic farming, but they said they were not successful, so they have given up. It was also reported that one INGO supplied fertilizer and seeds (tomato, groundnut) which were not good in quality.

Pest is a common problem in all crops. Most harm on vegetables like string beans (pod borer, aphids), brinjal (shoot and fruit borer), onion (rot), chilli (leaf curl complex), okra (pod borer, red cotton bug), pumpkin (fruit fly), cabbage (caterpillars complex) and on the major fruit crop plantain (bunchy top – mainly in windy season). Pesticides are applied based on the instruction of the shop owner, where they usually buy the pesticides. Normally, farmers take a sample of the affected plant part and show it at the shop to get the recommended pesticide to control that particular pest. AI also gives notification of the pest and the recommended control methods. Sometimes the instruction will not be in time and may not reach all the farmers in order to take action. Communication network in this matter should be improved; extension services should be broadened. AI having more workloads since he has to cover the both AI range of the Kopay DS.

Parthenium, one of the worst weeds of agriculture, is still found in some fields in Kopay. Some farmers removed and controlled completely in their fields by their own effort.

Major problem during harvesting is the unavailability of the labours and they have to pay high labour wages. Sometimes harvesting can be affected by unexpected climate change, e.g., during the paddy harvest there will be higher rainfall and huge losses.

Media contribution such as TV, radio and local news papers on agriculture related issues is very less. Most of the information is shared verbally by the farmers during the meetings and also through the Agriculture Instructor. Some farmers watch the agriculture programmes in Indian TV channels/radio, but farmers say

the pesticides/fertilizers recommended by Indian Agriculture officers cannot be found locally in the agrochemical shops here in Jaffna.

Under the production, four important points were identified by AI to consider on agriculture development,

- Good quality seed supply and introduction of high yielding varieties
- Efficient use of water/fertilizer – micro irrigation system/fertigation – sprinkler/drip
- Increased usage of machineries and implements – advanced technology if feasible
- Exchange of information and instruction on new methods of farm operating system

4) Marketing

Yield is directly brought to the markets by the farmers and sold to the other merchants/wholesalers. But there should be good transport facilities to take the product to the market without any losses due to spoilage or other wastages. Tomato is very perishable so it is better to take in boxes than to transport them in sacks. But normally farmers take tomatoes in sacks and also use motorbikes to take them through damaged agro roads, so lots of tomatoes are wasted and finally lead loss of profit. Nowadays, some agents from Colombo collect onions from the local farmers to sell it in southern markets – this is satisfactory since they were able to market the entire yield regardless of the selling price.

Market tax imposed was 4%, meaning for every Rs. 100 earned Rs. 4 should be paid as tax. Nowadays, brinjal cultivation decreased due to marketing problems. For the same reason, some other vegetables will be cultivated in lesser extent in the near future. If farmers can sell brinjal at Rs. 80–100/kg, string bean Rs. 40–60/kg, tomato Rs. 30–50/kg, then they can avoid loss though they do not get good profit.

But the Jaffna farmers could not sell at the expected price to get some profit, because of the invasion of the Dampulla vegetables into the Jaffna market. The merchants from Dampulla market sell some vegetables at a very low price, some vegetables are sold even at Rs. 10–15/kg, and the local people prefer to buy their cheaper product. For the Dampulla farmers, it is already a good selling price, because of the high yield, less production cost, no irrigation problem, not much pest incidence, etc. This is not favourable to the Jaffna farmers. So there should be a managing body to perfectly organise the marketing and control the market prices at a reasonable rate so that the Jaffna farmers can get some returns from the year around hard work in sun and rain and will be motivated to do the next season cultivation.

It is very obvious, during the peak season, the price of the products, fruits as well the vegetables are very less. During this period, the farmers were not able to get a good price to balance even their expenses. It is also not possible to store the yield for long time without refrigeration facilities. If there would be a food processing plant, these excess products can be converted to value added products (e.g., tomato jam, tomato sauce, chips, dried vegetables and canned vegetables). These products can be sold later at good prices in the off-season period or even can be exported to other countries. If any assistance can be provided at

cottage level to do small-scale food processing, it will help in offering employment opportunities, especially to the women.

5) Abandoned land/barren land:

Some productive lands are already cleared for mines. But there are still 3–4 feet high bunds and bushes remaining; these should be removed to cultivate those lands. The fields of those people who are in foreign countries are not used by anyone for cultivation.

Some fields have been left without cultivation because of the stray cattle, pigs – without fencing cultivation is not possible in such lands.

Note: Some figures/statistics given by farmers during this discussion are about to change. Farmers are not conscious of the exact/updated numbers of the IDPs, returnees, the extent of barren or abandoned land, etc. We are collecting such details through DS.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT 2

DS: Kopay

AI range: Puththur

FGD Date: 03.06.2010

No of total FOs: 17

No of participated FOs: 14

No & Name of the absentees*: 3, Siruppiddi East, Atchchelu, Puththur East

No of participants: 34

Divisional officer: S. Sathiyendran

Agriculture Instructor: S. Balakrishnan

List of Farmer Organisations in Puththur AI range:

No	Name of the Farmer Organisation
1	Atchchuvely North
2	Siruppiddy West
3	Puththur West
4	Puththur North
5	Navakkiri
6	Avarangal East
7	Avarangal West
8	Atchchuvely South
9	Atchchuvely West
10	Watharawaththai
11	Paththaimeny
12	Thampalai Kathirippai
13	Idaikkadu
14	Valalai
15	*Siruppiddy East
16	*Puththur East
17	*Atchchelu

Introductory Speech by Agriculture Instructor:

The Agriculture Instructor of Urumpirai AI is also acting as AI of Puththur, Kopay DS.

He made a short introductory speech on the existing agricultural problems and the necessary and possible actions that can be taken to improve the sector in future. He talked about the importance and water conservation and management and warned about groundwater depletion. Further, he insisted on the post-harvest losses occurring from harvesting, transportation and storage. Especially he outlined the post-harvest losses occurring in fruits and vegetables, notably on tomato, onion and plantain.

Production-wise, he was suggesting improving mushroom cultivation. It is a very potential crop but only very few farmers are practising mushroom cultivation. The production cost is around Rs. 150/kg mushroom and selling price is around Rs. 400/kg, hence the profit is Rs. 250 Kg. He insisted that the farmers should be trained and innovative in order to increase the mushroom production in the region.

Key issues and challenges:

1) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees.

Some sort of assistance has been provided by the government and some INGOs to these IDPs/returnees in Urumpiraai AI range. Name of the FO & Number of families in the respective FO are: Navakkiri – 25; Idaikkadu – 50; Atchuvely west – 100; Puththur west – 50; Puththur North – 48 (The details mentioned here are only the information given by those Fos; other Fos not aware of the actual number of IDPs).

The IDPs are in doubt about their long-term stay at the current place of residence. Suppose the own places would be cleared and allowed for resettlement they would return. So they are not much interested in finding a land (on lease) and invest on cultivation in the place where they are residing now. Farmers opined that they only expect immediate and short-term assistance in receiving some sort of training, to innovate in cottage/small scale industry (e.g., coir industry) and to assist with good breeds of livestock (good cattle breeds, poultry, etc.). Some people have lands through relatives in such cases they need agriculture inputs (e.g., sprayers and water pumps).

Important point noted here is that, firstly, we need to study about IDP families, what they actually need, and must choose the best kind of assistance to be provided (industrial wise/cultivation/animal husbandry). This can avoid duplication of similar assistance, because there are incidences that some people have sold out some inputs if they have got it already through some other INGOs. At the same time, there can be families suffering from poverty and without any others help, so we need to identify such families and any assistance should reach them first. **HAVE TO CONSIDER SERIOUSLY!!**

Idaikkadu and Vallalaai are two newly cleared regions (earlier under HSZ) and people are now starting to settle. This needs to be taken into account!!

2) Water pollution and salinity:

Farmers agreed that over usage of chemicals causes pollution of the water in the agro water reservoirs. Most of the agro wells need to be cleaned; some bushes grown inside the wells should be removed

Also lot of water is wasted without proper water management. There should be a system to conserve the rain water. If rain water can be conserved, it can be used for cultivation and fresh water fish farming. Before the heavy usage of water pump for irrigation, the level of water in the reservoirs remained at the top.

However, aggressive use of pump has led to faster depletion of water. Normally if the lagoon seawater level decreases the water level in the tanks also goes down. Yet most of farmers are not interested in drip or sprinkler type micro irrigation systems to use water efficiently. However, Idaikkaadu FO was showing interest to adopt the sprinkler irrigation; already they are practicing drip irrigation for banana.

Some years back, manioc and chilli were cultivated to a higher extent in Vaatharawatthai area. At that time farmers were not using water pumps, but they fetched water from ditches/wells and watered the crops. So they were able to cultivate all year around, because they did not face problems in getting enough and good water. But now they do not have enough water for irrigation and have to wait till the water level rises. So the crop cultivation is affected. Also the fields behind the Puththur market are mainly under onion cultivation, but water is not enough for irrigation. Now they were able to irrigate only once in 10 days. Tube well can be a better solution for getting enough water, but there are incidences that after digging the tube well the water has changed to saline!

One farmer pointed about the maintenance/management of the tank doors. If rainfall lasts for 3 days the tanks will be completely filled. The doors would control the water level in the tank. But it is not operated at a correct time to control the overflow of water from the tank. There is a possibility that seawater would intrude and mix with the fresh water. Someone should take up the responsibility to manage the tank (Can FO take up the responsibility?). Also during heavy rains, the local residents cut the roads to avoid flooding in their housing compartment, and divert the rain water to the sea. They do not care about conserving rain water. Hence, awareness should be created and a proper structure for the rain water conservation or rain water harvesting is necessary.

Nilaavarai tank has already changed to saline. So it cannot be used for cultivation anymore. But earlier this water was used for banana cultivation.

Saline soil is normally identified by the white colour powdered appearance of the soil, and also the crop foliage starts to burn, another common observation. Normally, very high salinity is observed during February–April, at times even till June. Lands in Aavarankal East, a village in the east side of the Jaffna-point pedro road is highly saline. During the rainy season the salinity of land and water decreases. If there is continuous rainfall for 2 days, a significant reduction in water sourness can be observed. To recover the salinity, Puththur farmers are also burying paddy husk, leaves of tamarind and chopped palmyrah leaves. But *Crotalaria juncea*, which is cultivated to increase the land fertility by N fixation, is not well grown in saline land, but it also helps to some extent to reduce salinity. There are also possibilities of fresh and salt water mixing because of the deteriorated salt water extrusion bund (Navatkuly to Kopay). Necessity of a salt and water testing unit was understood by several farmers.

Another important matter in water pollution is sand and stone mining for construction (not sure if it is legal or illegal mining). In Kopay DS, there are places where big stones are removed (Achchelu). A number of crusher plants can be found in Kopay, hence the possibility of water and air pollution.

3) Production

As noted in Urumpirai AI range, again the labour wages and availability of the labourers are major problems in the initial land preparation till harvesting. It was noted that 10–15 years earlier the labour wages was only Rs. 150–200 and now it is increased to Rs. 700–800. An important reason for the reduction in the labourers is that they are not very well interested in field works (a farmer's child need not necessarily be a farmer) and they are like to be involved in other works (the WHO's food for work, cash for work systems, small industries, shops, etc). There is not enough machineries and equipment for the land preparation and thereafter farming operations, which has an effect on the production. The FO president mentioned about the Naaddu mammotty (country master tool, Rs. 1,750.00), which is not available now. Earlier they were using it in the field, and it was a very convenient tool accepted by farmers in land preparation.

The seeds and fertilizers are normally supplied through APC. The required amount of fertilizers was supplied in subsidy via ASC. But the farmers' concern is all about the higher price for the seeds (e.g., 50 g brinjal seeds – Rs. 500) and some pesticides. The seed quality was almost good which is supplied by APC and some farmers favoured the seeds supplied earlier by the West Seeds Company (not available now!). They complained about a paddy seed AP 303 supplied by another company. It was with 50% tall variety and 50% short variety, and also the short variety matured faster than the longer one. Hence, they need good quality seeds (certified) at a reasonable price.

Regarding pest attack, 90% of the onion is affected by Panipoochchi (Tamil). In 2004 there was heavy damage to onion by this pest. According to the farmers' experience, they reported that because of continuously cultivating the same crop, the pest and disease incidence is quite high, so crops must be changed in between. But due to the higher labour wages and lack of available labours, most of the farmers are cultivating the same crops. Banana bunchy top, coconut mites, brinjal shoot and pod borer are common pest problems noted by the majority of the farmers.

During harvesting, farmers faced the problem of grain shedding, especially in the Moddaikaruppan paddy variety. The yield is quite high, but because of heavy grain shedding they were not able to collect the total yield. Therefore, such post-harvest losses should be avoided by supplying better paddy varieties.

In Vali East region (Kopay DS), onion is the most important crop cultivated. But farmers are facing a problem during the storage of the product before marketing. Most of the vegetables are sold out immediately without storage, because there were no any storage facilities with refrigeration. Even if it is priced low in the markets, they prefer to sell it out. However, vegetables get spoiled because of the improper transportation to the market. Transporting in plastic boxes is a better option highlighted to avoid such losses. For paddy storage, normally Neem and Nochchi leaves are used to get rid of storage pests.

4) Marketing

Invasion of middle man is the main problem in marketing. Before marketing, farmers grade their onions based on the size (big/small) and sell it to the wholesalers. For onion, 1kg will be given as discount if 10 kg is sold. Like this, the middle man will be able to collect large amount of onion at a discount and are able to sell for better prices and earn more than the farmers.

Market tax imposed is 5% of the earning. But it differs from market to market. Most farmers like the Indian Uzhavar Santhai (farmers' market) system. Importance of a food processing plant was pointed out to avoid the peak season price fall.

5) Abandoned land/barren land:

In Paththameny area, problems due to pigs are very high. It was under HSZ from 1990. Heavy losses occurred for manioc; the pigs just enter the fields in the night, dig soil and eat the yams. So those lands (4 Ac) will be left without any cultivation if pigs invasion is uncontrolled. The farmers are expecting a better solution to control the pigs (fencing!). Stray cattle are also a big problem.

There is a need for fencing otherwise considerable extent of fields will be left out without using.

In Vazhalaai region also there is a considerable extent of abandoned land. There are around 90 ha of land still uncleared/HSZ. This land is high productive (red soil) and less in pest incidence because of the wind from sea. It will be very helpful if these lands are cleared and allowed for cultivation. Most of the farmers are using leased land for cultivation nowadays.

At the end of the discussion, AI outlined some more information of Kopay DS. They are listed below.

- Grapes cultivation – In Paththameny areas, there were about 25 farmers who cultivated grapes earlier and had now stopped. In Siruppiddy west also there was about 3 ha under grape cultivation. But because of the high cost of production of grapes (Rs 2,45,000/1000 plants) farmers are not able to continue cultivation. The A9 opening had an impact on selling price of the grapes. In Navakkiri and Atchuwely west, there were around 8 and 10 grape farmers, respectively. The grape cultivation should be innovated/motivated through some initial assistance.
- Banana cultivation – Mostly banana is cultivated in the traditional method. Recently, dense planting of plantain was introduced and now is in practice only by very few farmers. Dense planting of banana should be innovated among other farmers too.
- Irrigation system – Micro irrigation system should be developed in order to use the water efficiently and provide awareness/training on fertigation method.

- Organic farming – This method should be innovated and developed. There is a separate sales centre in the department for the sale of organic produce. He pointed out that Atchchelu FO president is very successfully doing organic farming.
- Storage – If fruits and vegetables are transported in plastic boxes, the spoilage/wastage will be reduced. If there cooler storage facilities are available, vegetables and fruits can be stored and sold later. Such facilities will be very useful when there is very poor price for the produce because of peak season production.
- Banana society – Common society at Kopay DS. The society activities should be improved/strengthened. If a banana collection vehicle with proper storage facilities is provided, large amount of fruit losses can be avoided.
- Grapes society – Before 1994 there was around 380 members, it has now reduced to 140 people. The farmers are not interested in grape cultivation because of the marketing problem after the A9 opening. Grape cultivation should also be motivated.
- Mushroom cultivation also should be motivated. A few farmers are already successfully doing mushroom cultivation. This is a suitable industry for those people who do not have cultivable land. So there is a need to train and motivate farmers in order to increase mushroom production in the district.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT 3

DS: Chavakachcheri

Divisional officer: Mrs. S. Jegatheeswari

AI range: Chavakachcheri

Agriculture Instructor: S. Vijayakumar

FGD Date: 04.06.2010

No of total registered (Regd) FOs: 37

No of participated Regd. FOs: 17

No of participated Non Regd FOs: 2, Nunaavil Centre, Meesaalai West

No and name of the absentees: 20, Absentees names marked with asterisk* in the list below.

No of participants: 22

List of Farmer Organisations in Chavakachcheri AI range:

No	Name of the Farmer Organisation	No	Name of the Farmer Organisation
1	Meesaalai North	21	Thaavazhai Iyatraalai
2	Raamavil	22	*Sarasaali South
3	*Manduvil	23	Katpely
4	*Ezthumadduvaal	24	*Kodihamam North
5	Chavakachcheri North	25	Varani Iyatraalai
6	Allarai	26	Nunaavil West
7	Meesaalai East	27	*Naavatkaadu
8	Manthuvi North	28	*Kudamiyan
9	*Madduvil North	29	*Nunaavil East-Centre
10	*Karampaikkurichchi	30	*Maaseri
11	*Idaikkurichchi	31	Madduvil East
12	*Kachchaai	32	*Kodihamam Centre
13	Kalvayal	33	*Karampaham
14	*Manthuvil West	34	Mirusuvil North
15	*Chavakachcheri Nagar	35	*Mirusuvil South
16	Vidaththatpalai	36	*Paalavi
17	Ushan	37	Nunaavil East
18	*Sarasaalai North	38	<i>Koyitkudiyiruppu</i>
19	Varani North	39	<i>Nunaavil Centre</i>
20	*Ezthumadduvaal North	40	<i>Meesaalai West</i>

3 Non Regd. FOs

Introductory Speech by Agriculture Instructor:

Short speech of the AI is summarized as follows:

Water management and conservation: The soil in Chavakachcheri is mostly sandy in nature. So there is a necessity to preserve water and he also highlighted the importance of rain water conservation. The canals also need to be maintained. He pointed out that the construction of tube wells is increasing in the DS. The micro irrigation system should be developed/innovated in order to efficiently use the water. Pollution of water can be prevented by careful usage of the agro chemicals.

Cropping pattern: Most of the farmers are not having better planning of cropping. They usually cultivate similar kind of crops continuously. For example, Vidaththatpalai farmers cultivate chilli, and in Madduvil, brinjal is continuously cultivated (known as “Madduvil brinjal”). He insisted that year around cropping pattern should be well planned by the farmers.

Fruits processing: The expected yield from the fruits is 2800 MT, but the actual yield is only around 1200 MT, hence a huge amount (1600 MT) is lost. The loss is probably due to the post- and pre-harvest losses. Therefore, proper measures are needed in order to prevent such losses. A new building for fruits purchasing and sales unit named as ‘Pazhamuthirsolai’ is now under construction. It is located in Meesaalai. Firstly, they are planning to carry out purchase and sales of fruits and later on there will be fruit processing. Establishment of this firm can help the fruit farmers in order to get a good market for their produce in future.

Key issues and challenges:

1) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees:

There are about 50 displaced families in Mirusuvil North, 17 in Vidaththatpalai and 25 in Thaavallai. In total, there are about 865 families in Chavakachcheri DS. In Ushan, a considerable number of families using others land for cultivation. But they do not have enough agric inputs to carry on the cultivation successfully. It will be very helpful for them if sprayers or equipments for irrigation can be given. Provision of some kind of training can also help these people to uplift their livelihood, e.g., sweets production from coconut, handicraft preparation from palmyrah, coconut, etc.

In Mirusuvil North, no NGO assistance has reached the IDPs. In Manthuvil west, there is more pasture land available hence supply of improved breeds of cattle (e.g., Jersey), goat or poultry can be a better choice for those who do not have land for cultivation. Women Headed Families (WHFs) also need to be identified and must be assisted with priority.

2) Water pollution and salinity:

Most of the agro wells are with salt water in Chavakachcheri DS. In Allaarai region, during hot season, the water in the wells turns to mild red in colour. Also there is a deep concern of over usage of fertilizer and pesticide and inappropriate method applications. These are probable methods for water pollution. Also the bund at the top of the well is not high enough to prevent flood water from entering the well. Human wastage pollution is less unless it enters through flood. If the distance between the well and the toilet is more than 10 feet there is little chance that the water can be polluted by such wastes, especially in the sandy soil like in Chavakachcheri area. In Madduvil, the water in the wells was very good 10 years before, but now it has turned very salty.

In Thenmaraadchchy, almost everywhere salinity problem exists; the notable regions are Madduvil, Varani-Iyatraalai, Manthuvil West, Manthuvil North, Nunaavil west. In total, there are about 250 Ac land under saline problem. In Chavakachcheri the soil is mostly sandy in nature. In hot season the soil and water turn more saline. In Manthuvil North, Nunaavil west and Varani, there is salinity problem because of the damaged salt water extrusion bund. In Nunaavil west, there is a river named 'Padahirakkam', if a flood prevention bund is constructed, it will help in increasing the production from the adjacent fields.

Salinity effect is usually identified by burning of crops. In Manthuvil West, salinity problem has been found in about 70 Ac of land. Saline soil is also identified based on the growth of a grass – 'saline grass'. To control the salinity, farmers normally use paddy husk and chopped palmyrah leaves.

A Varani-Iyatraalai farmer pointed out that there is a certain kind of tree problem in renovating the salt water extrusion bunds using labourers. Because it causes some sort of eye irritation, machines are needed to remove the trees and renovate the bunds.

3) Production:

From land preparation to harvest, scarcity of labour force and high wages is reported as a huge problem. Machineries are also not sufficient to carry on the farming operations in time; it is expensive to hire machineries. Only two tractors are found in ASC (Agrarian Services Centre), which is not enough to use in rotation. For ploughing with ASC machinery it costs about Rs. 100/Lachchem; a similar rate also applies if hired in private.

Farmers are not facing a big problem in getting fertilizer/manures and pesticides. Required amount of fertilizers is supplied by ASC in subsidy for paddy. Normally, cow dung is bought from Vanni. Seeds are also supplied by ASC obtained from SEEDCO (certified seeds). Farmers are satisfied with the seed quality, but they are not supplied enough, and they need to pay more money. Some farmers have shown their interest in cultivating the big chilli variety of Dampulla. Some are also interested in some trial cultivation on garlic, turmeric, mustard – the spice crops. But they need to be motivated by providing enough assistance and training on the method of cultivation.

Regarding the seeds for paddy, normally the farmers use their own seeds. ASC also supplies seed paddy. Some common problems identified in the paddy variety 'Moddaikaruppan' are less resistant to pest and disease, tall variety – folding down and shedding of grains. Most of the farmers in Chavakachcheri are cultivating the paddy variety 406, because it gives very good yield (50 bushels/Ac).

Pest is a common problem in all crops. It is most harmful in vegetables like string beans (pod borer, aphids), brinjal (shoot and fruit borer), onion (rot), chilli (leaf curl complex) and pumpkin (fruit fly). Mango hopper and a kind of a wasp are causing severe problems in mangoes. Fruit fly is normally found in guava and mango. In coconut, mites' effect still remains since a very long time, and other pests that cause

damages in coconut are red and black beetle. The beetle/weevil attack in coconut seedlings can be prevented by Kaavillai leaves or making cages around the seedlings. These beetles and fruit fly can also be controlled by pheromone traps. Mealy bug is the main pest in papaya and it easily spreads to other crops. AI gives notification of the pest and the recommended control methods.

Major problem during harvesting is the unavailability of the labours and high labour wages. Sometimes harvesting can be affected by unexpected climate change, e.g., during the paddy harvest there can be higher rainfall and huge losses. There should be enough machinery to harvest in time.

Media contribution such as TV, radio and local news papers on agriculture-related issues is very less. Most of the information is shared verbally by the farmers during meetings and also through the Agriculture Instructor. But sometimes information is not reachable to all the farmers in time.

4) Marketing:

Normally after harvesting of paddy, it is stored and sold later; they even sell it after years of storage, just depending on the price. Nowadays, the merchants purchase paddy only for Rs. 2,000/50 kg, but few years ago paddy was in the range of Rs. 4,000–5,000/50 kg. So the paddy farmers are not ready to sell it now, otherwise they cannot even earn back the cost of production. The purchasing price of the paddy variety Eekil nel (in Tamil) is Rs. 1,800 /50 kg and another variety 406 is Rs. 2,250/50 kg. These prices are also now lower than a few years back for the respective paddy varieties.

Marketing of vegetables is not a big problem, since farmers do not like to store for a long time because of the lack of facilities, they immediately sell at the existing price in the market. There should be good transport facilities to take the product to the market without any losses due to spoilage or other wastages. Tomato is very perishable so it is better to transport in boxes than to take them in sacks. If there can be better refrigeration facilities to store the fruits and vegetables, farmers need not sell at a lower price. They can even export to other places, if there is cooler room storage cum transportation.

Jaffna farmers could not sell at the expected price to get some profit because of the invasion of the Dampulla vegetables into the Jaffna market. Certainly, this is not in favour of the Jaffna farmers. So there should be a managing body to perfectly organise the marketing and control the market prices at a reasonable level so that the Jaffna farmers can get some return in hand from the year around hard work in field and can be motivated to do the next season's cultivation.

Market tax imposed was 5%, meaning that for every Rs. 100.00 earned Rs. 5.00 should be paid as tax. But it differs from place to place. For all vegetables the discount is 10:1. For 1 coconut Rs. 1 is paid as commission.

It is very obvious that during the peak season the price of the products, fruits as well the vegetables are very less. During this period, the farmers are not able to get a good price. If there existed a food processing plant these excess products could be converted to value added products and these can be sold later at good prices in the off-season period or can even be exported to other countries. If any assistance can be provided for small-scale food processing, it will be really helpful to the farmers to get more profit out of their hard work in the fields. (Establishment of the 'Pazhamuthirsolai', the fruits purchase and sales unit is already mentioned).

5) Abandoned land/barren land:

Stray cattle are very problematic in Thanankillappu. The stray animals are coming from Naavatkaadu, Kudamiyan area. Around 400 ha (half of the land under Chavakachcheri AI range and half under Kaithady AI range) of the land is affected by stray cattle. These lands would be abandoned without cultivation, hence the need for control by proper fencing. But farmers are not sure if they can maintain the fencing (theft problem).

In Meesaali west, there are some lands abandoned now, but earlier it was under paddy cultivation. There should be soil testing and should make recommendation of the varieties and fertilizers. In Meesaali north, there is very big problem due to pigs. But these lands cannot be abandoned; cultivation is done to a lesser extent.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT 4

DS: Velanai

Divisional officer: K. Muralikaran

AI range: Velanai and Punkudutheevu

Agriculture Instructor Velani: S. Ramanathan

FGD Date: 07.06.2010

AI Punkudutheevu: P.Pathmanathan

No of total FOs: Velanai -11, Punkudutheevu - 4

No of participated FOs: 11

No & Name of the absentees*: 4, Absentees names marked with asterisk (*) in the list below.

No of participants: 25

List of Farmer Organisations in Velanai DS:

No	Agriculture Instructor range	Name of the Farmer Organisation
1	Velanai	Mandaitheevu
2		*Allaippiddy
3		Mankumpan
4		Velanai North
5		Velanai North - East
6		Velanai Centre - South East
7		*Velanai East Centre
8		*Velanai West centre
9		Velanai South
10		Velanai West
11		Saravanai
12	Punkudutheevu	Nainaatheevu South
13		Punkudutheevu-Perunkaadu South
14		Nainaatheevu
15		*Perunkaadu North

Introductory speech by Acting Divisional Officer (DO)/Agriculture Instructor (AI):

Acting DO in his very short speech pointed some agricultural related issues in Velanai DS, and spoke about the objectives of the JICA organised focus group discussion.

AI Velanai, in his speech, spoke about the common cultivation problems faced by the farmers in Velanai. The importance of the 7-km-length salt water extrusion bund reconstruction at Mandaitheevu area was highlighted. Nowadays, cultivation is less in Mandaitheevu region because of the salinity problem in a large extent of land.

Key issues and challenges:

1) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees.

In Mandaitheevu, there are more than 70 farming IDP families. Number of IDPs in Velanai west, 20; Velanai North, 20; Velanai East, 35; Velanai Centre, 20, Punkudutheevu, 8; and in Nainaatheevu, 10. In Nainaatheevu and Punkudutheevu there are very few returnees, but they need to be assisted to improve their livelihood. In Velanai North, IOM gave assistance to the IDPS; supplied with some Agric inputs and water pump.

In Velanai, farmers are able to cultivate only 6 months, when there is enough rainfall. Another 6 months there will not be any cultivation. During this time mostly the people will go for other jobs for daily wages. So there is a need to introduce other job opportunities for them during that period, e.g., some small industries or provision of assistance for animal husbandry, etc.

It has been reported that earlier there were some livestock was provided to Velanai IDPs by another NGO, and later the cattle could not adapt to the weather there and finally died. Also poultry flocks reportedly died. Farmers highlighted that if there is any plan to provide livestock to a particular area, it is better to get a Veterinary Surgeon (VS) advice beforehand. He would recommend which species or breed is good for the particular area.

Note: Earlier, we also met the VS of Velanai, he also complained about the livestock supply by the organisation and expected to discuss with him about the suitability and breed selection of livestock before supply. He said the Sahiwaal breed of cattle is more suitable for Velanai (Islands) to withstand the hot weather there. Jersey breeds are more suitable to be raised in the Valikamam region.

One of the completely displaced villages in Velanai DS is Mankumpan. There are now around 250 families residing; returned back home after 20 years. They need immediate assistance to uplift their living standard. Number of ditches in Mankumpan area is very high. There are more than 250 ditches. These ditches and agro wells need to be renovated. IOM have assisted these people with 83 water pumps. No assistance from NGOs has been reached Velanai North East.

2) Water pollution and salinity:

Mostly the water is less saline in Mankumpan and Allaippiddy. Water in all other villages is highly saline in Velanai DS. As stated in other DS, in Velanai also farmers use agro chemicals in more than recommended quantities. This causes water pollution. Agro wells do not have proper bunds at the top to prevent flood water from entering the well (at the same level as the land). Drainage and canal system are not in a proper way to facilitate the movement of the water during heavy rainfall. Some organisations are constructing the agro roads without taking care of the drainage system.

AI pointed out that in 1986 there was about 500–600 ha under cultivation of chilli in the islands, but it has decreased to 10 ha now. If we see these statistics for Jaffna district, the extent has declined to 700 ha from 2680 ha. This is not healthy news!! What is the reason for this sharp decline, we questioned? Farmers emphasised the following reasons: 1) available irrigation water is less, so cannot irrigate regularly; 2) rain is also not regular/fluctuation in the amount of rainfall; 3) sometimes there are disease problems (e.g., chilli leaf curl complex); 4) interest shifted towards cultivating tobacco, a cash crop.

Land salinity in Mandaitheevu is a major issue that needs to be considered, which is probably having a bigger influence in the development of agriculture sector there. More than 360 Ac of paddy land exists in Mandaitheevu, but has not been cultivated due to the salinity problem. This is because of the damaged salt water extrusion bund (*We've made a site visit as well to the damaged salt water extrusion bund in Mandaitheevu, together with Mandaitheevu FO*).

According to the farmers' experience, mostly the soil remains better/less saline in the months between November and March (rainy season). Later after March, the soil changes to more saline (hot season). The saline soil is normally identified by the salty bloomy appearance at the top surface of the soil, burning of crops and reduction in plant growth.

More than 80% of the Velanai residents are now living abroad. Now their friends/IDPs are staying and cultivating on their land. These people are not showing interest in making others' land fertile or to do some practices to recover from soil salinity. They just use the land as it is, without investing more on it. Hence the land remains saline and less fertile.

Regarding the tanks, there is not enough water to do regular irrigation. So cultivation is affected. Water should be well managed to use it efficiently. Importance of the rain water conservation was understood by the farmers. Even they noted that sometimes in the rainy season the tanks overflow and the water is just wasted to the soil. It is necessary to conserve the rain water in order to prevent groundwater depletion.

In Allaiippiddy, the borks of the salt water extrusion bund are broken. These need to be renovated. Nainaatheevu, Punkudutheevu bunds are also damaged due to seawater intrusion.

In Saravanai the tank named 'Thenkaikuzham' needs to be deepened. Then the farmers can continue with the chilli cultivation. Suruvil canal of Saravanai is also damaged; if renovated, this can conserve the water which is wasted to sea.

3) Production

In Nainaatheevu, some farmers are using bullock carts for land preparation. There is no 4WT, but some 2WTs are available. But these 2WTs are used in rotation by the security forces to carry barrels of water for them. It was used 12 times/day; there is a need to carry 1000 litres' barrel of water at once. One farmer has

already sold his 2WT because of this problem. So the requirement for the 2WT has increased and the wages are quite high for the land preparation till the harvesting. Land preparation is mostly done with 2WT than with the 4WT. For chilli, the land preparation cost for 1000 crops is about Rs. 1,500 by the machinery. Agro tech 4WT (Rs. 25 lakhs) has been supplied to some farmers in the islands at 50% discount.

The seeds are supplied to the farmers by ASC, obtained from the SEEDCO Company. Quality of these seeds is good. Seed prices are also reasonable. Fertilizers are also supplied by ASC in subsidy. Potential crops for the islands are onion, elephant yam, ground nut, pumpkin. The fruit crops such as mango (variety Vilaad), pomegranate, lime, guava are all cultivated in Velanai in the backyard (fruit village not maintained). Australia pomegranate is successfully grown in Nainaatheevu. Most of the fruit seedlings are also supplied by the ASC. Pomegranate soft seed variety is also given, but not successfully grown by all the farmers. AI pointed out that pomegranate and guava are the two fruit crops recommended to the saline soils like in Velanai. Some farmers are not successful with growing fruit crop because of their poor maintenance – not enough watering. Pot method of irrigation was explained by discussion facilitator and AI in order to use the water efficiently and continuously, especially for the fruit crops.

Regarding pests, Aphids in sting bean, shoot and pod borer in brinjal, hoppers in mango, chilli leaf curl complex, mites in coconut were noted. In Allaippiddy, withering is observed in sting bean during evening (Paduvaan, locally called). Also stem borer and Ilai madichukaddy (in local) in paddy is controlled by Chloropyriphos. Also some weeds (Korai, Kidaichchci – local names) are a problem in paddy. Weedicides were applied to control these weeds, but sometimes cannot be applied because of the less/no rainfall. If less than 2 weeks of paddy, it is better to use 3,4-DPA and for 21- to 35-day-old crop it is recommended to use MCPA. Farmers experienced that pest incidence is high in chilli when higher amount of organic fertilizers were used. But the effect of pest in chilli decreased when the organic manures were applied.

Harvesting is also affected by high labour wages and low labour availability. Mostly the farmers use Neem and Nochchi leaves to prevent pest during paddy storage. Nainaatheevu farmer said he was still having the paddy harvested in year 2005 without any storage pest problem using these leaves. The paddy variety AT 362 is normally cultivated in Velanai. On average, paddy yield is about 70–80 bushels/Ac in Velanai. The highest yield recorded was 110 bushels/Ac.

Farmers reported that, in Allaippiddy, some vegetables like tomato and sting bean were not growing well these days, but earlier they got good yield. Suspecting there is some problem in soil, the soil needs to be tested. In the early days, during land preparation, palmyrah leaves and cow dung were applied for tomato and sting bean cultivation.

Nowadays, farmers are showing high interest in tobacco cultivation rather than vegetables. So extent of land under vegetable cultivation is decreasing.

4) Marketing

There is no big vegetable market in Velanai. Velanai farmers bring their yield to the Thirunelvely market and sell it to the wholesalers. Earlier there was a problem in free movement to reach the Thirunelvely market in the early morning. But nowadays there are no restrictions; farmers are able to go to outside markets in time.

The vegetables/fruits are normally carried in sacks by motor bikes; hence there is considerable loss/spoilage because the fresh products get pressed. So proper transportation is necessary to take the products to the market without any losses. Invasion of middle man is the main problem in marketing. For onion, 1 kg will be given as discount, if 10 kg is sold. There should be a system to control the middle men problem and fix reasonable prices in the market.

Farmers are facing problems in marketing the paddy because of price reduction. In 2009 price of paddy was Rs. 4250 /50 kg, but this year it is only Rs. 1500–1800 /50 kg. If sold at this price, they cannot earn even the cost of production.

5) Abandoned land/barren land:

Stray cattle are a very big problem reported by most of the farmers and because of this people leave considerable extent of land without cultivating. Because of the stray cattle, around 40 Lachchem of paddy land were abandoned in Velanai south. Vegetable cultivation is also decreasing continuously, because of the stray cattle problem.

In 2007, there were people to catch the stray cattle and there was better control over it. But later on, the system was not practiced regularly. Still there is a law existing to control these animals but not in full operation. Also because of the internal conflict between farmers, and no good cooperation among farmers, it does not seem to be an easy task to control the stray cattle.

More abandoned/barren land remaining in Velanai DS can be utilised for cultivation in future, but fencing is required. There is a need to study the potentiality of such lands and the feasibility of development of such lands.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT 5

DS: Chavakachcheri

Divisional officer: V.Balakrishnan

AI range: Kaithady

Agriculture Instructor: M.Yohanathan

FGD Date: 08.06.2010

No of total Regd FOs: 14

No of participated Regd FOs: 10

No of participated Non Regd FOs: 1

No & Name of the absentees*: 4, Absentees names marked with asterisk (*) in the list below.

No of participants: 21

List of Farmer Organisations in Kaithady AI:

No	Name of the Farmer Organisation
1	Kaithady West-Kaithady Centre
2	Chandrapuram
3	* Maravanpulo
4	Kaithady Nunaavil
5	Thenmadduvil
6	Madduvil Nunaavil-Madduvil Centre
7	Kaithady South-South East
8	Kaithady North East
9	* Thanankillappu
10	* Navatkuly East
11	* Navatkuly West
12	Koyilaakkandy
13	Kaithady East
14	Kaithady Nunaavil
15	<i>Kaithady Navatkuly - Non Regd FO</i>

Note: Some FOs were not able to attend the FGD because of a mine explosion in Thanankillappu the previous day (7/6/2010).

Introductory speech by Agriculture Officials:**a) Divisional Officer (DO):**

In his very short speech the DO outlined the importance of agriculture development in Jaffna district and the necessity of the JICA organised focus group discussion on key issues and challenges in the agriculture

sector. He also emphasised conservation of the available natural resources in order to help the future generation.

b) Agriculture Instructor (AI):

AI insisted on the necessity of the technology growth in order to develop the agriculture sector of a country.

Following points were outlined by him:

- The agriculture land is becoming unproductive, it must be made fertile
- Groundwater needs to be conserved; it is not possible to cultivate in all places during the months of March–May
- Usage of pesticides and fertilizers at recommended dosage, otherwise there would be problems of cancer, stroke, heart attack
- Need a better understanding between crop growers and those who raise livestock to obtain a parallel growth of both agriculture and livestock
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in paddy
- Very important to strengthen the organisations as an immediate requirement
- Cultivation of the vegetables like chilli, paddy, brinjal, pumpkin, snake gourd should be increased; provision of better marketing for vegetables, fruits, paddy – similar to Indian ‘Farmers market’ system
- Promoting the orchard crop farming; Fruit crops are not so much affected by climate change as are monsoon crops.
- Grain stores are available at Kaithady, Maravanpulo, Naavatkuly
- Reminded of the motto of Mahinda Chinthana ‘Naame payiriduvom, Naaddai Kaddiyellupuvom’ (in Tamil), meaning ‘Let’s cultivate ourselves, and build the nation’.

Key issues and Challenges:

1) Emergency assistance to IDPS and returnees:

There are about 56 IDP families in Kaithady, resettled in August 2009. About 25 families are living in Kaithady North. Fifteen families received water pumps through the ASC. In Chandrapuram water pumps were supplied to 4 families. People from Kaithady-Naavatkuly have returned after 10 years of displacement. They need immediate assistance. Most of these displaced families do not have good housing. So first they need to be provided with good housing in order to better their livelihood. Another organisation only carried out mapping in some places in Maravanpulo, but the families did not receive any assistance.

A considerable number of the IDPs and returnees are residing in Thanankillappu, Naavatkuly and Maravanpulo areas. As mentioned earlier, due to the impact of the mine explosion, they were not able to attend the FGD. So enough information on emergency assistance to IDPs of those places could not be gathered.

2) Water pollution and salinity:

Water tastes good and is less saline in only very few places, notably in Kaithady North, West and East. In other places mostly the water is highly salty. In rainy season most of the wells have good water. The water in the wells gets polluted because of the damage in wells and over usage and inappropriate application method of the agro chemicals. If the distance of 30 feet can be maintained between the toilet and wells, there will be no chance of water pollution by human waste. The heavily damaged wells need to be identified and should be renovated immediately. Around 35 agro wells are damaged seriously. Some wells are shared, i.e., used by 3–4 farmers.

Not many ditches can be found in Kaithady, whereas there are only 3 ditches found in Chandrapuram. Tanks are also need renovation. They have become shallow because of sand sedimentation; these need to be deepened. Tanks are a better way to conserve rain water and to get irrigation water continuously. Suppose tanks are constructed, they need to be maintained with caution. Rural Development Society (RDS) or the irrigation department should take the responsibility for maintaining the tanks. A person should be appointed for this purpose. AI highlighted the role of ‘Vaddavithanai’ (similar to GN) in Vanni region. North to Kaithady-Naavatkuly, 3-km-long bunds are found in the fields. So water stagnates and is unable to flow. This affects the paddy cultivation to a large extent.

The salt water intrudes and the land turns saline because of the damaged salt water extrusion bund in Naavatkuly. Bunkers are also found in the bund; these have to be filled and the height of the bund should be increased. Over pumping of water from the wells also causes the water in the wells to turn salty. The lands around Kaithady are becoming more saline, and it was pointed out that 1 day there will be salt production.

Saline soils are normally identified by the farmers by observing the white bloomy appearance of soil, very soft nature of soil and based on the crop burning. The lands are highly saline during the months of March to September. During this period most of the farmers do not do any cultivation. Some farmers cultivated finger millet, but they said the yield was not good. But if there is continuous rain, the farmers can cultivate paddy without problem even if the soil is saline. But if rain stopped in the early/mid stage of paddy cultivation, the crops will be burnt. If the rains cooperate in cultivation of paddy in such saline soils, they can get a good paddy yield; rice also tastes good.

3) Production:

As observed in all other places in Jaffna district, the labour wages and the availability of labours are very problematic throughout farming. Regarding the supply of agric inputs, enough quantity of fertilizers is supplied by ASC in subsidy. SEEDCO seeds are also supplied via ASC, but the quantity is not enough. These are certified seeds. Even some local farmers are selling seeds to SEEDCO, e.g., okra and snake gourd. Farmers prefer the Dampulla long chilli variety. One farmer from Kaithady had made a trial plot for this variety. Ten grams seeds of this long chilli variety costs about Rs. 800. Most of the farmers are planting their own seedlings. Papaya seedlings are also supplied under the Gamaneguma project. Paddy seeds are also supplied by ASC. The variety 'Vellainellu' (Tamil) is reported as high yielding variety in Kaithady. Normally the farmers were able to get yield of 200 bushels/Ac for paddy. Supply of good yielding varieties and innovating with new cultivation methods are very essential elements to increase agriculture production. Naavatkuly is a better side to innovate coconut seedlings production as well. Grapes are also cultivated by few farmers in Kaithady North.

Common pest problems identified are leaf curl complex in chilli, shoot and pod borer in brinjal, pod borer in okra, etc. But some farmers have harvested chilli without any pest incidence and did not use any pesticides. To control the weeds in paddy, the herbicides MCPA, Nominee are applied. Another disease observed by farmers is the 'Nelluppallam' (Tamil). Based on the experience of farmers, they think this kind of disease in paddy can be controlled by the application of the fertilizer MOP at the later stages. Pest incidence in paddy is less if organic farming is practiced.

Harvesting of vegetables or paddy is normally affected by the unavailability of the labourers. Machineries are required to do the harvesting in time.

No refrigerated storage system is available. Because of the lack of storage facilities, most of the vegetables are sold out immediately in the local market. Neem and Nochchi leaves are used for paddy storage. For seed paddy storage the chemical Malathion is used. Chilli is normally stored in bags, but blackening is observed; chilli need to spread out to avoid such problems.

4) Marketing:

Normally, Kaithady farmers market their products at Chavakachcheri, Maruthanaarmadam, Thirunelvely and Kodikamam markets. Product prices are usually decided in the markets; prices are not fixed for all the markets. Tax imposed in market is normally 4%. Farmers do not like this existing market system. There should be another centre to collect the harvested products at a reasonable price so that farmers can get some profit. They were in favour of the Indian 'Ullavar santhai' (farmers' market) system, in which the farmers sell the products directly to the consumers; so that middle man problem will be avoided. Also, farmers complain about the vehicle parking fee in the markets. In Chavakachcheri, the bike parking fee is

Rs. 5, and for motorbike it is Rs. 10. But this is not the same in all the markets. In some markets the vehicle parking fees is less, which is decided by Pradeshiya Saba (bike Rs. 2, motorbike Rs. 5).

In Kaithady, there is a very big problem in marketing of milk. Farmers are having high yielding milk breeds. But they do not have any collection centres nearby in order to sell the collected milk. Normally, in the evening, the milk collection centre closes very early and the collected milk is just thrown out. If this milk can be used for processing to make value added products, it will be highly profitable. If there can be a better market for the yield from the livestock, the people also will be encouraged to raise more milking breeds. Sometimes the farmer only collects less milk from the cow or do not milk in the evening, because of the problem in marketing of milk.

5) Abandoned land/ barren land:

In Kaithady-Nunaavil, there is a large extent of abandoned land due to the problem of wild pigs and stray cattle. Considerable extent of land (nearly 6 Ac) near the bunds, which are very good for the cultivation of chilli and okra, are cleared very recently. Almost all the lands suitable for cultivation in this region are cleared from this year. However, the suitability of these lands for crop cultivation is still a concern! The existing bunds also need to be removed from the paddy fields; a large extent of land is just wasted without cultivation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION REPORT 6

DS: Point Pedro

Divisional officer: Mr. S. Urudreswaran

AI range: Puloly

Agriculture Instructor: Ms. K. Suthajini

FGD Date: 15.06.2010

No of total registered (Regd) FOs: 19

No of participated Regd. FOs: 9

No and name of the absentees: 10, Absentees names marked with asterisk* in the list below.

No of participants: 20

List of Farmer Organisations in Puloly AI range:

No	Name of the Farmer Organisation	No	Name of the Farmer Organisation
1	*Kerudaavil North	11	Puloly West
2	Kerudaavil South	12	*Puloly Centre
3	*Puloly North East	13	Thunnaalai North
4	Alvai North Centre	14	*Vallipuram
5	Kerudaavil East	15	Puloly South West
6	*Thondaimanaaru South	16	*Alvai North West
7	*Polykandy West	17	Alvai West
8	*Polykandy East	18	Puloly East
9	*Viyaapaarimoolai	19	Puloly South
10	*Manthigai		

Introductory Speech by Agriculture Instructor:

Speech of the AI is summarized as follows:

- Vadamradchchi is very famous for the seed onion. This onion is normally exported to Katpidy, Trincomalee, Kilinochchi, Puththalam, etc. Most of the farmers are facing difficulties in storing the seed onion; they just store in houses. The storage facilities should be improved.
- In Alvai North, Viyaapaarimoolai, earlier the water was good and now it is becoming saline. It is very important to conserve the water through the practice of efficient micro irrigation methods, such as sprinkler, drip, drum drip, etc. Otherwise the groundwater will deplete and will be a problem in the

future to get continuous irrigation water. Water usage is really high in Alvai North and Alvai North centre.

- Marketing infrastructure is also very important in agriculture development. Infrastructure of Thirunelvely market seems good. So it would be better to create markets with such infrastructure in Manthihai, Alvai North centre.
- Stray cattle are a problem in many places. Proper fencing is essential to control these cattle and increase the cultivation.
- ASC should be strengthened by providing agricultural machineries, especially 2WT. This can be used in rotation by the farmers.
- Agro forestry should be developed; trees like teak, Samandalai can be planted along the road sides.
- Encouraging home gardening and subsidiary crop cultivation; intercropping should be innovated.
- Lankan government is planning to restrict tobacco cultivation (not encouraging the cultivation) in future, hence the need to look for alternate/substitute crops to replace the cash crop. Possible options can be to increase the cultivation of cowpea, chilli, green gram, etc.
- Innovating/ training the farmers to carry out mushroom cultivation.
- Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamins and minerals, orchard and vegetable cultivation need to be developed further.
- Farmers need to be motivated to practice organic farming; Suggestions to prepare a compost making pit.
- Pre-harvest interval should be maintained after the application of the chemicals. Normally the farmers disregard this recommended pre-harvest interval; Jaffna district is grouped in red spot alert area for cancer in Sri Lanka.

Key issues and challenges:

1) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees:

Based on the information via farmer organisation, there are around 400 IDP families living in Kerudaavil East; Naagar Kovil – 120; Puloly West – 20; Thunukkai North – 19; Kerudaavil South – 15; Puloly North

West – 10; less numbers of IDPs in other places like Puloly North, Puloly South, Puloly East, Kerudaavil North.

Most of the IDPs are without jobs. They need immediate assistance. The dry ration given by the government is not enough for them. These people were quiet wealthy before, but due to war and displacements they have lost their assets and become worse in living standard. In Thunnaalai North, the IDP families are interested in cultivation, but the agro wells are not in a good condition for irrigation.

Some INGOs do not do proper surveying or have updated information on the IDPS status and the aid products are repeatedly supplied to the same people; some people are missed without any assistance.

Possible short-term plans for the IDPs to re-establish their lost livelihood can be

- Improved breed supply of livestock
- Development of small industries – innovating coir industry, weaving – women headed families can be utilised by providing training
- Initial assistance (financial/supply of agric inputs) to restart the cultivation/livestock farming

2) Water pollution and salinity:

According to the information gained from the farmers, several agro wells are damaged and water gets polluted because flood water entering the well. Number of agro wells partially or heavily damaged are Kerudaavil East – 75; Kerudaavil North – 100; Kerudaavil South – 100; Puloly East – 7 (2 wells renovated under Samurdhi programme); Valli puram – 18 (6 heavily damaged); Puloly North West – 21; Puloly South West – 12; Thunnaalai North – 15; Alvai West – 8; Puloly Centre – 6. There are also several shared wells. These wells need to be cleaned by all the farmers who share the well for irrigation. But they do not cooperate in cleaning the wells, and the wells remains as it is for a long period without cleaning.

Water should be utilised efficiently for irrigation. The micro irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler should be practiced by the farmers. But one farmer said because of the sprinkler system the water pump needs to be repaired regularly due to the high pressure. The pump becomes overloaded, may be due to the inappropriate controlling of the nozzles causing imbalance of pressure. AI suggested that 12 nozzles only need to be opened to equalise the pressure and avoid such water pump problems.

One tank was found in Puloly South, but with 3 damaged sluice gates; these gates should be in good condition to control the water level. In Kerudaavil South, one tank was constructed earlier but it was damaged again. In Kerudavil North – South, Netkolukulam is highly utilised for irrigating onion.

In Kerudaavil east the land salinity increases. Farmers complained that they were requesting for a soil testing unit for more than 35 years through several organisations. But none has taken any necessary measures to establish a soil testing unit, which is very essential for the development of agriculture. DO say

that the instruments for soil testing are already there in the research unit, but they are facing difficulties in getting the chemicals necessary for the experiments. Problems were faced by the unit in getting MOD for the chemicals to bring it to Jaffna due to security reasons.

In Kerudaavil south, there is around 300 Ac of land under cultivation. There is also the problem of salt water intrusion, because of the damaged bund. This bund was not built firmly, and it gets dissolved during heavy rains. There is also no proper maintenance of the Vallai Bridge – Thondaimanaaru; a responsible person needs to control the gates and control the water flow. Normally, high soil salinity is observed during the months between March and July. Spreading of paddy husk and burning are the two methods practiced to recover from saline soil.

In Valikamam, some lands are utilised to cultivate for three seasons in rotation. But it is not possible to do so in Point Pedro because of the heavy saline effect. In Puloly West, salinity was quite high few years ago; this is probably due to the tsunami effect. Now the soil is gradually recovering and becoming less saline.

3) Production:

From land preparation to harvest, less availability of labour force and high labour wages is reported as a huge problem in Point Pedro too. The number of machineries for farming is also less in Point Pedro, but there is a greater need for these. Since labour availability is less, the farmers have to wait for their free time to do any farming activities. The farmers were not able to carry out their farming activities at the scheduled time. Therefore farmers were not able to involve in the farming operations without interruption.

Normally the fertilizers and seeds are supplied by the ASC. Fertilizer subsidy is only for paddy. The farmers used to buy organic manure – cow dung from Vanni. But it is really expensive at Rs. 28,000/lorry load. Because of this reason also, the farmers are applying more inorganic fertilizers for cultivation. Seeds supplied were of the certified seeds from SEEDCO. SEEDCO seeds supplied by ASC are not enough in quantity. Farmers also buy seeds from the local shops, e.g., Dubai pumpkin, sting bean, carrot, beet root. Farmers commented that the grade of these seeds is also good. Some farmers are using their own seeds for the following season cultivation. The seeds are normally preserved in their own traditional method; mixing with ash and hanging over the chimney. Tomato seedling is bought from a farmer from Kopay South.

Farmers sow their own paddy seeds for the next season's cultivation. The most cultivated paddy varieties are Moddaikaruppan, Murungan, Pachchai Perumaal. Greater grain shedding is found in the variety Murungan and Pachchaiperumaal and comparatively low shedding is observed in Moddaikaruppan. Farmers are interested in cultivating new good yielding paddy varieties with low grain shedding, leading to less post-harvest loss. Greater grain damage is observed when using tractors in harvesting operation. Hand harvesting leads to less grain damage.

Common pest and disease problems were onion root rot, mango hopper, chilli leaf curl complex, paddy bugs and yellowing in pumpkin (virus). Normally, the farmers were able to get yield from the chilli crop

for 6 months, but nowadays they can have the crop for just 3 months. This is due to the commonly observed chilli leaf curl complex problem. It was suggested that chilli leaf curl complex can be controlled by practicing the border crop cultivation with maize. To get rid of paddy storage pests Neem and Nochchi leaves are used.

Higher scarcity of labour also is found during paddy harvesting; hence the wages for harvesting is very high, Rs. 300/parappu. Timely harvesting of paddy is very essential in minimizing field losses.

Media contribution to agriculture development is very less. Some farmers watch the Indian agriculture programmes. But farmers said they cannot find the Indian recommended chemicals here.

4) Marketing:

Farmers could not sell their products for good price because of the middle man problem. The discount for vegetables is 10:1. Market tax imposed was 5%. Facilities for the marketing are very less. For 50 kg onion, 6 kg is given as discount. So farmers are losing the profit. Actually there is no cooperation/unity among farmers, but merchants/middle men are highly united.

No proper cold storage facilities can be found to store the fresh produce and sell it later. So farmers are in a position to sell the yield though the price is less. Tomato is carried in plastic boxes to the market; other vegetables are transported by motorbikes in sacks. Considerable amount of vegetables are also spoiled during transportation. There is a need to prevent such spoilage losses by providing better transportation facilities.

5) Abandoned land/barren land:

Stray cattle and pigs are very problematic in Thunnaalai North, Alvai, Puloly South, Kerudaavil Thondaimanaaru. Because of this farmers are being forced to abandon valuable cultivable land. Proper fencing is very essential to get rid of this problem. There are some livestock farmers having cattle flocks in large numbers in Uduppiddy South and Kerudaavil South. These flocks are reared in open system/extensive, without proper confinement, so there are chances that these cattle will enter the cropping land. There should be a better practice to control these flocks by the livestock owners and not to disrupt the crop cultivators.

END

ANNEX

SUMMARISED FEEDBACK OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION 1

SUMMARISED FEEDBACK FORM

Divisional secretariat: Kopay

Date: 01/06/2010

AI range: Urumpirai

Meeting place: Urumpirai APC

1) What do you think about the key themes of the discussion

a) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees

very useful/important 17/17

useful/important

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comments:

- *This discussion gave a platform/an opportunity to find ways to assist the IDPs and returnees*
- *If the discussed issues regarding the assistance to IDPs were to be brought into action, it would be very helpful in improving their living standard.*
- *Assisting IDPs with agricultural land and irrigation facilities will be very useful*
- *IDPs do not have proper place/residence to live, financially they are very weak. This discussion will also be helpful to reduce the hardships faced by the children of such families.*
- *It would help to restore the lost economic status of the people*
- *It is very essential to provide immediate assistance to these people – financial assistance, assisting with agricultural inputs, equipments, etc.*

b) Salinity and water pollution

very useful/important 15/17

useful/important 1/17

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comments: 1/17 No response

- *The discussion helped to know the reasons for water pollution, and got some information on possible ways to avoid polluting the water*
- *The possible ways were suggested to prevent water pollution, which should be taken into account.*
- *Lot of fields having salinity problem in Kopay. Water pollution occurred probably due to the high usage of pesticides, absence of bunds/boundaries on top of the wells (wells on same level as of the field)*
- *It is very essential to conserve the good water resource with future perspectives*
- *The discussion made us aware of the necessity of construction of the saline water extrusion bund*
- *Importance of carrying on research on salinity – water testing, soil testing*
- *Importance of the rain water conservation, need to prevent the saline water intrusion*
- *If there would be yearly monitoring of damage and rehabilitation of tanks and agro wells, this would prevent water pollution*

- *It is very necessary to follow the instruction of AI on usage of fertilizer and pesticides and avoid over usage*
- *It is important to find ways of water pollution and the suitable solutions for it.*

c) Production

- () very useful/important 12/17 () useful/important 4/17
 () less useful/important () not useful/important

Comments: No response 1/17

- *Able to find the ways to increase the production*
- *If land preparation can be done by machines, possibility to reduce the production cost; nursery should be regularly managed by one organisation – can maintain continuous supply*
- *Very useful in order to develop the nation via production increase*
- *Need to follow the AI instruction on planting*
- *Lack of high quality seeds and seedlings – hindrance for production increase*
- *Production is not sufficient to fulfil the needs of the growing population; hence need to find efficient ways to increase the production*
- *Financial assistance, per diem – to increase production*
- *Need to increase Jaffna agriculture production to become self-sufficient to feed its people.*
- *Soil fertility has degraded; water has become saline; there are no good quality seeds – so production is less.*
- *It would be very helpful if we use the abandoned, barren land for cultivation*

d) Marketing

- () very useful/important 14/17 () useful/important 2/17
 () less useful/important () not useful/important

Comment: No response 1/17

- *If there would be an organisation set up by the government for marketing the agricultural products it would be very good to get a reasonable selling price for the farmers. It would help to reduce the private sector's intrusion in marketing. Some farmers get cheated by selling in loan to the outside farmers.*
- *Analyses about using proper storage containers (e.g., plastic baskets) to transport the vegetables to the market to avoid spoilage wastage*
- *Use of refrigeration facilities to store the products during peak production and sell later.*
- *Vegetables are also brought now from Dampulla market, so Jaffna farmers' marketing is affected. They need to sell at a low price, leading to loss in profit. Farmers face problems because of the middle men commissions and also higher discounts. So there is need for a system to control such problems.*
- *Vast variation in prices in different markets; this needs to be controlled*
- *Considerable amount of the yield given as discount by the wholesalers – so loss of profit to the farmers who do hard work in the field*

2) Other important theme (other key issues identified by farmers and its importance for agric. development of the region)/what theme do you think is important for agric. development of the region, other than above themes?

- *Rearing of livestock/supply of livestock at low price/subsidy; innovating farmers in animal husbandry (cattle, goat, poultry) with improved breeds*
- *Improving subsidiary food crops cultivation by providing enough good quality seeds/seedlings at low price*
- *Renovation of tanks and agro wells – rain water conservation, efficient water management*

3) What do you feel about this discussion (your positive and negative thoughts)?

Most of the people felt very positive about the discussion, and none of them had any negative thoughts.

People made following comments: Discussion gives an idea of how to solve the problems in agriculture sector of the region; A place was given to discuss the issues related to agriculture; Gave an idea about the activities that have to be done by the farmers in the future; A place to know about the improved methods in cultivation adopted by other farmers; Very positive attitude to assist the returnees and IDPs; It was a very good discussion with very important themes that have to be considered for the development of agriculture.

4) Do you think this type of discussion will be useful to solve problems in farming?

very useful 14/17 useful 2/17 less useful not useful

No response 1/17

Reason:

- *It is useful to take measures in agriculture production related issues*
- *Yes, able to know a lot of information on key issues of agriculture, and the other organisation farmer problems, which we weren't aware of – it would be useful in future to solve problems.*
- *Discussion is a very good tool to solve farm-related problems.*
- *It would be very useful if this kind of discussion could be organised once every month.*
- *Farmers were satisfied by this kind of discussion, so they could get innovative to improve the farming themselves.*

5) Have you conducted this type of discussion at your village with neighbour farmers?

yes 12/17 no 2/17 No response 3/17

If yes, give details,

Kind of group: Farmer Organisations or Farmers groups

Number of participants: 30–50 farmers or 5 farmers/group

Theme: Problems faced by farmers and solutions, cultivation methods (paddy, onion, subsidiary crops etc), pest control/management.

How often? Once/twice in a month or depending on the necessity of the farmers

6) How can we improve this kind of discussion in future?

- *Most people were satisfied with the way of this focused group discussion. Some people mentioned that such kind of discussion should be organised with small groups of farmers.*
- *It would be useful to invite the Grama Niladhari/Grama Sevaka also in such discussions*
- *If the earlier discussed problems would be solved or actions taken to solve, then the farmers would be motivated to have such discussions again.*

7) State two important things that you gained from this discussion.

Farmers have identified the following as the important things from the discussion:

- *The utmost important issues and challenges on agriculture sector were discussed, which was very useful*
- *The activities the farmers have to follow in the future (e.g., prevention of water pollution, recovery of the land from salinity)*
- *Came to know about the different types of irrigation systems (drip/sprinkler irrigation) and the efficient use of water.*
- *About the method of fertigation*
- *Disadvantages on over usage of the pesticides and fertilizers.*

8) Any others

This kind of discussion is very useful. Similar discussions should repeatedly be organised so that the farmers' problems will be brought in a common place, can be shared with other farmers and can find the possible solutions.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION 2
SUMMARISED FEED BACK FORM

Divisional secretariat: Kopya

Date: 03/06/2010

AI range: Puththur

Meeting place: Puththur APC

1) What do you think about the key themes of the discussion

a) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees

very useful/important 13/16 useful/important

less useful/important 1/16 not useful/important

Comments: *No response 2/16*

- *IDPs and returnees should be motivated by providing assistance for self-employment*
- *Displaced people should be categorised and assisted with training for small scale/cottage industries*
- *Need some immediate assistance to improve the living standard of such families*
- *Support should be provided after getting more information from these families*
- *It would be very helpful to those families if any immediate agricultural assistance can be provided to them*

b) Salinity and water pollution

very useful/important 14/16 useful/important 1/16

less useful/important not useful/important

Comments: *No response 1/16*

- *The discussion made us aware of the necessity of construction of the saline water extrusion bund and its timely maintenance - Very important to renovate and maintain the Uppaaru salt water extrusion bund*
- *Actions should be taken in order to reconstruct the water tanks in the houses to conserve rainwater*
- *Importance of the groundwater conservation was understood and the essentiality to prevent the saline water intrusion was understood.*
- *The lagoons/tanks should be deepened in order to conserve the water*
- *Very crucial to follow the instruction of AI on usage of fertilizer and pesticides – avoid over usage to prevent water pollution and salinity*
- *For efficient use of water, micro irrigation systems like sprinkler and drip should be adopted by the farmers*
- *Irrigation should not be practiced until all the water is drained out. There should be a minimum water level maintained, otherwise there are chances that the water level will decline in the well in the long term.*

c) Production

very useful/important 14/16 useful/important 2/16

less useful/important not useful/important

Comments:

- *Good quality seeds, seedlings should be supplied in order to increase the yield – Need to find good ways to preserve the seeds with good germination percentage.*

- *There should be some easy methods to increase the production – machineries, new technologies.*
- *If there can be some training on processing methods, farmers will be motivated to produce fruits and vegetables*
- *Over production should be under control*
- *If the invasion of southern fruits and vegetables can be prevented, the local production will increase.*
- *Supply of agric inputs should be continuous to have a continuous crop production*
- *The discussion was very useful to share the problems faced in production and find possible solutions for it.*

d) Marketing

very useful/important 16/16

useful/important

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comment:

- *The Indian Uzhavar santhai (farmers' market) system is a very good option to avoid marketing problems. It would be really good if such a system could be formed in Jaffna. The invasion of the middle men will be prevented and the farmers can directly involve in marketing.*
- *Farmers should be trained in order to store and do better marketing of the products.*
- *Tax imposed in market should be reduced.*
- *The amount given as discount and commissions to middle men should be reduced as farmers are losing out*
- *Usage of proper storage containers (e.g., plastic baskets) to transport the vegetables to the market, refrigeration facilities to avoid spoilage/wastage.*
- *Importation should be controlled in order to have a better market for the Jaffna products.*

2) Other important theme (other key issues identified by farmers and its importance for agric. development of the region)/what theme do you think is important for agric. development of the region, other than the above themes?

- *The agro pathways should be renovated to avoid agro product wastages.*
- *Cleaning of the water reservoirs, renovation of tanks and agro wells - rain water conservation, efficient water management.*
- *Improving subsidiary food crops' cultivation by providing enough good quality seeds/seedlings at a low price*

3) What do you feel about this discussion (your positive and negative thoughts)?

Participants made very positive comments about the discussion.

Following comments were noted: Discussion gives an idea on how to solve the problems in agriculture sector of the region; it was a floor to share the problems faced among farmers and the possible solutions; these kinds of discussions will help to better the livelihood of future generation; selected themes under discussion are very useful; it was a very good discussion with very important themes which has to consider for the development of agriculture.

4) Do you think this type of discussion will be useful to solve problems in farming?

very useful 15/16

useful 1/16

less useful

not useful

Reason:

- *Yes, this kind of discussions will be very helpful to solve problems, since it was organised at farmer organisation level; the problems of farming and the possible solutions are brought in the discussion by farmers, so it is more effective*
- *If farmers' request would be taken in consideration and take necessary measures to fulfil them, these kind of discussions will be useful*
- *Farmers get satisfied with this kind of discussion, so they would get innovative to improve the farming themselves*
- *Able to improve the knowledge and get to know new things in farming*

5) Have you conducted this type of discussion at your village with neighbour farmers?

() yes 10/16 () no 6/16

If yes, give details,

Kind of group: *Farmer Organisations or Farmers groups*

Number of participants: *25–50 farmers*

Theme: *Problems faced by farmers and solutions; Marketing issues; Agric inputs; Onion cultivation*

How often? *2–3 times/month or Depend on the necessity of the farmers*

6) How can we improve this kind of discussion in future?

Some comments made by the farmers:

- *Satisfied with the method of this focused group discussion. Farmers felt similar kind of discussions would be very useful if organised regularly*
- *Discussions can be organised in other public places to include other farmers, not only with FO administrative members*
- *Can be organised by forming small groups of farmers*
- *Similar discussions should be brought to the village level*

7) State two important things that you gained from this discussion.

Farmers have identified following as the important things from the discussion:

- *The activities the farmers have to follow in the future (e.g., prevention of water pollution, recovery of the land from salinity)*
- *Came to know about the problems faced by other farmers and the possible solutions for it.*
- *Disadvantages of over usage of the pesticides and fertilizers.*

8) Any others

This kind of discussion with farmers is very useful, if it is organised regularly in future.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION 3
SUMMARISED FEEDBACK FORM

Divisional secretariat: Chavakachcheri

Date: 04/06/2010

AI range: Chavakachcheri

Meeting place: Chavakachcheri APC

1) What do you think about the key themes of the discussion

a) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees

very useful/important 21/22

useful/important 1/22

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comments:

- *The emergency assistance to the IDPs will help to uplift their livelihood*
- *These people have lost all their belongings during the war, immediate assistance to such people is really required to make them psychologically strong.*
- *Can be supported by providing agricultural implements (sprayers, for irrigation) and innovate cultivation*
- *The detailed list of the IDPs and returnees can be obtained from the Grama Niladhari. Before providing any assistance it is better to contact him in order to identify the correct people,*
- *Such discussions are very essential to make short-term plans for these people*
- *It would be very useful for the IDPs, if there could be a plan to supply improved breeds of livestock for those who do not have land*

b) Salinity and water pollution

very useful/important 15/22

useful/important 4/22

less useful/important 2/22

not useful/important 1/22

Comments:

- *Land salinity can be prevented by construction/renovation and maintenance of the salt water extrusion bund.*
- *Able to know the ways of water pollution, how the soil turns into saline and the ways to recover.*
- *Importance of efficient water management and groundwater conservation was understood*
- *The farmers will be affected very seriously because of the salt concentration in the fields; we were able to understand the huge impact.*
- *Shared information about the possible causes of water pollution; since Chavakachcheri DS has sandy soil, incidence of water pollution may be less!*
- *Able to get the information on which period soil salinity occurs the most*
- *The necessary information should be provided in order to change the saline soil into fertile*
- *Salt water extrusion bund and also a good drainage system are very essential to prevent land salinity*

c) Production

very useful/important 19/22

useful/important 1/22

less useful/important 1/22

not useful/important

Comments: No response 1/22

- *Agriculture production should be increased in order to develop our nation*

- *Through this discussion, farmers were able to share the knowledge on production*
- *Improvement in the production of paddy and vegetables is very essential*
- *Good quality seeds, seedlings should be supplied in order to increase the yield*
- *Adopting new technologies to increase the production*
- *Suitable crops should be recommended for a particular region after performing soil and water testing*
- *Good yielding varieties, better land preparation, improved technology, all are essential to increase the production*
- *Cultivation should be in time, have to plan about the suitable month of planting/sowing of each crop*
- *Soils are very fertile in some places – very potential. Short-term (e.g., onion) and long-term crop cultivation can be done (e.g., lime, orange, mango, coconut)*
- *Production of ground nut and finger millet should be increased*
- *Growth of a country also depends on its production capacity. Hence, it is very essential to increase the production and need to make the consumers aware about the value of production.*

d) Marketing

() very useful/important 15/22

() useful/important 3/22

() less useful/important 1/22

() not useful/important

Comment: 3/22

- *The discount system (10:1) for the vegetables should be not permitted*
- *Able to share the information on marketing*
- *Tax imposed in market should be reduced.*
- *Through this discussion farmers were able to bring the issue on paddy marketing. Farmers are not able to market the paddy at a good price. Cost of production for paddy is quiet high*
- *Essentiality of enough rice mills to market the paddy easily – via processing.*
- *Invasion of the middle men should be controlled in the marketing.*
- *Importation should be controlled in order to have a better market for the Jaffna products.*
- *Farmers should get a reasonable price for their products.*
- *Some farmers said they do not feel the problem of the existing marketing system (It will depend on their products)*

2) Other important theme (other key issues identified by farmers and its importance for agric. development of the region)/what theme do you think is important for agric. development of the region, other than the above themes?

- *Cleaning of the water reservoirs, renovation of tanks and agro wells – rain water conservation, efficient water management.*
- *Water and soil testing unit is very essential*
- *Living standard of the women headed families should be improved – agricultural support*
- *Following the recommendations – suitable crops for the season, pesticide use, fertilizer use*
- *Abandoned paddy lands should be brought back to cultivation*

- *Improving subsidiary food crops cultivation by providing enough good quality seeds/seedlings at a low price*
- *Control of pigs and monkeys – an immediate requirement – several places facing the problem of these animals and suffering heavy losses*
- *Selection of innovative farmers/best farmers and giving prices/awards will motivate them with further development in agriculture*

3) What do you feel about this discussion (your positive and negative thoughts)?

Participants made very positive comments about the discussion.

Following comments were noted: Discussion gave a chance to share the problems faced among farmers and the possible solutions; selected themes under discussion were very useful. It was a very good discussion with very important themes which has to consider for the development of agriculture in the region; But doubtful feeling on how the team will move forward on the project operations.

4) Do you think this type of discussion will be useful to solve problems in farming?

() very useful 19/22 () useful 3/22 () less useful () not useful

Reason:

- *This kind of discussions will be very helpful to solve problems, since it was organised at farmer organisation level*
- *Giving a kind of belief that if the discussed points will be implemented it would help to solve the problems*
- *Farmers get satisfied with this kind of discussion*
- *Able to improve the knowledge; get to know new things in farming and it can be shared with the other farmers.*
- *Several people kept their comments so very useful*

5) Have you conducted this type of discussion at your village with neighbour farmers?

() yes 17/22 () no 4/22 No Response 1/22

If yes, give details,

Kind of group: *Farmer Organisations or Farmers groups*

Number of participant: *10–60 farmers*

Theme: *Problems faced by farmers and solutions; agriculture development; subsidiary food crops cultivation; Control/ management of pest and disease in crops;*

How often? *2–3 times/month or Depending on the necessity of the farmers*

6) How can we improve this kind of discussion in future?

Some comments made by the farmers:

- *Can be organised by forming small groups of farmers*
- *Similar discussions should be organised regularly*
- *Organising with potential or innovative farmers*
- *Similar discussions should be brought to the village level*

7) State two important things that you gained from this discussion.

Farmers have identified the following important points from the discussion:

- *The activities the farmers have to follow in the future (e.g., Control of over usage of pesticides and fertilizers, prevention of water pollution, recovery of salinity)*
- *Essentiality of soil testing and water testing unit*
- *Major agriculture issues of the region – Existing problems and possible solutions*
- *Important to increase the paddy and subsidiary food crop cultivation*

8) Any others

This kind of discussion with farmers is very useful, if it could be organised regularly in future. The organisations should not only discuss but also need to identify the problems and give priority to the solutions depending on the importance of the problems.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION 4
SUMMARISED FEEDBACK FORM

Divisional secretariat: Velanai

Date: 07/06/2010

AI range: Velanai and Punkudutheevu

Meeting place: Velanai APC

1) What do you think about the key themes of the discussion

a) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees

very useful/important 6/10

useful/important 4/10

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comments:

- *The emergency assistance to the IDPs/returnees will help to uplift their livelihood*
- *Better to assist them by providing some kind of training to start any small/cottage industries*
- *Can be supported by providing agricultural implements (sprayers for irrigation) and innovate cultivation*
- *Emergency assistance to IDPs or returnees will give them a confidence of living*
- *Will be very helpful if these people are assisted with improved breeds of livestock*

b) Salinity and water pollution

very useful/important 7/10

useful/important 2/10

less useful/important 1/10

not useful/important

Comments:

- *Land salinity can be prevented by construction/renovation and maintenance of the salt water extrusion bund.*
- *Able to know the ways of water pollution and how to prevent it.*
- *Efficient water management and rain water conservation is very important*
- *Land salinity has seriously affected agriculture development in this region*
- *Water pollution affects the crop cultivation, need good drainage system*
- *The possible ways of land salinity and the importance to conserve the land*

c) Production

very useful/important 6/10

useful/important 3/10

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comments: No response 1/10

- *Through this discussion, we were able to share the knowledge on production.*
- *Improvement in the production of paddy and vegetables are very essential*
- *Renovation of salt water extrusion bund is very essential to start paddy cultivation in Mandaitheevu*
- *Production increase is very crucial to improve the economy of the region*
- *Farmers having good production capacity with limited resources*
- *Organic manure should be applied more instead of inorganic fertilizers*
- *Good quality seeds, seedlings should be supplied in order to increase the yield*
- *Good yielding varieties, better land preparation, improved technology, all are essential to increase the production*

d) Marketing

very useful/important 4/10

useful/important 6/10

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comment:

- *The discount system in the market should be not permitted*
- *Able to share the information on marketing*
- *Should be able to market all the products in the local markets by themselves*
- *Tax imposed in market should be reduced*
- *Invasion of the middle men should be controlled in the marketing*
- *Farmers should get reasonable price for their products*

2) Other important theme (other key issues identified by farmers and its importance for agric. development of the region)/what theme do you think is important for agric. development of the region, other than above themes?

- *Control of stray cattle is very essential to increase the agriculture production*
- *Cleaning of the water reservoirs, renovation of tanks and agro wells – rain water conservation, efficient water management*
- *Need to develop also the animal husbandry and agriculture-related industrial sector*
- *Identification and control of pest and disease – very essential for the development*
- *Provision of other job opportunities for the farming families for the 6 months, when they cannot do any cultivation*

3) What do you feel about this discussion (your positive and negative thoughts)?

Participants made very positive comments about the discussion.

Following comments were made: It was a very good discussion with very important themes which has to be considered for the development of agriculture in the region; discussion gave a chance to share the problems faced among farmers and the possible solutions; able to get a lot of information at once.

4) Do you think this type of discussion will be useful to solve problems in farming?

very useful 9/10

useful

less useful 1/10

not useful

Reason:

- *This kind of discussions will be very helpful to solve problems, since it was organised at farmer organisation level*
- *If the shared information could be brought in operation, it would help to develop the agriculture sector*
- *Farmers will be motivated to involve more in farming activities*
- *Farmers get satisfied of this kind of discussion*
- *Able to improve the knowledge; get to know new things in farming and it can be shared with the other farmers.*
- *One farmer commented that this kind of discussion would not help to solve any problems in their place - so it was less useful.*

5) Have you conducted this type of discussion at your village with neighbour farmers?

() yes 5/10

() no 1/10

() No Response 4/10

If yes, give details,

Kind of group: *Farmer Organisations or Farmers groups*

Number of participants: *Variable*

Theme: *Problems faced by farmers and solutions; agriculture development*

How often? *2–3 times/month or depending on the necessity of the farmers*

6) How can we improve this kind of discussion in future?

Some comments made by the farmers:

- *Can be organised by forming small groups of farmers*
- *Similar discussions should be organised regularly*
- *Organising with potential or innovative farmers*
- *Participation of the agricultural officers in this discussion will be useful*

7) State two important things that you gained from this discussion.

Farmers have identified the following important points from the discussion:

- *Prevention of water pollution*
- *Essentiality of soil testing and water testing unit*
- *Important of increasing the production*
- *Importance of marketing*

8) Any other

This kind of discussion is very important. Direct discussion with farmers to find their agriculture-related problems and possible solutions is very useful.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION 5
SUMMARISED FEEDBACK FORM

Divisional secretariat: Chavakachcheri

Date: 08/06/2010

AI range: Kaithady

Meeting place: Kaithady ASC

1) What do you think about the key themes of the discussion

a) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees

very useful/important 10/13 useful/important 3/13

less useful/important not useful/important

Comments:

- *IDPs/returnees needs should be identified in order to assist them to uplift their living standard.*
- *Agriculture implements or other agric inputs need to be supplied in subsidy to these families – very essential*
- *This discussion gave a platform/an opportunity to find ways to assist the IDPs and returnees*
- *Some IDPs who were temporarily residing in these places have already returned back to their homes. So they need to be assisted in the newly resettled places*
- *Housing assistance is very urgent and essential to these people*
- *It would be very useful if the discussed assistance was provided immediately to the IDPs.*
- *It would help to bring back the lost economic status of the people*

b) Salinity and water pollution

very useful/important 12/13 useful/important 1/13

less useful/important not useful/important

Comments:

- *Construction of the saline water extrusion bund is very essential to prevent the salt water intrusion and make it suitable for cultivation*
- *The discussion helped to know the reasons for water pollution, and get some information on possible ways to avoid polluting the water*
- *It is essential to renovate the tanks and the agro wells*
- *The discussion was very informative*
- *The possible ways were suggested to prevent water pollution, which should be taken into account*
- *The discussion made us aware of the necessity of rehabilitation of tanks and agro well – need proper and routine maintenance of bunds and sluices*
- *Important to maintain good drainage system; help to prevent water pollution*
- *Importance of carrying on research on salinity - water testing, soil testing*
- *Proper structures are essential for rain water conservation*
- *Usage of fertilizer and pesticides should be in control – avoid over usage; practice of proper application method of agro chemicals*
- *It is important to find the ways of water pollution and the suitable solutions for it.*

c) Production

very useful/important 11/13 useful/important 2/13

less useful/important not useful/important

Comments:

- *Very useful information were shared in order to develop the nation via the production increase*
- *Good yielding varieties for vegetables, subsidy crops and paddy need to be supplied at a reasonable price*
- *If the salt water extrusion bund is renovated, the land will turn to fertile and thereby there would be chances of higher crop growth and increase the production*
- *Need to introduce new technologies in agriculture to increase the production*
- *The crops need to be selected according to the seasons*
- *If the discussed matters would be brought in action, the production will surely increase; in future, Jaffna will become self-sufficient to feed its people*
- *Need to find efficient ways to increase the production and bring it in practice*
- *Soil fertility degraded, water become saline, not good quality seeds, so production is less*

d) Marketing

very useful/important 12/13

useful/important 1/13

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comment:

- *There is a big problem existing in paddy marketing; there should be some organisation to purchase the paddy at a reasonable price*
- *Middle men problem need to be eradicated – loss to the farmers; farmers do suffer for a long time to get the yield from their fields. Because of the middle men intrusion, farmers could not sell it at good prices. These middle men buy the products at a low price from the farmers and sell it for higher prices and getting good profit without any hardships*
- *Considerable amount of the yield is asked as discount by the wholesalers (10:1), so loss of profit to the farmers*
- *There should be an organisation set up by the government for marketing the vegetables; it will be very good to get a reasonable selling price to the farmers; able to reduce the private sector's intrusion in marketing*
- *If some agencies can come and collect the products at farmers' gate, it would be helpful to save time and unnecessary spoilage losses during transportation*
- *Need good cold storage facilities for fruits and vegetables to do better marketing*
- *Crops for cultivation need to be selected based on the marketing status and demand*

2) Other important theme (other key issues identified by farmers and its importance for agric development of the region)/what theme do you think is important for agric. development of the region, other than the above themes?

- *Milk collection and milk processing centre*
- *Recommendation of the crops based on the soil condition – need of soil testing unit*
- *Construction of agricultural pathways is very essential to reduce the loss of the yield during transportation*
- *Renovation of tanks and construction of common agro wells - innovating the crop cultivation*

- *Agric inputs should be supplied after surveying the requirements of the farmers*

3) What do you feel about this discussion (your positive and negative thoughts)?

Most of the farmers made positive comments about the discussion.

Comments made were as follows: It is very beneficial for us; able to know the requirements, problems and the possible solutions with in the certain AI level, hence, a very valuable discussion; A floor has been given to bring the problems at a common place and discuss about it; This kind of discussions are a better place to take decisions; If the proposed solutions can be brought in practice, it would be very helpful to increase the production; Helps to correct our previous faults during cultivation; Able to analyse about the common problems faced by all the farmers; It would help to develop the agriculture sector, if the themes under discussion will be considered seriously.

4) Do you think this type of discussion will be useful in solving problems in farming?

() very useful 10/13 () useful 2/13 () less useful () not useful

No response 1/13

Reason:

- *Yes, able to know a lot of information on key issues of agriculture, and the other organisation farmers' problems.*
- *Yes, if there can be solutions for the discussed issues, it would help to solve the farming problems*
- *The explanation of the key issues was very good; Useful since the problems are asked directly from the farmers.*

5) Have you conducted this type of discussion at your village with neighbour farmers?

() yes 7/13 () no 2/13 *No response 4/13*

If yes, give details,

Kind of group: Farmer Organisations or Farmers groups

Number of participant: 50–100 farmers or group of farmers

Theme: Problems faced by farmers and solutions, agriculture development, production

How often? Several times, depending on the necessity of the farmers

6) How can we improve this kind of discussion in future?

- *Most people satisfied with the organised method of this focus group discussion. Some people mentioned that similar kind of discussion should be organised repeatedly.*
- *Can be organised separately at farmer organisation level.*
- *Discussions should be organised at correct time to share the related information*
- *Can be organised in village-level farmers groups*
- *The solutions proposed in this discussion should be practiced in time to make the next discussion efficiently and successfully.*

7) State two important things that you gained from this discussion.

Farmers have identified the following important things from the discussion:

- *Importance of the salt water extrusion bund*
- *Improving living standard through agriculture development*

- *Rain water conservation*
- *Reducing cost of production*
- *General requirements of the farmers*
- *Ways to solve the common problems faced in farming*
- *Importance of the agro wells renovation*
- *Control of land salinity*
- *Information gained from the discussion need to be shared with the other farmers*

8) Any others

If the requests made by the farmers via this discussion can be considered seriously to take necessary actions, the living standard of the farmers will surely improve. The confidence level of the farmers' level will be increased in order to increase the cultivation.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION 6
SUMMARISED FEEDBACK FORM

Divisional secretariat: Point Pedro

Date: 15/06/2010

AI range: Puloly

Meeting place: Puloly APC

1) What do you think about the key themes of the discussion

a) Emergency assistance to IDPs/Returnees

very useful/important 14/14

useful/important

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comments:

- *This kind of discussion is very essential to uplift the livelihood of the IDPs*
- *Assistance is very necessary to get the fundamental needs of these families*
- *Provision of some job opportunities to earn some daily wages*
- *These people have lost all their assets, including houses; hence they need to be immediately assisted to re-establish their living standard*
- *Agriculture assistance need to be given*
- *Those who are able to cultivate should be assisted with agriculture equipments/implements*
- *For the women headed families, livestock supply will be very useful*
- *These families need to be assisted also to build their houses*
- *Need to identify the immediate needs of these IDPs and the assistance should reach them accordingly*

b) Salinity and water pollution

very useful/important 14/14

useful/important

less useful/important

not useful/important

Comments:

- *The discussion helped to know the reasons for water pollution and get some information on possible ways to avoid polluting the water*
- *Need a system to conserve the rain water*
- *Very necessary to control the over usage of irrigation water and inorganic fertilizers*
- *Measures need to be taken to prevent the water pollution*
- *Usage of the inorganic fertilizers should be gradually reduced*
- *Organic manures should be used more instead of the inorganic fertilizers*
- *During irrigation the whole water should not be drained out; possibility of water salinity*
- *Renovation and maintenance of the salt water extrusion bund is very essential to prevent the salt water intrusion*
- *Micro irrigation methods need to be practiced – efficient water management*
- *If there would be yearly monitoring of damage and rehabilitation of tanks and agro wells, it would prevent water pollution*
- *Very necessary to follow the instruction of AI on usage of fertiliser & pesticides to avoid over usage*
- *It is important to find the ways of water pollution and the suitable solutions for it.*

c) Production

 very useful/important 13/14 useful/important 1/14 less useful/important not useful/important*Comments:*

- *Able to find the ways to increase the production and thereby to increase the profit to the farmers*
- *High yielding varieties need to be introduced*
- *Variety mixing/cross breeding need to be prevented.*
- *Need to produce good quality products*
- *Production should be increased in order to satisfy the needs of growing population*
- *Very useful in order to develop the nation via the production increase*
- *Some productive lands still under the HSZ, which need to be cleared soon*
- *Monocropping should be controlled and encourage the rotational cropping; help to reduce pest incidence*
- *Production increase is essential for the growth of economy*

d) Marketing

 very useful/important 13/14 useful/important less useful/important not useful/important

Comment: No response 1/14

- *Marketing tax and the discount system need to be brought under control*
- *Considerable amount of the yield given as discount by the wholesalers, and they are selling it for higher price than farmers this needs to be controlled.*
- *If there will be a proper marketing, farmers will be innovated to produce more*
- *A system is necessary to fix the reasonable prices for the products and to purchase in whole*
- *Farmers unity/cooperation is very important to have better marketing of their products*
- *Markets are located very far from the field, hence probability of spoilage loss and subsequent loss of profit; hence the need for good transportation facilities.*
- *Need a big vegetable market in Vadamaraadchy*
- *Prices need to be maintained in all the markets in Jaffna*
- *Marketing facilities is very bad in the region*

2) Other important theme (other key issues identified by farmers and its importance for agric. development of the region)/what theme do you think is important for agric. development of the region, other than the above themes?

- *Renovation of tanks and agro wells*
- *Rain water conservation, efficient water management*
- *Innovating farmers in animal husbandry (cattle, goat, poultry) with improved breeds*
- *Improving subsidiary food crops cultivation by providing enough good quality seeds/seedlings at a low price*

3) What do you feel about this discussion (your positive and negative thoughts)?

Most of the people felt very positive about the discussion, and none of them had any negative thoughts.

People made following comments: Discussion gives an idea of how to solve the common problems faced by farmers; Gave an idea about the activities that has to be done by the farmers in the future to develop the agriculture sector; The solutions for the key problems need to brought in action immediately; Able to know lot of new things; It was a very good discussion with very important themes which has to be considered for the development of agriculture.

4) Do you think this type of discussion will be useful to solve problems in farming?

very useful 11/14 useful 3/14 less useful not useful

Reason:

- *Yes, able to know a lot of information on key issues of agriculture, and the other organisation farmer problems – it would be useful in future to solve problems.*
- *This kind of discussion is very essential to be organised also at farmers' level; should not only limit to the farmer organisation level.*
- *The issues were discussed with high transparency; farmers' awareness on agriculture issues can be improved*
- *Is a nice effort to share the information on farming issues and challenges between farmers, so it would help to solve problems in future*
- *Farmers feel satisfied with this kind of discussion, so they would get innovative to improve the farming themselves.*
- *The discussed topics need to be shared with other farmers.*

5) Have you conducted this type of discussion at your village with neighbour farmers?

yes 8/14 no 4/14 No response 2/14

If yes, give details,

Kind of group: Farmer Organisations or Farmers groups

Number of participant: 20–40 farmers or farmers/group

Theme: Problems faced by farmers and solutions, animal husbandry,

How often? Once/twice in a month or depending on the necessity of the farmers

6) How can we improve this kind of discussion in future?

- *Better to inform about the discussion 1 week ahead so they can arrange the time to participate in the discussion.*
- *Have to sort out who is interested in such discussions and do it with them in future*
- *Can be organised once every month*
- *If the problems discussed earlier would be solved or actions taken to solve, then the farmers would be motivated to have such discussions again.*
- *Such kind of discussion should be organised with small groups of farmers*

7) State two important things that you gained from this discussion.

Farmers have identified the following as the important things from the discussion:

- *Importance of encouraging organic farming*
- *Importance of renovation and maintenance of the salt water extrusion bund*
- *Efficient water management and conservation of rain water*
- *Significance of agriculture production increase*
- *Application of fertilizers and pesticide – over usage control and prevention of water pollution*
- *Necessity in introducing high yielding varieties for paddy*
- *Getting ready for a change in agriculture*
- *Necessity of controlling stray cattle and how to control it!*
- *Able to know the key issues and challenges ahead now in agriculture*
- *Disadvantages of over usage of the pesticides and fertilizers.*

8) Any others

Most often the family of farmers are not so wealthy, hence their needs are to be assessed very carefully and assistance should be provided in order to improve the living standard of the family.

End

Appendix 3-2

Report on the Present Status of Agriculture Sector in the Jaffna District

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

**REPORT ON OVERVIEW, POTENTIALITY, KEY ISSUES
AND CHALLENGES OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

JAFFNA DISTRICT - 2010

**Prepared by Agriculture Study Team
The Project for Development Planning
for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District
(PDP JAFFNA)**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAS: Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Services
 AI: Agricultural Instructor
 ALDL: Agro livestock development loan scheme
 ARS: Agriculture Research Station
 ASC: Agrarian Services Centre
 CBO: Community Based Organisation
 CBSL: Central Bank of Sri Lanka
 CCB: Coconut Cultivation Board
 DAD: Department of Agrarian Development
 DAPH: Department of Animal Production and Health
 DATC: District Agriculture Training Centre
 DD: Deputy Director
 DO: Divisional Officer
 DOA: Department of Agriculture
 DS: Divisional Secretariat
 EC: Electrical Conductivity
 FAG: Faculty of Agriculture
 FGD: Focus Group Discussion
 FO: Farmers Organisation
 GDP: Gross Domestic Product
 GoSL: Government of Sri Lanka
 HLC: High Land Crops
 HSZ: High Security Zone
 ID: Irrigation Department
 IDP: Internally Displaced People
 LKR: Sri Lankan Rupee
 NAP: National Agricultural Policy
 NFRI: Non-Food Relief Items
 NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation
 OFC: Other Field Crops
 PDB: Palmyrah Development Board
 PO: People Organisation
 SEEDCO: Seed Production Cooperative Society
 SL: Sri Lanka
 SWE: Salt Water Exclusion
 UoJ: University of Jaffna
 VS: Veterinary Surgeon
 WHO: World Health Organization
 2WT: Two Wheel Tractor
 4WT: Four Wheel Tractor

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Jaffna is located in the northern tip of Sri Lanka at the longitude of 79°45'–80°20' and the east latitude of 9°30'–9°50' with a population of 627,604 (District Secretariat, 2009). It is in the north of a dry zone and is surrounded by the sea on its western, northern and eastern sides and a lagoon in the south. Agriculture and fishery sectors play a pivotal role in the gross produce of Jaffna. About 52% and 15% of total population are farmers and fishermen, respectively. Jaffna is divided into two agro ecological zones, namely DL3 and DL4 (Dry zone Low country divisions) principally based on precipitation and temperature (Green Movement, 2005). The soil is calcic red yellow latosols in most of the arable areas. Solodised solonetz and regosols are also common in certain parts of the district (District Secretariat, 2009). Because of the north east monsoon, Jaffna receives rainfall during October–December at an average of 1200 mm and the annual average temperature is about 28°centigrade (District Secretariat, 2009). Since the soil and other climatic conditions are favourable for a wide range of crops cultivation, agriculture becomes a major livelihood to most of the Jaffna people.

There are 62,269 farming families and 30,408 on farm labourers principally rely on agriculture in Jaffna (DOA, 2009). Paddy is the main cereal crop cultivated in the extent of 12,224 ha and other field crops (OFC) cultivation exceeds 7500 ha. Banana is mostly cultivated by farmers as a major fruit crop in 675 ha. In addition, mango (655 ha) and grapes (88 ha) production are next to banana and also popular fruit cultivation in Jaffna (DOA, 2009). Livestock rearing is an integral part among farmers in Jaffna and its production is important for food, manures, draught power, as a buffer in case of crop failure and also for social and cultural functions. Most of the farmers keep livestock as an integrated element to crop cultivation. About 11 million litres of milk, 485 tons of meat and 35 million of eggs are being produced annually to satisfy protein needs of Jaffna.

The Department of Agriculture (DOA), Department of Agrarian Development (DAD) and Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) provide major technical support to farming communities. The DOA extends its services as an agriculture extension via Agricultural Instructors (AIs). The DAD is responsible for Farmers Organisation (FO) and other inputs supply. There are 14 Agriculture Services Centres (ASC) in Jaffna, working under DAD. In total, 256 FOs and 21 societies are functioning for the betterment of farming communities at grassroot level in Jaffna under DAD and DOA (DAD, 2007; DOA, 2008). The DAPH has 11 Veterinary Surgeon (VS) ranges with VS officers to technically support livestock growers in the district (DAPH, 2009). In addition, the Irrigation Department (ID) also plays a major role for maintaining irrigation structures, Salt Water Exclusion (SWE) bunds and major water schemes. Coconut and palmyrah cultivation are also prominent throughout the Jaffna peninsula as they considered as 'tree of life'. The Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB) and Palmyrah Development Board (PDB) are the main twin organisations that administrate coconut and palmyrah cultivation in the district.

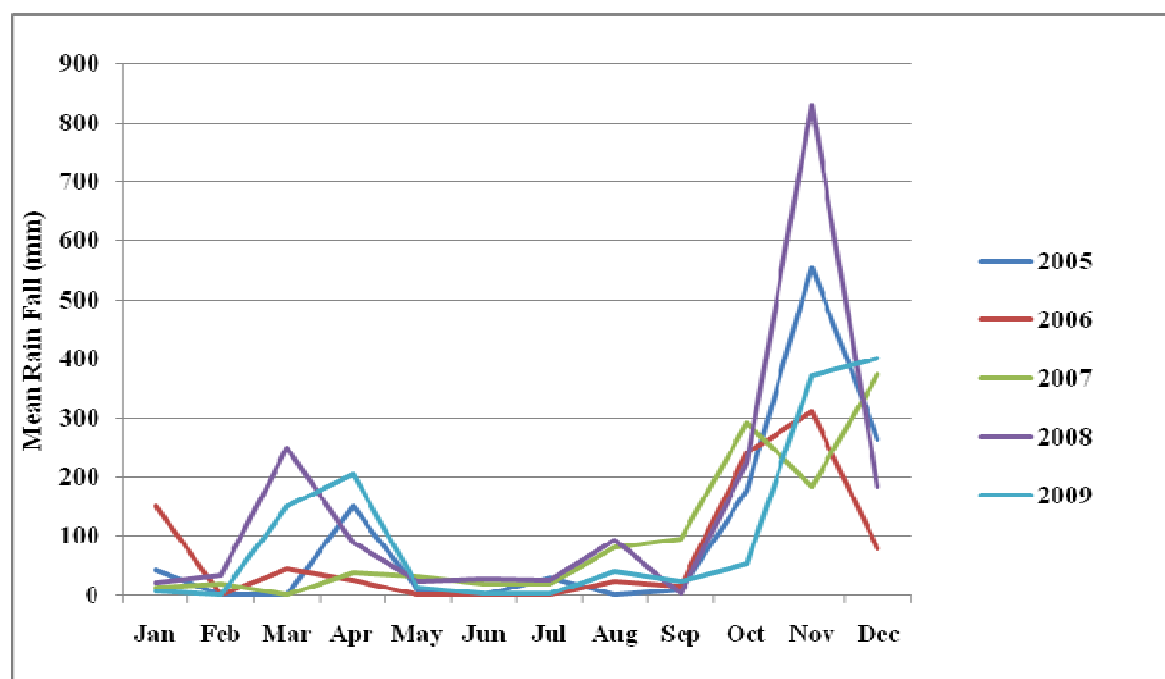
Agriculture in Jaffna is commonly characterised by production of food and cash crops, such as red onions, chillies, tobacco, exotic and endemic vegetables, fruits and groundnuts. Because of favourable soil and climatic conditions, the production has consistently been of high intensity and good yields. In the livestock sector too, farmers traditionally enjoy high yields due to the adoption of new technologies and improved stocks. Since agriculture is the backbone of Jaffna peninsula, the sector survey reveals its potentiality, issues and challenges hereunder.

CHAPTER 2: POTENTIALITY OF JAFFNA AGRICULTURE

The north of Sri Lanka is different from the rest of the country in its geography and culture. Its agricultural concepts and practices have the rich inbuilt qualities. Since agriculture is the main economic base of the Jaffna people, facilities promoting agricultural sector bears a significant impact on their economic life. The highest GDP growth rate was recorded in the north (14.1%) and east (14%) in 2009 due to the accelerated development drive in the Provinces with the restoration of peace after nearly 30 years of war (CBSL, 2010).

2.1. Water resources:

The Jaffna peninsula depends mainly on the annual rainfall of about 1270 mm received mostly during October to December monsoon rains. Seasonal variation of the rainfall for the last 5 years can be seen in the graph below (Graph 1). The rain water is collected in wells and it is believed that, in the entire peninsula, roughly about 100,000 wells exist, of which around 28,000 wells serve both domestic and agricultural purposes. Paddy cultivation is essentially rain-fed. Cash crops and cottage garden crops are mostly irrigated using well water.



Graph 1: Rainfall pattern of Jaffna district last 5 years, 2005–2009

Groundwater has been an important natural resource of the Jaffna peninsula throughout the ages and it is the potential source for the water resources development in the district. The population of the peninsula depends entirely on the limited groundwater resources to meet its agricultural, industrial and domestic needs, since other sources of water are seasonal. In Sri Lanka, two principal types of groundwater can be considered, namely shallow groundwater and deep groundwater, and about five kinds of shallow water aquifer have been identified in the island (Fig 1). The kind of shallow groundwater of Jaffna peninsula is called as shallow karstic aquifer (Panabokke, 2007).

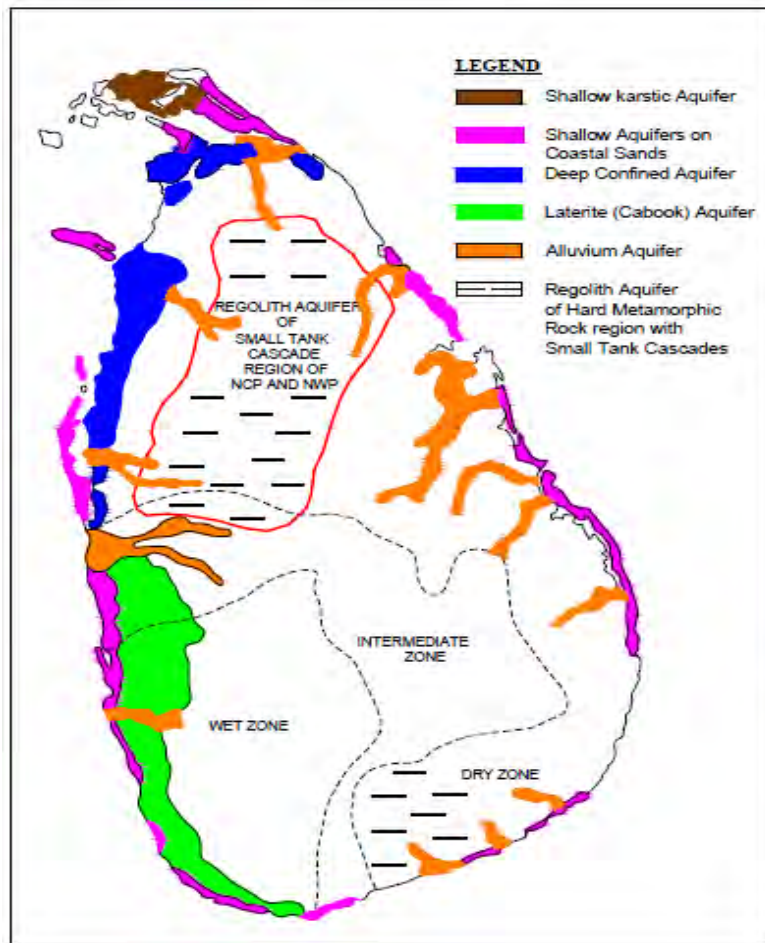


Figure 1: Different Types of Aquifers in Sri Lanka (Panabokke, 2005)

Water is normally extracted from the open dug wells for domestic and agricultural purposes. Water available in these wells and its quality varies from place to place. The Valikamam region, which covers 50% of the peninsula (Divisional Secretariats: Kopay, Thellipalai, Uduvil, Sandilippai and Chanakanai), is underlain by a Miocene limestone formation, which is considered to be a good aquifer with excellent physical properties for groundwater storage and discharge. In the majority of deep wells in Valikamam division, water is available throughout the year. These wells are situated in the calcic red yellow latasols and their depth varies normally from 20 to 25 feet. The wells available in other areas are usually shallow (10–15 feet). However, very deep wells can also be found in the Chavakachcheri DS. This is the most intensively used groundwater resource in this country. Approximately 80% of this groundwater is being used for high-value agriculture and the remaining 20% is for domestic use, including flushing demands of toilets in urban areas of Jaffna (Panabokke, 2005).

In 1859, British Colonial Secretary Sir James Emerson Tennant described the importance of well water for agriculture in Jaffna as follows: ‘The value of these wells is extreme in a country where rivers and even the smallest stream are unknown, and where the cultivators are entirely dependent on rains of two monsoons. But such has been the indefatigable industry of the people that may be said to have virtually added a third harvest to the year, by the extent to which they have multiplied the means of irrigation around their principal towns and villages’.

According to the DAD, 992 minor irrigation tanks are identified in the peninsula which collects the north east monsoon rain water (DAD, 2007). The total area of paddy and high lands benefitted from these tanks are about 21,257 acres. But at the moment many of these ponds are neglected and silted due to poor maintenance.

Located in the dry zone of Sri Lanka, Jaffna faces shortage of water vital for its agriculture. There are no streams or rivers in the Jaffna peninsula, where the land is largely flat. Hence, groundwater is the potential water source in Jaffna. Overuse of groundwater is a common problem in Jaffna peninsula; due to over exploitation of the aquifer in Jaffna peninsula, most wells have become brackish. Farmers use more water than needed for the crops, thinking that it will help to maximise the yield, but actually this is a waste of water (Induni Hettiarachchi, 2008). 'Over pumping the fresh water in the limestone aquifers permits sea water percolation through the fractured limestone as no part of Jaffna is more than about 15 kilometres from the sea. Now about 30% of the wells are saline' (Arumugam et al., 2008).

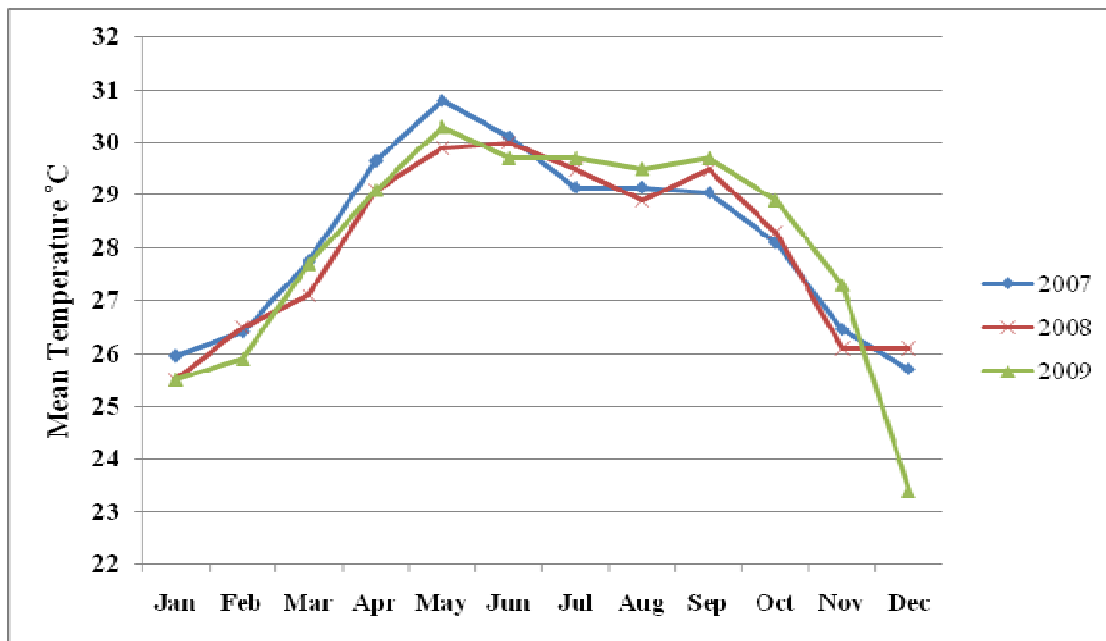
Further, the quantity and quality of the groundwater in the dry zones are also affected by the natural processes that vary according to the geological, hydro geological and climatic settings in the region, but human activities contribute substantially to the problems of groundwater resources and water quality of the district. Jaffna region experiences water supply problems due to high concentrations of chloride, total hardness and nitrate in the groundwater. The spatial distribution of chloride varies from year to year, with maximum concentrations experienced during or after the wet season. The major factor explaining high chloride concentrations is the excessive extraction of groundwater that results in saline intrusion from the sea or lagoon areas. In a large proportion of wells sampled for nitrate, levels exceed the WHO standard due to intensive agricultural practices involving very high inputs of artificial and natural fertilizers and the improper construction of latrine soak away pits.

While the seasonal rainfall exhibits a definite rhythmic pattern, there is however considerable variation in it from year to year. This variability of rainfall has always been a hazard in agriculture enterprise of the district. Recharge from rainfall (30–32%) is also limited by high run-off (10–15%) and evapotranspirational (40–48%) losses. Evaporation is high during the dry months of March to September and is particularly high with the monsoonal blowing, during May to August. Trend of the temperature variation of Jaffna district is shown below (Graph 2).

The surface drainage of the peninsula under normal rainfall is insufficient. Heavy runoff and flooding however takes place after abnormal rains, making the drainage canals overflow. The Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004) and the NISHA cyclone (2008) are the two latest natural calamities that devastated the Jaffna agriculture and other sectors. In recent times, concern has been expressed about the increase in salinity and poor quality of well water due to seawater intrusion into the fresh water lens, nitrate pollution, through continuous and liberal use of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers, over extraction or rapid rate of extraction using mechanical electrical pumps.

To improve groundwater quality in the Jaffna peninsula it is very essential to control the location of new wells, a revision of existing and future pumping rates and a change in agricultural practices.

It is imperative that future work in the region should focus on combining groundwater management and sustainable agricultural practice. The supply of adequate fresh water has been a perennial problem of the people of Jaffna. It is important at this stage to ensure an adequate supply of water to meet the increased demand.



Graph 2: Temperature variation Jaffna district, 2007–2009

2.2. Land use; availability of fertile lands

The district's soil and water resources are strong factors controlling agricultural potential, and both are related to the areas underlying limestone geology. Six different types of soils can be differentiated throughout the Jaffna peninsula (Fig 2). Well drained and high productive calcic red yellow latasol soils are found across the central inland reaches of the peninsula, while alkaline salure soil, regasol and alluvial soil deposits are found in coastal and estuarine areas.

The soils with very favourable physical and chemical properties for agricultural cropping can be found in the Karst plain (Calcic red latasols), namely Chankanai series, Vaddukoddai series and Inuvil series. Highly agriculture potential, dark brown and dark clay loams can be found in Chankanai series while dark brown to dark greyish brown clay loam and dark reddish brown to red clay loam deposits can be found in Vaddukoddai and Inuvil series, respectively (Nadarajah, 1980s). The present rigorous crop cultivation (vegetables cum subsidiary food crops) in these soils confirms this. Present status of land use in these three divisions is very satisfactory. However, the water should be used very efficiently; quality of the water needs to be monitored.

The soils of the Uppaaru complex have a more favourable texture; but they are alkaline and/or saline soils containing excess sodium ions which can be very toxic to plant growth. Hence this soil is more suitable for salt-resistant paddy varieties; for other crops drainage cum reclamation measures are very essential.

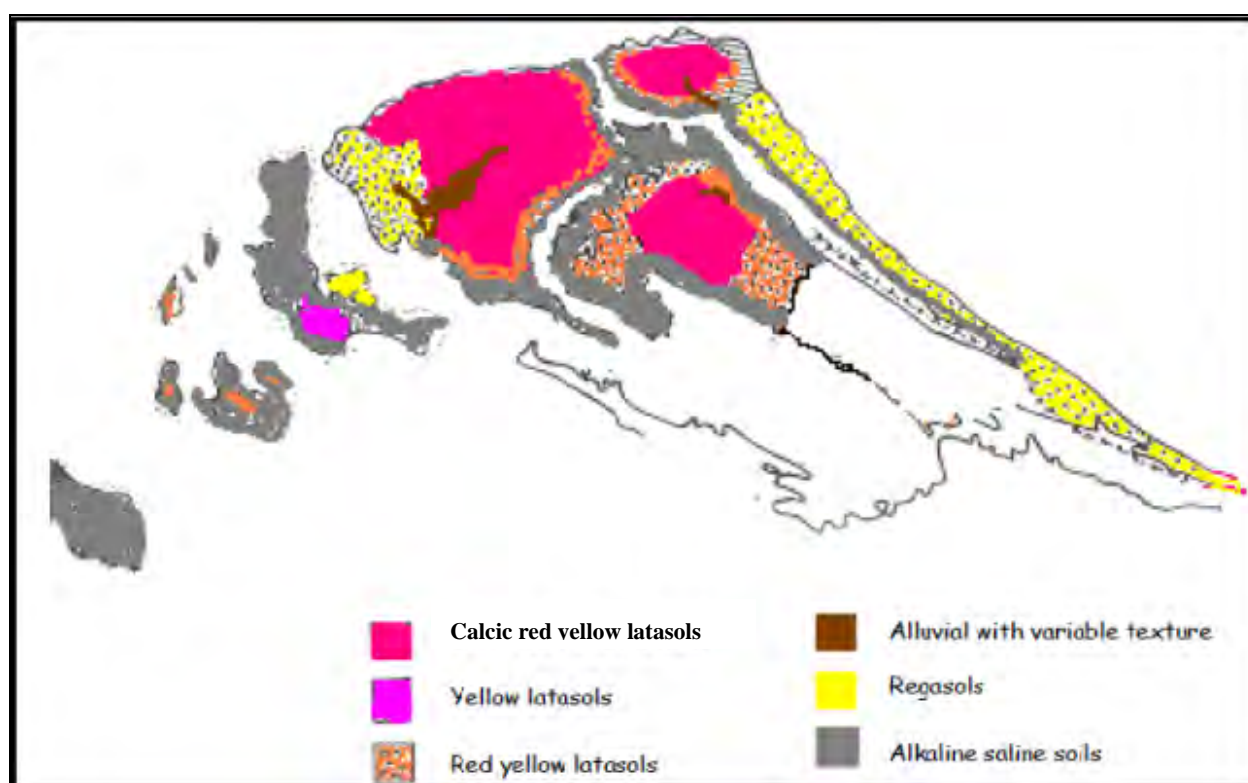


Figure 2: Soils of Jaffna district (Source: District Secretariat, 2006)

The soils in the coastal plain of Jaffna district are sandy and single grained structure which contains very less weatherable minerals; this makes the soil low capacity for storage of nutrients and moisture for plants. Hence, these soils are not very suitable for vegetable cultivation. However, sandy soils are very good for coconut cultivation; lot of coconut trees can be seen along the coastal line and also scattered everywhere in inlands of the peninsula, especially in Vidaththatpalai, Ushan, Mirusuvil areas. Fair amount of crops can be found in Palali or Vaddukodai series, where the soils are very shallow preventing the root penetration. Hence these soils are considered unfavourable for agriculture development.

Of the 1000 square kilometres of the Jaffna peninsula, about 60% are covered by dwellings, home gardens, roads, parks and public buildings. About 13% is cultivated with food and subsidiary crops and 13% is cultivable with rain-fed rice paddy. About 4% is not arable due to salinity. Another 10% is covered by the two lagoons, namely Vadamarachi lagoon (77 sq km) and Upparu (25 sq km). Upparu lagoon development project is now underway, which has been one of the mega irrigation projects commencing with 'Vadakkinn Vasantham', the accelerated development programme of GoSL. If the lagoon development projects is completed, the following benefits can occur: (a) 8100 hectares of rain-fed paddy are cultivated in the peninsula, irrigation water from this project could triple the present yield, (b) 4400 hectares of land bordering the lagoons are now saline but can become cultivable after leaching and (c) there will be an improvement in the water quality in the 30,000 saline wells (Arumugam, 2008).

However, recent reports from agricultural experts conclude stating that more than 4500 hectares of fertile agricultural land have turned saline and have become unsuitable for cultivation. The uncultivable lands can be treated for soil salinity, if the water table gets stable with more fresh water seeping in. In some places of the district, better drainage and salinity reclamation measures need to be taken in order to make the land usable for crop cultivation, e.g., in Chavakachcheri DS, large extent of paddy land (500 acres) left abandoned due to the high rain water stagnation problem.

2.3. Potentiality of crop cultivation; unique crops of Jaffna peninsula:

Jaffna peninsula and Kalpitiya peninsula are the two main agricultural areas in the Dry Zone, both producing important secondary food crops. Apart from red onions, tobacco and grapes, Jaffna is also famous for its Bombay onion, chilli, plantain, beetroot and carrot. A variety of vegetables, such as egg plant, beans, long beans, tomatoes and capsicum (green pepper), are grown on this fertile soil rich in minerals. Other crops such as paddy, pulses, coconut cultivation are also cultivated in large extent. Palmyrah is the identity of Jaffna and it is a good source of income for the local people. In addition to mono cropping, intercropping is also practiced by the Jaffna farmers, e.g., onion, yams; onion, banana (Fig 3).



Figure 3: Intercropping of yams with onion in Achchelu, Kopay DS

Paddy is cultivated during the Maha season under the rain-fed conditions while vegetables are produced nearly all year around under rain-fed or irrigated conditions. Paddy is cultivated in almost all the places in the district however, much of the paddy production coming from Thenmaradchchi and Valikamam regions. In 2009/2010 paddy was cultivated in an extent of 10,500 ha (DOA, 2009). Most of the cultivated varieties of paddy are the local ones, Moddai Karuppan, Pachchai perumal, Periya Vellai, Sinna nellu, Murunkan, Vellai Ina Kalavan, etc. Besides these, H4, salt resistant At (Ambanthota) varieties (303, 353, 362, 402), BG (250, 350, 406), BW (351, 361) varieties are cultivated in the peninsula (DOA, 2008 & 2009).

Coconut trees can be found scattered everywhere in Jaffna peninsula; there are more trees along the coastal areas where the sandy soil is very suitable for its cultivation. The extent of coconut land as of 2002 is 12,480 ha; however, 6,125 ha of the coconut lands were damaged due to war and the existing coconut land is 63,555 ha. Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB) has found 1,715 ha of land as potential for new coconut plantation in Jaffna district (CCB 2010). CCB coconut nursery (extent 2.8 ha with a capacity of 150,000 seed nuts) is

currently functioning in Atchchuvely, Kopay DS, in order to increase the coconut production as well to rehabilitate the low yielding coconut plantations with genetically superior ones. The annual demand for coconut of this district is around 845 million nuts; at present only 20–30% of the total demand is produced locally (CCB, 2010).



Figure 4: Coconut nursery in Atchchuvely, Coconut Cultivation Board

Palmyrah ('Tree of life'/'Katpahatharu' in Tamil) is an important multipurpose tree of great utility, grows extensively in Jaffna District, contributes many products with high potential to uplift the deprived people by providing food and shelter and as an income-generating base. It is found in abundance in island areas. It is easily cultivated and also found to grow in wild. Cultivation requires only little labour in planting the nuts and protecting them from cattle till they grow above reach.

According to the Palmyrah Development Board (PDB), out of 11 million trees in north and east 3.5 million trees are found in Jaffna. During the last 20 years of war, 2.5 million trees were destroyed in these provinces to build bunkers. According to the Jaffna district statistical information 2009, 113,000 palmyrah seeds have been planted in 2008. Pulukkodiyal dried tuber, Pulukkodiyal flour, Treacle, fruit pulp, jam, jaggery, soft drinks, Panaattu are some of the palmyrah-based products produced from PDB, Jaffna.

Potential fruit crops cultivated in the district are mango, banana, passion fruit, papaw, orange, grapes, pomegranate, jack, belli fruit, wood apple, lime and guava. Most popular cultivars of mango trees are Karuththa Columban, Vellai Columban, Willard and Ambalavi. The variety Karuththa Columban is the most preferred in the peninsula, because of its juicy and tasty flesh and mild pleasant flavour; and it fetches the highest commercial value. It is said that no visit to Jaffna is complete without tasting the exquisite Jaffna mango, reputed for its sweetness. About 47,900 mango trees are available in the district (DOA, 2006).

However, the productivity of mango trees has declined. Pruning and maintenance of mango trees is very essential to get better yield of the existing fruit trees. Hence, more quality mangos can be produced in the district.

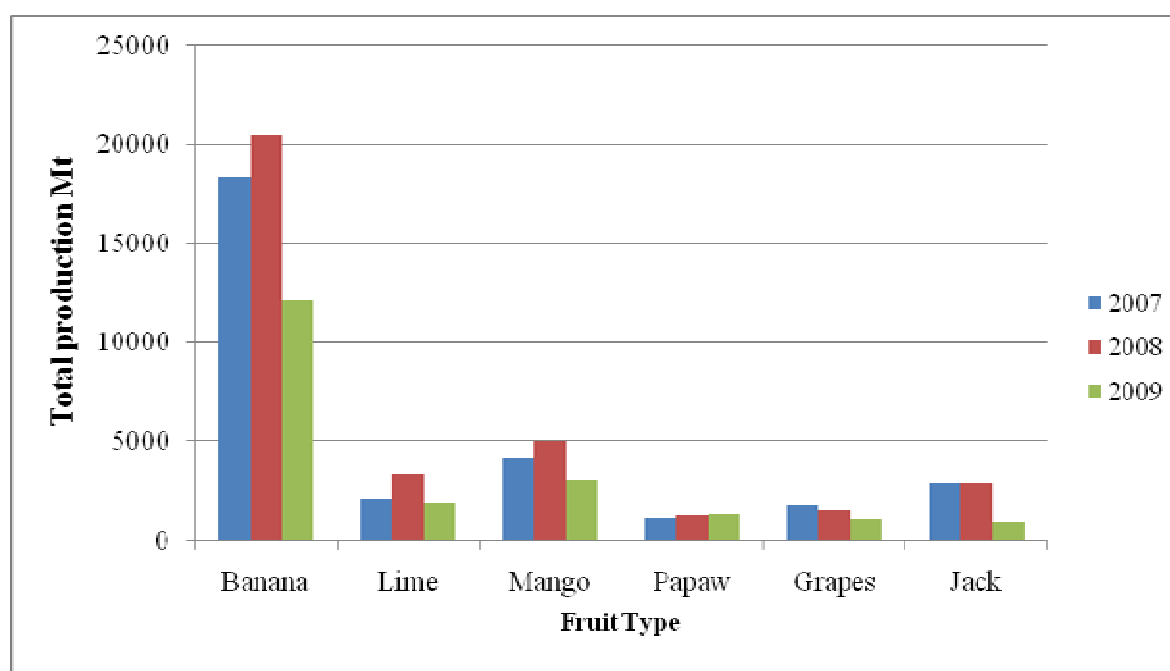


Figure 5: Red lady variety Papaw at Urumpiraai, Kopay DS.

Banana (*Musa* spp.) is also one of the major fruit crops cultivated in Jaffna district. According to the DOA reports, the total banana production was 14,953 metric tons (Graph 1). It is also the most widely cultivated and consumed fruit in Sri Lanka. It is an attractive perennial fruit crop for farmers due to its high economic gains throughout the year. Since it is not a seasonal crop, investing in banana production would ensure a year-around fruit supply and a significant income to the people. Ambul plantains of record size are grown in Jaffna by the industrious Jaffna farmers. Other commonly cultivated varieties are Kathali, Itharai and Kappal. However, the existence of the cultivar Kappal is declining in the peninsula. Jaffna farmers are much interested in expanding the cultivation extent of banana as well as to adapt new cultivars, because they find a better market in the south. According to the research carried out in 2005 on economic evaluation of a drip irrigation project in Jaffna district, it has been shown that, compared to surface irrigation, drip irrigation in banana has increased the yield net revenue by 31% and 42%, respectively. Therefore, drip irrigation seems to be a very effective method to increase the production by efficient utilisation of water; banana requires 50% less water than the cash crops (Thadchayini & Thiruchelvam, 2005). As the purchasing cost is high, the Jaffna farmers do not show better interest in establishing the system. However, for the entrepreneur farmers of Jaffna, drip irrigation to any suitable crops is an attractive investment.

Grapes are another potential fruit crop in the district. The land in the Jaffna peninsula is fertile for the cultivation of grapes while the climate is also fitting for this exercise. Kopay, Vilaan, Urumpiraai, Punnalai-Kattuwan and Illawalai are the main areas where grapes are cultivated. Grape vineyards were destroyed during the war time as the cultivators could not sell their produce. With the opening of A-9 road, a prosperous era has dawned for the farmers of Jaffna.

The district has much to gain by growing fruits systematically on a large scale both for local consumption and export. According to the DOA report of 2009, grapes were cultivated in 380 ha during 1985 but in 52 ha in 2009. Cultivators as well as traders have experienced many difficulties in the past; as a result, many have given up grape cultivation.



Graph 3: Major fruit production (Mt) for 2007–2009, Jaffna District (DOA annual reports 2007, 2008 and 2009)

Grapes stocks are now reaching the Colombo market. The farmers are thinking to take up the cultivation of grapes on a major scale now. A kilo of grapes in the Jaffna market fetches around 300 rupees these days. The red onion cultivation is fast growing with its lush green colour against the chocolate brown soil unique to the Jaffna peninsula. Jaffna farmers are well known for onion cultivation and Jaffna red onion had a good demand from south. However, the war prevented the commodity from reaching the south for many years due to road blocks.

With the opening of the Jaffna Kandy A-9 highway following the end of war, more of the red onion harvest of Jaffna is reaching the south. The farmers bring their harvest to Dambulla Special Economic Centre, a major wholesale food market in the country, to obtain better price. About 100,000 kilos of red onion reach the economic centre these days according to business news articles. The purchasing price from farmers at the centre is about Rs. 55 per kilo for the red onion and for the big onion it is about Rs. 30 per kilo. In 1990, 57% of red onions in the entire country came from Jaffna, but it is uncertain if this is achieved by the district at this point. However, Jaffna farmers are highly concerned in onion cultivation these days; especially, it has been cultivated three times a year by the farmers in Kopay DS Division.

2.4. Availability of labour force:

Jaffna farmers have already started to turn things around, with increases in production for most crops in the last few years in which there has been relative security in the area. Agriculture has the capacity to grow almost exponentially in the years ahead.

Today, it accounts for about 20% of the Northern Province GDP (gross domestic product), but it employs over 50% of the workforce, while another 12% of the working population is involved in fisheries (Economic affairs unit, SCOPP, 2009). However, the family labour involvement in agriculture is decreasing in the district. Farmers educate their children to do better jobs rather than to continue in farming traditionally. There are a few reasons for this, lack of interest in agriculture/farming by the children themselves, unstable income from agriculture, profit unpredictable, parents expect their children to do a better job rather than to do agriculture facing hardships in the sun and rain, etc. It is also important to bear in mind the changing aspirations of the Jaffna youth. According to a recent opinion poll, their interests lie in the service industry, rather than in agriculture, fisheries or even manufacturing. Their enthusiasm is towards more skills and

vocational training and higher education.

Women headed households (WHH) and widows are available for the agriculture work, especially for planting, cleaning field, weeding and harvesting or in any agro processing activities (Fig 6).



Figure 6: Involvement of women labours in beetroot field in Kopay DS.

Some attention could usefully be placed on innovative measures to attract investment and business interest also from the Jaffna Diaspora, converting the accumulated financial and human capital among the Diaspora into assets in the development process and turning the 'brain drain' into a 'brain gain'. Subjective evidence suggests that as much as 75% of the Tamils who left Sri Lanka for Western countries are from the Northern Province, particularly from the Jaffna peninsula. The government is also looking to build on Jaffna's key strengths, while gearing the Jaffna workforce towards an economic revival with a focused development programme.

2.5. Market linkages; Opening of A9 road:

Market linkages are the key to the revival; connectivity is an important driver of economic growth and better marketing can reduce poverty among communities occupied in the agricultural crops, livestock and fisheries sectors. Small holder farmers are now marketing their produce in the local markets functioning in Thirunelvely, Kодиhaamam, Maruthanaarmadam, etc. Beyond this there are number of small markets in each area to facilitate the local farmers of the district.

The re-opening of the A9 road will surely improve market linkages, a key to reviving Jaffna's economic fortunes, but these must be catalyzed via public private partnerships. Earlier about 40% of perishable produce was lost due to the lack of connectivity. Setting up a dedicated agricultural economic centre similar to that in Dambulla, improving storage facilities in order to reduce wastage of perishable goods and encouraging agri-businesses to set up collection centres are some of the measures that can be considered. The road link is essential not only for Jaffna farmers to sell to other markets, but also for Jaffna consumers to access cheaper goods. Before the opening of A9, all the agriculture inputs for cultivation were brought by marine service, which increased the cost of production.

Shipment through sea was also difficult and could not bring sufficiently enough inputs since there were a limited number of vessels in service. The cost of sea transport means that a typical basket of goods cost on average about a fifth more in Jaffna than in Colombo. Since the A9 road has been opened by the government,

the goods transportation from Jaffna to the south and south to Jaffna has been strengthened. The beginning of trade between the two regions has significantly improved the availability and slashed prices of several items. A number of convoys and trucks loaded with agricultural products including red onions, banana, tobacco and sea foods have been dispatched to Colombo from Jaffna.

In addition to the opening of the A9 highway for goods transport, additional domestic flights to Ratmalana and the proposed railway linking Colombo to Jaffna are some of the key points that can excite the business community outside Jaffna to invest more in agro- and industrial-based businesses.

2.6. Availability of Agricultural inputs:

Jaffna peninsula is highly dependent on the south for its agriculture inputs to pursue its farming activities. Earlier farming has been affected by the lack of fertilizers, agrochemicals and fuel due to the closure of A9, the land supply route. Likewise, farmers were unable to sell their products to the markets in the central and southern parts of the country. Re-opening of the A9 detached the difficulties faced by the Jaffna farmers in getting the agricultural inputs continuously. Considerable numbers of agro chemical dealers have already established their market in Jaffna, e.g., CIC Agro Chemicals, Hayleys Agros, Bours, Bio powers, etc. Fertilizer and agrichemical companies also encourage the use of their products through impressive advertising and promotional campaigns that attract farmer participation. Farmers are able to get some good quality seeds of SEEDCO, CIC and Best Seed companies through some private shops. However, some poor farmers were not able to buy good quality seeds for higher price. Agrarian Service Centres also supply SEEDCO seeds to the farmers. According to the information obtained from SEEDCO, it was established in 2001 and currently it has 100 seed paddy contract growers to produce seed paddy in 120 acres; 20 OFC (Other Field Crops) growers for 5 acres; 21 vegetable growers for 1.3 ha. Annually SEEDCO supplies 1860 kg of vegetable seeds to the Jaffna farmers.

In 2009, under the fruit crop village development programme, DOA supplied the following fruit seedlings to motivate the farmers in fruit cultivation; 1600 grafted seedlings; 15, 390 banana suckers; 927 grape seedlings; 320 sweet orange seedlings; 360 pomegranate seedlings. DOA also supplied 42 EDNA water pumps; 150 sprayers and 34 sprinkler irrigation systems (DOA, 2009).

Fertilizers for paddy are also given in subsidy by the ASCs. Under the Gamaneguma project recently drip irrigation sets were provided free of cost; 26 irrigation systems per ASC. Earlier, sprinkler irrigation facilities were provided to farmers together with training on the micro irrigation systems. Much of the seedling requirement is fulfilled on their own; also some nursery men supply good quality seedlings (Urumpirai). GoSL and FAO brought improved seeds to re-establish as much as possible local food production and promote basic food security activities in support of the most vulnerable farming households and IDPs. However, quantities, seeds of good quality and varieties of seeds supplied are still insufficient to cover the demand. As part of Vaddakin Vasantham (the Government's development and reconstruction plan for the north), Rs. 4,000 per acre is given for new lands that are cultivated. Free seeds and subsidised fertilizers are also given and Highland farmers are given buckets and other implements.

2.7. Government Support to the Agriculture Sector

2.7.1. Department of Agriculture (Extension) (DOA):

Department of Agriculture has been working for the betterment of the farmers. The vision of DOA is to achieve food security of the general population and income security of farmers in Jaffna district and the mission is to promote the high quality agricultural production and the commercially oriented sustainable agriculture with environmental friendly techniques for sound economic and social development of the farming community.

Major activities of DOA are as follows:

- Ensure timely supply of quality seeds by organising lateral spread and from other districts
- Encourage farmers to use quality seed planting materials

- Encourage self-seed production in the district itself
- Introduce new improved varieties
- Introduce suitable tools and implements in the agricultural production
- Encourage the farmers to adopt advantageous agronomic practices
- Encourage farmers to adopt environmentally friendly plant protection techniques
- Encourage the farmers to plant more fruit plants
- Encourage farmers to apply fertilizers on soil test basis
- Expand the area under crop diversification
- Encourage the farmers to apply organic manure in crop cultivation
- Encourage the farmers to use straight fertilizer
- Provide training at AI range level and DATC to farmers
- Establish demonstration at field level and conducting field days to disseminate the technology
- Promote the integrated farmers through established integrated farmers society
- Control noxious weeds like Parthenium
- Mobilise the farmers to function as group

2.7.2. Academic Institutions:

Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna, was established in 1990 in Kilinochchi; but in 1997, the faculty was shifted temporarily to Jaffna because of the civil war and is now functioning in Thirunelvely, Jaffna. Six departments, namely agronomy, animal science, agricultural engineering, agricultural chemistry, agricultural biology and agricultural economics are offering courses. The 4-year study programme will lead to a bachelor's degree in agriculture. The academic institution will help the students to acquire better knowledge through conducting several researches on the field and assist in developing the Jaffna agriculture sector by providing technical support.

Jaffna College of Agriculture functioning in Maruthanaarmadam also provides education in several areas of agriculture and leads to a diploma certificate.

2.7.3. Agrarian Services Centres:

Under the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD), there are 14 Agrarian Services Centres (ASCs) currently functioning in Jaffna district, namely Chavakachcheri, Kaithady, Nallur, Velanai, Punkuduthivu, Tholpuram, Keerimalai, Uduvil, Puththur, Urumpirai, Puloly, Ampan, Karainagar and Sandilippay.

Agrarian Services Centres (ASCs) are carrying on the activities on agrarian and agriculture development according to the government agricultural policy, e.g., fertilizer subsidy, work plan of 'Let us cultivate and uplift the nation', work plan on efficient utilisation of organic farming; confirmation on efficient utilisation of agricultural lands; registration of high lands and low lands; assuring the supply of agricultural inputs like seeds, agricultural chemicals, machineries under the annual agriculture work scheme; making of specific work plans to uplift the farmers economy; registration of Farmer Organisations (FOs) and protection of the rights of farmers involved in cultivation; taking action to solve farmers' complaints; taking action against the use of agricultural land for other purposes; awareness programmes on the new agricultural technologies; farmers' pension scheme; training to the farmers; facilitating the NGO activities to assist farmers; data collection on agriculture and provision of the data to the statistics departments and other organisations, etc. These are some of the activities of the ASCs, which will help the farmers to carry on their farming activities continuously.

2.7.4. Agriculture Extension System:

Agriculture is no longer just a traditional occupation. It is as knowledge based as is industry. Jaffna district is looking at new initiatives and strategies to address the critical need to strengthen the agriculture extension system.

Jaffna district is divided into two Assistant Director of Agriculture segments under the Deputy Director of

Agriculture (Extension). At present, only one Assistant Director of Agriculture (ADA) (Segment) is covering both segments. These ADA segments have been further subdivided into 14 Agrarian Services Centres (ASCs), which carry out the services through the Agriculture Instructors (AIs). AIs carry out the extension and training activities at grassroot level under the supervision of ADA with the assistance of PA Programme Assistants (PA) SMO (Subject Matter Officers). There are two PAs and four SMOs in the department: 1) SMO for paddy, OFC and yam; 2) plant protection and vegetable; 3) fruits and 4) Farm Women Agriculture Extension (FWAE) and home garden. Technology level of these extension officers are AI–Diploma holders; PA, SMO–Degree Holders; DDA, ADA – SLAGS (Sri Lanka Agriculture Services) (DOA, 2009). Several methods are used for better provision of extension services to the Jaffna people, especially to all the farming families. Most often used methods are demonstration, trainings – outstation/at field level/at Department of Agriculture Training Center (DATC), organising field days, paper articles, farm broadcasting services, etc.

After the opening of A9, a number of exposure visits were arranged for farmers by the extension services, together with INGO financial assistances; very recently Jaffna farmers visited the banana field run by CIC in Hampanthota district, where banana-dense planting is practiced together with drip irrigation in a very big extent. Also they have been explained about the banana tissue culture. These kinds of exposure visits to the south will help the innovative farmers of Jaffna to further expand their cultivation by adapting new technologies, as well to motivate other farmers in doing so.

Several training programmes are conducted for the Jaffna farmers by District Agriculture Training Centre (DATC), Thirunelvely. Some of the trainings provided to farmers are self seed production on paddy, seed production techniques on other field crops, seed production techniques on vegetables, vegetable nursery management, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) on Local Vegetable cultivation, shoot and pod borer management by IPM practices on brinjal cultivation, leaf curl complex management by IPM practices on chilli cultivation, pruning and training on mango, mango dense planting, agronomic practices on lime cultivation to increase the yield, fruit village development, compost making, promotion of mushroom cultivation, value addition on agricultural products, promotion of organic farming, development of home gardening, etc.

During the need of the hour, crop-specific field level trainings have also been provided to the farmers through Department of Agriculture (Extn). A few such trainings are paddy weed management and fertilizer management, Integrated Plant Nutrition System (IPNS) in paddy, management of chilli leaf curl complex, management of leaf spot in chilli, improved basin irrigation system in onion, management of bulb rot, plant protection of ground nut, maize cultivation under irrigation, quality seedlings production of finger millet, nursery management, off season cultivation, potted agriculture, agronomic practices in vegetables, pruning and training on mango, management of mango leaf hopper, cultivation of hybrid papaw variety, banana dense planting, development of home gardening, promotion of mushroom cultivation, etc.

Jaffna farmers require more information on the efficient utilisation of farming capacity, including new seed varieties, modern fertilizer application and better livestock management. Enhancing their productivity by disseminating lessons learnt in other agriculture potential areas of the country will be very useful. The soil, climate and definitely the untiring efforts of the farmers brought a grand harvest of these crops with its uniqueness.

2.7.5. Coconut Cultivation Board

The Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB) was established on 1972 with the prime objective of providing necessary guidance and support to the coconut growers throughout the island. Earlier it was under the ministry of plantation industries and now due to the high demand and potentiality of coconut production, it has been separated from other plantation crops and becomes under new ministry called ministry of coconut development. CCB is a state organization created to promote growing and upkeep of coconut lands and lands suitable for coconut. The CCB in Jaffna, called the regional office is situated in Nallur to administer activities of entire northern coconut plantation and promote its production. The Northern Province contributed 4.97% of national coconut production per annum during pre conflict period and due to the prolonged conflict its production drastically declined below half than previous. Especially in Jaffna around 75% of total coconut

cultivation was destroyed. The regional office of CCB is functioning with the objectives of increase coconut production quantitatively and qualitatively, introduces coconut based farming system, provide effective and efficient extension services carrying new scientific findings to farmers, generate new employment avenues and improve overall economy of the entire Northern Province. To step up coconut production and supply genetically superior seedlings continuously the CCB maintains four coconut nurseries in Northern Province. Among them, the Atchuvely coconut nursery (total extend 07ac) plays a major role to supply genetically superior seedlings throughout the Northern Province. Currently its production capacity is around 150,000 seed nuts and its production can be extended up to 250,000 seed nuts after the support of JICA.

2.7.6. Palmyrah Development Board

The Palmyrah Development Board (PDB), established in 1978 is a key client responsible for Palmyrah (the tree of life) production and its development in Sri Lanka. It monitors the Palmyrah industry from the cultivation stage to the point of production, marketing, research and extension services. The head office of PDB is situated in Jaffna and its main objective is to implement programmes that would help the upliftment of the community dependent on Palmyrah for their livelihood especially in the North and East. Currently the PDB is carrying out a replanting programme to increase the stock of palms through Palmyrah model farms and also promote the public to plant Palmyrah. There are four main objectives of PDB such as, rehabilitating and enhancing Palmyrah sap, fruit, leaf, timber, fibre and root tuber products, promoting purchase, sales and markets of Palmyrah based products both in domestic and in the external markets, undertaking development oriented research in respect of the Palmyrah palm covering all aspects of cultivation, production and marketing, and rehabilitation of the entire community fabric development on Palmyrah both directly and indirectly.

2.7.7. Department of Irrigation (DOI)

The DOI is the principal organization responsible for the regulation and control of inland water. DOI is responsible for planning, design, construction, operation and management of all large- to medium-sized irrigation schemes along with works concerning flood control, drainage and salinity extrusion.

There is no major irrigation scheme in Jaffna. Valukkai Aru, Vadamaradchchi lagoon scheme, Uppaaru lagoon scheme and elephant pass lagoon scheme are some of the large irrigation works carried out by DOI in Jaffna. About 4,400 ha of land bordering the Vadamaradchchi and Uppaaru lagoons are uncultivable at present as they are saline. If these become freshwater lagoons and salt is leached out of the soil, farmers will be able to cultivate this land with cash crops and paddy. Converting elephant pass lagoon into a 77 km² fresh-water lagoon will open up new agricultural possibilities on both sides of the lagoon—the Jaffna peninsula to the north, as well as the Vanni side to the South.

2.8. Availability of agricultural loans:

The northern capital of Jaffna is slowly but indisputably reaching the stability with agriculture cum business sector booming. Farmers and fishermen have been among the main borrowers under a Sri Lankan government loan scheme to revitalise economic activity. There are numerous other types of agricultural loans existing, including specific loans for agriculture, livestock and any other agriculture-related requirement.

There are many financial companies that offer agricultural loans and each establishment has its own interest rates and maximum and minimum loan amount, resettlement period, eligibility criteria, securities, etc. Although a number of banks are there to provide credit facilities, farmers are not so aware of the available loans with the clear description. Hence, awareness programme is indispensable especially to the farmers' dense areas of the Jaffna district; there is a need for education on existing agriculture credit facilities.

Notably, the following banks are currently supporting farmers through provision of several loans in Jaffna district: People's Bank, Bank of Ceylon (BOC) and Hatton National Bank (HNB). There are around 16 branches of Bank of Ceylon, 22 branches of People's Bank and 5 branches of commercial bank in the district providing credit facilities for agriculture (District Secretariat, 2009). The types of agriculture loans provided by each of these banks are discussed briefly below:

2.8.1. Bank of Ceylon (BOC): The following agricultural loans are granted by BOC, namely New Comprehensive Rural Credit Scheme (NCRCS); Agro livestock development loan scheme (ALDL) to increase milk production; Coconut development loan; Poverty Alleviation Micro Finance Project (PAMP) funded by JICA; Krushi Navodaya Credit Programme, to empower the small farmers by providing access to agricultural inputs.

2.8.2. Hatton National Bank (HNB): HNB was the first commercial bank in Sri Lanka to recruit qualified technical and agricultural personnel to the banking stream to assist the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), rural agricultural enterprises and micro finance sectors. HNB has been an active 'Participating Credit Institution' for almost all credit lines funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) as well as concessionary credit lines introduced by the GoSL from time to time. Five agricultural officers are currently working for HNB in Jaffna district. Some of the loans provided by HNB are NCRCS (6% interest); Development Credit Scheme; Krushi Nawodaya Credit Scheme.

According to the regional manager of HNB, paddy loans are not available for Jaffna farmers through HNB credit scheme. For all the other crops (cash crops), loans are granted according to the CBSL approval with duration of 6 months. Normally it is provided in the amount of 75% of the total cost of production of crop cultivation. Also some loans are available for the purchase of agricultural machineries, but only a few farmers applied for this loan in Jaffna district as compared with Vavuniya and Kilinochchi districts.

2.8.3. People's Bank: The following credit facilities are provided by People's Bank for the Jaffna farmers, Micro Finance Loans (People's Fast); Poverty Alleviation Small Enterprise Development Loan Scheme; Vidatha Loan Scheme (Technology to the Village); Self-Employment Promotion Initiative Loan Scheme (SEPI); New Comprehensive Rural Credit Scheme (NCRCS) is currently not granted in Jaffna through People's Bank, but still other banks are granting this loan; Agro Livestock Loan Scheme and 'The Awakening North' ('Pibidena Uthura') Loan Scheme (9% interest).

In the latter part of 2009, BOC and CBSL met around 500 farmers in Atchchuvely and raised their awareness in providing agricultural loans to Jaffna people. It was said in a statement that a total of 1,875 loans valued at 264 million LKR has been disbursed under the 'Vadakkinn Wasantham' (Awakening North) loan scheme by the state-owned People's Bank and Bank of Ceylon. Out of the total granted, 47% of loans (890) have been disbursed for agricultural purposes while 28% (524) were for trade and service sector activities (GoSL News portal, 2010).

According to the CBSLs statement, farmers and fishermen have been among the main borrowers under a Sri Lankan government loan scheme to revive economic activity in the former northern war zone. Further, it says, in agriculture, farmers have shown a keen interest to obtain loans for fruit cultivation, i.e. grapes, banana and also for livestock development activities. In addition to the loans given under the Re-awakening North scheme, an additional 5,927 people have also been registered under the two state banks and HNB and Sanasa Development Bank for credit facilities (Yatawara, 2010). It is said three other credit programmes – a rural credit scheme, an agro-livestock loan scheme and a poverty alleviation microfinance project – were being implemented through participating financial institutions by the Central Bank in the Northern Province. With the commencement of agricultural activities by the resettled people, it is expected that a large volume of agricultural credit will be disbursed.

In July 2010, Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) has opened its provincial office at Jaffna. CBSL considers that there are ample opportunities in the Northern Province for development of agriculture, livestock and fisheries industry, and most of its development credit schemes are focused on these sectors. CBSL has reduced the interest rates of three agricultural loan schemes (NCRCS, ALDL and Krushi Navodaya Special Loan Scheme) effective from January 2010 to promote new investments in agricultural and animal husbandry projects. Accordingly, the new rate for the NCRCS cultivation loans will be 8%; NCRCS loan scheme which distributes 10 billion LKR a year applies to 34 field crops including paddy and is provided to farmers for cultivation purposes.

The ALDL scheme, which is given to the dairy farmers to increase the liquid milk production in the country, will be distributed with an 8% rate for project loans for dairy farming and with a 10% rate for the loans for setting up milk processing factories and agro-based processing industries. The rate for the Krushi Navodaya Loan Scheme, given to fulfil the medium-term loan requirements of the farmer community for agriculture and animal husbandry, will decline from 12% to 8%. According to the Governor of CBSL, he predicted tremendous growth in Jaffna and identified agriculture, fisheries and education as key growth areas. Since Jaffna population is having their relatives and friends based overseas, foreign remittance is very high and this has also spurred the banking sector to open new branches in Jaffna.

According to the report of CBSL, Jaffna has the highest repayment rate in the country (95%); therefore, developed confidence and trust placed in the farmers by the banks help them to go for more loans and develop the agriculture sector of the district.

2.9. Potentiality of organic agriculture in Jaffna:

The productivity of the agricultural sector in the ancient past was primarily based on the use of locally available organic manure and other substances. Today, with emphasis on greater production to meet increased food demands, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is increasing throughout the sector of farming. However, there is also growing interest and demand for producing organically grown food products. In Jaffna district, only a few farmers are interested in organic farming. However, in Chavakachcheri DS farmers seem to be more interested in organic farming. Only a very few farmers are currently involved in complete organic agriculture. Those who were doing organic farming earlier have left the practice because of the increased pest and disease incidence from the neighbouring field and low productivity of the crops. Nowadays, because of the heavy usage of agro chemicals in farming, many of the government organisations and the NGOs are involved in promoting the organic agriculture in Jaffna district. The farmers are reluctant in organic farming because of the 'fear' in adopting and the lack of cooperation by the neighbour farmers. Of course, the acceptable reason is there is no separate outlet for the marketing of the organic products. Also there is no proper body to certify it as organic. These days, there are a number of initiatives taken in order to promote the organic farming in the district.

In 2008, 20 farmers from 9 Divisional Secretariat divisions and 10 DOA staff attended the training on organic farming practices at Gemi Seva Sevana, Galaha, for 3 days and they made exposure visits to organic farming fields located in Kurunagala and Anuradhapura districts for another 3 days (DOA, 2009). The 20 farmers established organic farming in their own farms to produce toxic-free vegetables and they practiced multiple cropping systems to minimise the pest and disease attack. They used only organic fertilizers to improve soil fertility while natural pesticides were used for pest and disease management. They produced organic vegetables and a portion of the produce was sold at the Sales Centre of DATC. These 20 farmers joined together and formed a central unit called Jaffna District Small Organic Farmers Association (JSOFA) to maintain an internal control mechanism on organic farming practices of the members (DOA, 2009). But this association is not functioning very well. DOA also conducted around seven training classes in 2009 for promotion of organic farming, including the training on EM (Effective Microorganism) solution and on preparation of EM compost; about 203 farmers participated (DOA, 2009). Among all the food commodities, the fruit and home garden sectors are using very low agro chemicals in Jaffna district. Most fruit farmers do not use pesticides, although fertilizers are used to some extent. The home gardens which produce vegetables and fruits for domestic consumption are not generally fertilized with chemical fertilizers.

It is unlikely that organic agriculture will play a very significant role in meeting the food production requirements in Jaffna. This is because of the ever increasing demand for greater quantities of food, and expressed doubts that strictly organic methods of agriculture can meet this demand. A major constraint to the expansion of organic agriculture is the lack of research on the viability, marketing of organic produce and sustainability of organic farming under local conditions. Nevertheless, the concept of exporting quality foods grown under hygienic conditions without the use of agrochemicals, especially pesticides, and at premium prices, has attracted attention throughout the world.

Jaffna has proven itself to be resilient, and will unquestionably find its way back to its past glories with a

modest help at this crucial juncture.

CHAPTER 3: KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Several issues and challenges were identified by a study team during its sector survey. Most of the issues are related with assistance to Internally Displaced People (IDP)/returnees, salinity, water pollution, agriculture production and marketing.

A. Key Issues of Agriculture Sector

3.1. Issues related to IDPs and returnees:

There are 2896, 3641, 1404 and 2268 families displaced and living in Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro, Velanai and Kopay DS divisions, respectively (Divisional Secretariat, 2010). Most of them are living with host families and rest of them are in welfare centres/on private lands. Since most of the war-torn areas are being cleared, now IDPs can return to their homes. The following table summarizes the IDPs status in major four DS divisions of Jaffna District.

Table 1: Details of IDPs and major assistances received by them in each DS (Source: Planning division of the respective 4 DS divisions)

DS Division	Number of families received assistances from GoSL and NGOs					
	Monetary assistance by UNHCR	NFRI kits by UNHCR	Agriculture tools by GoSL	Baby & Pregnant mother kits by DRC	Tin sheets by GoSL	Cement Bags by GoSL
Kopay	2268	2001	248	327	686	961
Chavakachcheri	2593	2514	350	162	474	1781
Velanai	1472	1593	0	0	588	528
Point Pedro	3278	3265	50	0	115	0

The need assessment was done recently by FAO to support resettled farmers in Jaffna. The following table summarizes data as follows.

Table 2: Need assessment of resettled farmers in Jaffna (Source: FAO, 2010)

No	Type of assistance	Number of farming families	Requirements
1	Provision of seed paddy	4700	246 tons
2	Provision of OFC seeds	-	187 tons
3	Provision of papaw seedlings	536	10,600
4	Provision of mango buildings	500	820
5	Provision of banana suckers	197	21,100
6	2WT	112	112
7	4WT	31	31
8	Sprayer	1232	1232
9	Water pumps	654	654
9	Implement sets	2245	2245

3.2. Issues related to salinity and water pollution

Salinity in terms of soils and irrigation water is a common phenomenon in some regions of Jaffna. According to the year 2009 data of DOA, there were 16,000 ha of land abandoned in Jaffna due to salinity, alkaline problems and some extent are under barren lands category.

The salt water exclusion (SWE) bunds play a major role in checking salinity and prevent intrusion of seawater into the arable land in some places of Jaffna. Because of the prolonged war in the northern tip, these bunds got damaged and some were used for military purposes like bunkering. These SWE bunds are found mainly in DS divisions of Karainagar, Islands North (Kayts), Islands South (Velanai), Delft, Sandilipay and Chankanai. There are 34 SWE bunds in Jaffna. Among them, 16 bunds have been renovated under North East Irrigated Agriculture Project (NEIAP) and North East Community Restoration and Development Project (NECORD). Rest of the 18 bunds are damaged and in poor maintenance and these need to be renovated to restore 1705 acres of land for paddy and other field crops cultivation during Maha season.



Figure 7: Damaged Salt water exclusion bund at Mandaithivu, Velanai DS

Salinity is observed in soil during the months between March and September, by visual observation on soil profile by farmers. Farmers detect it when soil appears white bloomy, presence of saline grass, soft nature of soil and sometimes by tasting the soil. In addition, crop burning is also observed during this period. Some farmers did reclamation by applying organic manures, green manures, seaweed, burnt paddy husk, Palmyra leaves and partially withered tamarind leaves as green leaf manure and succeeded salinity.

According to the FAG, UoJ findings, salinity of farming wells also increase gradually year by year. The FAG used electrical conductivity (EC) as an indicator to salinity during quality assessment of irrigation water and considered it as an important water quality parameter. If groundwater with excessive salinity is used for irrigation purposes, it may lead to crop burning and ultimately unsuitable for agriculture. Jaffna peninsula is underlined by Miocene limestone and the fresh water that is supported by the heavier seawater forming a shape like a lens. Sometimes, farmers put another hole inside the farming well (as tube well) and start to irrigate crops. Because of this wrong practice and subsequent exploitation of water, the seawater table rises and would lead to salinity of farming wells.

The irrigation system (basin type of irrigation) practiced in Jaffna also pollutes groundwater. After

application of fertilizer as broadcasting or spot application, farmers irrigate ample amount of water and facilitate leaching out of nutrients. FAG, UoJ studies also reveal that about 65% of the farm wells have excess nitrate nitrogen (above the WHO recommended level of 10 mg/l) in areas where intensive agriculture is practiced. Since the usage of fertilizers and water exploitation is high, groundwater becomes polluted and easily attains the status of salinity. Farmers are not ready to decrease the inorganic applications and increase the usage of organic manures.

3.3. Issues related to agriculture production

The production pattern of Jaffna agriculture has also been decreasing due to several reasons. Major issues have been listed here under.

3.3.1. Poor availability of water during dry periods

Obtaining water during dry periods is a mammoth task to farmers particularly in islands of Jaffna and certain parts of the district. Existing water sources also become saline during such period. Places adjacent to the lagoon face severe water deficiency and salinity. Therefore, farmers do cultivation in limited extent where water is available for irrigation.

3.3.2. Damaged water resources and drainage canals

Agro wells play a major role in lift irrigation in Jaffna. In addition, tanks and ditches are also used by farmers to get water for cultivation and livestock rearing. There are 992 minor irrigation tanks, 23,737 agro wells and 2,433 ditches in Jaffna, but most of them are in damaged condition (DAD, 2007) (Fig 8).



Figure 8: Ponds (a) and Agro wells (b) without maintenance in Valalaai, Atchchuvlev.

Because of damaged conditions of water resources, flood easily enters them and farming water becomes polluted. Ditches are also principal water sources used by farmers particularly in Thenmaradchchy DS (Chavakachcheri) division and need to be renovated to do constant irrigation. The DAD listed that 72 minor tanks, 200 agro wells and 250 ditches are heavily damaged and first priority should be given to renovate these.

3.3.3. Absence of soil and water testing facilities:

Quality assessment of soils and irrigation water is crucial for recommendation on crops cultivation. Agriculture Research Station (ARS), Jaffna, has some essential equipment to do quality testing of soils and water but they fail to obtain necessary chemicals due to various barriers related to the current situation. Therefore, testing of soils and irrigation water could not be accessed by farmers in Jaffna.

3.3.4. High Security Zones and military interventions

About 2000 ha of high agriculture potential land (around 15% of total arable land) is being occupied by military in top north of Jaffna for more than 20 years and has been declared as High Security Zone (HSZ) (District Secretariat, 2008). Earlier, these areas were famous for wide range of crops cultivation and unique variety of vegetables. Since such areas are abandoned for a long period, the arable lands become small jungles and harbour wild boar.

The service personnel have also constructed some bunds along the military camps. Because of such bunds, water stagnates during rainy season and creates problems to arable lands. SWE bunds have also been damaged for military purposes, and mining of stone in HSZ has also led to intrusion of seawater into arable lands.

3.3.5. Labourer availability

Labourer availability is still being a difficult task for farmers during land preparation and harvesting particularly in paddy cultivation. In earlier period, labourer availability and wage were affordable to farmers and labourers were paid Rs. 200 per head. But now there is poor availability of labourers and the wage rate is about Rs. 800. In addition, most of the on-farm labourers seek opportunity to work in other sectors as well. For example, they earn Rs. 1000 per day for construction works. Sometimes, because of poor availability of labourers on time, farmers have to lose their produces during pre- and post-harvest period.

3.3.6. Insufficiency of farming implements

Availability of farming implements is also inadequate in Jaffna district. The DAD demanded following implements such as 4WT (15), 2WT (275), paddy reapers (300), water pumps (1000), knapsack sprayers (2000) and power sprayers (30) to restore and revitalize agriculture enterprise in Jaffna. Since these implements are insufficient to meet farmers' requirements, they have to pay higher rental prices for land preparation and sometimes it could not be discharged on time. For example, Rs. 12,000/acre is being paid by farmers to plough the land and levelling.

3.3.7. Difficulties in obtaining of quality and required planting materials

Farmers are trying hard to obtain local vegetable seeds in required amount. According to the information of SEEDCO in 2009, it supplies 1860 kg of vegetable seeds and 90,000 kg of paddy seeds annually. However, this production capacity of SEEDCO is not enough to meet the requirements during pre season of cultivation.

The SEEDCO supplies below 20% of the total seed requirement in the district. Rest of the requirement is being met by self seed production of farmers and private shops. However, the quality of SEEDCO seeds is good in terms of germination percentage (85%) and purity (90%).

To obtain exotic and hybrid seeds, farmers have to look for private shops as certain exotic seeds cannot be produced under the Jaffna climatic conditions. In these circumstances, farmers pay more money to purchase such exotic seeds, e.g., carrot (75g) – Rs.425.

Some farmers use their own seeds traditionally, but they said after 2 years or more, it lost its characteristics in terms of yield. Therefore, preservation of indigenous seeds such as germplasm in seed banks is highly recommended to avoid gene erosion in Jaffna.

Availability of seedlings in required amount is also a difficult task for farmers. Most of the farmers depend on external sources for seedlings. Usually, few nursery men supply branded seedlings as good variety but later farmers realise the changes in variety. In some cases, farmers have sown one type of paddy and later they

detect that two or more varieties were mixed; therefore, they experienced problems with harvesting (some are early matures and some are late matures, some are tall and others are short, etc.). So, quality of planting materials is not being guaranteed and certified.

3.3.8. Acquiring new technologies

There is poor knowledge among farmers about beneficial insects and other natural enemies' identification. Few of them (20–30% of total farmers) differentiate insect pests from natural enemies. They sometimes considered it as a pest and started spraying chemicals. Usually, most of the farmers seek advice from agro chemical dealers/co farmers to solve their pest problem rather than going to Agricultural Instructors' (AIs) advice. Farmers also hesitate to set up micro irrigation units, as more money needs to be invested on that. Some farmers said that it should be equipped with electricity and higher power operating motor (initial cost is high), so it could not be met by all farmers. The availability of extension service is also insufficient compared with other districts. There are 12 AIs in Jaffna for 62,264 farming families (DOA, 2009), this should be increased.

3.3.9. Obtaining manures and composts

Manures and compost application is essential to harvest good quality produces. In earlier period, farmers were not worrying about manures as it was obtained from their surroundings. Now they face serious problem in obtaining manures and also it is available in higher prices (cow dung – Rs. 30,000 per lorry load). Usage of compost and green manures also declined. But some farmers practiced green manuring and enjoy its good impact on yield.

3.3.10. Incidence of mammalian pests

Monkey and wild boar are constantly playing a negative role on the livelihood of farmers in certain areas of all DS and particularly in all areas of Thenmaradchy DS (Chavakachcheri). Farmers are not able to control those. Earlier, they used gun for hunting wild boar, now it cannot be used. Most of the wild boar come from HSZ and nearby jungles at nights and destroy paddy fields, yams cultivation and other crops as well. Since these wild boars also prefer rhizome of *Cyperus rotundus*, they rake the lands and damage bunds of paddy fields. The mammalian pest incidences are all over the district and the damage on crops is shown in the table below (Table 3).

Table 3: Incidence of mammalian pest – Jaffna district, 2010

AI range and DS	Stray Cattle		Wild boar		Monkey	
	No. of Animals ¹	Crops damaged ²	No. of Animals ¹	Crops damaged ²	No. of Animals ¹	Crops damaged ²
Keerimalai AI/ Thellipalai DS	2	2; Paddy	5	5; Tomato, Onion, Beetroot, manioc	1	1
Sandilipay AI/ Sandilipay DS	3	3; Paddy	5	4; Manioc, Grapes, Papaw, Onion	1	1
Chavakachen AI/ Thenmaradchy DS	5	4; Paddy	5	4; Paddy, Highland Crops (HLC)	5	4; Mango, Chilli coconut, HLC.
Kaithady AI/ Thenmaradchy DS	3	4; Paddy	5	4; Paddy, Finger millet, Ground nut, sweet potato, manioc	5	4; Coconut, Mango
Uduvil AI/ Valikamam South DS	2	3; Paddy	5	4; Potato, Chilli, Maize, Manioc	1	1
Punkuduthivu AI/ Islands South & Delft DS	3	3; Paddy	1	1	1	1
Velanai AI/ Islands south DS & Islands North DS	3	3; Paddy, HLC	1	1	1	1
Tholpuram AI/ Valikamam west DS	5	5; Paddy	5	5; Onion, Manioc, Beetroot, Chilli	1	1
Nallur AI/ Nallur DS	5	5; Paddy, HLC	5	5; Paddy, Highland crops	1	1
Puloly AI/ Point Pedro DS	3	3; Paddy	3	3; Paddy, Manioc	1	1
Karaveddy AI/ Karaveddy DS	2	2; Paddy	5	5; Yams, Brinjal	1	1
Ampan AI/ Vadamaradchy East DS	5	5; Paddy	5	5; Paddy, Yams	5	5; Coconut, Mango, Brinjal, Cucumber, Pulses, Banana
Urumpirai AI/ Kopay DS	2	3; Paddy	5	4; Yams, Beetroot, Carrot, Onion	1	1
Puththur AI/ Kopay DS	2	3; Paddy	5	4; Yams, Carrot, Onion, Ground nut	1	1

¹No. of animals: (1) No, (2) few, (3) significant, (4) widely spread but not serious, (5) serious

²Crops damage: (1) No damage, (2) Less damage, (3) Moderate damage, (4) Severe damage



Figure 9: Wild boar problem in onion field, Valalalai, Kopay DS

Stray cattle are another common problem all over Jaffna. In 2009, DAD estimated that there are more than 20,000 stray cattle in Jaffna. Most of the farmers requested support for fencing against stray cattle. According to the DAD (2009), 75 km of fencing needs to be constructed in Jaffna. This stray cattle problem rose sharply due to major displacement in 1995/1996. Thereafter, these cattle were abandoned and got a chance for proliferation. Now, it becomes a major issue for crops cultivation. Some Farmer Organisations have taken action against this but it was not very effective due to poor coordination between communities.

3.3.11. Pest and diseases

Since the farmers mainly rely on agro chemicals to control pests, they succeed by repeated applications. Some pests cannot be controlled by a single type of chemical at one dosage as they developed different bio types. Therefore, farmers seek new chemicals each and every time and spray on crops again and again. They never consider its social impact. Usually green labelled pesticides are recommended for spraying by agricultural authorities. But most of the farmers use blue and yellow labelled pesticides; this is also harmful to consumers.

Chilli plant is mainly being threatened by *Thrips* all over Jaffna. DOA advised farmers to plant maize as border crop in three rows (zig-zag manner) around the chilli cultivation. However, farmers show poor response to this and unnecessarily spray more chemicals on crops. In addition, farmers' cultivation practices also favour pest incidence. Most of the farmers cultivate similar kind of crops simultaneously, suffer with same pest incidence and experience consecutive crop losses.



Figure 10: Effect of the parasitic plant *Cascuta* in chilli plant at Vilaan area, Sandilippaai DS

Some pests are still in the status of major pests in Jaffna. Existences of the following pest and/or diseases are identified during FGD. Major crop pests and their estimated loss can be found in the table below (Table 4).

Table 4: Major crops pests and their estimated losses

No.	Crops	Major crop pests/diseases	*Estimated loss (DOA, 2007)
1	Chilli	Leaf curl complex	02 tons
2	Brinjal	Shoot and fruit borer/leaf miner/wilt	Not applicable (n/a)
3	Beans and pulses	Yellowing of leaves/Aphids	0.5 tons
4	Okra	Red spider mite/green leaf hopper	01 tons
5	Tomato	Nematodes/blight	01 tons
6	Onion	Bulb rot	n/a
7	Gourds	Fruit fly	n/a
8	Spinach (<i>Alternanthera</i>)	Leaf hoppers	n/a
9	Papaw	Papaya mealy bug	n/a
10	Banana	Bunchy top	n/a
11	Mango	Mango hoppers/fruit fly	n/a
12	Coconut	Coconut mite	n/a
13	cabbage	Caterpillar complex	n/a
14	Paddy	False smut	n/a

3.3.12. Excess and wrong applications of agrochemicals

Introduction of new agrochemicals and its multi-usage become inevitable to farmers due to high potential of pest pressure. More than 15 agro chemical companies dump tons of fertilizers and pesticides annually to promote 'chemical-driven agriculture' in Jaffna. Further, they also offer agro chemicals on loan to finish up their entire stock. Therefore, farmers apply it in an improper way and more than its recommended dosage.

Certain wrong application practices of agro chemicals were also indentified during personal interview with farmers.

Example 1: Mixing of several and incompatible pesticides together prior to spraying: Farmers usually mix two or more pesticides without considering its actual impact on crops. For fungal problems, they mix fungicides and insecticides together and spray on crops.

Example 2: Inserting urea into the bunch of banana: Some banana farmers practise wrong application of fertilizer to boost the banana size by inserting urea into the bunch. After cutting of unopened flower, they attach a small polythene bag filled with urea on the fresh cut end. The bunch directly absorbs urea and therefore the fruits become swollen.

Example 3: Applying urea in cassava field after hardening process: Some hardening process is practised by farmers during cassava cultivation to enhance its quality. After this hardening period, farmers begin irrigating the field. But some farmers add more urea in splitting earth of cassava field and start to irrigate water at the end of hardening period. Therefore, more urea will be absorbed by cassava yams and they become swollen.

Example 4: Poor response to pre-harvest interval: The pesticides label itself mentions that pre-harvest interval is 14–21 days. But this is severely violated by Jaffna farmers. They only follow less than 10 hours as pre-harvest interval, depending on crops and market demand.

Example 5: Washing sprayers near agro wells: After spraying of agro chemicals, sprayers are washed near the farming well and therefore water bodies easily get polluted. Therefore, farming communities should be

well educated about the impact of wrong and over applications of agro chemicals. In addition, monitoring of agro chemical companies is also essential to control over dumping of fertilizers and pesticides in Jaffna.

3.3.13. No pesticide residual analysis in Jaffna

There are several authorities that warn people that most of the Jaffna vegetables carry huge amount of chemical residues. But it could not be proven by such authorities because of a lack of pesticide residual analysis unit in Jaffna. Therefore, it is recommended to establish a pesticide residual analysis unit in Jaffna.

3.4. Issues related to transportation and post-harvest handling of produces

Farmers in Jaffna do not follow suitable post-harvest handling of agriculture produces. After harvesting, produces are carried without any protective structures. Vegetables and fruits are brought to markets in gunny bags and therefore there is a prominent loss due to poor handling. Proper transportation also lacks in certain parts of the Jaffna. Usually farmers carry produces by motorbike/cycle and the agricultural roads (the road that connects field to main road) play a key role to ease the process. But most of the agricultural roads are poor in condition and need to be renovated up to 100 km in length (DAD, 2009).

3.5. Issues related to marketing of produces

Marketing is ultimately a difficult task for farmers, especially marketing vegetables and paddy. In Jaffna all are imperfect markets; it means all are influenced by middle man. In some areas, there are no big markets (e.g., Velanai). Farmers have to carry their produces far away to sell those at good prices.

3.5.1. Paying tax and unexpected deductions/discounts

Farmers have to pay tax (5%) during marketing their products and also face deductions/discounts from middle men. Usually 10% is being deducted by middle men for any produces. Earlier it was only for onion, but now this is applicable to all produces.

3.5.2. No any storage facilities in Jaffna for vegetables

Because of lack of cold storage facilities, farmers could not save their produces till next day. Suppose farmers bring their products to market, they have no option but to sell at lower prices than expected. If enough cold storage facilities are set up, they can store it and market when demand rises. Most of the markets in Jaffna are in poor condition (Fig 11).



Figure 11: Vegetable market with poor facilities in Maruthanaarmadam, Uduvil DS

B. Challenges of Agriculture Sector:

3.1. Climate change:

Climate change plays another major role in challenging farmers. Most of the farmers declared that continuous dry period coupled with strong wind affected their crops, especially onion and banana. Unexpected rain also caused considerable amount of loss during post-harvest period. Delayed rainfall forcibly pushes farmers to postpone ploughing of paddy land. Therefore, farmers could not sow paddy seeds on time and later suffered with flooding.

District received 830.8 mm rainfall in November 2008 and 647.0 mm rainfall received in 3 days due to the 'Nisha' cyclone coupled with heavy rainfall (Graph 1). This rainfall affected most crops in Jaffna district. Initial growth of paddy, primary and secondary tillering stages were also affected. The treasury tillers were found to be producing the panicles. Therefore, harvesting will be delayed. In fruit crop production, 30% of flowers and immature fruits were dropped in mango and 15% of flowers and immature fruits were dropped in Jack. 'Nisha' damaged 90% of banana crops and 95% papaw crops. In grapes, 25% of the immature fruits were cracked and dropped due to the excess moisture in the soil (DOA, 2008).

3.2. Competition with southern produces and facing price fluctuation:

After the A9 opening, the agricultural products are bought from southern markets. Hence, the local farmers are in a position to compete with these produces to sustain their production in the local market. Usually exotic vegetables (carrot, beans, potato, etc.) are brought from southern market with good quality and low prices compared with local produces. Therefore, farmers could not market it even more than farm gate price. Therefore, price fluctuation is a common phenomenon in Jaffna not only for vegetables but also for all goods and services. Because of availability of external products, farmers could not determine prices for vegetables in advance. Previously they could forecast the vegetable prices in advance and they started cultivation based on previous experiences. For example, usually farmers start vegetable cultivation targeting temple festivals and fasting periods as most of the general public would be taking vegetable foods. Therefore, vegetables

would be sold at higher prices during holy period. However, now this situation has changed. When vegetables prices go up, local dealers inform the southern market and ask to supply these. Therefore, farmers will not be able to get the expected profit out of the produce.

3.3. Youth involvement in agriculture is less:

Youth involvement in farming seems to decline as so many other opportunities attract them with well paying positions. Farmers also do not prefer their generation to continuously engage in agriculture. Therefore, the number of farming families is being declined year by year. It is advisable that farming practices should be modernised in order to engage more people/youths in agriculture. In addition, promoting youth organisations to actively participate in farming activities is also welcome.

CHAPTER 4: SWOT Analysis

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of agriculture sector in Jaffna are summarized in a table shown below:

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good quality of land with fertile soils - Higher percentage of traditional and full-time farmers; 50% of labour engagement in agriculture - Literacy rate of the district is 92.5% - Extension service through Agriculture Services Centres (ASC) and DOA (Extn) - Services through Agricultural Instructors (AIs) - Enough quantity of fertilizer supply - Re-opening of A9 – improved marketing linkage with rest of the island - Availability of agricultural loans, micro funding schemes with acceptable interest rate - Innovative farmers - Availability of family labours assistance - Women headed families and widows engagement in agriculture activities - Unique agriculture produces from Jaffna, e.g., mango - Having the potential to cultivate the highland, cold climate crops, e.g., carrot, leeks, etc. - Assistance for agriculture development through several organisations - Resilience of the Jaffna farming community - Good reputation of the district; tourism potential
<p>Weakness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low price of the agriculture produce during peak harvest - Still in use of traditional agricultural methods; Draught power - Salinity problems in agriculture lands - Insufficient irrigation water for cultivation in Yala season - Less awareness of latest agriculture technologies among farmers - Youth involvement in agriculture is very small - Difficulties in farm management since the field is far from the place of residence - Lack of agro processing facilities - No sustainable financial backing for most of the farmers - Shortage of the agriculture Extension staff - Poor knowledge in pest management - Small quantities and irregular supply limit market opportunities - Trust gap between southern marketing agents and Jaffna farmers - Less information among farmers to efficiently utilise the farming capacity - Less dissemination of the lessons learnt by other areas of the country - Institutional weakness such as certification - Lack of awareness on benefits of organic agriculture - Deficiency in reliable data and information on agriculture sector - Improper transportation and storage facilities for agriculture produce - Insufficient supply of planting materials and seeds hinder the timely cultivation - Media contribution to the farmers is very less - Lack of R&D – Improper dissemination of research findings to reach the grass root level farmers - Lack of assurance for continuous supply of agric inputs - Poor marketing infrastructure - Poor communication among farmers on their best practices on farming

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers have no control over prices - Less connection between farmers and the consumer
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organic farming – Increasing global demand for organic produce - Increasing support from international organisations - New enterprise development – e.g., Mushroom cultivation - Provision of paddy seeds to the farmers with the guarantee that the yield will be bought by the ASCs at better price - Availability of potential agricultural land – abandoned land can be used efficiently - High prices for the vegetables during temple festival time - Government support – provisions of agric inputs at subsidised rate – seeds seedlings, fertilizers, etc. - Field tours to Jaffna farmers to make linkages with southern farmers as well with relevant agriculture agents - Agriculture-related exhibitions and trade fair - Southern companies plan to expand their distribution network - Palmyrah based agri-businesses - Value added products and fruit processing - Global agribusiness supply chains - Converting the human and financial capital of Jaffna Diaspora in development investment - Jaffna Re-awakening project of World Bank
<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large extent of agricultural lands still under High Security Zone, which cannot be used for cultivation - Financial problems - Discount to middle men - Price fluctuation - Health and safety concerns - More concern towards the cash crops rather than the other subsidiary food crops - Importation of the produces from south - Attention of youth towards more on the services or manufacturing sector, rather than in agriculture or fisheries - Supermarkets attract more wealthy people; who can pay more - Competition with southern markets - Local competition for the agricultural produce - Higher cost of production - Climate change, e.g., flooding, cyclone - Stray cattle and wild boars destroy the farmers' field - Government policies – substitution crop for tobacco - Brain-drain - Theft problems especially in establishing the minor irrigation methods - Land close to High Security Zone cannot be cultivated – agro wells entrapped in the HSZ – lack of water availability for irrigation - Affects child education and health because of long time consumed in farming - Sudden spread of pest and diseases among crops - Farming is always at risk - Security measures still in action - No assurance of long-lasting peace

CHAPTER 5: DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR

This chapter summarizes different plans proposed in the development of agriculture sector for northern region.

5.1. Master Plan for crop sector development – Northern Region (DOA, Northern Province, 2010)

This is the comprehensive master plan for agriculture crop sector development, northern region. The plan is prepared by the provincial director of Agriculture, Northern Provincial council in January, 2009. The master plan contains the strategic aspect of sustainable crop production of paddy, other field crops and horticultural crops, agro-enterprise development, market development, institutional and organisational service improvements and sustainable resource managements.

Social institutionalisation and participation are to be focused in marketing direction as adopted in the leading Asian countries and some of the aspect of integrated water management concept. Extension strategies and approaches to different groups of farmers were focused. The comprehensive master plan, which consists of short, medium and long term suggested projects on productivity, capacity and institutional development, is the product of DOA, Northern Province. The plan was prepared with senior staff of DOA after a series of discussion and identification of projects by problem and objective tree analysis.

5.1.1. Policies:

In order to guide the future development of agriculture sector, the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) was launched on 3rd September 2007, which seeks to address the major weaknesses such as the decreasing sectoral productivity and implied income differences between the agriculture sector and other sectors, particularly the manufacturing sector, insufficient viable option to supply-side constraint as well as the lack in taking advantages of market opportunities and lack of capability to manage the development challenges at both national and international levels.

Agriculture policy thrust continues to accelerate the transformation of the sector into a modern, commercial and sustainable sector. Development of the sector still focuses on market orientation and human resource development. Rapid innovations in product management processing, productivity improvement and technology adaptation are the basis of the growth of the sector; intensive efforts on research and development by public and private sector, market development, human resource development and production infrastructure development will be a catalyst to the process of agricultural transformation.

The NAP facilitates not only to maintain income maximisation through optimal utilisation of resources as its overriding objective, but also aims to achieve a balanced development between the agriculture sector and manufacturing sector, enhancing sector integration with the rest of the economy.

The NAP outlined main strategies, which include the optimisation of resource use, accelerating industrial development, enhancement of research development efforts and technological diffusion, encouraging greater role of the private sector in transforming agriculture into viable agribusinesses and commercial undertakings, reformation of marketing to penetrate and explore new and traditional markets, establishing a dynamic food industry, developing viable and self-reliant farmers' associations and restructuring the agriculture sector.

5.1.2. Objective and specific aims:

- The overriding objective of the policy is maximisation of income through optimal utilisation of resources.
- Achievement of a balanced development between the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.
- Enhancement of the integration of the sector with the rest of the economy food industry development

Major objective in crop agriculture is to convert from subsistence agriculture system into commercially

oriented agriculture systems by promoting intensive high value market-led crop production.

5.1.3. Strategies:

The long-term growth and development objectives for the creation of a modern and commercialised agriculture sector will be achieved through the implementation of the following strategies.

(1) Demand-pulls crop cultivation

- Most of the paddy land under minor irrigation tanks is suitable for diversification
- Farmers are more receptive to better management of the water resources and are able to handle the new crops or technologies that would give higher returns in future
- Export potential for selected fruits and vegetables in fresh and processed form.
- Emphasising of the nucleus farm/out-grower system to involve larger number of small growers so as to render agro processing and marketing commercially viable
- Production of oil seeds

(2) Optimisation of Resource Use or Conservation Agriculture

- Agriculture sector constraints: Increased limitation of water resources, input availability, shortage of labour; need to sustain and enhance its competitiveness in domestic and world markets
- Major challenges: depletion of resources and pollution
- Exploitation of substantial growth possibilities arising from the synergistic effect of the linkages (both forward and backward) will be an important consideration in the development of land, crop types and related sub-sector development

Land:

- Focus on rehabilitation and consolidation of abandoned agricultural land – expansion and support with specific annual targets
- Formulation of a comprehensive land use plan which incorporates inter- and intra-sectoral needs

Water:

Efficient usage of water resource management and use in agriculture will be enhanced to increase its yield attainment and ensure the long-term sustainability of resources.

(3) Agro-Based Dynamic Food Industry Development

- Large and expanding domestic market can be used as a base for the creation of a strong local food production and processing industry to supply the national needs in terms of both quantity and quality.
- The research and development (R&D) efforts, promotional and incentive policies will be geared towards the long-term development of a viable food production and related processing industry.
- A food policy emphasising both quality and nutritional aspects will also be formulated and implemented to complement the above efforts.
- Establishment of industrial zones, provide credit lines to enable farmers to re-establish their operation and to promote private sector initiatives in establishing new industries can be another approach for industrial development.

(4) Extension and Research Development (R & E)

Extension and research innovation are essential ingredients to realise the changes envisaged in the policy. This will involve improvements in resource management, production methods, processes and packaging and plant varieties that contribute to increase productivity and efficiency consistent with the changing resource endowments of the country. The R&E activities involving joint efforts between the private and public sectors will be promoted and expanded to sustain and enhance productivity and production capabilities.

(5) Role of the private sector

Private expertise, namely the rich and varied entrepreneurial, managerial and marketing skills, innovativeness, capital resources, marketing and distribution network will be tapped and put to efficient use. The regulatory incentives and policy framework will be supportive of the strategy that aims at building the growth and

development of the agriculture sector on the resources and resourcefulness of the private sector including the farmers' and fishermen's organisation. Both farmers' and fishermen's organisations will be encouraged and promoted to participate in commercial and agribusinesses undertakings, including joint ventures with local as well as foreign investors.

(6) Market information

The rate and direction of agricultural growth will hinge on the capability of the sector to penetrate and expand new and traditional markets and to generate supplies to meet the quality and quantity needs of domestic and international markets. Issues related to market access, competition, market shares, prices and trade practices will be addressed through an integrated approach combining demand and supply aspects and by creating conditions for market transparency and participation.

(7) Measure for resource conservation

Measure for rural resource conservation – land, water and environment, rebuilding agriculture organisation, renovation of agriculture infrastructure, support for farming activities have to be considered for speedy development.

5.2. Five Year Investment Programme (2009–2013), Northern Province (Northern Provincial Council, 2009)

Northern Province was demerged from the North East Province as per the Supreme Court determination in October 2006. Following the determination, Northern Province commenced its function separately in January 2007. Already, an Investment Programme for the North East covering the period 2006–2009 was under implementation. This, of course, is confined to selected eight sectors. Under these circumstances, a strong need was felt for a new Investment Programme for the Province. Hence a new investment programme is formulated for the period 2009–2013.

It is vital that the Investment Programme for the Province should reflect the national policy thrust and Development framework. Investment requirements were collected from the relevant Ministries and agencies. Although they do not reflect the entire development needs of the Province, they reflect the modest needs of the Ministries and agencies to implement their mandated responsibilities.

Before 1983, agriculture was a well-developed sector in the Northern Province in terms of technology adoption yield per hectare and management of the sector. In fact, the province was the net supplier of subsidiary food crops such as onion, chilli, banana and various vegetables to southern Sri Lanka. However, after 1983, the situation in Northern Province started to deteriorate particularly, beginning 1990s, due to lack of transport to south and consequently, lack of marketing arrangements, availability of inputs and fertilizer. The situation further aggravated due to displacement of farm families leaving their assets and farms for security reasons.

5.2.1 Objective:

Objective of agriculture strategy is to revitalise agriculture for livelihood restoration and surplus production, leading to commercialised farming and agric business development along with the promotion of income-generation activities for the targeted groups such as vulnerable, farm women and affected youth and make aware of the new options available for development. Revitalisation should be constantly based on efficient utilisation of resources and the modernisation of small holding sub-sector through improvement of farm management towards commercialised agriculture to compete production and marketing.

5.2.2 Major priority areas to be focused:

- Food and nutritional security
- Revitalise crop cultivation for restoring peasants' livelihood
- Sustainable production and productivity enhancement
- Market-led crop development
- Seed and plating material production

- Ecological concern plant protection development
- Appropriate farm mechanisation and post-harvest technology development
- Farmer and farm women empowerment for social institutionalisation and participatory action
- Institutional improvement for effective service delivery and ICT
- Development for information management and cyber extension

5.2.3. Major issues:

- No dynamic social participation in development activities
- Ineffective linkage between production, marketing and processing
- Difficult in transport of farm inputs (seeds, planting material, equipments like harvesters, sprinkler unit)
- Inadequate professional enhancement programme coherent with challenges and changes
- Restriction in free-wheel movement for extension services
- Wide operational coverage for the frontline officers
- Vacancies for supervisory field staffs
- Inadequate professional enhancement programme coherent with challenges and changes
- Accommodation facilities for staffs are very limited

5.2.3. Interventions to address issues in relation to priorities and objectives:

- Development of social institution and clients' capacity building
- Development of forward and backward linkage to sustain production and market network
- Rehabilitation of rural infrastructures including area accessibility and post production
- Assistance for revitalisation of crop production ventures and agro-based micro enterprise development
- Re-demarcation of AI ranges to manageable coverage for effective delivery
- Strengthening of District Agricultural Training centres (DATCs) and renovation of in-service training institutes
- Improvement of government farm facilities for quality seed and material production
- Rehabilitation of office buildings and quarters for effective service delivery

5.3. A 10-year horizon development framework, 2006–2016

5.3.1. Introduction:

As in many other countries, the development of the industrial and service sectors in Sri Lanka has been accompanied by a reduction in the contribution of agriculture to gross domestic product (GDP). The contribution of agriculture sector to GDP from 1995 to 2005 was around 18.6%, which indicates a 15% decline over the period 1985 to 1995; in fact, there has been a continuous decline in the late 1970s. The contribution from agriculture sector to GDP at present is standing at 17.2%. The contribution from the agriculture sector to employment has also decreased from 36.8% in 1995 to 30.7% in 2005.

Even though the contribution from agriculture sector to GDP has halved in the last two decades, agriculture still plays a vital role in Sri Lanka's economic development. This sector was the third highest contributor during the last decade and the second highest contributor to employment. It is the main source of livelihood of the rural population, which accounts for 70% of the total population. Therefore, the agriculture sector will remain as the largest in absolute terms and must be strengthened to attain higher growth rates and to play a dynamic role in the overall economic development of the country.

The average growth of the agriculture sector during the last 4 years was 1.2% compared with 5% industry and 7% in services. Even though its relative position in the economy has been declining with the growth of the industries and services, because of its strong linkages with other sectors, agriculture continues to be the main element of Sri Lanka's economy. Therefore the agriculture sector is a significant determinant of national and provincial GDP.

The 10-year development programme envisages that the agriculture sector will grow at faster rate of 4–5% with a higher contribution coming from the non-plantation sector, such as other food crops (non-paddy),

fruits and vegetables, fisheries and livestock. Government's strategy in agriculture is based on the need to be competitive in production and marketing by increasing productivity, lowering production costs and adding value to raw materials. Raising the rate of growth in agriculture can make an important contribution to rural poverty reduction.

Vision for the agriculture sector:

An agriculture sector is contributing to regionally equitable economic growth, rural livelihood improvement and food security through efficient production of commodities for consumption, for agro-based industries and for exporting competitively to the world market.

5.3.2. Sectoral Policy - Non-Plantation Agriculture:

- Achieving food security is one of the prime objectives of the investment plan. Promotion of competitive import substitution through the provision of adequate incentives to the food crops sector without resorting to excessively heavy protection or an unduly liberal import policy would be the main strategy to achieve this objective.
- Productivity enhancements are essential in the agriculture sector to improve its competitiveness. The main policies proposed include promoting high-tech agriculture through investment assistances, regulatory measures for quality inputs and eco regionally focused technology generation; providing legal instruments to control adoption of unhygienic production and processing methods in primary and value added products, etc.
- Facilitating marketing and related infrastructure is needed for transforming subsistence agriculture to commercially viable ventures. Both local marketing and international trading have to be promoted. It also recognises the need for international trade promotion; promoting and strengthening farmer relief programmes that strengthen the trader-farmer contracts, which in turn improves the bargaining power of farmers, particularly poor farmers; recognising need-based government intervention and establishing policies to maintain market competition.
- Adopting stable trade policies is essential for the growth of both domestic and export agriculture sectors as Sri Lanka is highly liberalised and closely linked with the international markets. There are a number of impediments in the rural sector which prevent securing expected benefits from the liberalisation especially for the poor. Therefore a liberal trade regime is supported by adequate safeguard measures to provide a stable trade policy regime.
- Providing rural financing is a key to the rural agriculture transformation process, but generally it hardly reaches the poor. It is thus recognised that farmer-friendly credit policies and government-sponsored refinancing schemes are essential rural financing services.
- High post-harvest losses reduce contribution of agriculture to economic growth. Minimising post-harvest losses by introducing improved technologies would not only lead to a substantial increase in the incomes of the farmers but also contribute to GDP while assuring safety and quality of foods available for domestic consumption and export.
- Enhancing agricultural research: the involvement of the private sector in research and dissemination is grossly inadequate. Outdated property rights systems hinder private sector investment in research. Enhancing allocation of budgetary and human resources on dynamic agricultural research systems is very important.
- Technology dissemination through extension services is a follow up of technology generation. Adequate budgetary and human resources investment in extension and recognising the need for redesigning and strengthening existing extension approaches to serve all farmers.
- Participation of Community Based Organisations (CBOs), farmer organisations and the private sector as partners in agriculture development is recognised as essential for equity-based development.

- Minimising environmental degradation for sustainable agricultural development needs government intervention to address market failures that lead to environmental degradation.
- Utilising and sharing plant genetic resources is required to develop and maintain diverse farming systems with diversity in genetic base.
- Enhanced youth involvement in agriculture is necessary to modern agriculture practices, management and technology. Encouraging scientific farming with modern technology makes agriculture both intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding.
- Encouraging culturally, nutritionally and traditionally important heritage food crops is necessary to maintain biodiversity.
- Enhancing the agricultural export base is essential for transforming agriculture.
- Transforming the current net importer status of foods such as vegetable, dairy, sugar, fish and poultry to net exporter status.

5.3.3. Development Targets:

During the plan period, the agriculture sector as a whole will grow at an annual rate of over 5%. This growth will result from a combination of an increase in the extent of production and improvement of the productivity of all three subsectors: non-plantation sector, plantation sector and livestock sector.

5.3.4. Strategies for achieving development targets:

The policy framework will steer the development process of the agriculture sector to achieve the stated objectives. The main strategies to implement the policies are fivefold. These are common for all three subsectors.

1. Transforming low productive subsistence farming to high productive advanced agriculture including agro-based industries;
2. Increasing productivity, production and competitiveness of the export-based agriculture sectors including plantations;
3. Increasing return to labour, land and other factors of production in the agriculture sector, which would directly contribute to rural poverty reduction;
4. Enhancing agriculture productive efficiency through mechanisation and technological transformation whereby agriculture labour could be released for off-farm employment as an improved livelihood strategy;
5. Developing market mechanisms and introducing favourable rules.

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THE END

Appendix 3-3

Report on the Present Status of Livestock Sector in the Jaffna District

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

**REPORT ON OVERVIEW, POTENTIALITY, KEY ISSUES, AND
CHALLENGES OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR**

JAFFNA DISTRICT - 2010

Prepared by the Agriculture Study Team

**The Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of Reconstruction and
Development in Jaffna District
(PDP JAFFNA)**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AI: Artificial Insemination

COP: Cost of Production

DAPH: Department of Animal Production and Health

DS: Divisional Secretariat

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation

IDP: Internally Displaced People

INGO: International Non-Governmental Organisation

IRIN: Integrated Regional Information Networks

JDDCS: Jaffna District Development Cooperative Society

LDO: Livestock Development Officer

LIBCO: Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society

mln: Million

NLDB: National Livestock Development Board

VS: Veterinary Surgeon

Chapter 1: Introduction

The livestock sector is an integral and important component of the farming system in Jaffna. The dairy cattle, goat, and poultry-rearing industries constitute the main segments of the livestock sector in Jaffna. Around 65,400 families and 30,000 farm labourers are involved in agriculture and livestock in the district. The agricultural sector gained prominence over the past decades, as it was productive and flourishing. The production has consistently been of high intensity and yields, thanks to favourable soils, climatic conditions, and the skills of local farmers. Beyond crops, the livestock sector is another important subsector of the core agriculture sector. In the livestock sector, backyard poultry and rearing milking cows and goats for milk and meat generate additional income for the farmers. Livestock population was reduced to a considerable extent during the last two decades due to the civil war.

Prior to the conflict, Jaffna district had 10% of the national cattle population, 20% of the goat population, 60% of the sheep population, and 7% of the poultry population. During the period of the conflict, 37% of cattle, 45% of goats, and 90% of poultry was lost (FAO, 2007). Irregular supply of feed for poultry and livestock together with the lack of animal vaccines and veterinary drugs has prompted about one in every three farmers to sell their animals because of the conflict. According to the Jaffna plan drawn in 2003, the peninsula was self-sufficient in eggs, produced 40% of the total milk requirements, 40% of the chicken meat, 70% of beef, and 50% of mutton during the years 1993–1995.

Following the closure of the A9 and tightened security regulations, consumers in Jaffna experienced a sharp price rise in various agriculture and livestock produce, putting these essential commodities outside the reach of poor households (FAO, 2007). The number of layers and broilers in the district had seriously declined during the conflict, leading to a shortage of eggs and chickens in the market, according to FAO (FAO, 2007). Many residents and internally displaced families, who were out of work and economically depressed, sold off their birds in order to purchase essentials. Since fishing was banned that time, there was a huge demand for eggs. FAO has helped to rehabilitate in Jaffna a large capacity incubator at the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) in which some 4,000 eggs can be hatched (IRIN, 2007).

The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH), which is functioning under the purview of the Ministry of Livestock Development, is the national organisation responsible for providing technical leadership for livestock development in the country. The DAPH located at Peradeniya provides technical expertise and support services for livestock development in the country. Furthermore, this national department is also responsible for the implementation of statutory provisions pertaining to the livestock sector.

There was much focus on dairy farming and production in 2008 due to several initiatives taken by the government. There were signs of investing in commercial dairy farming and increase in consumption of liquid milk through milk sales outlets established throughout the country. Contribution of the agriculture sector to the national Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) had been 13.3% in 2008 and the livestock sector contribution to the agriculture component recorded as 7.17% (DAPH, 2008).

Chapter 2: Situation Analysis of the sector

2.1. Overview

Livestock makes a significant contribution towards socio-economic development in Jaffna and throughout the island. Livestock products (for eg., eggs, milk, and meat) make a substantial contribution to nourishing people via protein intake, they provide 15% of total food energy, 25% of total dietary protein, as well as essential amino acids and micro-nutrients that are not easily obtained from plant based-food (Module-Livestock Systems, 2009). The demand for livestock products continues to expand due to growing population and incomes, along with changing food habits and preferences. Livestock are highly efficient users of available biomass. They consume grass and other plants that cannot otherwise be consumed by humans and convert it to a range of valuable products: milk, meat, wool, leather, manure, and draught power. Stakeholders of the livestock sector in Jaffna and throughout the country vary from small-scale rural farmers to large-scale entrepreneurs and service providers.

At present, the country spends a large sum of money on the importation of dairy products, powdered milk in particular. Therefore, the present government policy is to encourage domestic milk production. On the other hand, the poultry sector has developed tremendously over the recent past and is self-sufficient in chicken meat and eggs at current purchasing power levels (DAPH, 2008). Similarly, swine and goat sectors are at different stages of development. State support is greatly needed at different levels in different capacity for further development of this livestock sector.

There are around 15,550 registered cattle farmers and 2,970 registered poultry farmers in Jaffna district (DAPH, 2008). As per the latest report by the district secretariat, the livestock population of cattle, goat, and sheep are 97,168, 51,942, and 3,412, respectively (Table 1). Population of commercial layers is around 97,000, backyard improved breeds 75,000, and local breeds 120,000. Broiler population in the district is around 45,000 (DS statistics, 2010). On an average, one farmer can own 2–3 cattle. Only 2-3 farmers own more than 100 cattle in Point Pedro. In Karaveddy DS 5–6 and in Thenmaraadchchy (Chavakachcheri) 10–15 farmers own more than 100 cattle.

In Thenmaraadchchy, where the population density is less, more extent of grazing land is available; hence, farmers are able to keep large size herds. However, these are low quality (less productive) animals. Further, these animals are mainly used for manurrying by night time paddocking.

The table below (Table 1) reveals the change in total number of livestock in 1984, 1996, and 2000 onwards. There was a huge decline in the livestock sector in 1996 when there was a massive displacement of military operation especially from the Valikamam region (includes Kopay, Thellipalai, Sandilippai, Chankanai, Uduvil DS). Valikamam is one of the potential areas in Jaffna district to rear cattle of improved breeds.

Table 1: Livestock statistics of Jaffna district (Source: Jaffna Plan - 2003, DAPH - 2009, District Secretariat - 2009)

Livestock	1984	1995	1996	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cattle	113,562	84,960	53,564	71,992	93,455	82,505	80,410	90,624	96,668
Goat	96,193	71,235	32,641	46,512	50,095	44,990	44,118	47,350	51,942
Sheep	n/a	4,637	2,230	3,344	3,958	3,615	3,590	3,383	3,413
Poultry	578,522	406,000	69,112	143,330	366,370	321,817	335,800	484,890	296,460

The livestock sector was again hit by the huge military operation in Thenmaraadchy (Chavakachcheri DS) in 2000. Chavakachcheri DS is another potential area for milk production in the district. Due to this conflict, the milk production declined sharply because of the enormous loss in livestock and displacement of the people. It is said that around 3.96 million litres of milk was produced in 1995 and declined to 0.136 million litres in 2000. The estimated value of loss in the district including Chavakachcheri division was around Rs. 300 million (Jaffna District, 2003). The table below shows the present status of livestock sector in each selected Divisional Secretariats (Table 2).

Table 2: Livestock Statistics of Jaffna District (Source: DAPH, 2010)

Divisional Secretariat	Cattle (Milk cows + other cows)	Bulls	Calves	Goats	Poultry	Sheep
Delft	1,710	594	631	1,395	3,570	0
Velanai	2,925	485	1441	1755	6,220	210
Karainagar	5,640	361	1658	1,340	8,155	0
Kayts	2,732	1015	892	1,140	7,810	0
Jaffna	777	84	341	1302	12,360	0
Nallur	1,577	91	670	1,325	28,400	125
Sandilipay	4,821	2516	2730	8,380	40,210	185
Tellipalai	3,267	972	953	3065	12,575	88
Chankanai	6,257	3780	2511	4,180	37,100	925
Uduvil	5,346	2921	1925	5,775	31,880	0

Chavakachcheri	6,522	2516	2730	4,910	20,510	880
Kopay	8,244	3711	1940	6,160	35,700	525
Karaveddy	3,995	1481	1877	6,230	22,020	340
Point Pedro	2547	524	1135	4,605	41,955	985
Maruthankerney	839	348	371	380	2,290	0

Commonly reared cattle breeds in the district are the high-yielding improved Jersey, Jersey and Indian Cross, Keppay and Local (Fig 1). Normally, the Jersey crossbreeds are bought from the southern farms of the country. The milk production of high yielding Jersey breeds are usually in the range of 15–20 litre/day; whereas the production of Keppay and/or local breeds are in the range of 2–5 litre/day.



Fig 1: Jersey Crossbreeds at Point Pedro farmers' field

Jamunapaari, Sannen, Jamunapaari cross and local are commonly found goat breeds in Jaffna district (Fig 2). The goats are reared for meat, milk, or dual use and stud goats for breeding purposes. Milk yield from local goats are around 0.5–1 litre/day. Goat milk is consumed in the farm household itself. Mostly it is not sold for others. It has been said that the district had 60% of the national sheep population (Jaffna district, 2003); hence, Jaffna had high production potential. However, with the several displacements, the livestock sector got severely affected and the goat and sheep subsector got badly affected again.



Fig 2: Goat breeds of Jaffna a) Jamunaapari b) Sannen c) Jamnaapaari - Sannencross d) Jaffna locals

Considering the poultry sector of Jaffna, farmers are doing quite well. There are only one or two commercial farms to rear around 2000–3000 birds. A considerable number of poultry famers own 100–200 layers or 50–100 broilers in Jaffna and a large number of backyard poultry growers.

Poultry farmers used to have cages to rear in the range of 10–50 birds. The number of birds recommended is 20 for backyards, considering all the environmental aspects and the space used to be available with a normal household. Usually grown breeds are country fowl; commercial layers, improved and local backyard breeds, and broilers are normally grown all over the district.

The poultry chicks of highland white, brown leghorn, and Bahira breeds are normally supplied through Midland, CIC, and Prima farms from the southern part of the country. Local livestock farmers are able to get these breeds via Jaffna agents, for example, Nelfarm, Powergreen farm.

Usually cattle and goats are reared in a semi-intensive system; however, some improved Jersey breeds and stud goats are kept in an intensive system. After day time grazing, both cattle and goats are fed with green leaves/cut fodder, and milking animals are fed with concentrated foods such as rice bran, poonac, kitchen vegetable waste, pulse mix, mash, to increase their production. Further, mineral mixture or Ca powder is also mixed with these concentrates for milking cows. Most farmers have constructed sheds for cattle and goats made by locally available materials (Fig 3). However, properly managed housing for the livestock is lacking. Only very few farmers have cattle sheds built according to the technical specifications with the help of non-governmental agencies, for example, Land O'lakes.



Fig 3: Housing for goats usually adopted by local farmers of Jaffna a) Stud goat shed in Point Pedro 2) Poorly managed goat shed in Urumpiraai, Kopay DS.

2.2. Production of Livestock:

Milk, eggs, chicken, mutton, and beef are the major animal products produced and consumed in Jaffna. These provide the much-needed animal protein. Together with getting benefits of meat and milk, cattle are also used for paddocking purposes. Bulls are used for ploughing and drawing carts, together with breeding purposes. Paddocking is a best practice adopted by Jaffna farmers (Fig 4). This is normally practiced in Neervely, Kopay DS where intensive agriculture is practiced. There are around 5–6 herds with more than 100 animals. Normally, the local cattle breeds of low quality are used to paddock in the banana fields overnight at a rate of Rs. 5/animal/night.



Fig 4: Cattle moving towards grazing land after night time paddocking, Kopay DS

The average annual production of animal products of Jaffna district for the past five years is shown in the table below (Table 3). According to these statistics, milk production was almost stable in the years of 2005–2007; it was around 7.8 million litres on average. There was a sharp increase in milk production in 2008; it reached 9.9 million litres. However, the following year, the milk production (6.7 mln litres) decreased below the previous average production; this is most probably because of the heavy loss on the livestock sector due to a natural calamity (the Nisha cyclone in November, 2008).

Table 3: Average Annual production of animal products, Jaffna district 2005–2010 (Source: DAPH, 2010 & District Secretariat, 2009)

Type of Product	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Milk (lit)	7,660,800	7,695,360	8,121,600	9,880,800	6,731,760	8,639,040
Eggs (Nos)	30,193,895	32,119,270	25,535,400	35,853,220	4,899,600	4,875,600
Chicken (kgs)	504,000	574,800	388,800	575,400	347,900	346,800
Mutton (kgs)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	122,340	112,596
Beef (kgs)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,356,020	6,652,800

According to the District Secretariat statistics as of 2009, total milk collection by Jaffna District Development Cooperative Society (JDDCS) is around 4,000 litres/day and by Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society (LIBCO) is around 3,000 litre/day. Around 3,000 litres of milk are collected at a farm gate level. Considering the total egg

production of Jaffna district, the divisional secretariats of Karainagar and Jaffna are ranking first and second respectively. Similarly, for chicken production, Chavakachcheri and Kopay DS is in the first and second place respectively when compared to the total production. In milk, meat, and mutton, the Sandilippay DS is in first place to contribute to the overall district production (Table 4).

Table 4: Production rate (monthly average) of Jaffna district animal husbandry - 2009 (Source: DAPH, 2010)

Divisional Secretariat	Egg (Nos)	Chicken (Kgs)	Milk (Lit)	Beef (Kgs)	Mutton (Kgs)
Delft	9,150 (14/15) *	545 (13/15)	8,215 (15/15)	2,450 (13/15)	215 (14/15)
Velanai	15,850 (9/15)	710 (10/15)	24,105 (10/15)	5,800 (10/15)	363 (11/15)
Karainagar	81,000 (1/15)	550 (12/15)	29,550 (8/15)	6,750 (9/15)	375 (10/15)
Kayts	48,150 (3/15)	700 (11/15)	18,950 (11/15)	4,550 (11/15)	322 (12/15)
Jaffna	63,500 (2/15)	385 (14/15)	10,700 (14/15)	1,400 (15/15)	378 (9/15)
Nallur	25,700 (6/15)	2,110 (7/15)	49,350 (6/15)	2,700 (12/15)	410 (8/15)
Sandilippay	17,950 (8/15)	2,525 (6/15)	200,000 (1/15)	150,000 (1/15)	1,345 (1/15)
Tellippalai	36,700 (4/15)	1880 (9/15)	27,350 (9/15)	28,500 (7/15)	470 (6/15)
Chankanai	20,200 (7/15)	2645 (5/15)	88,000 (2/15)	88,500 (2/15)	685 (4/15)
Uduvil	11,500 (12/15)	3150 (3/15)	69,200 (3/15)	70,000 (3/15)	1,260 (3/15)
Chavakachcheri	11,000 (13/15)	4,500 (1/15)	14,500 (12/15)	14,250 (14/5)	540 (5/15)
Kopay	11,700 (11/15)	4,200 (2/15)	66,000 (4/15)	65,000 (4/15)	1,320 (2/25)
Karaveddy	15,050 (10/15)	1,975 (8/15)	48,000 (7/15)	48,500 (6/15)	1,260 (3/15)
Point Pedro	31,150 (5/15)	2,700 (4/15)	55,000 (5/15)	54,000 (5/15)	440 (7/15)
Maruthankerney	7,700 (15/15)	325 (15/15)	11,000 (13/15)	12,000 (8/15)	0 (15/15)

* Figures within the brackets illustrate the ranking of the production rate among 15 DS.

The main reasons for the low performance of the livestock sector in the aftermath of the war are loss of upgraded livestock of high quality and high productivity during conflict period, displacements, low productivity of the existing livestock population, insufficient veterinary drugs, poor services from veterinary offices, lack of feed, lack of marketing, disruption of road transport, etc. This situation is gradually changing now, with a number of

assistances by the government, donors, and international organisations. The livestock sector of the district will be rehabilitated and reactivated within few years.

Cost of production (COP):

Considering the cost of production of different animal products, the COP per litre of milk is around Rs. 37. One litre of milk is purchased by LIBCO at the rate of Rs 42; hence, profit is Rs. 5/litre of milk. For eggs, COP is Rs. 12. Normally, the selling price of one egg is in the range of Rs. 15–17; hence, the profit is in the range of Rs. 3–5/egg. The COP for broiler meat is around Rs. 250/kg; selling price is Rs. 350/kg; hence, the profit is Rs. 100/kg when sold live weight. Selling price of chicken is Rs. 550/kg after dressing.

2.3. Insemination Services (Artificial or Natural):

Earlier, only local cattle and goats were reared for milk and meat. With the establishment of artificial insemination (AI) in the 1950s, exotic crossbreeds such as Jersey and Indian breeds of cattle were introduced and high milk yield was obtained (DAPH, 2008).

Artificial insemination services are being undertaken by both government and private technicians. AI centres located in Thirunelvely have started to produce chilled semen. Moreover, Deep Frozen Semen (DFS) is used to make crossbred heifers from imported or local purebred Jersey bulls. The details on AI and pregnancy diagnosis test are shown below (Table 5). Cost of AI is Rs. 26 if performed at the VS office. The AI is usually performed at the cost of Rs. 150 for cattle and Rs. 200 for goats if the farmers house is located close to the VS office. The cost differs according to the distance of the farmers' house from the VS office. AI is normally managed by the Livestock Development Officers (LDO) from each VS ranges. According to the farmers' perception, the success rate of calving via AI is reportedly very good.

Table 5: Artificial Insemination and Pregnancy diagnosis details of selected DS divisions - 2009 (DAPH, 2010)

DS. division	Cattle A.I.	Goats A.I.	Pregnancy diagnosis in cattle
Delft	-	-	-
Velanai	72	60	48
Karainagar	100	60	30
Kayts	25	30	10
Jaffna	240	65	120
Nallur	840	300	240
Sandilipay	900	250	225
Tellipalai	520	120	150
Chankanai	720	180	180
Uduvil	750	330	380

Chavakachcheri	900	300	240
Kopay	1350	400	450
Karaveddy	615	330	300
Point Pedro	860	250	300
Maruthankerney	-	-	-
Jaffna district - Total	7892	2675	2673

Natural insemination also has been followed by several farmers of the district. Especially, some traditional farmers still prefer to stick to natural insemination because of their misconception of poor quality of calves or kids. The natural insemination cost normally ranges from Rs. 500–1000 for cattle and in the range of Rs. 400–500 for goats. Few farmers in the district grew stud goats for breeding purpose.

2.4. Disease prevention and Vaccination:

Disease investigation, immunization, and vaccination are usually done by the VS in each range and also by the veterinary hospital, Jaffna. LDOs also help in vaccination and extension activities. The veterinary hospital functions with three veterinary surgeons, one LDO, and three labourers. It handles all the indoor cases in the hospital. Most of the veterinary medicines needed are supplied by the DAPH and some amount of medicines is supplied by the LIBCO/Nallur. Vaccination is done for all of the livestock. The vaccination details in each selected DS and of total district can be found in the table below (Table 6).

Table 6: Number of poultry and cattle vaccinated against diseases in Jaffna district - 2009 (Source: DAPH, 2010)

DS. division	Number of Poultry Vaccinations			Number of Cattle Vaccinations		
	Raniket	Fowl pox	Gumbora	Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Foot and Mouth	Black Quarter
Delft	1,200	750	1,000	600	-	
Velanai	4,800	4,800	4,800	1,100	400	-
Karainagar	2,000	1500	2,500	350	100	-
Kayts	2,000	1250	2,000	500	-	-
Jaffna	36,000	7,000	48,000	500	500	-
Nallur	18,000	3,000	18,000	900	1000	200
Sandilipay	55,000	13,750	40,000	3,000	-	-
Thellipalai	29,000	16,000	22,000	1,650	1,600	1,500
Chankanai	20,000	15,000	14,000	2,600	1,000	1,500

Uduvil	36,000	24,000	36,000	2,500	2,500	-
Chavakachcheri	48,000	12,000	24,000	7,500	7,500	-
Kopay	59,000	15,000	70,000	4,000	3,000	-
Karaveddy	24,600	14,000	3,000	2,000	800	-
Point Pedro	72,000	27,000	52,000	2,200	1,800	-
Maruthankerney	5000	2,000	4,000	200	-	-
Jaffna district - Total	412,600	157,050	341,300	29,600	20,200	3,200

Black Quarter (BQ) disease vaccination has been performed only in very few DS. Most of the BQ vaccinations are reported in Thellipalai and Chankanai DS. The cost of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccination is Rs. 20/cattle. Other cattle vaccinations are done for free by the department. Goats are also vaccinated against Tetanus after kidding, but it is not practiced often. The cost of this vaccination is Rs. 60/dose. Most of the poultry vaccines are for Rs. 1/dose by LIBCO.

Chapter 3: Supporting Institutions in the livestock sector

Supporting Institutions for the development of the livestock sector in Jaffna district are as follows:

(1) Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH)

- 1) Range of veterinary surgeons office (11) - Jaffna, Nallur, Chavakachcheri, Kopay, Karaveddi, Point Pedro, Thellipalai, Uduvil, Sandillippai, Vaddukoddai, and Velanai
- 2) Veterinary hospital (1) - Jaffna
- 3) Artificial insemination centre (1)
- 4) Veterinary investigation centre to be established
- 5) Regional poultry farm and hatchery (1)
- 6) District assistant directors office

(2) Department of Co-operative Development

- 1) Jaffna District Development Cooperative Society Limited - JDDCS (1) - Thirunelvely
- 2) LIBCO federation (1) - Jaffna
- 3) Livestock breeders' cooperative societies (11) - All VS ranges

Veterinary surgeons offices are providing considerable services to all the farmers at a grassroots level. Normally there will be one LDO, assistant LDO, dispensary labour, and a labourer in a VS office. Extension services are normally provided on a management system of different livestock, disease prevention and vaccination, disease outbreaks, etc.

3.1. Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH):

The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) is the main national institution responsible for prevention and control of livestock diseases, implementation of animal breeding policies, livestock research and development, human resources development in the livestock sector, designing and economic evaluation of livestock projects and programs for developing the livestock industry and implementing special development programs covering the entire island. The department implements a range of statutes pertaining to the livestock sector also and provides technical expertise, inputs, and backup services to the Provincial Departments of Animal Production and Health (PDAPH).

The goals and objectives of the DAPH are as follows:

- To assure an efficient preventive and curative animal health service for maintaining a healthy animal population conducive to the livestock industry and public health
- To promote optimal utilization of animal genetic resources
- To enhance utilization of quality animal feed and feed resources
- To promote and facilitate good animal husbandry practices
- Conduct research and development towards a sustainable livestock industry
- To develop human resources and ensure efficient and effective information dissemination and technology transfer
- To formulate, monitor, and evaluate projects and programmes with sector participation
- To assure quality of inputs, products, services, and practices in the livestock sector by enforcement of

- regulatory provisions
- To ensure efficient management of departmental activities

3.2. National Livestock Development Board (NLDB):

The National Livestock Development Board (NLDB) was established in 1973 under the State Agricultural Corporations Act No. 11 of 1972. Its field operations commenced in 1974. The Board was redefined its functions in 1977, aiming to put a stop to the dwindling National herd and to concentrate on an intensive upgrading program of Cattle and Buffalo, both for milk and draught. The NLDB is presently managing 28 livestock and integrated farms for maintaining livestock and coconut plantation, and one training centre.

Mission:

To run a self-sustaining chain of livestock and crop integrated farms in different agroecological zones with a satisfied workforce to:

- Develop livestock activities within a reasonable time-period to continuously issue the requirement of breeding animals of farmers with the objective of making the country self-sufficient in livestock and dairy products.
- Develop livestock and agricultural products with new technology with the participation of the private sector to increase the output and profitability of the organisation.
- Cultivate cash crops in selected farms to support the cash crop production programme in the country.
- Achieve optimum productivity levels in livestock and agricultural sectors.
- Obtain maximum productivity from livestock and crop integrated farming systems and follow eco-friendly cultivation practices.

Objectives:

In order to achieve the said targets, the NLDB issues quality-breeding material at a nominal price. The NLDB caters not only to the individual livestock farmers but also to livestock producer societies, various NGOs, Samurdhi recipients as well as ongoing government and private projects. Whether the need is for cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits or poultry, the NLDB is obliged to provide quality-breeding material.

Development of the livestock sector being the main objective, the NLDB has also undertaken the massive task of imparting knowledge on animal husbandry to the farmers who have thus far done things purely on instinct and experience. Making animal husbandry an economically viable enterprise is one of the goals on the way. To achieve this, crossbreeding and purebreeding programmes are implemented in farms to suit each agroecological zone. The main activities of the NLDB are basically (1) breeding and multiplication of livestock, (2) issue of quality breeding materials to the farmers at a reasonable price.

However, the function of NLDB needs to be expanded uniformly to all the districts throughout the island. The services offered by NLDB farm to Jaffna district are limited.

Chapter 4: Potentiality of Livestock development in Jaffna district

The following factors explain the potentiality of livestock development in the district:

- Availability of land: The Jaffna peninsula has idle land that could profitably be utilised for the dairy and livestock industry. At present, that is impossible, since a considerable extent of area is littered with landmines. Milk production in the Jaffna district has been decreased by 66% between 1989 and 2003 mainly due to the armed conflict and the resultant land mining (The Island, 2007).

The dairy and livestock sector in the Jaffna peninsula has been untapped and thereby unable to generate an increase in household incomes and improve the livelihoods of rural families, which could easily be done. The cleared land will then be used for dairy and other livestock systems development.

- Introduction of improved breeds: Regarding production of meat, milk, and egg, it is important to improve the productivity of the different livestock species. This can be achieved through crossbreeding programmes using AI especially in case of cattle and goats and by introducing improved commercial breeds in case of poultry.
- Supply of inputs from other region: After the opening of the A9 road, there is not such a big problem in obtaining the required quantity of the concentrated feed and necessary drugs and vaccines for a reasonable price. Moreover, the problems faced by farmers in obtaining the feeding or watering utensils for livestock is minimised; thus, they are able to get the necessary materials for housing of the livestock.
- Market of dairy product: Marketing of milk can also be extended by establishing more number of LIBCO milk sales outlets. Already 12 such milk outlets are functioning all around the district (DAPH statistics, 2009). In Vadamaraadchchi itself, there are around four milk sales outlet, namely, Manthihai, Thikkam, Valvettithurai, and Thumbalai. One LIBCO milk sales outlet each is found in Kopay, Velanai, and Jaffna and two outlets are found in Sandilippai, DS. In addition, the Nestle company is willing to purchase milk from Jaffna; but their purchasing price is much lesser (Rs. 35/litre) than the normal sales price set by the local farmers. Perhaps, in future, both the parties may negotiate and conclude an ideal purchasing price for milk. Further, JDDCS/Yarlco also have their own sales outlets scattered all over the district to facilitate the distribution channel.
- Steady income source: Unlike crop cultivation, the livestock sector brings a steady income to the farmer throughout the year. Moreover, the risk of climatic change is less in the livestock sector compared to the crop production sector.
- Diseaseless areas: High disease infestation on livestock was not reported all over the district for the past several years. Especially in Chavakachcheri DS, there is less susceptibility for diseases; possibly because of the large space available. In this DS, only four cases of mastitis (udder inflammation) were reported per month, according to the VS.

- **Milk collection outlet:** Presence of LIBCOs and more milk collection outlets is also an encouragement for the farmers to concentrate more on livestock rearing.
- **NGOs assistance:** Several NGOs are helping farmers to develop the livestock sector. There are several organisations that are supporting the poor families and IDPs. Currently, FAO is helping to promote the poultry sector by the free issuing of day-old chicks to selected farmers. In 2007, the organisation Land O'lakes helped Jaffna farmers by providing training to increase milk production and supplied milking vessels, livestock housing assistance, etc.
- **Rearing capacity of individual farmers:** Most of the farmers doing crop cultivation used to have minimum one or two cattles for their own consumption of milk and also for organic manure. These farmers can be encouraged to rear more number of animals by providing some assistance.
- **Womens' participation:** Women can be sufficiently motivated towards livestock farming. Jaffna women traditionally are the primary caretakers of livestock, which is a supplementary source of income. Since the cost of maintaining small number of animals in the household is minimal, it can be easily adapted by the households headed by women as well.
- **Symbolic of spiritual significance:** The Tamil-Hindu population in Jaffna is eager to get involved in dairy farming because working with cows is symbolic of spiritual significance to them. It is a general thought that many farmers in Jaffna who grow cash crops could turn easily to dairy farming, which is more profitable in the long term.

The degree of sufficiency of milk, meat, and egg production in relation to the requirement of the existing and anticipated population in the Jaffna district can be found in the table below (Table 7). The values for the current population of Jaffna district is calculated based on the available information.

Table 7: Livestock Produce: Degree of sufficiency percentage and requirement of Jaffna district

Livestock produce	Previous population (500,000 in 2003)		Anticipated population (800,000 in future)		Current population (610,000 in 2010)
	Requirement	Degree of sufficiency (%)	Requirement	Degree of sufficiency (%)	Requirement
Milk (mln litres)	36.5	73.2	58.4	45.7	44.5
Meat ('000 kgs)	2325	72.5	3720	45.3	2836
Eggs (mln)	24	130.1	38.4	82	29.3

Source: Jaffna Plan, 2003

Chapter 5: Issues and challenges of livestock sector:

5.1. Production:

5.1.1. Stock supply:

Lack of genetically improved cattle and goat breeds is a major challenge in the livestock sector. There are no cattle breeding farms or any other private farms in the district to get quality breeds. Since transport between south and the peninsula has been restored with the opening of the A9 road, the possibility of importing milking cows or heifers or goats from up country or other farms should be done to explore the parent stock. Jersey is a more suitable breed for almost all the places in Jaffna. A certain percentage of original herd with low quality need to be replaced with improved stock.

Regarding the poultry sector, the low quality traditional/country breeds need to be replaced by the improved commercial breeds for the following main reasons: (1) Egg production: traditional breeds – 100 eggs/year; commercial breeds - 290 eggs/year. (2) There is no brooding period for the commercial birds, so egg production will be continuous. (3) Larger egg size with similar taste as of the traditional breeds.

Atchchuvely hatchery in Jaffna which was established by UNDP is currently producing 2,500 chicks per month; this is not enough to meet the requirement of Jaffna. However, the hatchery has the capacity to produce 6,000 chicks/month. This level of production has to be achieved. Getting good breeding chicks is problematic in Jaffna; also they are very expensive. Four years back, in 2006, a day-old chick was around Rs. 50–60, but now it has increased to Rs. 155. The additional problem here is the insufficient parent stock supply by the Karanthagoda farm which is functioning in the southern part. This farm is the only supplier on the island to supply parent stock to all the island hatcheries. A better option is to import better quality, improved breeds from India and distribute them among farmers.

5.1.2. Availability of feed:

Green feed availability is very less, especially in the dry season, but some livestock farmers have their own pasture and fodder lands (for eg., Napier, CO3, CO4 grasses) to a small extent. There are no specific cattle grazing lands available. However, farmers allow the cattle to graze in their fields prior to or after cultivation or in uncultivable lands. If high yielding fodder like CO3/C04 grass can be supplied, the time for grazing can be decreased. Grazing is not nutritious as well.

Concentrated feed is now almost available in every shop, but not all the farmers use it. These days, price of concentrated poultry feed has increased by 20–25%. However, the price of meat did not increase. Because of this, the small-scale poultry farmers are far more affected. Most of the farmers used to feed cattle with paddy straws in the night after daytime grazing. After daytime grazing, goats are normally fed with green leaves from perennial and seasonal trees, for example, *Gliricidea*, *Neem*, *Manchamunna*, and *Kiluvai*.

5.1.3. Insemination services:

Low quality bulls need to be replaced with improved breeds. Good quality semen should be distributed all over the district in time. Inadequate technical staff for artificial insemination services is very problematic to give the equal regular services. Some places where there is less number of cattle for the service, the private technician for the artificial insemination do not show interest to provide the services.

5.1.4. Disease prevention and vaccination:

Disease prevention services are not available at the correct time all over the areas of the district. According to the farmers' comments, the veterinary services in some places are very poor, possibly because the veterinary surgeons' range is rather large in size and he/she could not manage to give their service in time due to lack of staff.

5.1.5. Housing:

Normally, the houses for the livestock are not managed with the technical specifications required for livestock management. Most of the cattle sheds are built with locally available materials, not cement. The animals are left in the sun and rain without proper shelter; hence, their breeding properties are reduced. Hence, an intensive system of cattle rearing needs to be promoted.

5.1.6. Slaughtering:

There are no beef cattle farms in the district. Beef is normally obtained from surplus male studs and culled stud bulls. Hindu cultural values and government regulations restrict slaughtering of cattle. The slaughtering of cow heifers and cows are banned; however, illegal slaughtering of such animals is likely to happen.

5.1.7. Environmental concern:

Regarding the cattle, if there are 2–3 animals in a house, there will not be much of an environmental problem. If 10–15 animals are to be reared in a limited space, then there will be a problem especially in the rainy season. The problems could include contamination of groundwater, bad smell, and creation of unhygienic conditions. Improper waste management will be a serious issue. Construction of biogas units will be very useful for the farmers with large herds.

In case of poultry, if there are less than 20 birds, then there will not be any environmental problems. If the farmer wants to rear more than 20 birds he/she has to take a clearance certificate from the environmental authority, a local government body. Because of these permit problems, nowadays, less than 20 birds are distributed to beneficiaries by the organisations.

5.1.8. Others:

Theft of cattle and goats is also another challenge faced by Jaffna farmers; animals are victims of land mines as well.

5.2. Marketing

5.2.1. Marketing of Milk:

Marketing of milk is problematic in all the areas of the district. In some places, there is an excess of milk (Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro, Sandilippai DS), and in some other areas, there is more demand. There is no proper distribution channel to uniformly distribute the collected milk all over the district. So, the farmers do not completely milk the cattle. Normally, the milk is purchased by LIBCO in the milk collection outlets early in the morning around 6 am and in the second collection around 2 pm. In general, one litre of milk is purchased for Rs. 45 by LIBCO in Jaffna district. Moreover, the collected milk is not stored for a long time; it is immediately sold. However, the farmers complain that the collection time in the afternoon is not convenient for them because they need to bring the cattle from distant grazing lands too early to collect the milk.

The average farm-gate price of milk in 2008 was around Rs. 32.00. The average cost of production of one litre of milk in the country in 2008 was recorded at Rs. 27.80, Rs. 23.92, and Rs. 11.26 for intensive, semi-intensive and extensive systems, respectively (DAPH, 2008). Some consumers directly go to the farmers' house to collect the milk at the rate of Rs. 35–40/bottle; similarly, the farmers take milk directly to their customers who directly like to get milk in the houses. Milk price is also affected by the Hindu festival time when the people are fasting and consume a vegetarian diet (for eg., Navaraathiri – September, the Nallur Temple festive season - August); since demand is high during these periods, the price goes up. The Jaffna District Development Cooperative Society (JDDCS Ltd.) situated in Thirunelvely also purchased milk at a limited scale and was also involved in milk processing to a less extent.

5.2.2. Marketing of Meat:

Marketing of meat is not a big problem. Production of meat has to be increased to meet the district demand. Broiler meat is normally sold at the price of Rs. 550/kg live weight and for Rs. 650 after dressing. This price, during the festival season, decreases to Rs. 350 and Rs. 450 respectively. The market price for mutton and beef are in the range of Rs. 450–600. Some farmers also grew goats for meat purposes and stud goats for reproduction. The big goats for meat purpose can be sold for Rs. 10,000–25,000; especially during the festival season.

5.2.3. Marketing of Eggs:

There is no problem in egg marketing as well. Commercial level poultry farmers are less. Most of the farmers rear poultry in backyards. Few people rear poultry only for their own consumption. Marketing used to be done via the local shops. Egg prices have increased compared to the increment in chicken meat. This is a good sign for poultry development. Selling prices of eggs in whole are Rs. 16 and in retail, it is around Rs.18. The price of eggs also depends on the festival time; during the Hindu festival time, the prices of eggs will go down and during Christmas time, it will go up.

5.2.4. Marketing of Processed animal products:

There are no big animal products' processing industries in Jaffna district. However, LIBCO is doing some sort of processed milk products like milk juice packets, yoghurt, lollies, paneer. Compared to all other 11 LIBCOs, Point Pedro LIBCO is functioning well at milk processing. Production is just based on the demand; they do not have proper production and storage facilities which limit their production. Again, there is a seasonal marketing trend for milk-processed products as well. Hindu people's demand for milk-processed products change during festive and fasting time.

Chapter 6: Outline for livestock development by the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH)/Jaffna:

Vision:

Contribute to reach excellence of social welfare in the northern province through livestock production and livestock development for national prosperity

Mission:

Promote modernised, commercialised animal husbandry methods to reach self-sufficiency in livestock production

Key objectives:

- 1) Establish a healthy livestock population and take care of the ethics of animals by enforcing all acts of regulation
- 2) Increase the productivity of the livestock through improvements in the genetic quality of the indigenous stock
- 3) Improve the knowledge of the livestock farmers through continuous education
- 4) Improve the management system of the livestock
- 5) Improve the institutional capacity-building for better output
- 6) Planning, coordinating, monitoring, evaluating, and publishing the achievement

Key areas for development and projects:

- 1) Value addition
 - Establishment of centres for milk processing
- 2) Dairy development
 - Heifer calf-rearing schemes
 - Construction of cattle sheds
 - Construction of biogas plants
 - Supply of milk utensils for milk collection
 - Development of pasture and fodder cultivation
 - Construction of small laboratory with needed instruments for testing milk at veterinary offices
 - Registration of dairy farms
 - Control of cattle parasites
 - Establishment of dairy villages
 - Dairy synchronization and breeding programmes
 - Establishment of new dairy units
- 3) Poultry development
 - Reconstruction of new poultry houses
 - Supply of cages for backyard poultry
- 4) Goat development
 - Establishment of goat breeding farms
 - Supply of stud goats for local herds
 - Reconstruction of goat sheds
- 5) Economic infrastructure
 - Construction of new buildings for Valikamam south livestock breeders' cooperative society
 - Construction of fully equipped training hall

- 6) Self-employment
 - Promote hybrid goat farming
 - Promote village poultry farming
 - Establishment of mineral mixture block at small-scale feed mills
 - Issue of cattle
 - Issue of goats
 - Issue of backyard poultry chicks and cages
- 7) Marketing facilities
 - Construction of livestock markets
 - Construction of small-scale processing plants for broiler poultry meat
 - Construction of livestock markets
 - Milk sale outlets
- 8) Extension work
 - Conduct the famers' training classes
 - Conduct the mobile clinics' work
 - Vehicle for inspecting project and pick up for mobile clinic work
- 9) Vocational skill development
 - Training on animal husbandry for farmers
 - Training on dairy management
 - Training on goat management
 - Training on poultry management

Chapter 7: Strategies to develop the livestock sector of Jaffna District

Considering the available land, the rearing capacity of individual farmers, unique circumstances of ground water and environmental issues, it is not recommendable to increase large-size full-time livestock farmers. On the other hand, there is an obvious necessity of increasing organic fertilizers and reducing chemical fertilizers for crop production. Integrated farming is an ideal farming system in Jaffna. Integrated farming has been traditionally practiced; the practice conjunction of modern technology with better income is a major challenge of the agriculture sector of Jaffna. The number of livestock has dropped due to the conflict and not yet recovered the pre-conflict level. Taking all of the conditions into consideration, the following approach is recommended for the livestock sector development - 'Consider livestock as a part of integrated farming, recover the number of livestock to pre-conflict levels, improve its rate of district-wise self-sufficiency by introducing suitable breeds and promoting value-added sales'.

The following strategies are identified in order to develop the livestock sector:

7.1. Increasing productivity and production

- 1) Introduction of high productive improved breeds: Inexistence of proper herd recording, lack of efficient breed improvement programmes, and non-availability of proven superior quality breeding animals are among the factors that contribute to the slow progress in improving the genetic merit of local cattle populations in the region. Well-structured crossbreeding programmes need to be introduced to tackle with this issue.
 - a. Procure livestock from southern districts and distribute them to the selected farm families. Since there is no government livestock farm in Jaffna district, there need to be measures by the government or private sector to provide high breed heifers and female goats to Jaffna farmers. This will help to build a good quality parent stock. In addition, the original herd population with low quality need to be replaced with an improved one.
 - b. Popularize the AI system to improve breed quality and productivity through crossbreeding programmes. The usage of Deep Frozen Semen (DFS) to obtain crossbred heifers (imported and/or local breeds) of improved quality need to be expanded. Proper technical trainings need to be provided to increase the capacity of private AI technicians; staff numbers need to be increased to assure the timely AI services throughout the district. This will also help to achieve one calf per year. The period between calving and next conception is quite high (six months); this has to be brought down to less than 90 days. If this period can be lessened, then a farmer can get full benefits from the cattle. For example; instead of obtaining six calves, it will be increased to 10 calves in 10 years. Lactation periods in 10 years is only six, because of which around 12,000 litres (3,000 litres × four months) of milk is lost. If the cow is not calling within three months, it has to be a routine practice to take immediate action.
 - c. Establish goat stud centres in rural areas; establishment of such centres are essential for the regular AI services on goats throughout the peninsula.
 - d. Introduction of the Heifer Calf Rearing Scheme in the Jaffna District: This is the scheme in which the AI born calves (only) are managed by the farmers in support together with the department. Half of the rearing cost will be given to the farmer by the DAPH. This scheme is already in practice in the south. The future plan is to bring this system to Jaffna as well from next year onwards. According to the drawn 5 year plan by the DAPH, the request was made for 550 animals per year for this scheme. But the requirement is 3,000

calves per year in Jaffna; it could not provide the scheme in whole because of lack of finance. Financial assistance is necessary to spread the scheme all around the Jaffna district.

- 2) Integrate livestock with crop production: Smallholder dairying and other different animal husbandries need to sustain the environment by promoting integrated farming and optimizing use of local natural resources, including the exploitation of locally generated fodder, feed, and crop by-products for feeding animals. The manure produced by dairy animals belonging to small holders can be used up to three times in integrated farming practice: first, to directly use as manure or as compost, second, to produce biogas for cooking and lighting; third, the slurry is recovered from biogas plant bottoms, dried, and used to increase soil fertility.
- 3) Provision of credit at a reasonable rate of interest through the Revolving Fund (RLF) scheme to purchase animals, construction of livestock sheds, etc. LIBCOs can be provided with an outright grant to provide credit facilities to livestock farmers; as such, the societies will have some funds that can be revolved continuously. Obtaining credit from formal sources is not easy at all. However, the IDP and resettled farmers, who lost their assets and animals, need initial capital to restart their farming activity. The establishment of a special financial scheme to revive the livestock sector is an urgent need. This scheme should have a concessionary interest rate and the credit risk should be covered by insurance.
- 4) Encourage private and cooperatives to undertake cattle and poultry feed production in Jaffna district: Nowadays, most of the livestock feed necessary to fulfil the demand for livestock feed of the district is imported from southern feed industries (for eg., Prima, Ceylon grain elevators). Hence, the selling cost includes the imposed tax and transportation cost. The high feed cost proportionately increases the producers' price for the animal produce. Fluctuation of market prices is also unavoidable. This may lead the farmers to neglect/reduce the feeding to cut down the cost of production, which will lead to low production. Such kind of situations can be prevented by the establishment of livestock feed-producing industries locally to purchase the required feed at a low price.
- 5) Provision of training to livestock farmers, especially youth and women's groups: Farmers are the central building blocks of any sustainable agriculture development strategy. Considerable human resource development can be achieved via a range of training programmes. Provision of incentives by public and private sectors can help to accomplish successful hands-on, knowledge-based, vocational training facilities. Outreach training systems, including farmer-to-farmer learning, trainings to small holders close to their homesteads and farms need to be provided via relevant institutions. This will be effective for disseminating improved technologies and promoting hygienic milk production, which are the vital elements of competitive market access. Taking trainings to the field also will allow more farmers and their families, especially women, to participate in the livestock farming.
- 6) Promoting the local government units/LIBCOs to increase the milk consumption pattern via introducing value-added processed milk product: Milk is nature's most complete food providing protein, energy, vitamins, and other micronutrients, especially calcium for bone building for children and pregnant and lactating women. One daily glass of milk would contribute significantly to raising the nutrition of children in the region, with all the attendant benefits related to health and education. Boosting the productivity of the milking cows in the region could provide the milk required annually for the provision of a daily 200 ml glass for every child between the ages of one and ten.

7.2. Institutional development

District level:

- 1) Strengthening LIBCO and producers cooperatives by giving credit facilities to establish more milk-collecting centres, processing, storage, and marketing. Well-targeted public investments along the dairy food chain (for eg., cooling systems) have the potential to leverage significant private investments in dairy production, processing, and marketing. Developing market outlets with hotels, restaurants, and institutions will ensure long-term sustainability for milk products produced and processed by small farmers, farmer groups, and small agribusinesses.
- 2) Strengthening the capacity of the department of Animal Production and Health of Jaffna district, infrastructure development and provision of technical trainings on livestock development.
- 3) LIBCOs can be motivated to establish fodder resources centres to supply plant materials to the livestock farmers; marginal lands where crop production cannot be undertaken can be utilised for this purpose. Farmers have to be encouraged to feed their livestock with green fodder apart from feeding tree fodder and regular grazing.
- 4) LIBCOs can be strengthened to establish and manage forage and drug stores to sell the necessary products at a reasonable price to the local livestock farmers. Animal feed, feed additives, vitamins, minerals, feeding ingredients, etc., need to be supplied at an affordable price at an adequate amount to the farmers. Especially poverty-stricken families rearing livestock can get more benefit if some subsidies can be provided.

Provincial level:

- 1) Information and Statistics: Reliable livestock statistics need to be documented through effective liaison and linkages between institutions collecting information and statistics. Complete statistical information is very essential for better planning on development of any sector.
- 2) Establishment of well-equipped veterinary hospital and veterinary investigation centre; this will help to provide better veterinary services in time; the veterinary investigation centre (VIC) will be responsible in providing laboratory back-up services for divisional veterinary offices in the district. This centre will also be responsible for disease surveillance activities, laboratory confirmation, and disease investigation services. It is necessary that VIC have to be equipped with diagnostic and analytical facilities and should be managed by veterinary investigation officers.
- 3) Establishment of an institution for genetic improvement of livestock: the institution can maintain a gene pool and a modern laboratory run by a team of experts that will pursue experiments on breeding and fertilization to enhance the productive traits of the animal.
- 4) Establishment of animal products processing technology centre and a dairy training centre: A permanent capacity-building facility is essential to expand the know-how of the dairy operators like milk producers, technicians, milk traders, milk processors, service providers, food inspectors, etc. Experts can provide a range of training to farmers related to animal produce processing and also on food safety and quality. DAPH and/or LIBCOs need to be encouraged to demonstrate farmers about the value addition and profitability. A commercial demonstration plant, mobile outreach-training unit, dairy and meat product quality control laboratory, etc., can be established as sub components on this centre.

The report is prepared based on the information collected by the agriculture team via several interviews conducted with livestock farmers, veterinary surgeons of the selected DS, livestock articles, reports, and the statistical data of the DAPH and District Secretariat, Jaffna.

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Appendix 3-4

Inventory of Agricultural Peoples Organization

Appendix 3-4 Inventory of Agricultural Peoples Organization

No.	DS division	GS division	AI range	Name of the Organization	Address	No of members	Establishment date	Registration no	Activities	Comment by authority / any other (by AI / ASC)	Problems/Remarks
1	Chavakacheri		Chavakacheri	Mango Fruit Producers and sales cooperative society	A9 road, Meesaalai, Chavakacheri	250	2009		Establishing fruit processing centre, supplying mango seedlings to farmers, pruning trees at village level.	active	Monkey is a big problem in this DS area
2	Chavakacheri	J/310, J/311, J/312, J/315	Kaithady	Mango Fruit Producers and sales cooperative society	Madduvil south, Chavakacheri	120	2007	Not registered yet	Pruning of mango with trained members, supplying mango seedling, facilitate marketing facilities (providing basket for transporting from DoAG)	Active members, routinely involving with community based activities.	
3	Kopay		Urumpirai	Mango Fruit Producers and sales cooperative society	Kopay						It has to be reorganized - AI said.
4	Kopay		Puththur	Mango Fruit Producers and sales cooperative society		60	2009	Not registered yet	pruning mango trees, supply papaw seedlings to improve production at their village.	active	need building with refrigerator facilities, marketing.
3	Kopay		Kopay and Puththur	Vali. East plantain producers and sales cooperative society	Neervely Junction, Neervely. (TP: 0213211614)	381	1951	J/1071	Directly involved in collecting banana at village level, providing inputs to members, sales of banana to local markets and to south	active	
6	Kopay	J/264	Kopay and Puththur	Vali East grape production and sales society	Urumpirai North, Urumpirai		18/01/2010	NJ/89/18012010			
7	Kopay		Puttur & Urumpirai	Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society	PPD Road, Poothar madaththady, Kopay	1548	1989	J/2062-08-09-19	Sales of concentrates and medicines, collecting and sales of eggs	Active	
9	Chavakacheri		Chavakacheri, Kaithady	Livestock Breeders Cooperative Society	Ramalingham Rd (near by DS office) Office phone: 0212270225	2305	1989	J/2063	Feeds & medicines sales, purchasing of milk & processing milk juice, ghee, paneer, collecting milk & distribute to nursery students, poultry sector-chicken supply, supply livestock to NGOs	Active	
10	Jaffna	Jaffna	All Jaffna	Mushroom producers and sales cooperative society	Siruppiddy west, Siruppiddy	30	Jan, 2010	Not registered yet	Decided to establish sales centre, individual sales		No certification so far poor awareness among people problem in getting spawns problem in getting saw dust supply for material
11	Chavakacheri	J/324	Chavakacheri	Kachchai south FO	Kachchai south, Kodihamam	156	1998	NEP/JF/734/FO	Agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers) supply from ASC, Training assistance from NGOs (CARE, Aravozhi, Action Faim, IOM, ZOA, UNDP) on home gardening, compost making, chemical fertilizer control, promotion of organic farming, Agriculture loans (Rs 10,000-20,000) through Caritas-Hudec - 15 people on small interest rate, irrigation pipes for 15 people, loans for small industries, livestock supply - Milk breeds, Some water reservoirs deepened.	Active	
12	Chavakacheri	J/300	Chavakacheri	Chavakacheri Nagar (town) FO	Kanduvil west lane, Post office Rd, Chavakacheri	110 (35 real members+ 75 members from cleared area are also members of another FO)	1995	NEP/JF/734/FO	Before 2004 helping in tanks renovation		Not very active for the moment
13	Chavakacheri	J/340	Chavakacheri	Maaseri FO	Maaseri, Varani	Unknown	Unknown	NEP/JF/734/FO	Not active	Not active until the next committee get selected	Internal conflict in administration
14	Chavakacheri	J/314	Chavakacheri	Madduvil East FO	Madduvil east, Chavakacheri	120	1995	NEP/JF/734/FO	Supply of Agric inputs-fertilizer, seed paddy-under subsidy, CARE training to control diseases in crops, advices to increase crop yield-all peoples participation. Providing mango & coconut seedlings. Training by AI.	Active	
15	Chavakacheri	J/332	Chavakacheri	Ketpely FO	Ketpely, Mirusuvil	327	1998	NEP/JF/734/FO	Inputs for subsidiary crops-cowpea, chilli etc. Having 2 lakhs in account may be in future to provide loan	Moderately active-By president	

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16	Chavakacheri	J/317	Chavakacheri	Sarasaalai North FO	Sarasaalai North, Chavakacheri	230	1975	NEP/JF/734/FO	Fertilizer & seed subsidy, cleaning of fields by Siramadhana, small sclae renovation of tanks and wells, training on cultivation mehtods by AI	Active-By secretary	
17	Chavakacheri	J/306	Chavakacheri	Nunaavil east FO	Aariyampiddi lane, Nunaavil east, chavakacheri (secretery house)	170	2004	NEP/JF/734/FO	Paddy seeds (Varieites 406, 346, 501) & seeds for small field crops for subsidy / cash from ASC.	Active	Two tanks-small & big to be deepened- to increase the water supply for cultivation 400 ha paddy land. No action taken for last 3years even they've made lot of request through responsible bodies.
18	Chavakacheri	J/318	Chavakacheri	Meesaalai East FO	Thaalayodu kerny Rd, Meesaalai east	150	1990	NEP/JF/734/FO	Fertilizer subsidy, seeds, only to cowpea, green gram, tomato, chilli, snake gourd. No paddy fields under this FO	Active	
19	Chavakacheri	J/329	Chavakacheri	Ushan FO	Ushan, Mirusuvil	100	1980	NEP/JF/734/FO	ferlilizer and paddy seeds for subsidy	Active	Stray cattle destroys crops-need fencing Low land paddy not productive-more water stays in the field with small amout of rainfall, because of the army bund water not flowing out. Paddy seedling & coconut seedling get destroyed.
20	Chavakacheri	J/301	Chavakacheri	Koyitkudiyiruppu FO	4th lane, Kachai Rd, Chavakacheri	15	1985	Not registered yet	Making link with ASC to those small no of farmers	Not very active for the mon	Need minimum 25 members organize a meeting & register as an FO.
21	Chavakacheri	J/346	Chavakacheri	Manthuvil west FO	Veerasingham Rd, Meesaalai North, Kodihmam	130	1998/11/2	NEP/JF/734/FO	subsidiary crops inputs supply through ASC. Supply of paddy seeds and fertilizer through Divisional officers	Active	
22	Chavakacheri	J/316	Chavakacheri	Sarasaalai South FO	Kaalikovilady, Sarasaalai south	316	2004	NEP/JF/734/FO	Regular supply of agris.inputs- seeds & fertilizer through ASC, Agri dept. Assistance from AI. Tanks (Maathalan kulam) renovated (35 lakhs - 6000 labourers) also a bridge constructed. World vision provided goats & poultry and also construted 6 wells in fields.	Very active	Minor (Koolikiran kulam) tank to be renovatd-deepening.
23	Chavakacheri	J/305	Chavakacheri	Kalvayal FO	Thurkayamman Rd, Kalvayal, Chavakacheri	360	2002	NEP/JF/734/FO	Agric inputs supply-paddy seeds through ASC. Assist to get bank loan (Rs 25,000-Rs 95,000) for 62 people (40 people already paid back the loan). Earlier NGOs supplied seeds to farmers through FO.	Active-By secretary	
24	Chavakacheri	J/307	Chavakacheri	Nunaavil centre FO	Velayutham Rd, Nunnavil centre, Chavakacheri	99	2002	Not registered yet	Agric inputs through ASC-seed paddy, fertilizer	Limited activity	More people govt servants so not funtioning full time
25	Chavakacheri	J/338	Chavakacheri	Navatkaadu FO	Naavatkaadu, Varani	148	1996	NEP/JF/734/FO	renovating tanks, supply inputs	active	Stray cattle
26	Chavakacheri	J/337	Chavakacheri	Kudamiyan FO	Kudamiyan, Varani	150	1995	NEP/734/FO/28	Providing inputs to farmers via ASC, tank renovation, facilitate NGOs activities.	active FO, did important renovation works at their village.	
27	Chavakacheri	J/330	Chavakacheri	Karampagham FO	Karampagham, Mirusuvil	57 (20 old & 37 returnees)		Not registered yet & working under RDS	supplying seeds to members, facilitate irrigation to farmers.	working with RDS, so all are involved than farmers.	Stray cattle problem, so fencing is needed.
28	Chavakacheri	J/342	Chavakacheri	Karampaikuruchchi FO	Karampaikuruchchi east, Varany	186	1995	NEP/JF/734 FO	facilitate NGOs and Department activities in village, supplying inputs to farmers.	Active FO	tank should be renovatd
29	Velani	J/14	Punkuduthivu	LIBCO, Island South	Ward No 1, Punkudu thivu	210	2009	N/J/51	chicken distribution, facilitate NGOs activities, conduct sales centres.	Active	
30	Point Pedro		Point Pedro	Vadamaradchy LIBCO	Kiramakoddady junction, Puloly		1989	J-206-11.9.1989	Milk collection,processing and sales, and also selling livestock feeds.	Active	-

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31	Velani	J/17	Velanai	Velanai South FO	Ward No 6, Velanai	70	1998	NEP/JF/726/FO	facilitate NGOs and Department activities in village, supplying inputs to farmers.	Active	disease problems in crops, no marketing channel, water availability in some places, stray cattle, poor resistant of chickens against
32	Kopay	J/267	Urumpirai	Urelu FO	Urelu, Chunnakam	415		NEP/JF/736/FO	facilitate NGOs and Department activities in village, supplying inputs to farmers.	active	-
33	Kopay	J/266	Urumpirai	Urumpirai East FO	Urumpirai East, Urumpirai	240	1997	NEP/JF/736/FO	Inputs supply and facilitate NGOs activities	active	-
34	Chavakacheri		Chavakacheri	Mirusuvil South FO	Mirusuvil South, Mirusuvil	93 (including	1997	NEP/JF/734/FO	subsidized fertilizer distribution, tank renovation, canal rehabilitation (in initiation process)	avtive	-
35	Kopay	J/286	Puththur	Atchuvvely South FO	Atchuvvely South, Atchuvvely	510	1997	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric inputs through ASC-seed paddy, fertilizer, Control of stray cattle	active	Roads to fields are in poor condition, tanks should be renovated
36	Kopay	J/277	Puththur	Aavarankaal west FO	Aavarankaal west, Aavarankaal		1997/12/11	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric inputs through ASC-seed paddy, fertilizer, water pump supply, HNB loans via ASC	active	
37	Kopay	J/261	Urumpirai	Kopay centre FO	Kopay centre, Kopay	475	1996	NEP/JF/736/FO	Agric inputs through ASC-seed paddy, fertilizer, Coperate with NGO activities, Estimate losses of natural disasters	active	Internal conflict in administration-between president and secretary
38	Kopay	J/258	Urumpirai	Irupaalai East FO	Irupaalai East	160	1996	NEP/JF/736/FO	Agric inputs through ASC-seed paddy, fertiizer, Farmers training, Renovation of wells and tanks, Facilitate loan provision	active	
39	Point Pedro	J/394	Puloly	Polykandy East FO	Polykandy east	75		NA	Assistance in home gardening	slow	
40	Point Pedro	J/416	Puloly	Vallipuram FO	Vallipuram, puloly	125	1997	NEP/JF/730/FO	Renovation of tanks & maintenance, supply of Agric inputs, water pump	active	Stray cattle problem so given up paddy cultivation, water scarce for field irrigation
41	Kopay	J/276	Puththur	Aavarankaal East FO	Aavarankaal east, Puththur	257	1998	NEP/JF/733/FO	Roads to the cultivation fields renovation, Bunds made to prevent sea water intrusion, canal , tanks renovation, agro wells establishment	active	
42	Point Pedro	J/396	Puloly	Alvai West FO	Alvai west	65	2005	NEP/JF/730/FO	Supply of Agric inputs-fertilizer,seed paddy-under subsidy. Agro wells renovation, provision of loans	active	Problems of flooding-poor canal system, Stray cattle fencing needed around the fields
43	Kopay	J/269	Urumpirai	Neervely North FO	Neervely North, Neervely	465	1996	NEP/JF/736/FO	Agric input supply via ASC, collecting data on farmers needs, wells & tanks renovation	active	
44	Chavakacheri		Chavakacheri	Meesalai North FO	Meesalai north, Kodihmam	141	1998	NEP/JF/734/FO	Paddy cultivation activities, seed paddy supply, helping in DoAG activities, supply of agric inputs, Tanks and agro wells	active	Problem of monkeys and wild boar -destroying the
45	Kopay	J/264	Urumpirai	Urumpirai North FO	Urumpiai North	210	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Facilitate NGOs activities, renovated some agro wells	active	Remaining agro wells to be renovated
46	Kopay	J/278	Puththur	Puththur East FO	Puththur east	640	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric input supply via ASC, wells & tanks renovation by NGOs (20 wells renovated by UNDP, CARE, Allocated funds for the renovation of 2 tanks), loans to below poverty farmers (Vadakkinn vasantham scheme, HNB), Road to the fields constructed, pension scheme to members	active	Roads to the fields damaged, Agric wells damaged, Siruvazhai kulam to be renovated, wild pigs problem, destroy potato, manioc etc-need fencing, expecting to get loan to buy a 2W tractor to the organization (can be used in rotation among the farmers), electricity problem in using pumps. Expecting assistance to the IDPs - supply of water
47	Kopay	J/280	Puththur	Vaatharavaththai FO	Vaatharavaththai, Puththur	141	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Periyankulam renovated under Gamaneguma project-2009, Peripokkanai bund construction under gtz project-2008, 5 tanks renovated by WFP, Action faim renovated 40 agro wells & 3 wells for drinking water, Amarananthu veethy - agric road renovated by NEIAP II project in 2007.	active	NISA cyclone heavily hit the village and damaged the constructed bunds of the tanks, poor drainage system, 10 more agro wells to be renovated, stray cattle, goat problems, Tractors hired from out side for high cost
48	Kopay	J/284	Puththur	Valalaai FO	Valalaai east, Atchuvvely	270	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, Assistance through AI, tanks, wells renovation, Agriculture loans though Bank of ceylon.	active	The agriculture lands to be cleared, which is under High Security Zone, Agro wells and tanks to be renovated, wild pigs stays behind the bund and heavy destruction to the crops

Appendix 3-4 Inventory of Agricultural Peoples Organization

No.	DS division	GS division	AI range	Name of the Organization	Address	No of members	Establishment date	Registration no	Activities	Comment by authority / any other (by AI / ASC)	Problems/Remarks
49	Kopay	J/282	Puththur	Thampaalai Kathirippai FO	Sannathy Road, Thampaalai	330	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric inputs supply, papaya seedlings, seeds for subsidiary crops, 26 wells renovation by CARE, tanks renovated	active	Stray cattle, wild pigs problem, so fencing is needed. Some people used coconut leaves (kiduhu) to make
50	Kopay	J/283	Puththur	Idaikkaadu FO	Idaikkaadu, Atchuvely	230	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric inputs supply (seeds, fertilizer) through ASC, assistance to farmers through AI, DO, NGOs.	active	1/3 rd of the fertile agriculture land under the High Security Zone-need to be cleared. Marketing problems.
51	Kopay	J/281	Puththur	Paththameny FO	Paththameny, Atchuvely	300	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric inputs supply-paddy seeds, fertilizer, seeds of subsidiary crops through ASC. CARE renovated 5 wells.	active	Another 5 agro wells to be renovated-already requested through ASC-yet the work started.
52	Kopay	J/272	Puththur	Siruppiddy west FO	Siruppiddi west, Neervely	400	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Orange, Mango, papaya, bamboo seedling through ASC, Agriculture farm by NECORD-Initial stage cultivation of plantains in the farm. 10 Agro wells renovated by NGOs. Assistance for all vegetables, tobacco, potato cultivation through ASC.	active	Urgent need-15 Agro wells to be renovated! Last season potato loss-spoilage because of high temperature. Stray cattle problem. Also problems of wild pigs and parrots. Need assistance for the IDPs.
53	Kopay	J/275	Puththur	Navakkiri FO	Navakkiri, Puththur	200	1996	NEP/JF/733/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC, Agro wells renovation by CARE	active	Lack of sprayers, water pumps. No loans provided because of weak financial status of the organization.
54	Chavakachcheri	J/341	Chavakachcheri	Idaikkurichchi FO	Idaikkurichchi, Varani	225	2000	NEP/JF/734/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC, Agro wells renovation by NGOs, Tanks renovated through Sramadhana, Agricultural pathway	active	Stray cattle problem-need fencing, problem of wild pigs, fruits destroyed by monkeys
55	Chavakachcheri	J/322	Chavakachcheri	Allaarai FO	Allaarai, Meesaalai	155	2000	NEP/JF/734/FO	Agric inputs through ASC, Mango seedlings through Sewalanka (local NGO), Govt assistance for tank renovation, canals (1 mile long)-by shramadhana, 2 water pumps given by Aravolli to very poor farmers, controlling the stray cattle	active	Stray cattle, Need assistance to returnees, Roads to the fields to be renovated
56	Chavakachcheri	J/334	Chavakachcheri	Thaavazhai-lyatraalai FO	Thaavazhai-lyatraalai, Chavakachcheri		2000	NEP/JF/734/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, Tanks & wells renovated	active	Agro wells makki sand problem-need to remove regularly to maintain the water level, Already gave request to renovate 43 agro wells, but they agreed to renovate only one. Stray cattle problem
57	Chavakachcheri	J/291, J/292	Kaithady	Kaithady South-South east FO	Kaithady	260	1998	NEP/JF/734/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, Tanks & wells renovated	active	Marketing of the yield
58	Chavakachcheri	J/297	Kaithady	Kaithady Naavatkuli FO	Koyilaakkandi, Kaithady	94	1996	Not registered yet	Agric inputs supply via ASC, making of fences during paddy cultivation	slow	Stray cattle problem
59	Chavakachcheri	J/296	Kaithady	Koyilaakkandi FO	Koyilaakkandi, Kaithady	271	1996	NEP/JF/735/FO	Control of irrigation water	active	
60	Chavakachcheri	J/319	Chavakachcheri	Meesaalai West FO	Meesaalai west, Meesaalai	95	1996	Not registered yet	Agric inputs via ASC	active	
61	Chavakachcheri	J/293	Kaithady	Kaithady West FO	Kaithady east, Kaithady	340	1994	NEP/JF/735/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, making of fences during paddy cultivation, provision of loans, selection of beneficiaries	active	3 more agro wells need to be renovated
62	Point Pedro	J/387	Puloly	Kerudaavil East FO	Kerudaavil east, Thondaimanaaru	92	1996	NEP/JF/729/FO	Data collection about farmers, loan facilities, Facilitate training, Agric.extension activities, Agric inputs supply through ASC	active	Marketing middle man problem
63	Point Pedro	J/385	Puloly	Kerudaavil South FO	Kerudaavil south, Thondaimanaaru	300	1996	NEP/JF/729/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, agro wells renovation, facilitate NGOs activities	active	agro wells need to be renovated
64	Point Pedro	J/386	Puloly	Kerudaavil North FO	Kerudaavil north, Thondaimanaaru		1996	NEP/JF/729/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, agro wells renovation by samurdhi assistance, facilitate NGOs activities	active	agro wells need to be renovated
65	Velanai	J/12	Velanai	Velanai North FO	Velanai north	125	1996	NEP/JF/726/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, canals, tanks renovated, assistance through world food programme, Equipments for home gardening through Forut	active	Stray cattle problem, Land master, tractors higher for ploughing-high cost
66	Velanai	J/13	Velanai	Velanai North east FO	Ward No 1, Velanai north east		1996	NEP/JF/726/FO	Making fences for to avoid stray cattle, tank renovated, Agric inputs supply via ASC	active	Tanks should be renovated
67	Velanai	J/20, J/21	Velanai	Saravanai FO	Saravani east	220	1996	NEP/JF/726/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, tanks renovated, Farmers data collection, finding solutions for farmers problems, bund construction by CARE to prevent saline water intrusion, IOM assistance to returnees-poultry, cattle, Agric equipments	active	Stray cattle problem, tanks & agro wells to be renovated, Roads to the fields are not in good condition
68	Velanai	J/29, J/30	Punkuduthivu	Perunkaadu south FO	Ward No 3, Punkudutheevu	42	functioning 2008	NEP/JF/727/FO	Agric inputs supply via ASC, finding solutions for farmers problems	active	
69	Velanai	J/7, J/8, J/9	Velanai	Mandaitheevu FO	Mandaitheevu	155		Not registered.	Agric inputs supply to ASC	active	

Appendix 3-4 Inventory of Agricultural Peoples Organization

No.	DS division	GS division	AI range	Name of the Organization	Address	No of members	Establishment date	Registration no	Activities	Comment by authority / any other (by AI / ASC)	Problems/Remarks
70	Velanai	J/36	Punkuduthivu	Nainaathivu south FO	Ward No 7, Nainaatheevu	175	1991	NEP/JF/727/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC, tanks and agrowells renovation	active	
71	Velanai	J/18	Velanai	Velanai west-west centre FO	Ward No 7, Velanai west centre	43	1997	NEP/JF/726/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC	active	
72	Velanai	J/19	Velanai	Velanai west FO	Mudippillayar kovilady, Ward No 8, Velanai west		1997	Not registered	Agric inputs supply through ASC, Facilitataing NGOs in their activities, tanks and agrowells renovation	active	
73	Velanai	J/15, J/16	Velanai	Velanai centre- south east FO	Velanai centre- south east, Velanai		1997	NEP/JF/726/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC, Facilitataing NGOs in their activities, tanks and agrowells renovation	active	
74	Chavakachcheri	J/295	Kaithady	Navatkuly east FO	Navatkuly east, Kaithady	225	1990	NEP/JF/735/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC, Facilitataing NGOs in their activities, tanks and agrowells renovation	active	
75	Chavakachcheri	J/293, J/290	Kaithady	Thenmadduvil FO	Thenmadduvil, Chavakachcheri	50	1990s	NEP/JF/735/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC, Facilitataing NGOs in their activities, tanks and agrowells renovation	active	
76	Chavakachcheri	J/315	Kaithady	Chandrapuram FO	Sivankovil Road, Chavakachcheri	350	1997	NEP/JF/735/FO	Agric inputs supply through ASC, Facilitataing NGOs, tanks and agrowells renovation	active	
77	Chavakachcheri	J/309	Kaithady	Kaithady Nunaavil FO	Kaithady Nunaavil, Chavakachcheri	155		NEP/JF/735/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
78	Chavakachcheri	J/310	Kaithady	Kaithady West-Kaithady centre	Kaithady west	386	1998	NEP/JF/735/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
79	Kopay	J/287	Puththur	Atchchuvily west FO	Atchchuvily west	500	1997	NEP/JF/733/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
80	Kopay	J/275	Puththur	Puththur North FO	Puththur North, Puththur	275	1997	NEP/JF/733/FO	Similar activities as above	active	R.Sothirajah - Treasurer - 0770761898
81	Pointpedro	J/417	Puloly	Thunnaalai North FO	Maakiran, Thunnaalai North	85	1990	NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
82	Pointpedro	J/412	Puloly	Puloly North West FO	Kanthiyoor, Puloly North West		1990	NEP/JF/729/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
83	Pointpedro	J/413	Puloly	Puloly East FO	Ubayaar Kiraamam, Puloly South	44	2008	NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
84	Pointpedro	J/398	Puloly	Alwai North Centre FO	Kanpulikkappan, Alwai North Centre	112	1997	NEP/JF/729/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
85	Pointpedro	J/383	Puloly	Thodaimanaaru South FO	Thodaimanaaru South	70	1990	NEP/JF/729/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
86	Pointpedro	J/397	Puloly	Alwai North West FO	Abira, Alwai North West	131	1990	NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
87	Pointpedro	J/393	Puloly	Polykandy West FO	Kachchankan Thoddam, Polykandy West	50	1990	NEP/JF/729/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
88	Pointpedro	J/411	Puloly	Puloly South West FO	Puloly South West	143	1990	NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
89	Pointpedro	J/410	Puloly	Puloly West FO	Thirunavalloor, Puloly West	300	1990	NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
90	Pointpedro	J/414	Puloly	Puloly South FO	Puloly South			NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
91	Pointpedro	J/399	Puloly	Viyaapaarimoolai FO	Viyaapaarimoolai			NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
92	Pointpedro	J/409	Puloly	Puloly Centre FO	Malanthani, Puloly Centre	72		NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
93	Pointpedro	J/415	Puloly	Manthihai FO	Manthihai	123		NEP/JF/730/FO	Similar activities as above	active	
94	Velanai	J/10	Velanai	Allaippiddy FO				NEP/JF/726/FO	similar activities	active	
95	Velanai	J/11	Velanai	Mankumpaan FO				NEP/JF/726/FO	similar activities	active	
96	Velanai	J/16	Velanai	Velanai East Centre FO				NEP/JF/726/FO	similar activities	active	
97	Velanai	J/34, J/35	Punkuduthivu	Nainaathivu FO				NEP/JF/726/FO	similar activities	active	
98	Velanai	J/28	Punkuduthivu	Perunkaadu North FO				NEP/JF/727/FO	similar activities	active	

Appendix 3-5

Governmental Institutions for Agricultural Development in Jaffna District

**The Project for Development Planning for the Rapid Promotion of
Reconstruction and Development in Jaffna District
(PDP JAFFNA - JICA)**

**Governmental Institutions for
Agricultural Development
in Jaffna District**

August 2011

1. Office of Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension) in Jaffna: DOA (extension)

Date of Data Collected: May 2011 (updated on July 2011)

Source of Information:

Interview;

- Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension), Agriculture Monitoring Officer of DOA and Farm Manager of DATC.

References;

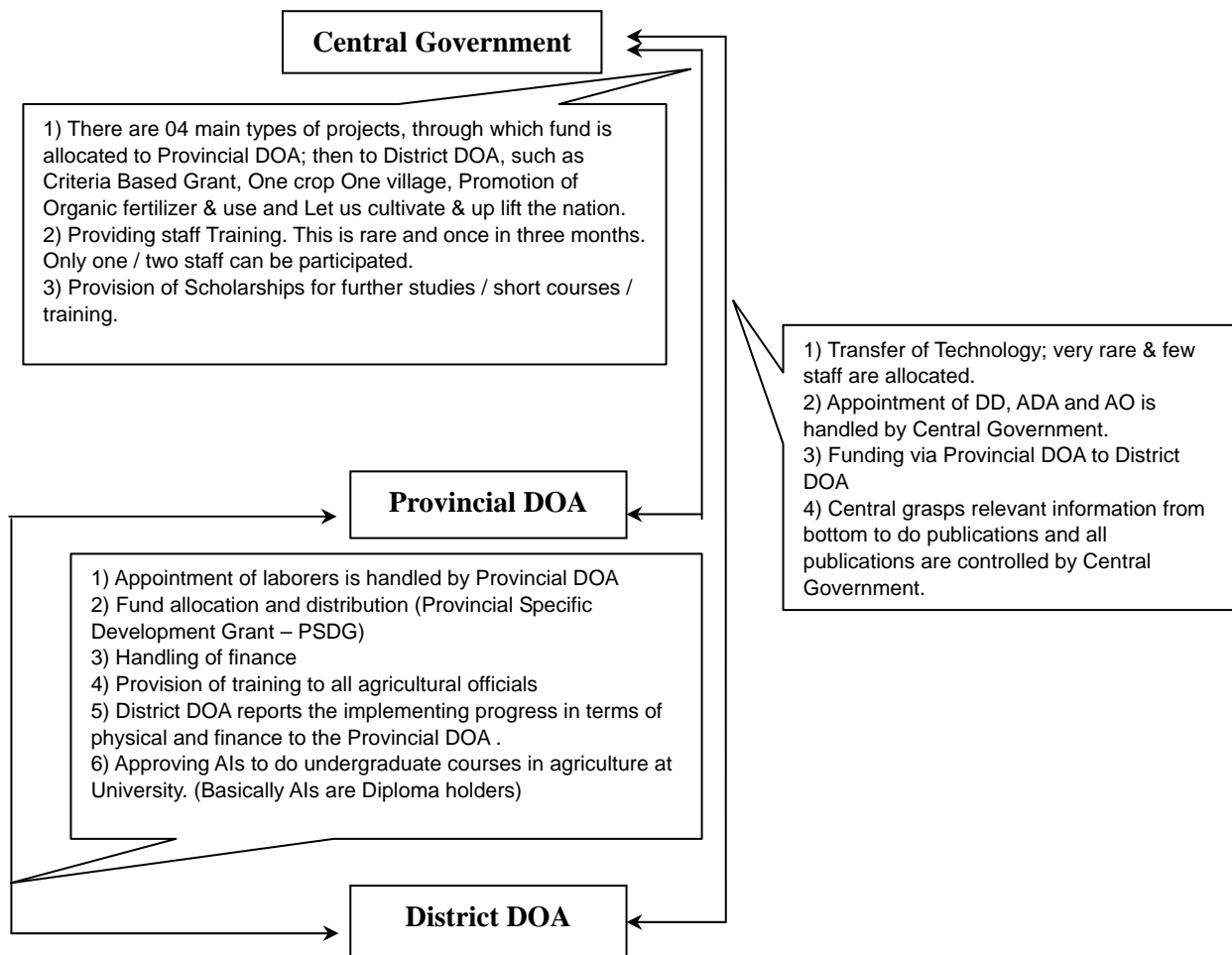
- Department of Agriculture. (2010). *Annual administration report, 2010*, Jaffna,
- Department of Agriculture. (2010). *Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Service and District Agricultural Training Center (DATC)- Project concept paper submitted to PDP-Jaffna*, Jaffna

(1) Superior authority

National level (name): Ministry of Agriculture - Department of Agriculture

Provincial level (name): Department of Agriculture (Provincial Council)

Relation between central government, provincial DOA and district DOA



(2) Policy & legal framework

National level (name of documents):

Sri Lanka National Agriculture Policy

National Agricultural Research Policy

<http://www.slcarp.lk/facts%20of%20carp.htm>

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(3) Development plan

National level (name of documents):

- A Ten year Horizon development framework (2006-2016)

Provincial level (name of documents):

- Master Plan for Crop sector development - Northern Region (DOA - Northern Province, 2010)
- Five year investment programme (2009-2013), Northern Province (Northern Provincial Council , 2009)
- Northern Development Plan - Northern Blossom or Uthuru Wasanthaya programme

District level (name of documents): n/a

(4) Mandate

Department of Agriculture has been working for farmers for their betterment. The staff of DOA carries out extension and training activities. These activities of the staff focused on to ensure the supply of adequate quantity of quality food to the people in Jaffna and to up lift the status of farmers and home gardeners.

Vision - Achieve food security of the general population and income security of farmers in Jaffna.

Mission - Promote the high quality agricultural production and the commercially oriented sustainable agriculture with environmental friendly techniques for sound economic and social development of the farming community.

Objective -

- Disseminate the economically sound, socially acceptable, environmental friendly, and financially feasible technical information among the farmers
- Attain efficient utilization of agriculture scarce resources available with farmers for increased agriculture productivity and farm family net income
- Ensure the supply of quality seed in time to improve the product quality and increase the productivity and income
- Promote suitable crop which can give more profit to the farmers
- Increase the employment opportunities in rural areas in agriculture sector and agriculture related income generating projects

(5) Activities

- Ensure timely supply of quality seeds by organizing lateral spread and from other district
- Encourage farmers to use quality seed planting materials
- Encourage self seed production in the district itself
- Introduce new improved varieties
- Introduce suitable tools and implements in the agricultural production
- Encourage the farmers to adopt advantageous agronomic practices
- Encourage farmers to adopt environmentally friendly plant protection techniques
- Encourage the farmers to plant more fruit plants
- Encourage farmers to apply fertilizers on soil test basis
- Expand the area under crop diversification
- Encourage the farmers to apply organic manure in crop cultivation
- Encourage the farmers to use straight fertilizer
- Provide training at AI range level and DATC to farmers
- Establish demonstration at field level and conducting field days to disseminate the technology
- Promote the integrated farmers through established integrated farmers society
- Control noxious weeds like *Parthenium*
- Mobilize the farmers to function as group

(6) Institutional Arrangement: (Source: Department of Agriculture. (2010). *Annual administration report, 2010*, Jaffna)

The District divided into two Assistant Director of Agriculture segments under Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension). At present, only one Assistant Director of Agriculture (Segment) is responsible for other both segments. These ADA segments have been further subdivided into 14 Agriculture Instructor ranges (AI ranges).

AIs carryout extension and training activities at grass root level under the supervision of ADA with the assistance of Subject Matter Officers (SMOs). There are four SMOs in the DOA, such as SMO (paddy, OFC and Yam), SMO (plant protection and vegetable), SMO (fruits) and SMO (Farm Women Agriculture Extension and home garden). Both ADA and SMO are operating from the office under the supervision of Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extn.).

The details of the organizational arrangement are given below in the Chart 1, Chart II and Chart III

Chart I: Organizational arrangement of the Technical Staff

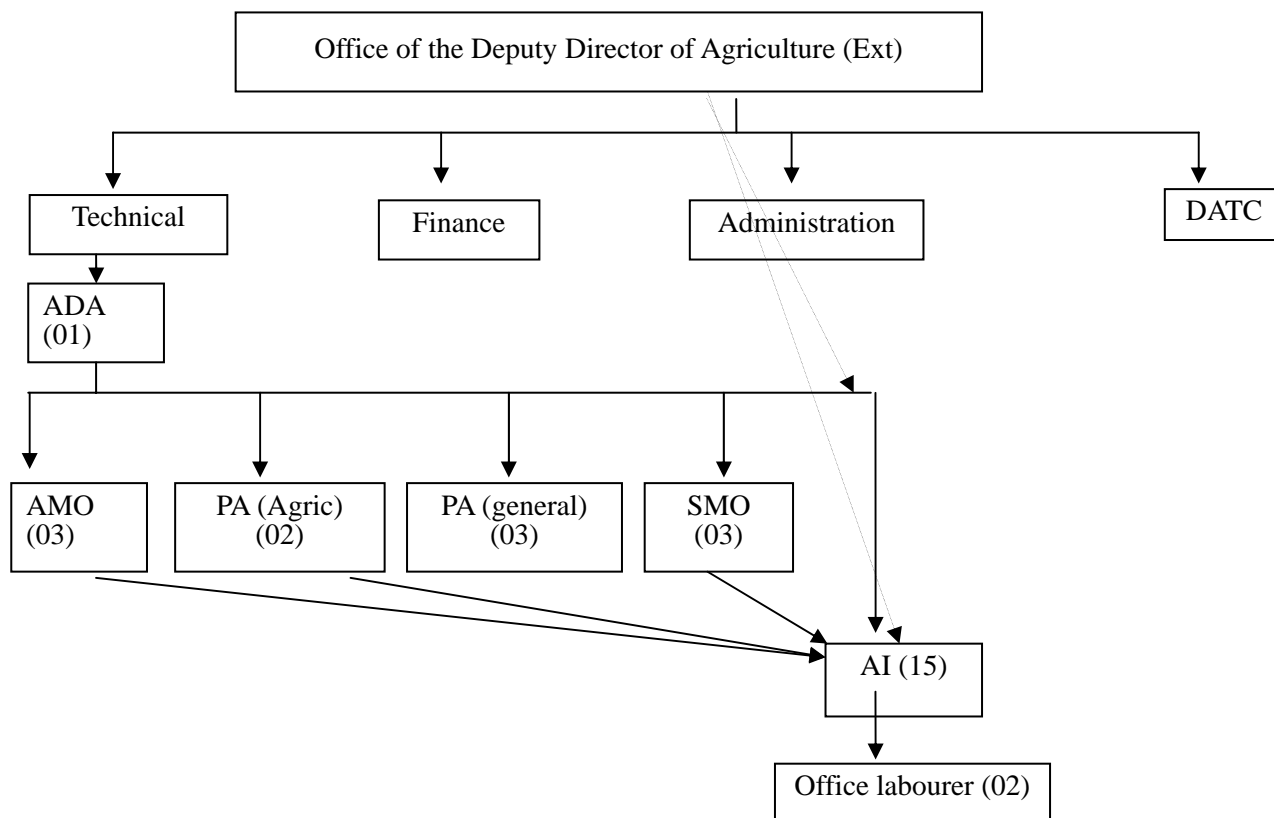


Chart II: Organizational arrangement of the Finance and Administrative Staff

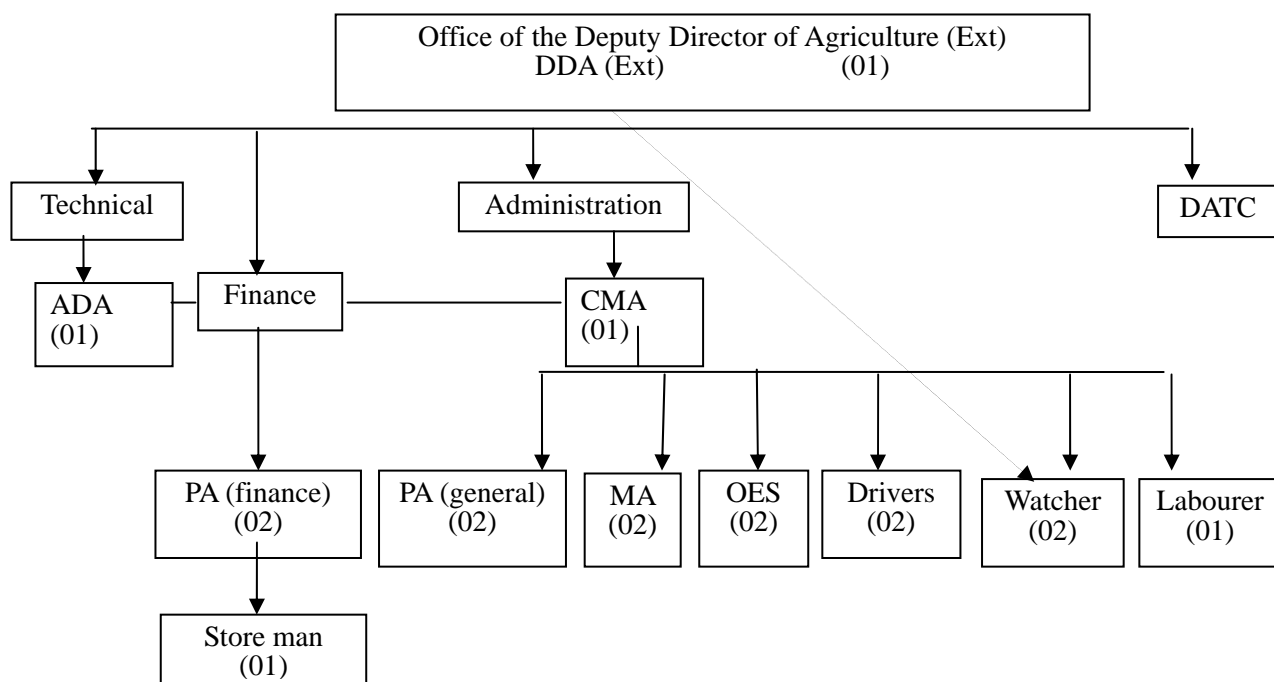
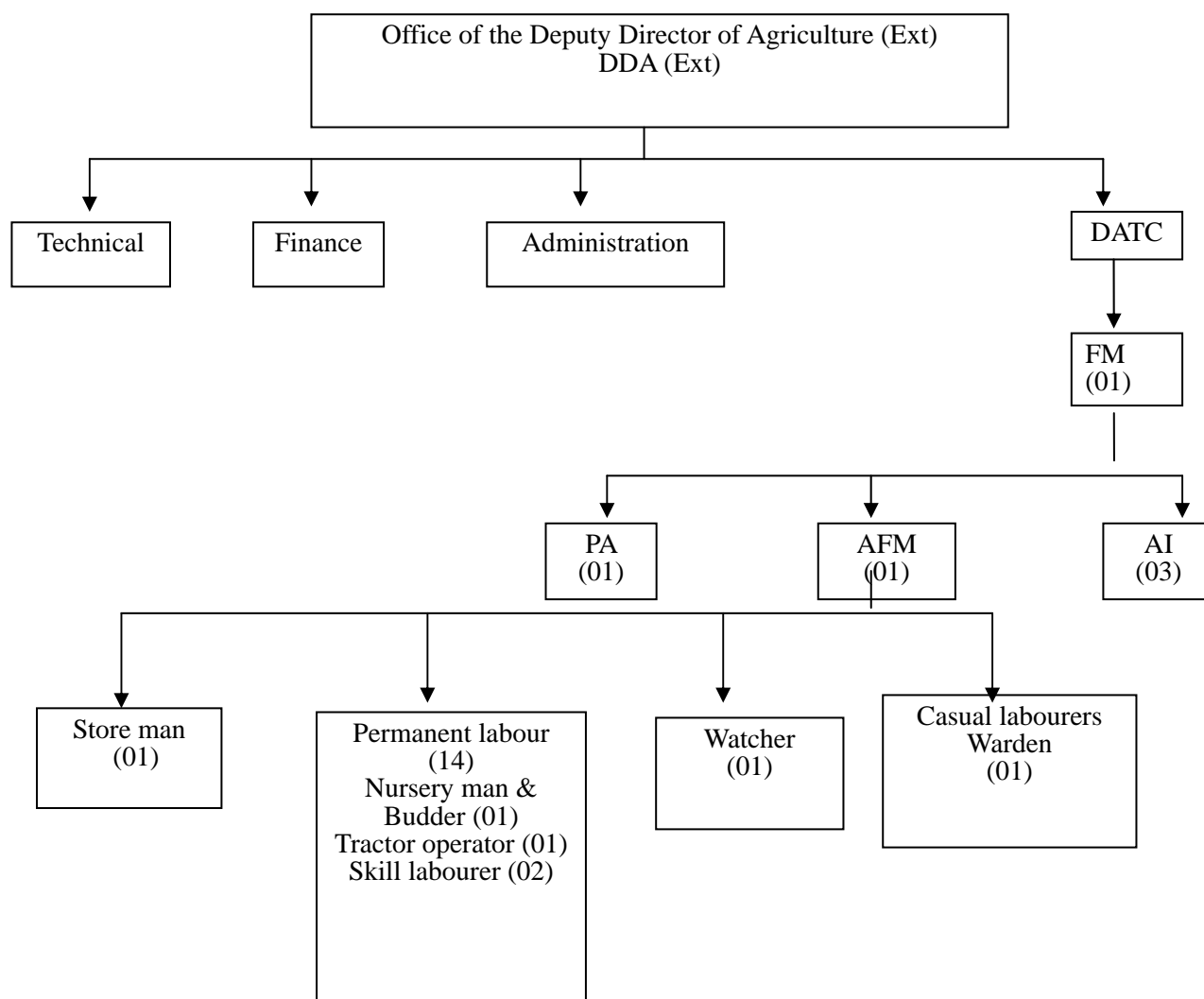


Chart II: Organizational arrangement of the DATC Staff**(8) Physical resources**

DOA (Extension) building,

DATC farms (field crop plots, research plots & nurseries – 12ac.

DATC building: Training hall, Dormitory and kitchen

(9) Budget (2010):

S.NO	Details	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
1.	Department funds			
1.1	Recurrent	3,914,146.08	3,670,246.87	243,899.21
1.2	CBG	631,000.00	511,554.85	119,445.15
1.3	PSDG	12,219,599.75	9,200,410.77	3,019,188.98
1.4	Tissue Culture	1,170,872.50	1,019,514.53	151,357.97

	Sub Total	17,935,618.33	14,401,727.02	3,533,891.31
2.	Ministry of Agriculture (Central)			
2.1	One Village One Crop	2,531,275.00	2,251, 563.20	279,711.80
2.2	Promotion of Organic Fertilizer Production	339,375.00	243,049.60	96,325.40
2.3	School Based Garden	631,800.00	571,553.00	60,247.00
2.4	Let us Cultivate Uplift the Nation	641,150.00	619,074.80	22,075.20
	Sub Total	4,143,600	1,433,677.4	458,359.4
Donor Support Programs:				
1	FORUT (Exhibition)	311,500.00	311,500.00	0
2	UNDP (Exhibition)	71,809.60	55,057.10	16,752.50
3	FAO (Balance) 803/CHA	160,586.54	160,586.54	0
4	FAO 802/SWE	101,410.00	101,410.00	0
5	CARITAS HUDEC	12,558.83	12,558.83	0
6	CARITAS 2009 (Home garden Balance)	4,080.00	4,080.00	0
7	CARITAS 2010	25,050.00	25,050.00	0
8	UNDP (Organic Farming)	19,110.28	19,110.28	0
	Sub Total	706,105.25	689,352.75	16,752.5
	Gamanaguma (Government Program)	17,867,000.00	17,380,000.00	487,000
	Sub Total	17,867,000.00	17,380,000.00	487,000
	Grand Total	40,652,323.58	33,904,757.17	6,747,566.41
Summary				
	Department funds	17,935,618.33	14,401,727.02	3,533,891.31
	Ministry of Agriculture (Central)	4,143,600	1,433,677.4	2,709,922.6
	NGOO FUNDS	706,105.25	689,352.75	16,752.5
	Gamanaguma (Government Program)	17,867,000.00	17,380,000.00	487,000
	Total	40,652,323.58	33,904,757.17	6,747,566.41

Source: Department of Agriculture. (2011). *Annual administration report, 2010*, Jaffna

(10) Institutional issues and problems:**● Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture**

The office of the DDA (Ext) is functioning without adequate appropriate modern office and training equipments and it has continued to carryout extension programme in a traditional way by conducting farmer training classes, demonstration, field days etc with the focus only on the crop production technologies.

● Agricultural Extension Centers and Zonal Offices

AIs and ZADAs do not have appropriate modern training equipment like computer with white magnetic board, Flip chart stand, multimedia projector, digital still camera, and digital video camera. AIs are facing problems for conducting training and providing technical information to the whole farming communities with the necessary practical. Therefore, farmers don't have much opportunity in developing their knowledge capacity on various new skills. They have no much exposure on advanced technologies being successfully practiced in various places of the island. As they are lacking experience & skills on current agricultural findings to suit their area and also address the present needs of the farming community, which will ultimately lead to poor resource mobilization and low resource productivity.

Farmers don't have the soil and water testing facilities which are essential for the agricultural activities. They could not access the soil and water testing facilities. Since the DOA has no any soil and water testing equipments, the DOA (Extension) is unable to provide the fertilizer recommendations to individual farmer. Ultimately, farmers are applying more amounts of inorganic fertilizers without proper assessment of soil and water. The farmers are therefore unable to get maximum productivity while preventing soil degradation due to not being provided with fertilizer recommendations based on the soil and water characteristics of their farm land.

● District Agricultural Training Center (DATC)

The structures of the DATC were constructed before year 1938 (about 72 years ago) during the period of British rule. Most of the structures were damaged during the conflict period. Some of the damaged structures were repaired to the minimum functional level and balances were left out due to the remained unsettled situation.

The leakage of roof is a persistent problem in DATC building. This cannot be repaired due to the weaker structure of the roof frame. Further, the arms and rafters of the roof are being continuously damaged by the termites. The leakage in roof endangers the durability of the equipment and furniture.

It is not possible to take up improvement or renovation in the existing structure as it was lime stone building which is not a cement concrete block or brick construction. . The weight of the structure is mainly shouldered by the constructed pillars which are not reinforced concrete structure. The nailing cannot be done in the walls to display the information.

This centre is lacking latest training equipments to focus on modern crop production technologies for an effective training in the center. This centre is also trying hard to provide quality trainings on latest technology to produce the vegetables during off – season.

(Source: Department of Agriculture. (2010). *Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Service and District Agricultural Training Center (DATC)- Project concept paper submitted to PDP-Jaffna, Jaffna*)

2. Department of Agrarian Development (DAD)

Date of Data Collected: 01/07/2011

Source of Information: Assistant Commissioner, DAD, Jaffna

Interview;

Assistant Commissioner of DAD, Jaffna.

References;

(1) Superior authority

National level (name): Ministry of Agrarian Services and Wild life

Provincial level (name): Department of Agrarian Development

(2) Policy & legal framework

National level (name of documents): Agrarian Development Act No 46 of 2000

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(3) Development plan

National level (name of documents): Let us cultivate and uplift the nation

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

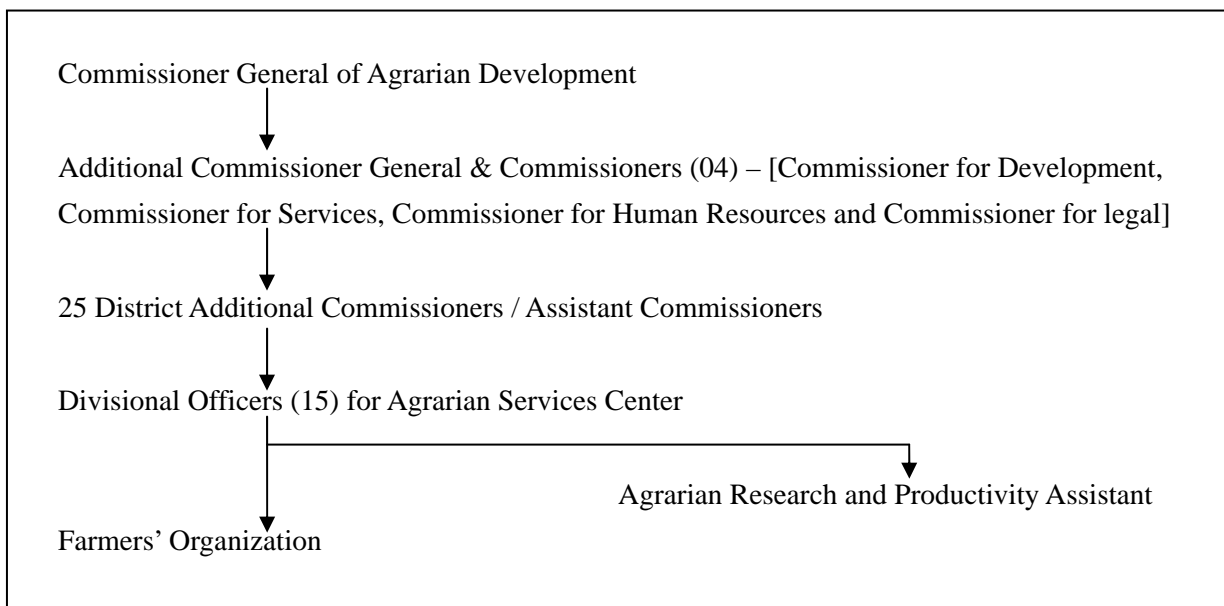
District level (name of documents): n/a

(4) Activities

- Implementation of agriculture development and agrarian development program according to the government agriculture policy (Eg; fertilizer subsidy program, national program for inducing cultivation in abandoned paddy lands program etc.)
- Take necessary action to confirm to usage effective and efficient cultivation of agriculture lands according to the agriculture policies and legal acts.
- Preparing, maintaining, correcting high land and paddy land registers and issue the copies.
- Safeguards the rights of paddy farmers and solve the problem of lease cultivators.
- Prevention and take legal action against filling and misuse of paddy land.
- Prevention of usage of paddy lands for other than the agriculture purposes and give permission if essential.
- Formation of Farmers Organization (FO), implementation of program and guide the FOs as a social structure.
- Registration of FO and implementation of agriculture development projects.
- Do the agriculture program through the annual implementation plan in FOs areas.
- Implementation of irrigation and water management plan.
- Developing agriculture basic needs with the participation of farmers (village development program, deepening the tanks, repairs of agriculture roads).
- Take action to safeguard the culture of farmers.

- Take action to do the cultivation according to the annual implementation plan.
- Supply of high quality inputs to the farmers who does the cultivation according to the annual implementation plan.
- Give the cultivation loan and encourage saving thorough the farmers bank.
- Control stray Cattle and take legal action against it.
- Collection of agriculture data and statistics and issue the information to statistic Department and other institutions.

(5) Institutional Arrangement



Note:

- There are no any Agrarian Research and productivity Assistants in Jaffna.
- Only 04 Divisional Officers in Jaffna out of 15. Clerks of Agrarian Services Center are taking responsibilities to temporarily act as Divisional Officers for certain areas and they were authorized by Assistant Commissioner.
- There is a council formulated in each agrarian services center called; Agrarian Development Council (ADC) and Divisional Officer is the executive secretary of this. In addition, some agricultural related officers will also take part such as Agriculture Instructors, Community Development Officers and Assistant Director of Planning etc. Farm leaders from every Farmers Organization also will be the members of such council. This society is responsible for deciding the crop production pattern in such areas and unfortunately this is not practicing in Jaffna as no any proper irrigation system in Jaffna. This council is earning some bucks by doing small business activities like selling inputs, hiring services of Four Wheel Tractor, running farmers' bank and marketing of produces to southern markets etc.

(6) Physical resources

There are 15 Agrarian Services Centers in Jaffna. Among them, 12 are in good working condition and three are being renovated.

Four Wheel Tractor – 27; Two Wheel Tractor – 09

Four Wheel Tractor & implements issued by Indian Government to FOs;

Four Wheel Tractor – 109; Tiller – 109 and Disc Plough – 109.

(7) Budget

- More than 50 Million rupees annum is being dealt, except salary provisions.
- Rs. 450,000 is being paid monthly for committee members.

(8) Donor support programs (2010–2011)

- UNDP, World Vision, JICA, IOM and GIZ etc supported to DAD.
- Those donors did not deliver money to DAD but obtained technical support from DAD for their project activities.

(9) Institutional issues and problems

- Lack of staff to efficiently perform tasks in DAD. There are 435 cadres in DAD and it needs to be filled as soon as possible.
- There is no any office to DAD. The Jaffna DAD is temporarily functioning in Nallur Agrarian Services Center.

3. Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH)

Date of Data Collected: July 2011

Source of information:

Interview: Assistant Director, Department of Animal Production and Health

References: Livestock and Rural Community and Health (<http://www.livestock.gov.lk>)

(1) Superior authority:

National level (Name): 1) Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development
2) Director General Department of Animal Production and Health

Provincial Level (Name): 1) Ministry of Livestock, Irrigation and Agriculture
2) Department of Animal production and Health - Northern province
(www.daph.gov.lk)

(2) Policy & legal framework:

National Level (Name of Document): National Livestock Development Policy
(<http://www.livestock.gov.lk>).

Provincial Level (Name of Document): n/a

District Level (Name of Document): n/a

(3) Development Plan

National level (Name of Document): n/a

Provincial Level (Name of Document): n/a

District level (Name of Document): n/a

(4) Mandate:

The Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) is the state organization which is responsible for providing technical leadership to the livestock Industry and its stakeholders in Sri Lanka. The DAPH was established under the Ministry of Rural Industrial development in September 1978 in Sri Lanka. The department was created by the then Government which came into power in 1977 realizing the importance of the livestock sector in socio economic development in Sri Lanka.

The DAPH presently operates through its five (05) technical divisions such as Animal Health, Animal Breeding, Veterinary Research, Human Resource Development, Livestock Planning and Economics and two (02) support services divisions (Administration and Finance). In addition to provision of technical expert service, the DAPH implements a range of statutes as well, pertaining to the livestock sector.

With the establishment of Provincial Councils in 1988 most of DAPH's field level functions were devolved to nine (09) Provincial Departments of Animal Production and Health (PDAPH) headed by Provincial Directors. 287 divisional veterinary offices scattered throughout the country, which are

functioned under PDAPH handle delivery services. Divisional Veterinary Offices managed by Veterinarians are the main functional units of the DAPH. The DAPH provides technical expertise and back-up services to provincial DAPH.

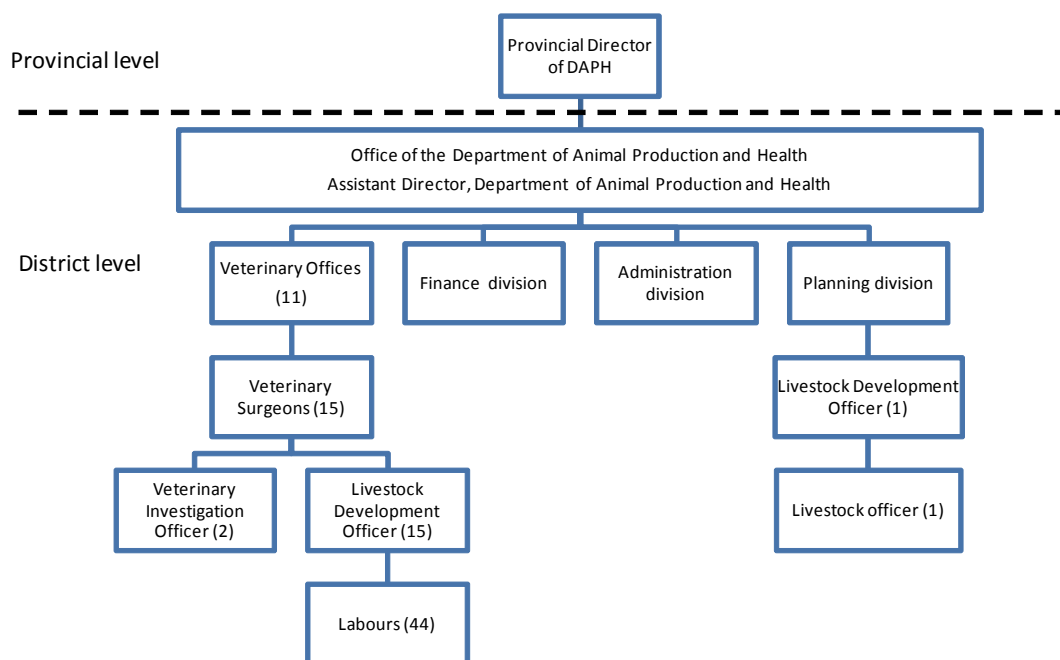
Mission; Promote modernized and commercialized animal husbandry methods to reach self sufficiency in Livestock Production

Vision ; Contribute to reach excellence of social welfare in Northern Province through Livestock production and Livestock development for national prosperity

(5) Activities

- Establish a Healthy livestock population and tack care of the ethnic of animals by enforcing all acts and regulation.
- Increase the productivity of the livestock through improves the genetic quality of the indigenous stock.
- Improve the knowledge of the livestock farmers through continuous education.
- Improve the management system of the livestock
- Improve the institutional capacity building for better output.
- Planning co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and publishing the achievement.

(6) Institutional Arrangement:



(7) Physical Resources:

- a) Veterinary Hospital - 01
- b) Artificial Insemination Center – 01
- c) Regional Livestock farm – 01

(8) Institutional Issues:

- Lack of Vehicles to carryout extension activities and bring chicks from other Districts.
- Lack of Office Equipments; Computers and other accessories.

- There is no any Conference Hall for DAPH in Jaffna. The DAPH has enough space for this and so far it was not built.

4. Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB)

Date of Data Collected: July 2011

Source of Information:

Interview;

- Regional Manager of Coconut Cultivation Board (CCB).

- Farm Planning Officer, CCB

References;

- Corporate Plan, 2011 (2011 – 2015), Coconut Cultivation Board, Ministry of Coconut Development and Janatha Estate Development.

(1) Superior authority

National level (name): Ministry of Coconut Development and Janatha Estate Development

Provincial level (name): Coconut Cultivation Board (Regional Office)

(2) Policy & legal framework

National level (name of documents): n/a

Provincial level (name of documents):

District level (name of documents): n/a

(3) Development plan

National level (name of documents): Corporate Plan (2011 – 2015), Ministry of Coconut Development and Janatha Estate Development.

Provincial level (name of documents): Development of coconut industry in the Northern Region, 2010, Ministry of Plantation Industries.

District level (name of documents): n/a

(4) Mandate

Vision - Be the most efficient and effective coconut producer in the world.

Mission - Achieve self sufficiency to meet the local and export demand by increasing production and productivity of coconut land through an efficient and effective extension service and development assistance.

Goals –

- Meet the demand for coconut for consumption, industrial usage and export market.
- Promote and sustainable coconut plantation industry in Sri Lanka.
- Provide demand oriented extension services with high quality inputs.
- Become self sustaining entity by maximizing revenue generation activities.
- Promote organic manure usage.
- Conduct capacity development program among coconut growers.

Objectives –

- Increase coconut production up to 3200 million nuts by 2015.

- Increase 30% home gardening growers.
- Increase fertility of coconut lands by 80%.
- Decrease the cost of production of coconut by 25%
- Implement revenue generation activities in 20% of coconut lands.
- Increase the productivity of model garden by 30%

(5) Activities

The CCB was established on 30 March 1972 under the provisions of given in Coconut Development act number 46 of 1971. The functions assigned are as follows;

- Development and assistance in the development of the productivity of lands in coconut plantations;
- The cultivation and assistance in land promotion and regulation of cultivation of lands with coconut;
- The identification of land in coconut plantations suitable for inter-planting with other crops (including pasture) and the promotion, direction, carrying out and assistance of inter planting programs on such lands;
- The promotion and regulation of assistance to and engagement in animal husbandry on land in coconut plantations;
- The specification, popularization, promotion and direction of proper cultivation practices in respect of the growing of coconut and other crops in coconut plantations;
- The promotion of co-operative and collective forms of management and ownership of coconut plantations and of establishments manufacturing or trading in coconut products.

In addition, there are three major programs being implemented by CCB.

1) Subsidy Program:

CCB conducts a subsidy program of rehabilitation, giving cash incentive to motivate coconut growers to raise the productivity level of coconut lands by undertaking soil and moisture conservation practices.

2) Kapruka Ayojana Loan Program:

This program provides loans in collaboration with commercial banks. Under this, the grower may undertake any measure to raise the productivity of their lands where the development proposals are prepared by the CCB. The bank releases the loan based on this proposal and CCB provides an interest rebate to the growers, in resulting growers enjoy very low loan interest rates.

3) Extension Program:

CCB provides technical advice to the grower in all forms of coconut plantation management including pest and disease management. Two sister boards of CCB which are Coconut Research Institute (CRI) and Coconut Development Authority (CDA) provide relevant technology, processing and marketing aspects of coconut.

(6) Institutional Arrangement (Source: Corporate Plan 2011 – 2015; Coconut Cultivation Board)

CCB contains 03 main functional wings, such as Extension wing, Input support wing and Model garden wing.

1) Extension Wing:

Extension support section consists of three main parts which are Regional Offices, Training and Subject Matter Specializing section. Most of the activities are decentralized as such there are 17 regional offices located at district level. Regional managers are appointed for each regional office. Assistant Regional Manager (technical) and Assistant Regional Manager (administration), Farm Planning Officer, Assistant Accountant and non executives are assigned to carryout the grass root level extension services.

Coconut Development Officers are stationed at agrarian services centers. Regional offices are responsible to provide the required services and inputs to coconut growers in the respective region / district according to the objectives of the CCB.

2) Input Support Wing:

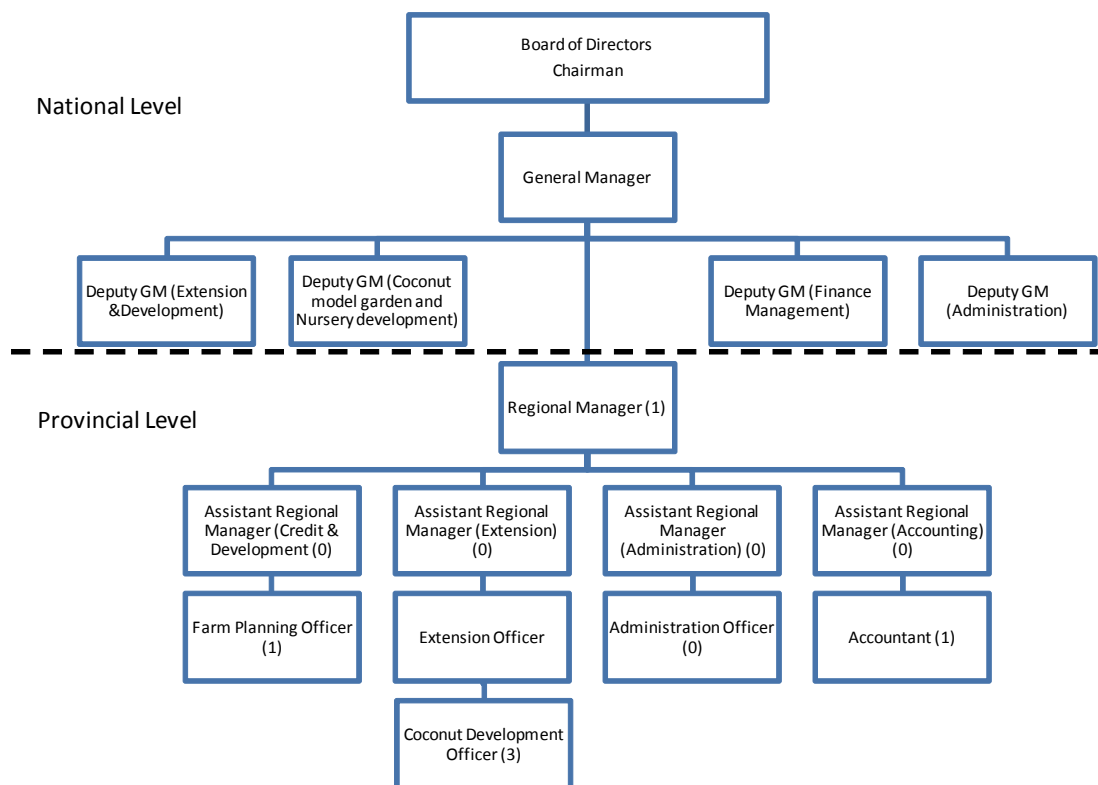
This mainly consists of a network of 36 seedling nurseries scattered throughout the country. These 36 nurseries are responsible to provide high quality seedlings.

3) Model Garden Wing:

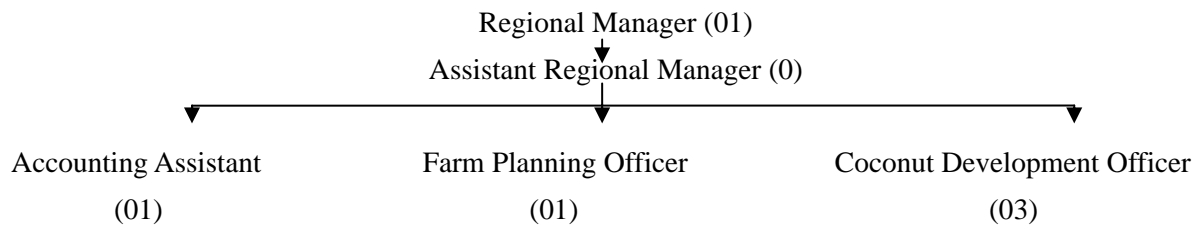
CCB manages 12 model gardens situated mostly in the coconut triangle and few in the East. Coconut model gardens currently provide quality seed nuts as their main function. In addition, these model gardens act as trails and continuous demonstrations for the extension officers and farmers having livestock, intercrop and industrial activities etc.

The administrative structure is different apart from these three technical wings; it includes four main support divisions such as, Financial Management, Human Resource Development, Planning and Audit.

Organizational Chart (for Whole)



Organizational Chart (for Jaffna)



(7) Physical resources

- CCB does not have any permanent office building for its regional office in Jaffna; the existing office functions on rent house.
- Coconut Nursery; an extent of 08ac
- Machineries – Four Wheel Tractor (01), Disc Plough (01) & Rotovator (01)

(8) Budget (2010)

No	Details	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
	Income & Expenditure Report (2010)	2,875,640	2,896,194.22	20,554.22

(9) Donor support programs (2010–2011)

No	Name of the donor	Type of assistance

1	JICA	Support to infrastructure development and farm machineries.
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(10) Institutional issues and problems:

- CCB needs a Laboratory to culture predatory fauna which is going to be used against coconut mites. Since the coconut mites attack is severe in coconut grooves through out the Island, now CCB is undertaking bio control program and thereby the CCB is planning to have a Laboratory to produce predatory fauna in a mass scale.
- There is no any permanent building structure for regional office in Jaffna and it is difficult to carryout activities from a temporary place.
- Lack of staff is another major problem to discharge entrusted tasks.
- Need Vehicles / motor bikes for extension staff of CCB; they use their own bikes.
- Some office equipments / teaching aids are needed to strengthen the activities of CCB.

5. Palmyrah Development Board (PDB)

Date of Data Collected : June 2011

Source of Information

Interview;

- General Manager, Palmyrah Development Board
- Asst. Manager (Development), Palmyrah Development Board

References;

- Palmyrah Development Board – Annual Progress Report 2010
- Palmyrah Development Board - Administrative Report -2010

(1) Superior Authority

National Level (name): Ministry of Traditional Industries and Small Enterprise Development

(2) Policy & legal framework

National level (name of documents): policy on supplementary plantation crops

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(3) Development Plan

National level (name of documents): Annual action plan & Strategic plan for Palmyrah industrial development.

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(4) Mandate

Palmyrah Development Board is developing Palmyrah based industries in a systematic and a scientific manner to ensure a reasonable income to those who depend directly or indirectly on a Palmyrah palm for their livelihood in addition to that PDB is implementing annual seed planting program to establish and expand the Palmyrah plantations like coconut.

Vision – Develop the Palmyrah sector into significant contributor to the Gross Domestic Product of the country while sustaining the resources and its environment.

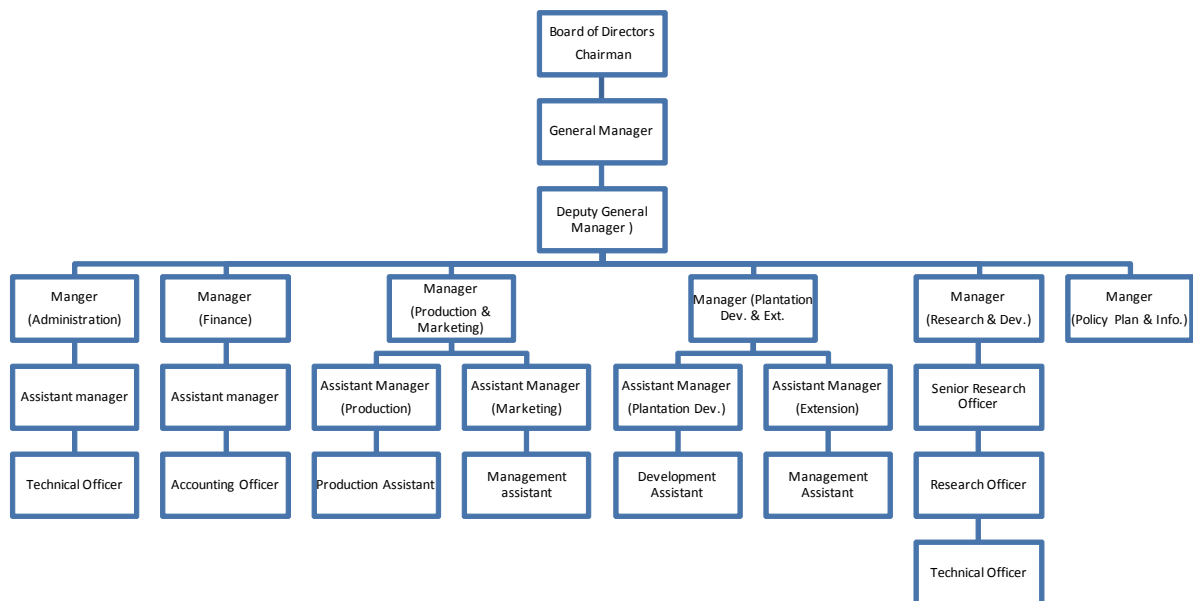
Mission – Regularize, develop and promote Palmyrah industry and Palmyrah resources.

(5) Activities

- Provide a sound organizational base for Palmyrah based development and community upliftment.
- Provide sound scientific basic for sustainable development of Palmyrah based industries in Sri Lanka at Micro Enterprises, Intermediate Industries and High Tech Industries levels

- Develop appropriate crop conservation, processing and product development technologies for Palmyrah resource.
- Develop proper Palmyrah cultivation practices such as model farms with crop integrations.
- Efficiently transfer technologies develop by the Palmyrah Development Board to appropriate dependents and industrialist.
- Optimize Palmyrah based institutional development and support so that different options of managing productions system can be made available.
- Control unwanted Palmyrah tree felling
- Provide training on Handicraft making and production of Sap and Pulp based products.
- Provide marketing facilities to the Palmyrah based product producers through “Katpaham” sales outlets.

(6) Institutional Arrangement



(7) Physical Resources

Palmyrah Research Institute – Kaithadi (with building)

Industrial Complex – Thிக்கam *(with building)

Model Farm – Mamunai* (with building, around 500ac with fruit trees)

Model Farm – Kudaththanai *(with building, around 10ac with intercropping)

Model Farm – Delft (with building, around 20ac with intercropping)

Model Farm – Araly (around 04ac)

Model Farm – Kayts (around 10ac with intercropping; building construction is in progress)

Industrial complex- Kayts (with partially completed building)

Jaggery production center- Singainagar *(with building)

Fiber production center-Sarasalai*(with building)

*functional level

(8) Budget

No.	Details	Allocation (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
01	Line Ministry	120,000.00	120,000.00	-
02	NGO Fund	1,998,189.00	1,998,189.00	-
03	PDB own Fund	1,439,529.98	1,439,529.98	-
	Total (Rs.)	3,562,718.98	3,562,718.98	-

(9) Donor Support Program me (2010 – 2011)

Year	Name of the project / Donor	Type of assistance	Amount allocated / spent (Rs)
2010	Vidhadha vala nilayam – a government project respective DS divisions	Support to handicraft training	600,000.00
2010	Child fund	Support to handicraft training	800,000.00
2011	Government of India	Support to PRI	103 Million
2011	SOND	Sap based production training	n/a

(10) Institutional issues and problems

- Lack of own land and building to establish the Head Office :**

The Head Office of Palmyrah Development Board has been shifted from Colombo to Jaffna District in 2010 as planned. But there is no any permanent land or building to Palmyrah Development Board until now. The Head Office is temporally functioning in National Housing Authority Building (NHDA) and paying rent.

- **Lack of vehicle for the executive staff for the field work**

The extension officers of PDB go far away and carryout extension activities with their own motor bikes and bicycles. It is difficult to carry teaching materials in motor bikes and if any Vehicle is available which will ease the procedure.

- **Marketing & Sales outlets**

The sales outlet of PDB is called as *Katpaham*. These *Katpaham* outlets functions in private buildings for long period and these sales outlets are not modernized to promote the sales.

- **Production Centers**

Production centers are also functioning in temporary buildings and most of the products are prepared by manually, therefore it has to be mechanized and modernized to produce quality products.

- **Value addition of Palmyrah based products**

Most of the Palmyrah based products are traditional so it is essential to develop new value added product to get a good market price

- **Research on Palmyrah based products**

The Palmyrah Research Institute was severely damage by the civil war and it is not reopen yet. So necessary Research activities on Palmyrah & Palmyrah based product could not be properly and timely done for long period. It is a main barrier for the development of this sector.

- **Training equipments for training on Palmyrah based products**

The lacking of latest training equipments is a main problem to conduct the training program. Specially the equipments of Handicraft making, equipments for extraction and processing of fruit pulp, Sap based production.

- **Fund allocation is not adequate to do the annual development plans**

- **Lack of employee motivation practices**

- Trainings
- Allowances
- benefits

- **Co-ordination between palm resource development co-operative societies and Palmyrah development board is in poor condition**

6. Department of Irrigation, Jaffna (DOI)

Date of Data Collected: June 2011

Source of Information:

Interview;

- Irrigation Engineer

References;

- Department of Irrigation (2011). *Progress report, 2011*, Jaffna,
- *Valukkaiyaaru* project scheme concept papers

(1) Superior authority:

National level (name): Ministry of Irrigation, agriculture, livestock development, lands and fisheries

Provincial level (name): Department of Irrigation

(2) Policy & legal framework:

National level (name of documents): n/a

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(3) Development plan:

National level (name of documents): n/a

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(4) Mandate:

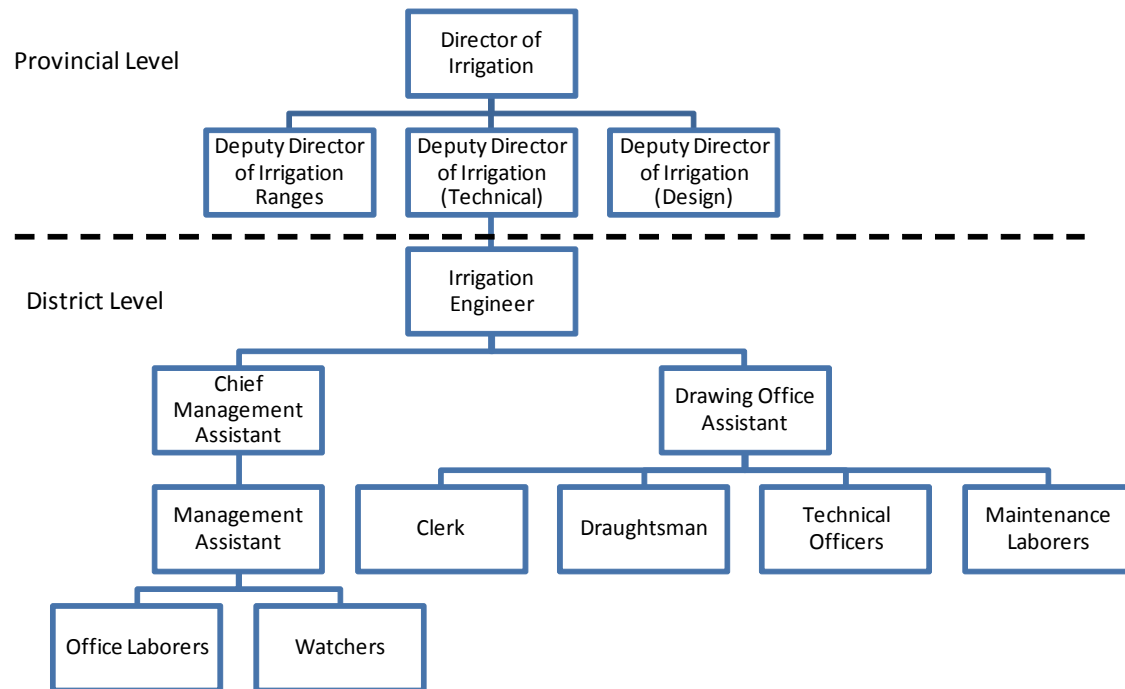
Store the rain water as much as possible and to give the support for agricultural activities and improve the ground water aquifer.

(5) Activities:

- ✓ Rehabilitation of ponds, irrigation channel and drainage schemes.
- ✓ Rehabilitation of salt water exclusion scheme
- ✓ Rehabilitation of lagoon schemes.
- ✓ Reconstruction of lagoon schemes
- ✓ Maintenance of schemes which needs to be functioned efficiently in rainy season.
- ✓ Timely doing the operation activities without giving any damages to crop cultivation.

(6) Institutional Arrangement:

Chart I: Organizational arrangement of the Technical Staff



(7) Physical resources:

Irrigation Engineer’s office at Pannai, Jaffna

Operation and maintenance quarters at Thondamanaru

(8) Budget (2010 /11)

Line ministry – 184 Million

(9) Donor support programs (2010–2011)

n/a

(10) Institutional issues and problems:

n/a

7. Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna

Date of Data Collected: July 2011

Source of Information:

Interview;

- Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna

References;

Prospectus (2006 – 2007), Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna.

(1) Superior authority

National level (name): Ministry of Higher Education

Provincial level (name): n/a

(2) Policy & legal framework

National level (name of documents): Universities act, University Grants Commission, Sri Lanka.

(www.ugc.ac.lk)

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(3) Development plan

National level (name of documents): n/a

Provincial level (name of documents): n/a

District level (name of documents): n/a

(4) Mandate

The agriculture Faculty was established in Kilinochchi in 1990. Because of internal war and aftermath of several displacements, the Faculty of Agriculture was shifted to Jaffna on 1997. Now, the Faculty of Agriculture functions in private houses with minimum facilities.

The Vision of the Faculty of Agriculture study program is ‘gate way to the future of agric food knowledge’.

The mission of the faculty is ‘to educate the students to a high standard of knowledge and impart skills and experience to contribute towards regional, national and global needs of food and agriculture’.

(5) Activities

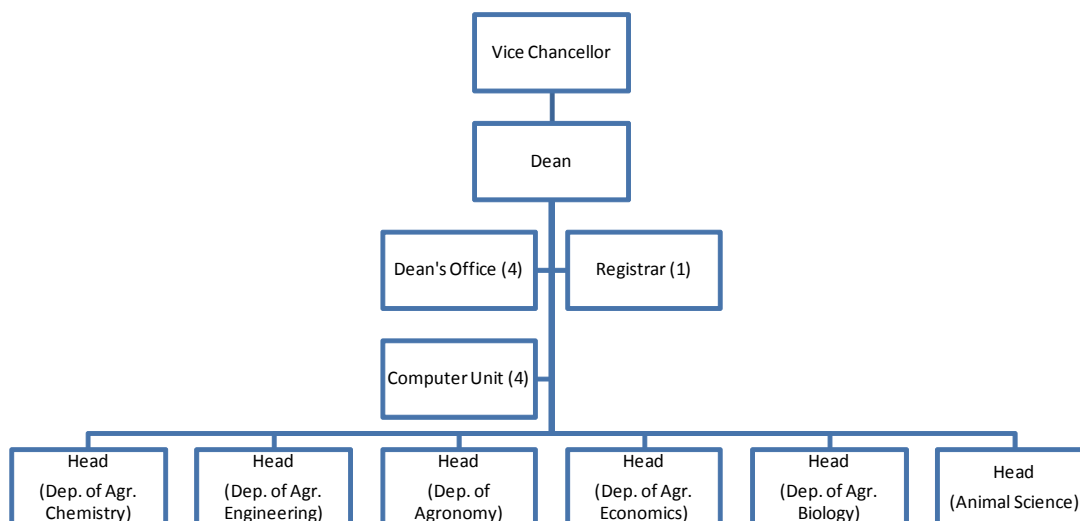
The Faculty of Agriculture consists of six Departments namely Agronomy, Animal Science, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Biology, Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Chemistry. These six Departments offer agriculture on various subjects and conduct research to fulfill the requirement of Bachelors Degree in agriculture.

- Producing agricultural undergraduates is the prime activity of Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna.

- Offering courses on agronomy, animal science, agricultural biology, chemistry, engineering and economics.

- Conduct research on various aspects of agriculture and findings of the research is disseminated to grass root farmers via Department of Agriculture (Extension).
- Doing collaborative study and research programs with DOA
- Offering consultant services / guidance to various organizations involve in agricultural programs in the District.

(6) Institutional Arrangement



Number of staff member of departments in Faculty of Agriculture / University of Jaffna

Positions under the Heads	AEN	AGR	AGB	ANS	AEC	ACH
Senior Lecturer	3	2	2	1	2	2
Lecturer	0	1	0	1	0	1
Demonstrator	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tutor	0	1	1	1	1	1
Technical Officer	2	2	1	1	1	1
Technical Assistant	1	2	1	1	1	1
Labourer	1	1	1	1	1	1

AEN- Agricultural Engineering; AGR – Agronomy; AGB – Agricultural Biology; ANS – Animal Science; AEC – Agricultural Economics; ACH – Agricultural Chemistry.

(7) Physical resources

Since the Faculty of Agriculture is functioning on temporary buildings in Jaffna, it has no any physical resources permanently.

(8) Budget (2010)

Budget allocation for 2010 is around 5.6 Million.

(9) Donor support programs (2010–2011)

n/a

All programs are being supported by Government of Sri Lanka (through University Grants Commission).

(10) Institutional issues and problems

- Since the Faculty of Agriculture does not have a permanent building structure, all issues are related to fundamental problems.

Appendix for Chapter 4

Fisheries

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-1

Date: 12.07.2010

- 1. Name of FCS:** Kodday (N09°49'08.5", E080°14'29.0") /**DS:** Pointpedro
- 2. Name of President:** P.Nanthakumar /Phone No. 021 490 6423
- 3. Number of Member:** 411 /IDP: 93
- 4. Number of Families:** 234 /IDP: 93
- 5. Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 66, Vallam with motor - w/h motor: -
Kattumaram with engine: 25, Kattumaram without engine: 58, One day boat (28feet):01
- 6. Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (4.75" – 18") (2) Long line
- 7. Facilities:** Fish landing site, Office, Auction hall, Resting shed, Store room, 01 Computer
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
- Roof: Asbestos sheet
 - Floor: Cement
 - Drainage: Not available
 - Well or water supply: No
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: yes
 - Access road from main road: 04 meters
 - Parking area: Available
- 8. Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - Yes, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No, Selling fishing materials - No
- (1) Number of staff:** Clerk - 01 , Monthly salary: -Rs.4, 000
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing side to auction place where Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; 05 auctioneers are in the auction place. They are member of this FCS. They take one fish for commission.
- (3) Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.56, 973)
- New Membership fee: Rs.210
 - Monthly membership fee: Rs.30
 - Fish auction: - No
- (4) Provide loan:** No
- (5) Activities of women's member:** 73 women members are in this FCS.Out of 73, 29 women are widows.
About 20 are doing fish processing (Dry fish)
- (6) External assistance:** Sewa Lanka, Caritas and Humedica distributed Fishing gears.

(7) Problems faced:

- Landing side: Nearly 500m long landing side,
Boat mooring site covers with corals. Fishermen difficult to land their boats near the shore.
- Some fishermen residents are under the High Security Zone.
- Indian trawlers violating the pointpedro Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organization assist them to remove the corals by using heavy machinery that will be very useful for the boat landing
- This FCS women member already taken the training about the fish processing. But they have no capital to initiate the processing. If any organizations give support they will do the processing.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Members are unity and hard working. Some fishermen using GPS to identify the fishing location</p>	<p>Weakness: Some fishermen residents are still under the High Security Zone.</p>
<p>Opportunity: Women members have already taken the training about the fish processing (Dry fish making)</p>	<p>Threat: Boat mooring site covers with corals. Some fishermen using GPS without taking the permission from Ministry Of Defense (MOD).</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note:

This FCS has another building also where Pre School is being conducted in morning. In evening free tuition classes (year 3 to year 11) are being conducted. This FCS pays Rs.1, 600 for the pre school teacher.

If any members expired in this FCS they will pay Rs.4, 000 for their funeral expenditure.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-2

Date: 28.06.2010

1. Name of FCS: Munai (N09°49'48.1", E080°15'07.1") /DS: Pointpedro
2. Name of President: V.Arulthas /Phone No. 0779 204 220
3. Number of Member: 650 /IDP: 200 (125 from KKS, 75 from Vanni)
4. Number of Families: 375 /IDP: 100
5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 250 - 300 Vallam with motor 04 w/h motor -
Others, Kattumaram 150
6. Fishing activities: (1) Nylon nets (1" – 7") (2) Floating nets and Bottom set nets (3) Gill net
7. Facilities: Fish landing site, Fish Auction Hall, Resting Shed, Office,

State of auction hall and/or producer's market: (This auction hall use by Munai FCS and Uthayasoorijan FCS)

- Roof: Tiles
- Floor: Cement
- Drainage: No facility
- Well or water supply: No
- Ice storage: No
- Weight balance: Yes
- Access road from main road: 05 meters
- Parking area: Available

8. Activities: Fish auction, Fish processing, others: When any member or their family member expired this FCS donate Rs.50, 000 for the funeral expenditure. In addition if any one missing during the fishing operation this FCS will spend money for the searching operation.

(1) Number of staff: Clerk - 01 , Monthly salary: Rs.4, 000.

(2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Auction

(3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.150, 000)

- New Membership fee: Rs.111

- Monthly membership fee: No

- Fish auction: Ten auctioneers doing the auctioning. Out of the ten, eight persons are Munai FCS members others are Munai village people. Every auctioneer should pay Rs.30 per day to the FCS as a commission

- Others: One boat owner should pay Rs.150 per week (Whether he engage fishing one day or six days). Normally 150 – 200 boats engage fishing per week.

(4) Provide loan: No

(5) Activities of women's member: Nearly 10 women members are in this FCS. Out of these 10 members, 8 members are doing fish processing and 5 members are doing fish marketing

(6) External assistance: After the tsunami some organizations distributed fishing equipments but any organizations did not provide revolving fund to this society.

(7) Problems faced:

1. Indian trawlers violating the pointpedro Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):

Normally more than 3,000 trawlers engage fishing in that area. The fishermen reported that the foreign trawlers damage their nets.

2. Landing side (Nearly 2km long landing side)

The entire sea shore covers with coral reefs. Fishermen excavated four points like a small lagoon by which boats enter the shore easily. Four or five months later that area will be filled by sand and corals. Due to those reason fishermen difficult to land their boats near the shore. Minister Dacklas Devananda already promised them to remove this corals using heavy machinery but still not start.

(8) Future prospects:

If any organization assist revolving fund (Rs.1, 500,000) (Rs.15 million) they will circulate this money among their society

10. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Fishermen are well organized in cooperatives They have more financial source</p>	<p>Weakness: No knowledge on modern and improved fishing methods,(Multi Day Boats)</p>
<p>Opportunity: If they use one day boats/Multi Day Boats they will earn more income Hygienic methods adopt the fish processing</p>	<p>Threat: Illegal fishing by mainly Indian trawlers depletes the catch of local fishermen</p>

11. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Bad 5 – Very bad

Fish Auction: Normally fishermen catch different species of fish. First they sort out the fish according to the fish species. Then auctioning takes place weight basis (Kilogram). When the auctioning starts auctioneer takes one fish from the fishermen. After finishing the auction he takes another one fish from trader as a commission. After finishing the every auction auctioneer gain two fish.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-3

Date: 28.06.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Uthayasoorijan (Thumpalai East), (N09°49'08.5", E080°14'29.0") /**DS:** Pointpedro
2. **Name of President:** S.Visunuthas /**Phone No.** 021 721 0564
3. **Number of Member:** 257 /**IDP:** 25 (15 from KKS, 05 from Vanni)
4. **Number of Families:** 195 /**IDP:** 25
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 36 Vallam with motor - w/h motor - Others, One day boat – 01, Kattumaram - 65
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (1" – 7") (2) Long line (3) Gill net
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Resting Shed, Temporary Office,
State of auction hall and/or producer's market: (This FCS uses Munai FCS auction hall)
8. **Activities:** Providing loan, Fish processing,
 - (1) **Number of staff: Clerk - 01** , **Monthly salary:** Rs.2, 500.
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** Auction
 - (3) **Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.100, 000)**
 - **New Membership fee:** Rs.120
 - **Monthly membership fee:** Rs.100 (Normally 60% of members pay the membership fee monthly)
 - **Fish auction:** No
 - **Measure fish weight:** No
 - **Others:**
 - a. They have one FRP boat, Engine and fishing gears. From the leasing (Boat, Engine and gears) they take half portion of borrower's net profit. Nowadays fishermen take this belongings for leasing very rare because most of them have own fishing equipments.
 - b. They have 80 plastic chairs and utensils under their custody. During the festival time or any functions people rent out these belongings. (Rs.3 per plastic chair per day)
 - (4) **Provide loan:** Yes
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** Nearly 25 women members are in this FCS. Out of this twenty five, 18 members doing fish processing and 18 members doing fish marketing
 - (6) **External assistance:** In 2005 FORUT gave the revolving fund Rs.2, 000,000 (Rs.2 million)
After tsunami HUMEDICA and Department of fisheries distributed boats, Engine and Fishing gears.
 - (7) **Problems faced:**
 - a. Auction hall:
This FCS has an Auction hall that was constructed by private bodies (They do not know the name and sign board is not available there) but main access road was blocked by the Sri Lankan Army (That main road is under the High Security Zone). Due to that reason traders do not come to the auction hall. So Fishermen go to another auction place (1.25km from their landing side) (Location 09°49'49.9", E080°14'54.4") that under the control with Munai FCS. Therefore Uthayasoorijan FCS do not take any income from the auctioning.

Some fishermen land their boats near the auction place and sell their fish but most of the fishermen land their boats in their area (This area under the control with Uthayasoorijan FCS) then transfer their catch to auction place by using their motor bikes or push bike.

Now Uthayasoorijan FCS members using their auction place as a fishermen resting shed (Location: N09°49'32.0", E080°15'25.5") where they store their fishing gears, mending the fishing nets etc.

- b. Indian trawlers violating the pointpedro Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):
Normally more than 3,000 trawlers engage fishing in that area. The fishermen reported that the foreign trawlers damage their nets.
- c. Landing side (Location: N09°49'23.6", E080°15'21.6")
The entire sea shore covers with coral reefs. Fishermen excavated two points like a small lagoon by which boats enter the shore easily. Four or five months later that area will be filled by sand and corals. Due to those reason fishermen difficult to land their boats near the shore. Minister Dacklas Devananda already promised them to remove this corals using heavy machinery but still not start.

(8) Future prospects:

- a. They have own land for FCS but they have no office. Their office is functioning in a community hall temporarily. If any organizations assist them they will construct a new office.
- b. Normally during the fishing operation fishermen using five types of fishing gears (Mesh size 1" – 7").That mainly depend on fish species. Most of them do not have the five types of fishing nets. If any one give assistance they will purchase and use that gears.
- c. The auctioning time is between 6.00am to 10.00am.If any one come after this period he will face difficulties for marketing his fish. They will sell the fish for the processor (Dry fish makers) or they take the fish by using motorbike or cycle to Pointpedro town (2km from the landing side) where they put that in the cool rooms (Deep freezer).They spend Rs.10 per kilogram of fish.Simultaneously during peak season also fishermen face similar problem

If anyone assists to construct the cool room, that will more valuable resource for this FCS.

10. SWOT analysis

Strength: Fishermen are well organized in cooperatives	Weakness: No knowledge on modern and improved fishing methods,(Multi Day Boats)
Opportunity: If the High Security Zone remove they will use their own auction place and they will earn more income	Threat: Illegal fishing by mainly Indian trawlers depletes the catch of local fishermen

11. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very good **2 - Good** 3- Moderate 4 - Bad 5 – Very bad

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-4

Date: 12.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Katkovalam /**DS:** Pointpedro
2. **Name of President:** A.Atputharanjan /Phone No.
Name of the secretary:-A.Ramanarajah /Phone No:-0772670577 or 0775254520
3. **Number of Member:** 312 /IDP: 27
4. **Number of Families:** 270 /IDP: 27
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 46, Beach sine boats:-26, Kattumaram:-37
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (2.25" – 7") (2) Beach sine nets (3) Long line (4) Gill net
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Temporary Office, Auction hall, Resting shed
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof: Asbestos sheet
 - Floor: sand
 - Drainage: No
 - Well or water supply: No
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: No
 - Access road from main road: 03 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, providing loan – No, Selling fishing materials - No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 01 , Monthly salary: -Rs.3, 000
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing side to auction place where Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; 06 auctioneers are in the auction place.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.75, 000)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.120
 - Monthly membership fee: 50
 - Fish auction: - No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** 12 women members are in this FCS. Most of them are doing fish processing. Others doing fish marketing.
 - (6) **External assistance:** Department of fisheries distributed fishing gears
 - (7) **Problems faced:** No
 - (8) **Future prospects:** They need fishing gears to improve the beach sine fishery

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: Beach sine fishery start from this area. There are no coral reefs near the shore.	Weakness: Poor leadership
Opportunity: Very long landing side	Threat: -

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note:

I told some members in this FCS personally. They said that this FCS is not functioning properly. They said that this FCS president isn't an efficient one.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-10

Date: 16th June 2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Seppermadam FCS /DS: Point Pedro
2. **Name of President:** Mr. K. Balaththirumurugan /Phone No. 077-968-0090
3. **Number of Member:** 400 /IDP: 50
4. **Number of Families:** 216 /IDP: 84
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 85 Vallam with motor _____ w/h motor
Others, One-day boat 3, Multi-day boat 1, Katamaram with OBM 43
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
7. **Facilities:** Fish Auction Hall, FCS Office
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
8. **Activities:** Fish auction, Idiwara Bank, Providing loan, Selling fishing materials, Fish processing, Others,
 - (1) Number of staff: 1, Monthly salary:
 - (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Fish is sold by auction held 7:00-10:00 in the morning. Fishermen who arrive after 10:00 take their fish to fish market in Point Pedro. There are 5 auction callers in the auction hall all of who are members of the FCS. These auction callers receive 1pc of fish from fishermen and another 1pc. of fish from buyer every auction which become auction caller's income. The FCS has no income from the fish auction.
 - (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.600,000)
 - Member fee:
 - Fish auction: no income from the fish auction.
 - Measure fish weight: The FCS measures fish weight of catch from one-day boats and a multi-day boat, and big catch of mono-species such as sardine in catch of 18-feet FRP boats, and receive 1-2pcs. of fish for income of FCS. The FCS receives at Rs.7,500-15,000/month out of this effort.
 - Others:
 - (4) Provide loan: FORUT, CARE, UNHCR and NRCORD assisted fund for loan at Rs.1,000,000 in 2004 for recovery of 2004 Tsunami disaster. The FCS provided loans of Rs.100,000/member for 15 members, and Rs.10,000-25,000/member for another 90 members. At present, Rs.600,000 is remained in the bank account.
 - (5) Activities of women's member: There are 210 women's members; 25 of them are fish whole sellers; 20 of them engage fish processing. Dry fish of Katta is special product in this area. They have succeeded this dried fish to add commercial value at 100%. Another 5 women's members are owners of fishing means such as 19 feet FRP boats, engines and nets. They lease these fishing means to fishermen and receive their share out of fishing profit.
 - (6) External assistance: As mentioned above.

(7) Problems faced:

- Fishing boats are often stranded in the mooring site during dry season when water level turns low, while a multi-day boat have to shift to Inparsiddy to avoid North-East monsoon during rainy season.
- Fishing boats in VVT and Thondaimanaru come to this water for their fishing operation. This is because the water as far as 5 sea miles from shore from Thondaimanaru to Sethankulam is restricted to access due to HSZ.
- Lack of fund to build multi-day boats.

(8) Future prospects: If they receive assistance, they want to build multi-day boats. A multi-day boat owner who lives in this village has succeeded to obtain benefit out of a multi-day boat operation.

(9) Others:

9. SWOT analysis:

<p>Strength: Geographical advantage to exploit off-shore fisheries resources.</p>	<p>Weakness: Lack of fund.</p>
<p>Opportunity: One of the members started a multi-day boat operation and have succeeded in benefit wise.</p>	<p>Threat: Outer fishing boats enter their water and exploit fisheries resources.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: (1- very good) 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

Appendix 4-1

shallow water.

- 68 one-day boats were operated in 1980's, while only 3 one-day boats are remained operating. All the others were gone due to Tsunami disaster and prolonged civil war.
- IDP people have no fishing means and work for labors with their living standard at poverty level.
- Fish traders have interfered fishermen's activities a lot.

(8) Future prospects:

- The FCS want to deliver fish to Colombo market without interference of fish traders in the future.

(9) Others:

9. SWOT analysis:

<p>Strength: They have many members of 590 persons, and used to operate 68 one-day boats. They still have such experience and memory.</p>	<p>Weakness: Patron-client relationship is strong, and therefore, fishermen are relatively poorer in economic freedom.</p>
<p>Opportunity: DFAR plans to let the FCS operate a donated multi-day boat.</p>	<p>Threat: About 4,000 Indian trawlers as well as 40-50 drift netters often operate in this water.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good (2 - good) 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-12

Date: 30.06.2010

1. Name of FCS: Sakkoddai (N09°50'15.0'', E 080°12'50.4'') /DS: Pointpedro
2. Name of President: A.Winson rajahkumar /Phone No. 0770 424 820
3. Number of Member: 243 /IDP: 40
4. Number of Families: 134 /IDP: 20
5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 65 Vallam with motor - w/h motor - Others, Kattumaram 130
6. Fishing activities: (1) Nylon nets (1.5'' – 18'') 18'' – Use for Ray fishing (2) Long line (3) Gill net
7. Facilities: Fish landing site, Temporary Fish Auction place (N09°50'15.1'', E080°12'31.4''), Office,

State of auction hall and/or producer's market: (This auction place is near the sea shore. During the auctioning time fishermen using empty fertilizer or polythene bags to cover the ground and spread the fish on the bags for selling)

- Roof: No
- Floor: Sand
- Drainage: No facility
- Well or water supply: No
- Toilet: No
- Ice storage: No
- Weight balance: No
- Access road from main road: 03 meters
- Parking area: Available

8. Activities: Fish auction, Fish processing, others: When any member of this FCS expired fishermen will not go fishing only one day .In addition if anyone is missing during the fishing operation this FCS will spend money for the searching operation.

(1) Number of staff: Clerk - 01 , Monthly salary: Rs.3, 000.

(2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Auction

(3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.30, 000)

- New Membership fee: Rs.160

- Monthly membership fee: No

- Fish auction: - Two women auctioneers are doing the auctioning. They do not pay any commission to this

FCS.

(4) Provide loan: Yes

(5) Activities of women's member: Nearly 70 women members are in this FCS. Out of these 70 members, 15 - 20 members are doing fish processing, 10 members are doing fish marketing, 2 members are auctioneers, others normally assist their husbands to select the fish, mending the fish nets etc.

(6) External assistance: After the tsunami FORUT and CARITAS organizations gave Rs.1, 400,000 and Rs.800, 000 for revolving fund respectively.

(7) Problems faced:

a. Indian trawlers are violating the Pointpedro Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):

Normally more than 3,000 trawlers engage fishing in that area. The fishermen reported that the foreign trawlers damage their nets and fishing resources.

b. Landing side (Nearly 2km long landing side)

The entire sea shore covers with coral reefs. Fishermen excavated three points like a small lagoon by which boats enter the shore easily. Four or five months later that area will be filled by sand and corals. Due to those reason fishermen are difficult to land their boats near the shore. Minister Daacklas Devananda already promised them to remove this corals using heavy machinery 15 hours per one FCS but still not start.

c. Now Sri Lankan Navy has started fishermen identity cards registration before fishermen going to fishing from this area

d. On 21st of June 2010 two members of this FCS (J.Antony Arulthas and S.Supesana) are missing during the fishing near the Kankesanthurai (KKS) High Security Zone. This incident mostly affected this community.

(8) Future prospects:

- a. They wish to use the Multi Day Boats
- b. Common meeting will be arranged by this FCS where they will decide to use the balance to measure the fish weight. Every boat should pay Rs.20 per day. In addition FCS will appoint a person to measure the fish weight and they will pay Rs.3, 000 per month.
- c. If any organization assists them they will construct the market and fishermen’s rest room.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: They have the knowledge about the Multi Day Boats fishing</p>	<p>Weakness: They spend the FCS income to temple expenditure</p>
<p>Opportunity: After they appoint a person for measuring the fish weight this FCS earn more income</p>	<p>Threat: Illegal fishing by mainly Indian trawlers depletes the catch of local fishermen Security forces intervention in the fishing operation</p>

11. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very good (2 - Good) 3- Moderate 4 - Bad 5 – Very bad

12. Note: Common practices adopted by this society:

-100% of these FCS members are Christian. Every fisherman should allocate 2 or 3 piece of fish per day for their Church. This income is used to cover the church expenditure.

-This FCS had 2 boats and 2 engines under their custody. During the conflict period (2009) FCS sold these assets at Rs.325, 000 and handed over this amount to the church.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-13

Date: 30.06.2010

- 1. Name of FCS:** Polikandy East (N09°49'50.8", E 080°11'29.1") /**DS:** Pointpedro
- 2. Name of President:** S.Rajasekaram /**Phone No.** 0773 581 060
- 3. Number of Member:** 250 /**IDP:** 42
- 4. Number of Families:** 175 /**IDP:** 15 - 20
- 5. Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 83 Vallam with motor - w/h motor - Others, Kattumaram 39
- 6. Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (1.5" – 18") (2) Long line (3) Gill net
- 7. Facilities:** Fish landing site, Fish Auction place/Producer's market (N09°49'51.1", E080°11'36.5"), Office, Resting shed (N09°49'33.3", E080°11'28.7")

State of auction hall and/or producer's market:

- Roof: Tiles
- Floor: Cement
- Drainage: No facility
- Well or water supply: No
- Toilet: No
- Ice storage: No
- Weight balance: No
- Access road from main road: 05 meters
- Parking area: Available

8. Activities: Fish auction, Fish processing,

- (1) Number of staff: Clerk - 01 , Monthly salary: Rs.2, 000.
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Auction
- (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.50, 000)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.100
 - Monthly membership fee: No
 - Fish auction: - No

Other income source:

- Market bidder pays Rs.5, 000 per month to this FCS
 - Boat owners pay Rs.100 per boat per month
 - They have 100 plastic chairs and one water pump under their custody. During the festival time or any functions people rent out these belongings. (Rs.5 per plastic chair per day) (Rs.600 per water pump per day)
- (4) Provide loan: No
 - (5) Activities of women's member: Nearly 40 women members are in this FCS.Out of these 40 members, 04 – 05 members doing fish marketing, others doing fish processing (dry fish)
 - (6) External assistance: After the NISA monsoon Department of fisheries distributed two sardine nets per

member of this FCS. One or two organizations constructed the Auction place/market and fishermen resting shed but these members forgot that name.

(7) Problems faced:

a. Landing side (Nearly 800m long landing side)

The entire sea shore covers with coral reefs. Fishermen excavated three points like a small lagoon by which boats enter the shore easily. Four or five months later that area will be filled by sand and corals. Due to those reason fishermen difficult to land their boats near the shore. Minister Dacklas Devananda already promised them to remove this corals using heavy machinery 15hours per one FCS but still not start.

b. No light house/Beckon light:

Fishermen use only three points for landing their boats. If they come in night or early morning they difficult to identify the sea shore. Normally fishermen use the Hindu temple tower light to identify the sea shore. When power cut or some thing happen to that light they face struggle to land their boats. Last week also two FRP boats were damaged by coral reefs.

c. Indian trawlers violating the pointpedro Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):

Normally more than 4,000 trawlers engage fishing in that area. The fishermen reported that the foreign trawlers damage their nets and fishing resources.

d. Irregular market:

Some wholesalers (Sinhala traders) come with cooler trucks from Colombo and they take the fish Rs.10 per kilogram higher than local purchaser price. They come from Colombo once or twice a week. But any fishermen don't know whether they come or not.

(8) Future prospects:

a. If any organizations provide funds they will use that as a revolving fund

b. They asked one or two beacon light. If that establish near the shore they can easily identify their landing location during the night time.

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: More income source and good management system, Young members are also include this FCS	Weakness: Drinking water problem
Opportunity: Beacon lights use to identify the landing location in night time	Threat: Boat landing affected by the coral reefs near the landing side

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Bad 5 – Very bad

11. Others:

(1) Auction:

Four women auctioneers are doing the auctioning in that place. They are not in the FCS members. This market place has taken in tender by a person who is inhabitant of this village (Market bidder). Every auctioneer should pay Rs.75 per day to the Market bidder. This person pays Rs.5, 000 per month to this FCS.

(2) Village problem:

In this village 50% of people are Hindus others Christians. Most of the Christians are fishermen. Cast is the common problem in this village. Drinking water is also the problem in fishermen area. But Hindus area (Mostly high cast people) no problem for drinking water that located about 300m from the fishermen (Low cast people) side. This Hindu people don't accept fishermen to collect the fresh water from their wells. So fishermen go more than 2km to collect the fresh water.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-14

Date: 04.08.2010

1. Name of FCS: Polikandy West (N09°49' 37.4", E 080°10'55.3") /**DS:** Pointpedro

2. Name of President: Kanthasamy Thevarasa /**Phone No.** 0770 710862

3. Number of Member: 250 /**IDP:** 70

4. Number of Families: 60 /**IDP:** 30

5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 35 **Others,** Kattumaram 20

6. Fishing activities: (1) Nylon nets (1.5" – 3.5") (2) Long line(Few) (3) Gill net

7. Facilities: Fish landing site, Fish Auction place/Producer's market (N09°49'37.7", E080°10'54.8"),
Office, Resting shed (N09°49'37.7", E080°10'54.9")

State of auction hall and /or producer's market:

- **Roof:** Asbestos sheet
- **Floor:** Cement
- **Drainage:** Unavailable
- **Well or water supply:** No
- **Toilet:** No
- **Ice storage:** No
- **Weight balance:** Yes.
- **Access road from main road:** 10 meters
- **Parking area:** Available (Sloppy land)

8. Activities: Fish auction, Fish processing, Selling fish materials

(1) Number of staff: Clerk - , **Monthly salary: -**

(2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Auction

(3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account :---)

- **New Membership fee:** Rs.120
- **Monthly membership fee:** No
- **Fish auction:** - Yes.

-**Auction hall was delivered for Rs.10,500(annual) last year.** This year they have changed the pattern.

They delivered the auction hall to a disable fisherman who was lost his leg in the sea. He has to pay 75% of the day income to FCS from the auction (25% to him). On other hand FCS pays Rs.2500/= per month to disable fishermen for the cleaning (washing) purposes because he perform the cleaning work of this auction hall.

- **Measure fish weight:** Disable fishermen collect 01 piece of fish of member's catch on measuring the weight.

The FCS receives Rs.500-1,500/day for the income. All income from the auction is allocated to construct the FCS building.

Other income source:

-There are six stages existing in the auction hall. If any trader use this stage to sell the fish, they have to pay Rs.75/= per day.

(4) Provide loan: They don't have money to provide the loan.

(5) Activities of women's member: 03 – 04 members are doing fish marketing in the auction hall in morning. About 10 women are doing fish processing (dry fish). About 20 women members participate in the selection of fish from the net & they earn Rs.100/= to Rs.300 per day according to the amount of fish in the boat.

9. External assistance:

- Divisional Secretary donated Rs.500,000/= to construct the FCS office.

- Auction hall was constructed by NECCDEP during the year 2009. Resting hall renovated by Charitas except floor.

- FCS member who lives in abroad provide the assistance but that is insufficient.

10. Problems faced:

(1) Landing site (Nearly 1200m long landing site)

The entire sea shore covers with coral reefs. Previous year (2006) Sewalanka Foundation excavated and made the lagoon like structure for easy entrance of boats. Due to the "Nisha" Cyclone & other sea waves collapsed this structure later so fishermen has difficulties to land their boats near the shore. Fishermen excavated two points like a small lagoon by which boats enter the shore easily. Hon.Minister Dauglas Devananda already promised them to remove this corals using heavy machinery (10hours per one FCS). Even though fishermen said that 10 working hours is insufficient to do the complete structure. This excavation work has been started from Thondamanaru FCS. They will bring that heavy machinery (bulldozer) to do that work after one week here.

(2) Parking area

There is a piece of land available in front of the auction hall but it is sloppy land. So traders couldn't park their vehicle here.

(3) Indian trawlers violating the pointpedro Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):

Normally more than 50 trawlers engage fishing in that area. The fishermen reported that the foreign trawlers damage their nets and fishing resources.

(4) Displaced people:

30 displaced families don't have any fishing crafts or fishing gears. They go to sea with their neighbors boats for daily wage.

11. Future prospects:

- (1) They expect the assistance to provide the fishing gears & fishing craft to the IDPs.
- (2) If any organizations provide funds they will use that for providing loan, make the parking area by using stones with road tar and purchasing office furniture & equipments.
- (3) They asked to renovate the floor of the resting hall because when they reconstruct this hall, they didn't renovate the floor.

Note: FCS office opening ceremony will be held next month with the new members.

12. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: They have constructed a good FCS office</p>	<p>Weakness: They have no money on hand</p>
<p>Opportunity: Nomination of Committee members has been completed on 30.07.2010 & they are going to conduct the FCS opening ceremony of the new building next month</p>	<p>Threat: Fish landing site will be insufficient suppose the FCS member who arrived to India will come back here due the termination of civil war.</p>

12. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Bad 5 – Very bad

13. Village problem:

(1) Fresh water supply

There is a scarcity of safe drinking water. Previous year people used two common well for their drinking purposes in this village. But some people constructed the toilet adjacent to the common well. Ultimately this well water became unsafe for drinking purpose. Nowadays people are using this well for bathing & washing purposes.

(2) Drainage channel

There is a drainage channel which collects the runoff water from 5km in Navindil area (in Karaveddy DS division) to the sea. The tail end of this channel doesn't complete yet because of unavailability of fund. During the monsoon period there will be block due to the debris which is conveyed by runoff water cause the floods in this village every year. So the tail end of this channel should be constructed completely.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-15

Date: 16th June 2010

1. Name of FCS: Valveddithurai North FCS (VVT) /DS: Point Pedro

2. Name of President: Mr. S. Navakodi /Phone No. 078-911-3908

3. Number of Member: 879 /IDP: about 100

4. Number of Families: about 500 /IDP: about 100

5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 90 Vallam with motor 0 w/h motor 0
Others, one-day boats 20 (about 10 operating), Katamaran without motor 15-20

6. Fishing activities: (1) Drift net (2) Long line (few) (3)

7. Facilities: Jetty, Fish Market (under construction), Resting Shed, FCS Office,
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:

- Roof:
- Floor:
- Drainage:
- Well or water supply:
- Toilet
- Ice storage:
- Weight balance:
- Access road from main road:
- Parking area:

8. Activities:

- (1) Number of staff: 1 person , Monthly salary: Rs.3,000/month
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Fishermen sell it on the landing site by themselves.
- (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account:)
 - Member fee:
 - Fish auction: The FCS has no auction hall. Fishermen sell their fish to three whole sellers who are inhabitant of this town, and don't have their cooler vans but contact to outer cooler van owners. Most fishermen don't owe their operation cost to those whole sellers.
 - Measure fish weight: Collect Rs.1.00/kg of member's catch on measuring the weight. If the catch is little, collect 1-2pcs./catch. The FCS receives Rs.200-1,500/day for the income.
 - Others:
- (4) Provide loan: (
- (5) Activities of women's member: About 20 women's members including 2-3 widows buy fish on the beach and sell it at areas within 500m in distance to consumers.
- (6) External assistance:
 - After 2004 Tsunami disaster, they supposed to receive 3 one-day boats from Japanese Government, but they received only one boat.
 - Large scale fish market is under construction, however, it seems the construction work stops on the way.
 - Bank loan was prepared for IDP people at RS.500,000/person with interest rate of 14.7%, however they did not accept it because the interest rate was too high.
- (7) Problems faced: Army demands their fish and others, for instance, the FCS donated 20 chairs upon their demand.

(8) Future prospects:

- Fisheries harbor is necessary: The present mooring site is shallow as deep as 1m; before 2004 Tsunami it had 1.8m deep, therefore, it is difficult to moor one-day boats, and multi-day boats cannot moor the site.
- Multi-day boats are required: One-day boat operation needs Rs.4,000/operation for fuel cost, while the fish catch is Rs.10,000 in amount at the most, sometimes no catch. Besides, they are allowed to operate 15 days a month. Upon these circumstances, it is difficult to assure benefit even with one-day boats.

(9) Others:

- No problem on mining.
- This is the town of a LTTE leader.

9. SWOT analysis:

<p>Strength: This is big town with large demand of fish.</p>	<p>Weakness: When the team visited the FCS, it seemed that everyone could express his own opinion, and the team could hardly understand the situation. (百家争鳴)</p>
<p>Opportunity: This is located suitable site to exploit off-shore fisheries resources.</p>	<p>Threat: Strong demand of army to the FCS.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-16

Date: 4th August 2010

1. Name of FCS: Aathykovilady Aathishakthi FCS /DS: Point Pedro

2. Name of President: Mr. S. Sethulingham /Phone No. 060 2218018/ 0778716169

3. Number of Member: 900 /IDP: about 300

4. Number of Families: about 500 /IDP: about 100

5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 200 Katamaran without motor: 100

6. Fishing activities: (1) Nylon net (Mesh size 1" to 7") (2) Gill net (3) Long line (few)

7. Facilities: Fish landing site, Opened land used as Fish Auction place/Producer's market (N09°49'31.7", E080°09'46.9"), Temporary Office, Resting hall (N09°49'35.5", E080°09'48.7")

State of auction hall and/or producer's market:

- Roof: No.
- Floor: Sand
- Drainage: Yes. (Should be renovated the terminal part)
- Well or water supply: Water tank & supply pipe line is available but there is no water supply
- Toilet: No.
- Ice storage: No.
- Weight balance: Yes.
- Access road from main road: 50m (Narrow road)
- Parking area: Available

8. Activities: Fish auction, Selling fish materials, Dry fish making

(1) Number of staff: 1 Clerk (lady), Monthly salary: Rs.5,000/month

(2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Fishermen sell it on the landing site by themselves to cooler vans & local trader.

(3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Nil)

- Member fee: Rs.30/= per month
- Fish auction: The FCS use the open place as an auction center. Fishermen sell their fish from 7.00 am to 10.00am to whole sellers who are inhabitant of this town. Those whole sellers sell their purchased fish after adding some profits to the outer cooler vans which are come from Colombo & Kurunagal. Most fishermen don't owe their operation cost to those whole sellers. They bring the remaining fish to nearest market such as Udupitty & Valvettithurai market.
- Measure fish weight: Collect Rs.1.00/kg of member's catch on measuring the weight. If the catch is little, collect 1-2pcs./catch. The FCS receives Rs.500-2,500/day for the income. But this whole income is allocated for the construction of temple ("Aathysakthi" temple).
- Others:

(4) Provide loan: FCS doesn't have any bank balance or money to provide the loan.

(5) Activities of women's member: About 100 women's members participate in the selection of fish from the net & they earn Rs.100/= to Rs.300 per day according to the amount of fish in the boat.

Women are very active people in this FCS. During day time they (from 07.00am to 10.00am) work for day wage. According to that they go to the fish landing side in the morning. Fishermen are return from the sea from 07.00am to 10.00am. Then they start to separate the fish from the net. At the time he hires one or two women to cooperate him for separation of fish from the nets. Fisherman pays money to them for their works after selling his fish stuff. Amount of wage (Rs.100/= to Rs.300/=) is depending on the day income of the particular fishermen by selling his fish.

(6) External assistance:

- After 2004 Tsunami disaster, CARE International provided Rs.2,500,000/= to provide the revolving loan to the fishermen, unfortunately they have failed to settle the loan due to the internal displacement & civil war.
- NECCDEP has constructed a Multi Purpose Hall to the Urban Council. Grama Niladhari office, Samurthy office are functioning there. They allocated a room for FCS & one for common hall.

Note: Minister Douglas Devananada started the construction work for mooring of boats by using heavy machineries. They deepen the path & make the lagoon like structure to enter the boats to landing site easily.

(7) Problems faced:

FCS office

They do not have any permanent office structure. The room in the Multi purpose hall is small & inadequate space for their functioning. They have inadequate office furniture also.

Resting hall

They couldn't use the resting hall during the monsoonal period because the roof was damaged by "Nisha Cyclone" during the year 2008.

Auction Center

They use the open land as auction center. There is not any permanent structure. Sanitation problem, birds (Crow), stray animals (dogs) are occurring during the auction period. Fishermen are using the wooden baskets (bamboo stick) to carry the fish from the boat. One resting hall is not enough because 900 members are occupied in this FCS. There are concrete water tanks with under ground supply pipes which were constructed by CARE international to supply the fresh water from Thondamanaru unconfined well but it is not started yet.

Road accessing

The road from the main road is narrow so arrival of cooler vans is difficult to the coastal area.

Drainage channel

There is a 50m of drainage channel available but the terminal part (closer to the sea) was damaged due to the sea waves.

Fishing crafts & Fishing gears

100 nos. of internally displaced people are living in this area. They don't have any assistance to start the fishing activities. Presently they are engaged with other neighbor boats and selection of fish in the mooring site for their income.

(8) Future prospects:

- Multi-day boats are required: One-day boat's operational cost is high so fishermen like Multi-day boats. They request to donate 10 nos. of Multi-day boats initially. According to the performance they will extend the number of boats.
- Coastal bund (about 3km) in the Sithampara North region should be reconstructed to protect from the sea wave erosion.
- 15 feet wide road should be constructed from the main road to sea shore. There is a private bare land is available from the main road. So assistance has to provide to purchase the land to make the road.
- FCS prefers to get the assistance to construct the Cold storage units, Ice storage structure, resting hall, auction hall, FCS building.

(9) Others:

- This is the town of a LTTE leader.

9. SWOT analysis:

Strength: This is big town with large demand of fish. They have many members of 900 persons, and used to operate 200 one-day boats.	Weakness: All the income from the auction is allocated for the construction of temple.
Opportunity: This is located suitable site to exploit off-shore fisheries resources.	Threat: Access from the main road is narrow.

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 - very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT**FCS-17**Date: 16.07.2010

- 1. Name of FCS:** Kerudavil /**DS:** Pointpedro
- 2. Name of President:** M.Vijaijakumar /Phone No.
Name of the secretary: S.Sanjeevan /Phone No:-0775261458
- 3. Number of Member:** 139 /IDP: 52
- 4. Number of Families:** 60 /IDP: 45
- 5. Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 02, Kattumaram:-50, Teppam:-10
- 6. Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (2.5" – 7") (2) Disco nets (3) Long line (4) Gill net
- 7. Facilities:** Fish landing site only
State of auction hall and/or producer's market: This FCS use the Thondamanaru FCS Auction hall
- Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet:
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
- 8. Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, providing loan – No, Selling fishing materials - No
- (1) Number of staff:** Clerk - 0 , Monthly salary: - -
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site:** Auction
- (3) Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.10, 000)
- New Membership fee: Rs.110
 - Monthly membership fee: No
 - Fish auction: - No
- (4) Provide loan:** No
- (5) Activities of women's member:** 30 women members are in this FCS. Most of them are doing fish processing. Others doing fish marketing.
- (6) External assistance:** World vision distributed fishing gears
- (7) Problems faced:**
- Landing side: Nearly 500m long landing side,
Boat mooring site covers with rocks. Fishermen difficult to land their boats near the shore.
- (8) Future prospects:**
- They need fishing boats and fishing gears
If any organization assists them to provide the revolving fund they will circulate that among the members

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: No	Weakness: There is no office set up. FCS face some difficulties to gather the members in a common place
Opportunity: Highly migrating fish species (Tuna, Shark, etc) are available in this area.	Threat: Fishermen will not be allowed near the High Security Zone.

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good (3- Moderate) 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-18

Date: 16.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Thondaimanaru (N09°49'18.7'', E080°08'16.9'') /**DS:** Pointpedro
2. **Name of President:** M.Vijaijaratnam /Phone No. —
Name of the vice president: T.Karthikaikumaran /Phone No: 0771 607 377
3. **Number of Member:** 140 /IDP: 20
4. **Number of Families:** 90 /IDP: 15
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 30,
 Others: Kattumaram: 40, Teppam: 03
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon net (2.5'' – 7'') (2) Long line (3) Gill net
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Temporary Office, Auction hall (N09°49'18.4'', E080°08'09.7''),
 Resting shed
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof: TILES
 - Floor: Cement
 - Drainage: No
 - Well or water supply: No
 - Toilet: YES (Four new toilets are available)
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: No
 - Access road from main road: 30 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, providing loan – No, Selling fishing materials - No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0 , Monthly salary: --
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing side to auction place where Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; 03 auctioneers are in the auction place. Auctioneers take 01 fish for their commission
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.80, 000)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.110
 - Monthly membership fee: No
 - Fish auction: - No
 - Others:**
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** Nearly 10 women members are in this FCS.They don't participate any fishing operation

(6) External assistance: UNDP gave revolving fund Rs.2, 000, 000, Worldvision constructed Auction hall and Resting shed, Humedica distributed Fishing gears.

(7) Problems faced:

- Landing side: Nearly 400m long landing side,
Boat mooring site covers with rocks. Fishermen difficult to land their boats near the shore.
- Some areas are still under the High Security Zone
- They have face some problems by the security forces
- Sinhala fishermen come with their Multi Day Boats and collect the fish near this FCS area.

(8) Future prospects:

- They need water supply and a water tank (10 feet x 5 feet) to the market. Pipe line water comes near the road side. If any organizations assist them to do the pipe line up to the market place (30m) they will use the water for cleaning the market and toilet also.
- This fishermen use the ice (60kg/day).They goes to pointpedro town (15km) and collect the ice. If any one assists to this FCS to produce the ice cube they will produce and sell that with low profit. This profit will use for FCS development.

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: -	Weakness: Members' cooperation is low (Selfish)
Opportunity: Some fishermen know the Multi Day Fishery	Threat: Security forces intervention

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good (2 - Good) 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-22

Date: 06th August 2010

1. Name of FCS: Valalai FCS /DS: Kopay

2. Name of President: Mr. Punniyamoorthy Thirunavukkarasu /Phone No. 0772 817016

3. Number of Member: 100 /IDP: 20

4. Number of Families: 85 /IDP: 05

5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 08 Others, Katamaran 10

6. Fishing activities: (1) Nylon net (1" to 3") 2) Disco net 3) Gill net

7. Facilities: Temporary FCS office at president's home ((N09°49'43.7", E080°12'07.3"))

State of auction hall and/or producer's market:

- Roof:
- Floor:
- Drainage:
- Well or water supply:
- Toilet:
- Ice storage:
- Weight balance:
- Access road from main road:
- Parking area:

8. Activities:

(1) Number of staff: 0

(2) Fish selling methods at landing site: There are cooler vehicles available in the sea. They bargain the price with other cooler van over the phone. The one who offers higher price, will get the catch. On other hand they also sell to 4-5 traders waiting at landing site with push bike /motor bike after measuring of weight; suppose the amount of fish is high, they will go to the nearest auction center such as Polykandy West FCS and Satkoddai FCS. Fishermen convey the remaining fish stuff to Thicken rural market or Point Pedro market.

(3) Income sources of FCS: (Balance of account:)

- Member subscription: None
- Fish auction: None
- Measure fish weight: None

(4) Provide loan: None

(5) Activities of women members: They work at the boat mooring site for a daily wage (Selection of fish from the net). Few are involved in Dry fish production.

(6) External assistance: Caritas, FORUT and UN Habitat assisted to construct 50 new houses to this FCS families.

9. Problems faced:

- (1) The President has a temporary office in his house. They don't have their own land to construct the FCS office.
- (2) All people displaced from their native place (Valalai in Kopay DS division) since 1990 & relocated in the Thicken area (Point Pedro DS division). IDP people face difficulties because they have no fishing gears & fishing crafts for their fishing activities. According to this most of the fishermen go with their neighbours' boat for a daily wage (Rs.150/= to Rs.200/= per day) depending on the quantity of fish catch.
- (3) They don't have any own boat mooring place.
- (4) Fisheries cooperative Union has a cooler vehicle but it should be repaired.

(5) In previous year (2008 & 2009) they appointed a clerk for the documentation work and paid a monthly salary (Rs.3000/=) but now they don't have enough funds to appoint a clerk. FCS's President is doing all the clerical work.

10. Future prospects:

- a. FCS expect assistance to construct FCS office
- b. They expect assistance to purchase fishing crafts & fishing gears
- c. They wish to involve in micro finance schemes
- d. They request the Government for resettlement in their native place again as soon.

11. Others: Youths don't have any employment opportunities yet.

12. SWOT analysis:

<p>Strength: They have permanent houses which were constructed by Caritas, FORUT & UN Habitat during the year 2007 & 2008.</p>	<p>Weakness: No fishery infrastructure at all.</p>
<p>Opportunity: They have two auction centers and one local market in the adjacent village for their marketing</p>	<p>Threat: Fisheries cooperative Societies Union didn't provide any assistance for them.</p>

13. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

Note: These FCS fishermen are going to the sea in other FCS boat for daily wage because they don't have fishing crafts. Vendor will pay the wage to him according to the quantity of fish catch by them. Suppose they couldn't catch anything, the fishermen should pay the 1/5th of the fuel cost, if not vendor will deduct that fuel cost while paying the wage on another day.

Two of them were missed in the sea last 20th of June 2010. They believed that srilankan army might have arrested them in the sea.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-23

Date: 06th August 2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Idaikkadu FCS (Akkarai) /DS: Kopay
2. **Name of President:** Mr. Jeyarasa Jeyaseelan /Phone No. 0776672697
3. **Number of Member:** 159 /IDP: 03
4. **Number of Families:** 45 /IDP: 01
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 02 Others, Kaddumaran (made by fiber glass) 06
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Prawn net 2) Nylon net (2 ¼", 3 ½") 3) Disco net 4) Gill net 5)Traps (Crab) 5)Single hook (Few)
7. **Facilities:** Nothing
8. **Activities:** Fish auction, Selling fishing materials, catching of Prawn & crab
 - (1) **Number of staff:** 0,
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** This FCS's fishermen use Thondamanaru FCS fish landing site & auction hall for the boat mooring place as well as fish auctioning because they don't have any own place at all. They pay Rs. 150/= per month for landing of boats. They sell their catch to traders after the auction. Commonly traders come by push bike /motor bike to this center. Fishermen convey the remaining catch to the nearest rural market (Thondamanaru).
 - (3) **Income sources of FCS:** (Balance of account: 120,000 in Rural Bank in Puttur)
 - Member subscription: None
 - Fish auction: None (Income goes to Thondamanaru FCS)
 - Measure fish weight: None (Income goes to Thondamanaru FCS)
 - Others: None.
 - (4) **Provide loan:** None
 - (5) **Activities of women members:** They use the prawn net to catch prawns.
 - (6) **External assistance:** Humidica offered 02 FRP boats with fishing gears, OBM(9.9HP). Caritas & World Vision constructed 07 houses during the years 2008 & 2009.

9. Problems Faced:

- (1) In previous years, they used a private shop as FCS office. Srilankan army built a new camp around this area. Then they shifted to another place to find a new office somewhere but they couldn't find any suitable place yet. On the other hand they don't have any own land to construct the FCS office.
- (2) Indian trawlers operate in the waters up to 2 sea miles from the shore. They destroy coastal fishing grounds.
- (3) These FCS fishermen are going to the sea in other FCS boats for daily wage because they don't have fishing crafts. Vendor will pay the wage to him according to the quantity of fish caught by them.
- (4) All people displaced from their native place (Idaikkadu in Kopay DS division) since 1990 & relocated in the Thondamanaru area (Point Pedro DS division) IDP people face difficulties because they have no fishing gears & fishing crafts for their fishing activities. According to this most of the fishermen go with their neighbours' boat for the daily wage (Rs.150/= to Rs.200/= per day) depending on the quantity of fish catch.
- (5) They don't have an own boat mooring place.

10. Future prospects:

- a. FCS expects assistance to construct an FCS office. They have their own land also.
- b. They expect the assistance to purchase fishing crafts (18' FRP boats & fishing gears), nylon rope and floats
- c. They use the two piece of 1 ½" mesh size net to make one piece of prawn net. They expect the assistance for this kind of nets.
- c. They wish to get the micro finance to grant loan for their members.
- d. They request the Government for resettlement in their native place again as soon.

11. Others: Youths don't have any employment opportunities yet.

12. SWOT analysis:

Strength: They have permanent houses which were constructed by Caritas & World Vision during the year 2007 & 2008.	Weakness: No fisheries infrastructure at all.
Opportunity: They have enough prawn production in the lagoon.	Threat: Fisheries cooperative Societies Union didn't provide any assistance for them.

13. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 - very poor

Note:

Out of 45 fishermen, 18 members go to the deep sea fishing. Existing 27 members are doing prawn collection in the Thonadamanaru lagoon. There is a place where the sea water & fresh water mixes in the barrage area. Fishermen collect a lot of prawns throughout the year. They get peak prawn production during November to May.

In previous year, this lagoon was used by all fishermen but now President of this FCS use this lagoon to collect the prawns alone with the help of srilankan army. He didn't allow other fishermen to collect prawns here. Therefore the Deputy President acts as a president to this FCS now.

Collections of the prawns give more profits other than fishing.

They use one piece of 1 ½" mesh size net to make the three Gill nets.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-24

Date: 07.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Putur / **DS:** Kopay
2. **Name of Secretary:** M.Pararajasingham / Phone No. -
3. **Number of Member:** 70 / IDP: 0
4. **Number of Families:** 60 / IDP: 0
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 0 Vallam with motor 0 w/h motor 0 Others, 0
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (1" – 2") (2) Ralkudu (3) Gill net
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site (This landing side is 3km from their village)
State of auction hall and/or producer's market: (There is no auction hall.)
 - Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet:
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** Normally fishermen transfer the fish from the landing side to Putur consumer market (They pay 5% tax also) by using bicycle or motor bike (more than 4km).
 - (3) **Income sources of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.140, 000)
 - New Membership subscription: Rs.150
 - Monthly membership subscription: Rs.20
 - Fish auction: - No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women members:** 3 women members are in this FCS. No participation in the fishing operation.
 - (6) **External assistance:** Movimendo, save the children and UNDP distributed fishing gears. Ceylon church donated 20 bicycles.

(7) Problems Faced:

- a. Some fishermen use monofilament nets.
- b. This area is a natural breeding ground for shrimp, crabs and fishes. During rainy season freshwater and salt water mix in that area. Due to the ‘Vallai’ bridge construction work water flow was blocked. Fish catch deteriorated.

(8) Future prospects: No

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Natural breeding ground for shrimp, crabs and fishes. Shallow water (Maximum depth 5”)and calm sea</p>	<p>Weakness: Beneficiaries are selected according to the favoritism when distributed the inputs</p>
<p>Opportunity: Potential area for aquaculture</p>	<p>Threat: Water flow was blocked. That affects natural breeding of fishes. Fish population also decreases.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-25

Date: 07.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Atchuvveli aikija FCS /**DS:** Kopay
2. **Name of Secretary:** S.Imijakanth /Phone No. 0778469193
3. **Number of Member:** 75 /IDP: 0
4. **Number of Families:** 50 /IDP: 0
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 0 Vallam with motor 0 w/h motor 0 Others, Kattumatam - 01
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (1" – 2.75") (2) Ralkudu (3) Gill net
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site (This landing side is 01km from their village)
State of auction hall and/or producer's market: (There is no auction hall)
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** Normally fishermen transfer the fish from the landing site to Atchuvveli consumer market (They pay 5% tax also) by using bicycle or motor bike (1.5km).
 - (3) **Income sources of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.22, 000)
 - New Membership subscription: Rs.100
 - Membership subscription: Rs.200 per year
 - Fish auction: - No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women members:** 7 women members are in this FCS. Out of the 7 members, 3 members are involved in fish marketing and others are involved in making 'Ral kudu' by using the mid-rib of the coconut leaf.
 - (6) **External assistance:** UNDP distributed fishing gears.
 - (7) **Problems Faced:**
 - a. This area is a natural breeding ground for shrimp, crabs and fishes. During rainy season freshwater and salt water mix in that area. Due to the 'Vallai' bridge construction work, water flow was blocked. Fish catch also deteriorated.
 - b. In Sannathy area (near the Hindu temple) there is a sluice gate. Four months ago, this area was also under the High Security Zone. At that time Sri Lankan army opened the sluice gate and harvested more than four cooler trucks load of prawns. Fishermen said that there is no catch in the last four months.

(8) Future prospects: No

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Natural breeding ground for shrimp, crabs and fishes. Shallow water (Maximum depth 5”)and calm sea.</p>	<p>Weakness:</p>
<p>Opportunity: Potential area for aquaculture</p>	<p>Threat: Water flow was blocked. That affects natural breeding of fishes. Fish population also decreases. Security forces engaged in shrimp harvesting.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 **Good** 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Potential site for milk fish rearing

I checked the salinity level such as 49ppt, 6ppt, 27ppt in three locations (N09°46’53.9”, E080°07’59.1”) of this place around 11.30am. Many wild milk fish are available in the salinity level 27ppt.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-72

Date: 02.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Thuraiyoor (N09°37'18.9", E 079°53'35.4") /DS: Velanai

2. **Name of President:** S.Karthikesu /Phone No. 021 790 0002

3. **Number of Member:** 346 /IDP: 24

4. **Number of Families:** 206 /IDP: 24

5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 38 Vallam with motor 45 w/h motor 20
Others, _____

6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon nets (2'' – 7'') (2) Kalankandi (3) Ral kodu

7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Fish Auction place (N09°37'17.7", E079°53'42.7''), Office,

State of auction hall and/or producer's market:

- **Roof:** Asbestos sheet
- **Floor:** Cement
- **Drainage:** No facility
- **Well or water supply:** Using dug well water
- **Toilet:** No
- **Ice storage:** No
- **Weight balance:** No
- **Access road from main road:** 30 meters
- **Parking area:** Available

8. **Activities:** Fish auction, Idiwara bank, providing loan, Selling fishing materials

(1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 01 , Monthly salary: Rs.4, 000.

(2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** Auction

(3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.50, 000)

- **New Membership fee:** Rs.125

- **Monthly membership fee:** No

- **Fish auction:** - Three auctioneers are doing the auctioning. This person was appointed by the temple administration. After finishing the every auction one fish taken from each fishermen. That use for the FCS income. Normally fish comes to the auction place around Rs.60, 000/day

Others:

- This FCS has a small shop in their office. Fishermen can easily purchase fishing gears; spare parts for engine, ropes etc.This monthly income depend on the purchasing power or requirement of the fishermen

- They have 100 plastic chairs under their custody. (Rent: Rs.5 per plastic chair per day)

(4) **Provide loan:** Yes.

Rs.2, 200,000 uses as the revolving fund. FCS provided Rs.50, 000 to Rs.100, 000 per member.

(5) **Activities of women's member:** Nearly 18 women members are in this FCS. They don't engage any fishing operation.

(6) External assistance: UNDP already assisted Rs.1, 000,000 as the revolving fund.

(7) Problems faced:

- Outer area fishermen come and collect the fish
- FCS faces to collect the revolving fund money from members.
- Security forces purchased the fish from the fishermen and they never pay for that

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organization assist them they will purchase one two wheel tractor and one three wheeler. Two wheel tractor will be used for transporting the fishermen property from their home to landing side and three wheeler will be used to transport the patients to the hospital.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: More traders come and collect the fresh fish in this landing side.</p> <p>This FCS president is the president of the Islands South Velanai Divisional Fishermen's cooperative societies union (Ltd) also.</p>	<p>Weakness: They catch small species fish only.</p>
<p>Opportunity:</p>	<p>Threat: Illegal fishing by mainly Indian trawlers depletes the catch of local fishermen</p> <p>Security forces intervention in the fishing operation</p>

11. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - poor 5 – Very poor

Common practices done by this FCS:

- 1) They provide Rs.100 per month for 58 handicap people in this village
- 2) If any member admitted to the hospital this FCS will give Rs.500 per patient
- 3) If any member expired this FCS will provide Rs.1, 000

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-73

Date: 17th June 2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Mandaitivu FCS /DS: Velanai
2. **Name of President:** Mr. A. Selvaratham /Phone No. 077-4159-912
3. **Number of Member:** 260 /IDP: 55-60
4. **Number of Families:** 200 /IDP: 60
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 140 Vallam with motor 2 w/h motor
Others, Katamaran 2, Teppan 60
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon drift net 4.5-7inch str. (2) Karankandy (trap) about 10 members
7. **Facilities:** Jetty, Fish Auction Hall (temporal), FCS Office (rental),
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
8. **Activities:** Fish auction, Providing loan, Selling fishing materials, Fish processing, Others,
 - (1) Number of staff: 2 persons, Monthly salary: office clerk Rs.6,000, measure weight Rs.4,000
 - (2) Fish selling methods at landing site:
 - classify landed fish into species,
 - FCS staff measures the weight by species,
 - Fishermen auction their fish by themselves,
 - Six (6) whole sellers come to the site from Jaffna town with ice; three come with cooler vans and other three come with motor bike.
 - Collect Rs.1.00/kg of commission every measuring the weight. The FCS has income at Rs.150-2,000/day (Rs.20,000-25,000/month).
 - (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.130,000 before they contributed Rs.1,000 for 105 IDP families)
 - Member fee: Collect an entrance fee at Rs.125/member.
 - Fish auction: non
 - Measure fish weight: As mentioned above, they collect Rs.150-2,000/day (Rs.20,000-25,000/month) by measuring the weight of landed fish.
 - Others:
 - (4) Provide loan: As mentioned below.
 - (5) Activities of women's member: no women's member
 - (6) External assistance:
 - UNHCR donated Rs.560,000 for revolving fund in 2002,
 - UNDP donated Rs.1,800,000 for revolving fund in 2005,
 - Minister Douglas donated Rs.500,000 for a part of constructing FCS building 2 months ago,
 - UNDP donated nylon gill net for 50 IDP fishermen and 12 18-feet FRP boats with OBM one week ago.
 - (7) Problems faced:
 - One-day boat trawlers in Gurunagar spoil the coastal fishing grounds,
 - Coastal line is eroded as wide as 1km approaching to habitat of villagers,

Appendix 4-1

- No electricity in the village,
- Shortage of drinking water.

(8) Future prospects:

- They are active fishermen with skilful technique,
- They have mind of hospitality e.g. they contributed Rs.1,000/each family for 105 IDP families from their saving at 130,000.

(9) Others:

9. SWOT analysis:

<p>Strength: They have mind of hospitality to IDP people. They are skilful fishermen.</p>	<p>Weakness: History of displacement made them difficult to organize with poor fishery infrastructure.</p>
<p>Opportunity: The fishing ground is nearer for them compared with fishermen's center around Gurunagar. Suitable water for aquaculture is located behind the village.</p>	<p>Threat: Land erosion is going on. One-day boat trawlers in Gurunagar are spoiling their fishing grounds.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-74

Date: 02.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Pungudutivu Center St.Saveriar (N09°34'37.5", E079°49'54.7") /DS: Velanai
2. **Name of President:** V.Anton Jpaneshan /Phone No. 021 490 3743
3. **Number of Member:** 140 /IDP: 15
4. **Number of Families:** 60 /IDP: 15
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 12 Vallam with motor _____ - _____ w/h motor 30
Others, _____ - _____
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Kalankandy (85 members) (2) Ralkudu (30 members) (3) Disco/Monofilament net (15 members) (4) Gill net (10 members)
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Office
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof: Coconut leaves
 - Floor: Cement
 - Drainage: No facility
 - Well or water supply: No
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: No
 - Access road from main road: 50 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0 , Monthly salary: -
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer fish from the landing side to market by motor bike, cycle, bus etc. That market place is 7km from the landing side. Marketing time is 8.am to 10.30am. Nearly twenty auctioneers are in the market. Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; .Fishermen should pay the commission to the market Rs.10/kg
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.67, 000)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.110
 - Monthly membership fee: No
 - Fish auction: - No

Others:

 - They have 100 plastic chairs under their custody. During the festival time or any functions people rent out these belongings. (Rs.5 per plastic chair per day)
 - They have one two wheel tractor. They lease it to village people with rental fee at Rs.250/day.
- (4) **Provide loan:** No
- (5) **Activities of women's member:** Nearly 15 women members are in this FCS.They don't participate any fishing operation
- (6) **External assistance:** SAVE THE CHILDREN distributed fishing gears and UNDP provided 100 plastic chairs to this FCS.

(7) Problems faced:

- Landing side : Nearly 500m long landing side,
- Boat mooring site becomes shallow due to sand and mud siltation and turns to be difficult to go out fishing, Due to those reason fishermen difficult to land their boats near the shore.
- Indian trawlers violating this FCS area
The fishermen reported that the foreign trawlers damage their nets and fishing resources.
- Fishermen come from Mannar and use dynamites.Mannar fishermen normally use 40HP engines for fishing.
- Fishermen engage fishing only 3 months. (December – February).In addition they collect sea cucumber September to October. This FCS living standard is poor compare with other FCS.

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organizations assist them they will establish a small shop (Fishing gears and spare parts) within their office compound

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: Potential area for sea cucumber farming	Weakness: FCS income source is poor
Opportunity: Potential area for Aquaculture	Threat: Illegal fishing by mainly Indian trawlers depletes the catch of local fishermen

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - **Good** 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-75

Date: 05.07.2010

1. Name of FCS: Allaipiddi St.Phillip (N09°37'01.9", E079°57'59.8") /DS: Velanai
2. Name of President: Alan Edrisan /Phone No. 021 320 6536
3. Number of Member: 232 /IDP: About 65
4. Number of Families: About 200 /IDP: About 40
5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 08 Vallam with motor 04 w/h motor 32
Others, Plastic boats - 05
6. Fishing activities: (1) Kalankandy (2) Nylon nets (2" – 3") (3) Ral kodu

7. Facilities: Fish landing site, Auction place, Office ,

They have deep freezer (Capacity:200kg,Length:2m,Width:0.5m,Height:1.2m) that was provided by ZOA.This deep freezer maintain in a separate room (N09°37'11.4",E079°57'55.2")

State of auction hall and/or producer's market :(N09°36'44.2", E079°57'53.7")

- Roof: Asbestos sheet
- Floor: Cement
- Drainage: No facility
- Well or water supply: No
- Toilet: No
- Ice storage: No
- Weight balance: No
- Access road from main road: 30 meters
- Parking area: Available

8. Activities: Fish auction - No, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,

- (1) Number of staff: Clerk - 1 , Monthly salary: Rs.3, 000
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Auction. . Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg.One auctioneer is there. He takes 5% commission from every fishermen income. (For an example if fishermen sell the fish Rs.1, 000, the auctioneer will take Rs.100.In this amount Rs.50 to auctioneer another Rs.50 for fishermen). This auctioneer gives advance money also to the fishermen.
- (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.52, 000)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.130
 - Monthly membership fee: Rs.100 per family
 - Fish auction: - No

Others:

If anyone using this deep freezer they should pay Rs.10 per kilo gram to this FCS.

They have 100 plastic chairs. They lease it to village people with rental fee at Rs.5/day.

(4) Provide loan: No

(5) Activities of women's member:

(6) External assistance:

- UNDP assisted 100 plastic chairs, one computer, five plastic boats, and Kalankandi nets for 107 members (Rs.40,000/member),
- UNHCR provided kalankandi nets for 19 members(Rs.40,000/member),
- IOM distributed fishing gears,
- Caritas repaired 21 boats (Rs.5,000 - Rs.10,000),
- ZOA provided deep freezer,
- UNHCR,UNDP and World vision established or renovated the office building,

(7) Problems faced:

- This people three times displaced from that place (in year 1990, 1991 and 2006).
- They lost their assets.

(8) Future prospects:

- They urgently need Vallams for 40 members and fishing gears. They said that if any organizations assist to provide this Vallams for 40 members that can be used by 80 members.
- They will use the computer for data entry in future.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Most NGOs focused in this village</p> <p>Good Management system</p>	<p>Weakness: They displaced several times.</p>
<p>Opportunity: Potential area for Aquaculture development</p>	<p>Threat: Security forces paying more attention about IDPs who came from Vanni</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: **1 – Very good** 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Bad 5 – Very bad

Sea cucumber resources:

They collect sea cucumber from this sea. Bottom soil also in good condition for sea cucumber growing. Salinity level 38‰. This area is located between Mandaitivu and Allaipiddi. (N09°36’32.6”, E079°58’09.3”).Low depth area (Maximum 5feet)

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT**FCS-76**Date: 05.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Cheddipulam /DS: Velanai
2. **Name of President:** S.Navaratnam /Phone No. 021 321 3851
3. **Number of Member:** 167 /IDP: About 60
4. **Number of Families:** About 140 /IDP: About 40
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 20 (With motor), 03 (Without motor)
Vallam with motor 06 w/h motor 32, Others, Kaddumaram - 01
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Kalankandy (2) Nylon nets (3.5" – 7") (3) Hand line
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Temporary Auction place,
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof: Coconut leaves
 - Floor: Sand
 - Drainage: No facility
 - Well or water supply: No
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: Yes
 - Access road from main road: 05 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
 - (1) **Number of staff:** 0, Monthly salary: -
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** Classify the fish catch into species; According to the fish species per kilo gram the price is determined. This fish price is fixed. They won't change the fish price for more than one month. They give the first priority to buy the fish for local consumers. Then they will allow the traders. Traders buy the fish Rs.25 less than the consumer price. This FCS has a balance. Every fisherman should pay 10% from their income for measuring the fish weight. Out of the 10%, 5% use for temple expenditure, 3% use for FCS and 2% use for village development.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.70, 000)**
 - New Membership fee: Rs.125
 - Membership fee: No
 - Fish auction: - No

Others:

When measuring the fish weight, FCS takes 3% of income (Already mentioned)
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** -

(6) **External assistance:** UNDP already constructed a fish auction hall (27' x 15'). But that is under the High Security Zone.

(7) Problems faced:

- They have no building for FCS
- One auction hall already constructed by UNDP but that is under the High Security Zone. Last week Sri Lanka Navy gave the permission to use that. But FCS still not uses the building because the building has to be renovated.

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organizations assist them to renovate the auction hall they will shift the temporary auction place.
- In addition 100m feeder road also has to be renovated.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: <u>Most of the members in this FCS are relatives each other.</u></p>	<p>Weakness: There is no office set up. They spend more money for temple.</p>
<p>Opportunity: Potential area for Aquaculture development</p>	<p>Threat: Certain points of near the sea shore suddenly deep.</p>

11. Capacity of FCS: **1 – Very good** 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Bad 5 – Very bad

Sea cucumber resources:

They said that this area is very productive area for sea cucumber growing than the other island parts. Bottom soil also in good condition for sea cucumber .During the season time they collect sea cucumber 20pices per kilogram and 50pices per kilogram. Salinity level is 39%°. (N09°37'23.1", E079°54'46.4"), 37 %°(this area near the CHATTI beach) (N09°38'08.4", E079°54'56.9"). They said that sea weed culture also possible because very calm sea except May to August.

Village Management:

For the temple management every FCS member should pay Rs.20 per day.

Every family in this FCS should pay Rs.100 for the membership fees per month. Unless they pay this amount up to three months they will definitely loose their membership from this FCS. If they loose the membership they won't take any assistance furthermore.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-77

Date: 17th June 2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Ambiginagar FCS /DS: Velanai
2. **Name of President:** Mr. S. Akilan /Phone No.
3. **Number of Member:** 160 /IDP: 45
4. **Number of Families:** 150 /IDP: 45
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 20 Vallam with motor 10 w/h motor 70
Others, Katamaran 1
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Karankandy (Nov.-Apr.) (2) Monofilament gill net (3) Nylon drift net
7. **Facilities:** Jetty, Fish Auction Hall, FCS Office, Others: land master (two wheel tractor)
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
8. **Activities:** Fish auction, Idiwara Bank, Providing loan, Selling fishing materials, Fish processing, Others,
 - (1) Number of staff: 0
 - (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; decide necessary quantity of each buyer; measure the weight. This system founded since 1 year ago when the FCS purchased weight scale. No auction callers but auctioned by someone there. Fish traders come to this site at 8:30-10:00.
 - (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.200,000)
 - Member fee: Collect Rs.125/member as membership fee only once
 - Fish auction: non
 - Measure fish weight: Collect 1-2 pcs. of fish every measuring the weight. The FCS's income is Rs.150-600/day.
 - Others: One month ago, a tractor was donated by Minister Douglas; three days ago the parts were arrived; now the tractor is running condition. The FCS plans to lease it to village people with lential fee at Rs.250/day.
 - (4) Provide loan:
 - (5) Activities of women's member:
 - (6) External assistance: Donation of tractor by Minister Douglas.
 - (7) Problems faced:
 - No interference of outer fishermen (no problem in activities in the sea).
 - The FCS building submerge 10-20cm under the water during rainy season.
 - No electricity and water in the office building.
 - IDP people work with gill net fishing boats as labor, while fishing labor of karankandy is already filled with conventional staffs.
 - This fish landing site is located only 1km away from Thuraiyur market which is fish market center of the area, and 75% of the members land their fish on Thuraiyur; only 25% of them land their fish on Ambiginagar, thus, income of the FCS decreases in these days. They think they need cooler van and cool room to attract the members to land their fish on this site.

(8) Future prospects:

(9) Others: Although DFAR informed this FCS works for Idiwara Bank, they have no work for it.

9. SWOT analysis:

Strength: They have their own system for dealing fish which becomes income source of the FCS.	Weakness:
Opportunity: They have received a 2-wheel tractor with running condition. They can start a new business for their income generation.	Threat: Their landing site is near from the fish market center of the area (Thuraiyur), so it is difficult for them to attract their members to land their fish on the site.

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good (2 - good) 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-78

Date: 02.07.2010

1. Name of FCS: Pungudutivu East Srimurugan (N09°35'43.9", E079°51'23.5") /DS: Velani

2. Name of President: M.Sellathurai /Phone No. 077 071 1612
Name of the secretary: K.Kannathasan / Phone No. 077 833 3495

3. Number of Member: 80 /IDP: About 20

4. Number of Families: About 60 /IDP: About 20

5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 04 Vallam with motor - w/h motor 45
 Others, -

6. Fishing activities: (1) Kalankandy (2) Bottom set nets (3) Gill net

7. Facilities: Fish landing site only

State of auction hall and/or producer's market: No Auction hall/producer's market. They transfer the fish from landing side to market by using bicycle/motorbike. That market place is 2km from the landing side. Pungudutivu Center FCS also using this market

- **Roof:** Coconut leaves
- **Floor:** Cement
- **Drainage:** No facility
- **Well or water supply:** No
- **Toilet:** No
- **Ice storage:** No
- **Weight balance:** No
- **Access road from main road:** 50 meters
- **Parking area:** Available

8. Activities: Fish auction - No, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank - No, Providing loan - No,

(1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0, Monthly salary: -

(2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer fish from the landing side to market.

(3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.23, 000)

- **New Membership fee:** Rs.125
- **Monthly membership fee:** No
- **Fish auction:** - No

- **Others:**

(4) **Provide loan:** yes

(5) **Activities of women's member:** -

(6) **External assistance:** One organization gave to this FCS Rs.400, 000 for the revolving fund.

(7) **Problems faced:**

- They have no building to this FCS
- Fishing equipments are also very low and poor quality

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organizations distribute boats, engines and fishing gears (7.5” gill net) they will earn more income
- If anyone provides training about the aquaculture techniques they wish to follow up.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Members cooperation high</p> <p>They wish to implement the new techniques</p>	<p>Weakness: FCS income source is poor</p>
<p>Opportunity: Potential area for Aquaculture development</p>	<p>Threat:</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very good **2 - Good** 3- Moderate 4 - poor 5 – Very poor

Village condition:

Very poor people are in this FCS. Most of their houses are temporarily. They don't know any income source except fishing. If we provide aquaculture related training to this society we will little bit improve their living standard?

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-79

Date: 14.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Punkudutivu West /**DS:** Velanai
2. **Name of President:** I.Soorijapatham /Phone No:
Name of secretary: T.Parameswaran /Phone No: 021 491 5627 or 0773 706 589
3. **Number of Member:** 126 /IDP: 20
4. **Number of Families:** 65 /IDP: 20
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 03, Vallam without motor 40, Kattumaram: 02, Theppam: 02
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Kalankandy (2) Ralkudu (3) Monofilament (4) Gillnet
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Jetty – Most parts are already damaged but fishermen use that.
State of auction hall and/or producer's market: Non
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
Selling fishing materials - No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing site to market around 10km far. In auction place, classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; 07 auctioneers are in the auction place. They are outsiders. When fishermen go to this market they should pay Rs.20 (Market tax) for their income of Rs.1, 000. In addition, auctioneers take some fish and 10% of their sales for their commission. Out of 10%, 7% for auctioneers and 3% for the fishermen.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.50, 000)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.125
 - Monthly membership fee: Rs.20
 - Fish auction: - No
 - Others:** No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** 10 women members are in this FCS. They don't participate any fishing operation
 - (6) **External assistance:** Sewalanka distributed fishing gears (Rs.22,000).
 - (7) **Problems faced:**
 - Fish marketing:
They transfer the fish nearly 10km from the landing site. During civil conflict time Sri Lankan Navy (SLN) didn't allow the outsiders to enter the Punkudutivu. If they wish to enter the Punkudutivu they should take the pass from SLN. So traders come and collect the fish near the Punkudutivu border. Nowadays also traders maintain this concept.

(8) Future prospects:

-They need nearly 75 boats (Length 16.5 feet x Width 4.5 feet). They have no hope about the engines.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Members are cooperating with others. Good leadership</p>	<p>Weakness: They travel long distance to market their fish. Access road is very poor condition.</p>
<p>Opportunity: They wish to improve their fishing by using plastic boats.</p>	<p>Threat: -</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good (2 - Good) 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note: Cast is the common problem in this village. Drinking water is also the problem in fishermen area. One organization (Sarvothajam) assist to high cast area only. This fishermen area was neglected. Political interference (EPDP) is also found in this area.

These fishermen sell the fish (nearly 50kg per day) within this village. Local consumers can purchase any fish species at Rs.250 per kilo gram.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-80

Date: 17th June 2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Chaddy FCS /DS: Velanai
2. **Name of President:** Mr. S. Kanthasany /Phone No. 021-490-3313
3. **Number of Member:** 49 /IDP: 2
4. **Number of Families:** 21 /IDP: 2
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 0 Vallam with motor 0 w/h motor 6
Others,
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Karankandy (All the families use it in Nov.- Jun.) (2) Raru kuudo (shrimp trap) (3) Drift net
7. **Facilities:** non
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
8. **Activities:** Fish auction, Idiwara Bank, Providing loan, Selling fishing materials, Fish processing, Others,
 - (1) Number of staff: 0, Monthly salary:
 - (2) Fish selling methods at landing site:
 - (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.50,000)
 - Member fee: An entrance fee at Rs.125/member
 - Fish auction: no
 - Measure fish weight: no
 - Commission: There is a shrimp dealer in this village who is a member of the FCS, and has collected shrimp since 1979. The FCS takes 5 % commission from the members based on his account book; out of 5%, 3% is income of the FCS; 2% is saved in the members individual account.
 - Others:
 - (4) Provide loan:
 - (5) Activities of women's member:
 - (6) External assistance: UNDP donated 6 vallam without motor in 2003.
 - (7) Problems faced:
 - They used to catch shrimp in the coastal waters by 1980's. The people here had to displace to Vanni areas in 1995 due to deterioration of civil war, when fishermen came to this water from Arali to operate raru koodu (shrimp trap). People who displaced to Vanni began to return to this area in 2002 when fishermen from Alari had kept on catching shrimp. People here talked with Alari FCS with witness of FCS Union Federation, however, fishermen from Alari refused to leave from the water. Other fishermen from Nauandre, Mandaitivu, Allaippiddy also come to this water and catch fish and shrimp.
 - There are potential areas for aquaculture, however, pouching is often observed.
 - (8) Future prospects:
 - (9) Others:

9. SWOT analysis:

<p>Strength: According to Mr. John in Nauandre, this water is suitable for aquaculture.</p>	<p>Weakness: Activity of the FCS seems to be poor. The president of the FCS is too old to work with.</p>
<p>Opportunity: non</p>	<p>Threat: Outer fishermen come to this water to catch fish and shrimp, and they have conflict with such outer fishermen.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-81

Date: 14.07.2010

- 1. Name of FCS:** Punkudutivu (West) Kalajothy /**DS:** Velanai
- 2. Name of President:** M.Muruganathan /Phone No: 0773 655 415
- 3. Number of Member:** 69 /IDP: 11
- 4. Number of Families:** 44 /IDP: 07
- 5. Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 02, Vallam with out motor 23
Others, Kattumaram: 04.
- 6. Fishing activities:** (1) Kalankandy (2) Monofilament (1.75'' – 2.25'') (3) Gillnet
- 7. Facilities:** Fish landing site, Jetty
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
- Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet:
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
- 8. Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No, Selling fishing materials - No
- (1) Number of staff:** 0 , Monthly salary: --
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing side to market around 09km.auction place where Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; 07 auctioneers are in the auction place. They are outsiders. When fishermen go to this market they should pay Rs.20 (Market tax) for their income of Rs.1, 000.In addition auctioneers take some fish for their commission and 10% of commission also pay to auctioneers. Out of 10%, 7% for auctioneers and 3% for the fishermen.
- (3) Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.35, 000)
- New Membership fee: Rs.150
 - Monthly membership fee: 100
 - Fish auction: - No
- Others:** No
- (4) Provide loan:** No
- (5) Activities of women's member:** 03 women members are in this FCS.They don't participate any fishing operation

(6) External assistance: No

(7) Problems faced:

-Fish marketing:

They transfer the fish nearly 10km from the landing site. During civil conflict time Sri Lankan Navy (SLN) didn't allow the outsiders to enter the Punkudutivu. If they wish to enter the Punkudutivu they should take the pass from SLN. So traders come and collect the fish near the Punkudutivu border. Nowadays also traders maintain this concept.

-During the fishing restriction period this fishermen sold the fish with high profit. But nowadays they earn very low.

(8) Future prospects:

-They need plastic boats (FRP) with engine for the deep sea fishery. In addition they need training also about the handling the boats and engines.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Sea cucumber resources are there</p>	<p>Weakness: They travel long distance to market their fish Access road very poor condition.</p>
<p>Opportunity: They wish to improve their fishing by using plastic boats</p>	<p>Threat: -</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-88

Date: 19.08.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Pasaijoor St. Anthoniar /**DS:** Jaffna
2. **Name of President:** Juliyah Sahayarajah /Phone No. 021 222 3083
3. **Number of Member:** 1600 /IDP: 100
4. **Number of Families:** 2100 /IDP: 50
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 368, Trawler 133, Vallam with motor 00 w/h motor: 65
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon net (2 ½", 3 ½", 7") (2) Drawling nets (3) Kalankandy (3) Ralkudu
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, FCS Office, Auction hall, Jetty and Market
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof: Tiles
 - Floor: Cement
 - Drainage: Available
 - Well or water supply: No.
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: yes
 - Weight balance: yes
 - Access road from main road: 500 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - yes, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – Yes,
 Selling fishing materials - Yes
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 05 , Monthly salary: -Rs.5, 000
 - (2) **Fish selling method at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing site to auction place where Classify the fish catch into species; auction the unit price per kg; nearly 25 auctioneers are in the auction place. Auctioneers pay from Rs.3000/= to Rs.5000/= to the particular boat owner for one year. He should provide his fish stuff to that particular auctioneer only up to one year. During the auctioning that auctioneer takes two fishes as his / her income. One auctioneer can pay more than 3 boat owners.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: They use FCS money nearly Rs.500,000 for purchasing the fishing gears, spare parts and establish the boat yard. Now they have little money in the bank account. They don't like to say the actual balance)
 - New Membership fee: Rs. No
 - Monthly membership fee: No
 - Fish auction: - No, because they allocated that money for the special occasions like pre school prize giving ceremony, cultural events in their village or in temple, funerals in the members home and any member who loosed their belongings in sea. This assistance may be the grant or loan.

Others: They have small shop inside their office. They sell fishing gears, robes, FRP mat, floats, spare parts and resins for boat repairing. From that they earn income. This income use to purchase the fishing equipments again.
- (4) **Provide loan:** No. FCS provided loan to the members but they have fail to settle that. They also provide

the boat with the 1/3 of the total cost. Remaining balance should be paid by the particular fishermen. Even though, they didn't pay the entire balance. Ultimately FCS has withdrawn their boat yard activities.

(5) Activities of women's member: They prepare the dry fish; act as retailer & bidders in their market.

(6) External assistance: UNDP, UNHCR, Hudeck distributed fishing gears

(7) Problems faced:

- They purchased a piece of land and established the boat yard. They distribute FRP boat for loan but fishermen didn't settle that balance due to civil war.
- People are over crowding in this area. So, most of the people should shifted to another place with the permanent shelter (closer to the sea) because the sea area is insufficient to all for fishing.
- Early marriage is a serious problem here because of over crowding.
- Floor, drainage channel of the fish auction hall was damaged.
- Some of the IDP families haven't fishing gears like nets.

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organizations assist them to reconstruct the light house that will be very much useful to this village. It comes under the customs Department.
- They like to construct the Ice factory, filling station (Diesel & kerosene) and resting hall in this area.
- They expect to make up the Gurunagar harbor & deepen the sea.
- They hope assistance to renovate the fish auction hall.
- President likes to modernize their fishing activities & make the sea shore as a beach.

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: Higher number of members	Weak: Over crowding of people.
Opportunity: They have a shop for income generation	Threat: Early marriage

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good **2 - Good** 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note:

- There is another organization for a fisherman who is using the Kalankandy.
- Hon.Minister Dauglas Devananda promised to construct the upstairs building to minimize the over crowding because 3 or 4 families are living in a house.
- They have a boat yard but the request for the construction of boat is very few. Previous year, they supplied the boat after getting 1/3 of the total cost and rest for loan. But fishermen failed to settle that money. That is why; they temporarily closed the boat yard.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-89

Date: 18.08.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** St.Nicholas /**DS:** Jaffna
2. **Name of President:** Subramaniam Ravinthiran /Phone No. 0774 925 898
3. **Number of Member:** 280 /IDP: 20
4. **Number of Families:** 280 /IDP: 60
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 12, Vallam with motor 30 w/h motor: 20
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylon net (1 ½", 2") (2) Ralkudu (3) Gill net (4) Monofilament net (1 ¾", 2", 2 ¼", 2 ½", 7", 8")
7. **Facilities:** Jetty ((N09°40'35.3", E080°00'01.3"), Fish landing site, community hall, FCS office (N09°40'33.4", E080°00'05.4"))
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet:
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - yes, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No, Selling fishing materials - Yes
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing site to Navanthurai market place (500m from the landing site).This market is the common market place for St.Nichloas and St.Marys FCS.)
This market is under taken by a market bidder. While auctioning bidder takes Rs.40/= from the each Rs.1000/= of fish stuff. Whole income from auction goes to market bidder.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account :)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.110
 - Monthly membership fee: No
 - Fish auction: - Income goes to market bidder.
 - Others:**
 - when the fishers go for fishing everyday the President collect Rs.10/= from each boats by providing special ticket.
 - (4) **Provide loan:** UNHCR provided Rs.10,000/= loan to 24 member of this society as a revolving fund but due to the civil war they have failed to settle. They provided loan for further 20 members by using this recovered money.
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** Women act as retailers in the market.
 - (6) **External assistance:**

(7) Problems faced:

- There are two kinds of people living here, i.e. Hindus & Christians. Majority of the people are Christians but the President is Hindu. Due to that there is some problem against the President.
- Shortage of fishing gears
- FCS functioned in their common building. That is belonging to this FCS. But the previous committee gave their FCS office to a press shop for rent with the 5 years agreement. Still press owner has 2 years to vacate from that building. Until that FCS hasn't any office.
- Tax of the public market is too high (Rs.40/= for each Rs.1000/=)

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organizations assist them to renovate the jetty in future that will easy to land the boats. In addition that will reduce the boats damage due to the monsoonal changes.
- They expect the assistance to construct the auction hall, resting shed, FCS office and micro credit for loan.
- They are going to establish the sales point for fishing gears, spare parts to earn income for FCS.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: Active members & President</p>	<p>Weak: -No auction hall, Resting shed -Lack of income</p>
<p>Opportunity: Pass systems was withdrawn.</p>	<p>Threat: Religious problem</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good (3- Moderate) 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note: President have a special ticket worth of Rs.10/=. While the fishers go for fishing they should get the ticket & pay Rs.10/=. It is the major income of FCS.

They have a small house for the dry fish making near the sea shore.

They are going to conduct a special meeting to reschedule their activities with all members in the 1st of September 2010.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-90

Date: 09.07.2010

1. Name of FCS: St.Marys /**DS:** Jaffna

2. Name of President: V.Edwerd /Phone No. 021 459 1031
Name of the Secretary: M.Siluvaitas /Phone No.021 490 8658

3. Number of Member: 250 /IDP: 73

4. Number of Families: 200 /IDP: 60

5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat 18, Vallam with motor 02 w/h motor: 61
 Others, _____ -

6. Fishing activities: (1) Kalankandy (2) Ralkudu (3) Hand line

7. Facilities: Jetty, Fish landing site, Office, Auction hall/Market, 01 fishing materials ales center,
 02 computers,

State of auction hall and/or producers' market:

- Roof: Asbestos sheet
- Floor: Cement
- Drainage: available
- Well or water supply: Water supply
- Toilet: No
- Ice storage: No
- Weight balance: yes
- Access road from main road: 04 meters
- Parking area: Available

8. Activities: Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - yes, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
 Selling fishing materials - Yes

(1) Number of staff: Clerk - 01 , Monthly salary: -Rs.3, 000

(2) Fish selling methods at landing site: They transfer the fish from landing site to market place (100m from the landing side). This market is the common market place for St.Nichloas and St.Marys FCS. 05 auctioneers are there.02 auctioneers are members of this particular FCS. These auctioneers take 10% as commission from the fishermen.

(3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.260, 000)

- New Membership Subscription: Rs.125
- Monthly membership Subscription: No
- Fish auction: - No

Others: They have a small shop in a separate building. They sell fishing gears, spare parts etc. From that they earn income around Rs.5, 000 – Rs.10, 000.

(4) Provide loan: No

(5) Activities of women members: Nearly 06 women members are in this FCS. They are involved in fish processing.

(6) External assistance: Department of fisheries provided 05 electric dryers for fish processing, GTZ gave 01 boat and Worldvision distributed fishing gears.

(7) Problems Faced:

Some IDP fishermen have political support anthey mislead other members..

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organization assist them to renovate the jetty in future that will be easy to land the boats. In addition, that will reduce the boats' damages due to the monsoonal changes.
- This is the potential site for the sea cucumber and crab fattening. Some members have the relevant experience in it too. If any organization assists them, they will start the fattening process.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: More income source</p>	<p>Weak: Political interference</p>
<p>Opportunity: potential site for the sea cucumber and crab fattening</p>	<p>Threat: They use specific traps to catch the fish. So many Juvenile fish also caught by this trap.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-94

Date: 08.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Pasaijoor St.Anthoniar (N09°38'52.8", E080°01'56.8") /**DS:** Jaffna
2. **Name of President:** M.Thavapirakasam /Phone No. 021 300 6982
3. **Number of Member:** 678 /IDP: 30
4. **Number of Families:** 468 /IDP: 17
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 25, 18 feet FRP boat without motor: 02, Vallam with motor 170 w/h motor: 47
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Kalankandy (99%) (2) Ralkudu (1%)
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Temporary Office, Auction hall, Resting sheds
State of auction hall and/or producers' market:
 - Roof: Asbestos sheet
 - Floor: Cement
 - Drainage: available
 - Well or water supply: Small water tank is available
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: yes
 - Access road from main road: 10 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
 Selling fishing materials - Yes
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 02 , Monthly salary: -Rs.7, 000
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from the landing site to auction place where they classify the fish catch according relevant species; auction : - the unit price per kg; Nearly 22 auctioneers are in involved. Out of 22, 7 auctioneers are outsiders. When fishermen are using the outside auctioneers for the auction, the fishermen should pay Rs.20 for each auction to the auctioneers.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: They have used FCS's fudn of nearly Rs.3, 500,000 to purchase fishing gears & spare parts etc. Now they only have Rs.7, 000 as balance in their bank account.)
 - New Membership Subscription: Rs.120
 - Monthly membership Subscription: 50
 - Fish auction: - No**Others:** They have a small shop inside their office. They sell fishing gears, spare parts etc. From that they earn income. This income rolled to purchase fishing equipments again for sale.
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women members:** Nearly 35 women members are in this FCS. They don't participate in in fishing activities.

(6) External assistance: UNDP, UNHCR, Hudeck distributed fishing gears and IOM has donated plastic chairs.

(7) Problems Faced:

- Landing site: Nearly 200m long landing site,
Boat mooring site is covered with rocks. Fishermen are finding difficult to land their boats near the shore.

- During heavy lightning most of the fishermen don't go fishing. Five years ago due to lightning two fishermen died and two got injured in this place. After that incident a lightning rod was mounted on top of the tower of the church. In the same year, also due to lightning adjacent two coconut trees were affected. People don't know whether that lightning rod works or not.

(8) Future prospects:

- If any organization assists them to mount a lightning rod that will be very much useful and helpful to this village.
- Government constructed a new fish market (N09°38'51.2'', E080°01'55.7'') that will be opened by Minister Douglas Devananda in a weeks time.
- If any organization assists them to remove the rocks by using heavy machinery that will be very useful & helpful to land boats near the shore.
-

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: More income sources	Weakness: Members' cooperation is low
Opportunity:	Threat: Natural disaster (Lightning)

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-95

Date: 08.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Columbuthurai (N09°39'13.9", E080°02'43.9") /**DS:** Jaffna
2. **Name of President:** P.Kuselarajah /Phone No. --
Name of the member : _____ /phone No: 021 569 2024
3. **Number of Member:** 130 /IDP: 25
4. **Number of Families:** 125 /IDP: 25
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat - 05, 18 feet FRP boat without motor: 03,
Vallam with motor 10 w/h motor: 22
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Nylone net (2.5" – 4.5") (2) Ralkudu
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Jetty, Auction hall, Temporary Office (They pay a rent of Rs.100 per month)
State of auction hall and/or producer's market:
 - Roof: Asbestos sheet
 - Floor: Cement
 - Drainage: No
 - Well or water supply: No
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: No
 - Access road from main road: 04 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - yes, Fish processing - No, Idiwara bank – No, providing loan – No,
Selling fishing materials - No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing site to auction place where they classify the fish catch according to relevant species; they don't measure the fish weight; one auctioneer (Member of this FCS) is in the auction place. Fishermen should give 5% of income to the auctioneer. This auctioneer should pay the FCS at Rs.1, 500 per month.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: They have money in their account. But they don't know the actual amount. Unfortunately we couldn't meet the treasurer)
 - New Membership subscription: Rs.150
 - Monthly membership subscription: No
 - Fish auction: - Rs.1, 500 per month

Others: when fishermen come back from the sea, they put one or two fish (depending on the capacity of their catch) in to a common basket. Then FCS sells those fish and takes the income (Rs.300 – Rs.700 per day)
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No

(5) Activities of women members: 02 women members are in this FCS. They don't participate in fishing activity.

(6) External assistance: Department of fisheries issued an electric dryer for processing the fish .This dryer has 3 trays(5'length x 3' width), 15kg fresh fish will be changed in to dry fish within fourteen hours

(7) Problems Faced:

- Jetty and resting shed were damaged due to civil disorder
- Their fish catch is poached by fishermen from other area.

(8) Future prospects:

- They need fishing equipments.
- If any organization assists them, they wish to renovate the jetty.

9. SWOT analysis

<p>Strength: They catch fresh fish. Marketing Fish is not a big problem.</p>	<p>Weakness: Fishermen's houses are in High Security Zone. Sri Lankan Army still do not allow them to return.</p>
<p>Opportunity: -</p>	<p>Threat: Demining process is still going on.</p>

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good (2 - Good) 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Fishing techniques:

This area fishermen specifically prepare the traps and put that in to the sea. No one use the GPS but they easily identify the location. Every day they go to that place (nearly 2km from the landing site) and collect the live fish. More consumers come and buy the fresh fish.

Nowadays some fishermen use the empty Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher caps (That used by Sri Lankan Army during 2006 period) as a trap to catch the fish.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-99

Date: 10.08.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Thanankilappu FCS /**DS:** Chavakachcheri
2. **Name of President:** Sellathurai Kanthasamy /Phone No. 077 9266717
3. **Number of Member:** 52 /IDP: 00
4. **Number of Families:** 45 /IDP: 00
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 03, Vallam with motor 02
Others, Kattamaran-Kulla (fiber glass) 05, Kattamaran (Wooden) 05
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Ralkudu (2) Nylone nets (2.25" – 3") (3) Gill net (4) Settling down net
(5) Kalankandy
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site only, very smaller temporary resting shed.
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing -No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No, and Selling fishing materials - No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing side to Chavakachcery market by using bicycle. This market place is 5km far away from the landing site.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.80, 000 in rural bank, Kaithady Co-operative)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.125
 - Monthly membership fee: Rs.30
 - Fish auction: - No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** There are 05 Women members in the FCS. They didn't engage with fishing
 - (6) **External assistance:**
 - Swiss Agency for Development is constructing the permanent houses at adjacent area but still this scheme didn't accommodate in this village yet.
 - (7) **Problems faced:**
 - There is shortage of fresh water for the drinking. They dig the trench on the ground & get the fresh water. They filter this water more than two times by using the cloths. During the rainy season they can not use it because of flood.
 - During the conflict time Sri Lankan Army introduced the pass system to the fishermen. When they go to fishing, they should submit the pass to the checkpoint. After the fishing they can collect the pass. This pass system is being implemented now, too.

- 04 fishermen go fishing in a kattamaran because they don't have enough kattamaran.
- They travel long distance for the marketing of fish stuff.
- They don't have any toilets or permanent houses yet because all are damaged due to the war.
- There aren't any infrastructure facilities such as electricity, internal roads

(8) Future prospects: -

- They warmly expect the fresh water supply for their drinking purposes.
- Fishermen expect the assistance for fishing gears & fishing crafts.
- Women expect the assistance to do the dry fish making.
- They request to establish the infrastructure facilities (Electricity, internal roads, and common toilets)
- They hope the permanent house.

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: Very active FCS president	Weakness: They have poor living standards
Opportunity: They have enough site for fishing	Threat: Pass system

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note: - I interviewed this FCS's Secretary in his house at Thanankilappu (N09°37'41.6", E080°09'03.9") because of president living in Jaffna area(Arali). I went to sea shore after getting the permission of Srilankan army. There is a check point in the sea shore to distribute the pass.

- They conducted one meeting only after the resettlement.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-100

Date: 11.08.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Ketpeli FCS /**DS:** Chavakachcheri
2. **Name of President:** Shanmugam Kanthasamy /Phone No. 077 9618703
3. **Number of Member:** 52 /IDP: 20
4. **Number of Families:** 40 /IDP: 20
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 12, Vallam with motor 00 w/h motor: - 07
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Ralkudu (2) Nylone nets (2 ½" , 3 ½" , 4 ½") (3) Settling down net
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site only, very smaller temporary resting shed (N09°38'06.6", E080°13'18.6").
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing -No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No, and Selling fishing materials - yes
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish in landing site. There are around 10 traders wait to buy the fish stuff. These traders convey the fish to Chavakachchery, Jaffna, Vadamarachchi markets by using bicycle or motor bike. Traders who have cooler van also purchase the fish. Fishermen fix a price according to the day of the week. If the day is Saturday, they fix a relatively higher price.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.10, 000 in Rural bank, Kodikamam)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.150
 - Monthly membership fee: Rs.50
 - Fish auction: - No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** They provided Rs.2000/= worth of loan to the 12 members. They have failed to settle due to the displacement.
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** -Women aren't included as a member in the FCS. They don't engage with fishing
 - (6) **External assistance:**
 - LEADS organization provided cash assistance to purchase the fishing gears & fishing crafts for their livelihood activity according to the number members in the family. (01member – Rs.20,000, 02 member – Rs.40,000, 03 member 60,000, 04 & more than 04 members – Rs.80,000)
 - Caritas donated 06 nos. of sewing machine to WRDS members but they don't have any suitable place to start the wok.

(7) Problems faced:

- During the conflict time Sri Lankan Army introduced the pass system to the fishermen. When they go to fishing, they should submit the pass to the checkpoint. After the fishing they can collect the pass. This pass system is being implemented now, too.
- There aren't any infrastructure facilities such as electricity, internal roads
- All paths are covered by sand, so there are many difficulties to travel along this.

(8) Future prospects: -

- Fishermen expect the assistance for fishing gears & fishing crafts
- They expect the assistance for the construction of FCS office, auction center & resting hall.
- Women expect the assistance to do the dry fish making.
- They request to establish the infrastructure facilities (Electricity, internal roads) accessing roads should be constructed by using tar with minerals.
- They don't have any own balance but traders bring the balance for their own use. Suppose FCS has a balance, they can take a little income while taking the weight.

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: Very active FCS president & members	Weakness: They have lack of facilities
Opportunity: They have enough site for fishing	Threat: Pass system & land mines

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note: - I interviewed this FCS's president in his house at Thanankilappu. I went to sea shore after getting the permission of Srilankan army. There is a check point in the sea shore to distribute the pass.

- FCS members will help for the construction of road such as loading & unloading.
- People don't go for fishing every Friday.
- They have three new boats without registration under the Department of Fisheries.

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-101

Date: 15th June 2010

1. Name of FCS: Periyamavaady FCS /DS: Chavakachcheri

2. Name of President: Mr. V. Thanesh /Phone No.

3. Number of Member: 65 /IDP: 15

4. Number of Families: 50 /IDP: 8

5. Number of Boat: 18 feet FRP boat, 15 Vallam with motor 8 w/h motor 8
Others, katamaran 10

6. Fishing activities: (1) monofilament gill net: all season (2) ralu kudoo (shrimp trap) Jan-Aug

7. Facilities: None

8. Activities:

- (1) Number of staff: 0
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Shrimp and crab are sold to 4-5 middlemen waiting at landing site; other species are delivered to a market in Chavakachcheri (about 500m in distance) by fishermen.
- (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account:)
 - Membership Subscription: All members should pay Rs.30 per month, however, 15 members refuse to pay it because they say there is no advantage or benefit through it.
 - Fish auction: None
 - Measure fish weight: None
 - Others:
- (4) Provide loan: None
- (5) Activities of women members:
- (6) External assistance: None
- (7) Problems Faced: IDP people face difficulty because they have no fishing means, however, FCS cannot help them due to the fact that FCS has no savings.
- (8) Future prospects: FCS wants assistance to build FCS office and community hall.
- (9) Others: joint work: Boat mooring site becomes shallow due to sand and mud siltation and turns to be difficult to go out for fishing, therefore, 25 members dredged channel for boats by manpower with joint work.

9. SWOT analysis:

Strength: They carry out joint work to assure the channel for their boats which means it is possible for them to organize joint work if necessary.	Weak: No fisheries infrastructure at all.
Opportunity: Two FCSs are merged into the present FCS, becoming a registered FCS. It is easier to accept external assistance according to them. The landing site is near to the fish market in Chavakachcheri (about 500m in distance).	Threat: Siltation on the beach becoming difficult to go out for fishing.

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good 2 - good 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-102

Date: 09.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Navatkuli South /**DS:** Chavakachcheri
2. **Name of President:** K.Mahalingam /Phone No. -
Name of Tressure: Nanthakumar /Phone No: 0776641513
3. **Number of Member:** 41 /IDP: 04
4. **Number of Families:** 41 /IDP: 04
5. **Number of Boats:** 18 feet FRP boat -, 18 feet FRP boat without motor: 04, Vallam with motor 01
_____ w/h motor: -
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Ralkudu (2) Nylone nets (1.75" – 2")
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site, Producers' market
State of producer's market:
 - Roof: Asbestos sheet
 - Floor: Cement
 - Drainage: Not available
 - Well or water supply: No
 - Toilet: No
 - Ice storage: No
 - Weight balance: No
 - Access road from main road: 05 meters
 - Parking area: Available
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing -No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No,
Selling fishing materials - No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing side to market place. This market place is 20m from the landing side. One or two traders come from Jaffna. They only purchase the prawns. Local consumers come to purchase fish.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.65,000)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.150
 - Monthly membership subscription: No
 - Fish auction: - No
 - Others:**
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women members:** -
 - (6) **External assistance:** IOM constructed the producers' market and TRO distributed fishing gears

(7) Problems Faced:

- During the conflict time, Sri Lankan Army introduced the pass system to the fishermen. When they go to fishing they should submit the pass to the check point. After the fishing they can collect the pass. This pass system is being implemented even now .

(8) Future prospects:

They are willing to construct an office for their society.

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: They maintain a certain amount of bank balance	Weak: Members' cooperation is low
Opportunity: --	Threat: Pass system

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate **4 - Poor** 5 – Very Poor

Note:-I interviewed the members at a community hall, Navatkuli (N09°38'55.8",E080°05'34.5").

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-103

Date: 15th June 2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Kachchai FCS /DS: Chavakachcheri
2. **Name of President:** Mr. B. Citravellajutham /Phone No.
3. **Number of Member:** 134 /IDP: 14
4. **Number of Families:** 120 /IDP: 14
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 26 Vallam with motor 4 w/h motor 24
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Monofilament gill net 2.75inch str. (2) Taru koodu (shrimp trap) (3) Nylon gill net 2.75-3 inch str.
7. **Facilities:** There were 200m jetty, resting shed and auction hall by 1996, but everything was destroyed during the civil war. Now, only a demolished 20m-long jetty is remaining
State of auction hall and/or producers' market: NONE

8. Activities:

- (1) Number of staff: 0
- (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Fish is auctioned by an auction caller who gets a fish every auction as his commission. The FCS doesn't interfere in this auction. Shrimp and crab are sold to middlemen who sometimes give advanced payment to fishermen. Patron-client relationship is observed in this case.
- (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs. 37,000 saved at Rural Bank in Chavakachcheri)
 - Membership subscription: Every member have to pay Rs.100 per month except older members.
 - Fish auction: no commission
 - Measure fish weight: no
- (4) Provide loan:
- (5) Activities of women members: There are 7 women headed families in the FCS. These women engage in code and rope production made by coconut coir.
- (6) External assistance: CARITAS assisted women headed families with chicks worth of Rs.25000 for poultry , four months ago.
- (7) Problems Faced: Fishermen in Gurunagar, Pasayoor, Nauandre, Kakativu and Poonalyn come to this water to catch fish with raru kudoo (shrim trap), monofilament and nylon gill nets. They have protested concerning FCS, however, they were told to identify fishermen of such action. It is too difficult to identify fishermen during night time. Therefore, so far there is no way to prevent poaching operations.
- (8) Future prospects: They have hopes to start aquaculture. They used to make 2 ha-earthen-pond for aquaculture in 1996, though they had to give it up as the civil war deteriorated just after they poured water into the pond. This pond is still located in the area of HSZ.
- (9) Others: The fish landing site is surrounded by HSZ.

9. SWOT analysis:

Strength: Staff of the FCS is not bad in character and attitude. The team could discuss with them.	Weak: Allthe fisheries infrastructure were destroyed during the war. Large area is still occupied as HSZ.
Opportunity: The location of fish landing site was released 15 days ago, so they are thinking about re-starting the tender system of the auction.	Threat: External fishermen come to this water to catch fish and shrimp. Pouching fish is also often observed.

10. **Capacity of FCS:** 1- very good (2 - good) 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 - very poor

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-104

Date: 10.08.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Maravanpulo FCS /**DS:** Chavakachcheri
2. **Name of President:** Manikkam Gunasegaram /Phone No. 077 9595417
3. **Number of Member:** 45 (180 people) /IDP: 07 (From Vanny)
4. **Number of Families:** 45 /IDP: 07
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 2, Vallam with motor 1, w/h motor: 1, Kattamaran : 3
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Ralkudu (2) Nylone nets (2.25'' – 3'') (3) Hooke (4) Settling down net (5) Beach scene net (small)
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site only
State of auction hall and/or producer's market: non
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing -No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No, and Selling fishing materials - No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing site to Kokilakandy market by using bicycle as well as motor cycle. This market locats 5 km far away from the landing side.
 - Mr. Sellathurai Loganathan is one of this FCS's member. He gives cash assistance to this FCS's members. So fishermen sell their prawn to him only. He will pay the reasonable price.
 - (3) **Income source of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.75,000 Rural bank of Co-Operative, Kaithady)
 - New Membership fee: Rs.210
 - Monthly membership fee: Rs.100
 - Fish auction: - No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women's member:** They help their husbands to collect the net after wash /cleaning and net mending.

9. External assistance:

- Caritas offered the 07 pieces (Rs.20,000/=) of nets to 34 fishermen but that is insufficient.
- Swiss Development Committee is constructing Rs.575,000 worth of each permanent houses for 185 people in this area. They also assisted to construct the permanent houses to the FCS members who haven't any permanent structure yet.

10. Problems faced:

- All people displaced during the year 1999 & come back on January 2010. Most of their residences were damaged due to the civil war.
- 15 fishermen go to the sea for fishing but only two fishermen have FRP boats.
- They bring their fish stuff to Kokilakandy local market. Traders await in this area with push bike or motor bike to buy the fish.
- During the conflict time Sri Lankan Army introduced the pass system to the fishermen. When they go to fishing they should submit the pass to the Kokilakandy checkpoint. It is located 1.5km far away from Maravanpulo because there is one check point available. After the fishing they can collect the pass. This pass system is being implemented now, too.
- They don't have any resting hall & any auction center with toilet facilities, well for water supply yet.
- There is scarcity for fresh water. Fresh water source is available next to the sea shore so the members have to travel long distance to collect the fresh water.
- There wasn't any tar road in this area. All paths are covered by sandy so transport through this path is very difficult.
- Existing coastal area is covered by the land mines except boat mooring place.

11. Future prospects: -

- They have 250 square meter of land to construct the FCS building closer to the sea shore.
- They expect the assistance to build the resting hall rather than the auction hall.
- They expect the assistance to get the electricity service connection for their residence & construction of internal roads.
- Coastal area is covered by land mines those should be removed by Halo trust or any other demining groups as soon.
- Fishermen should travel 1.5km to get the pass for fishing in Kokilakandy check point. So they request to make another check point in their village to get the pass easily.

12. SWOT analysis

Strength: Very active FCS president.	Weakness: They don't have any infrastructure facilities.
Opportunity: They have enough space for fishing. Army release this area from high security zone.	Threat: Pass system & land mines along the sea shore

13. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note:

- There was problem to use the GPS meter in the sea shore because previous year this site was a high security zone. So I took the reading closer to sea shore only.
(N 09°38'08.0'', E 080°07'24.9'')

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-105

Date: 09.07.2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Meesalai East /**DS:** Chavakachcheri
2. **Name of President:** S.Sivajokanathan /Phone No. 077 952 3967
3. **Number of Member:** 71 /IDP: 08
4. **Number of Families:** 44 /IDP: 08
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat 02, Vallam with motor 02 w/h motor: -
Others, Kaddumaram - 03
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Ralkudu (2) Nylone nets (2.25" – 3")
7. **Facilities:** Fish landing site only
8. **Activities:** Fish auction - No, Fish processing -No, Idiwara bank – No, Providing loan – No, and Selling fishing materials – No
 - (1) **Number of staff:** Clerk - 0
 - (2) **Fish selling methods at landing site:** They transfer the fish from landing side to market place by using bicycle. The market place is 3.5km away from the landing side.
 - (3) **Income sources of FCS:** (Balance of account: Rs.87, 000)
 - New Membership Subscription: Rs.150
 - Monthly membership subscription: Rs.20
 - Fish auction: - No
 - (4) **Provide loan:** No
 - (5) **Activities of women members:** -Ten women are members in the FCS. They don't engage in fishing
 - (6) **External assistance:** Department of fishery issued the fishing gears
 - (7) **Problems Faced:**
 - During the conflict time Sri Lankan Army introduced the pass system to the fishermen. When they go to fishing they should submit the pass to the checkpoint. After the fishing they can collect the pass. This pass system is being implemented even now.
 - (8) **Future prospects:** - -

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: FCS president is very active.	Weak: Members' cooperation is poor with inferiority complex (They engage in fishing but they don't like to be identified or known as fishermen)
Opportunity: --	Threat: Pass system

10. Capacity of FCS: 1 – Very Good 2 - Good 3- Moderate 4 - Poor 5 – Very Poor

Note:-I interviewed this FCS president in his house at Meesalai East (N09°39'38.7", E080°11'33.6").

PROFILE OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

FCS-106

Date: 15th June 2010

1. **Name of FCS:** Kaithady FCS /DS: Chavakachcheri
2. **Name of President:** Mr. R. Vannijasingham /Phone No. 077-958-1368
3. **Number of Member:** 190 /IDP: 9
4. **Number of Families:** _____ /IDP: _____
5. **Number of Boat:** 18 feet FRP boat, 3 Vallam with motor 40 w/h motor 20
6. **Fishing activities:** (1) Karankandy (almost all members) (2) Bottom gill net
7. **Facilities:** Fish Auction Hall (built by assistance of reawakening), FCS Office (built in 2009 with government's assistance), Others (A compact freezer donated by CARE which was necessary till the opening of A9 road)
State of auction hall and/or producers' market:
 - Roof:
 - Floor:
 - Drainage:
 - Well or water supply:
 - Toilet
 - Ice storage:
 - Weight balance:
 - Access road from main road:
 - Parking area:
8. **Activities:**
 - (1) Number of staff: _____, Monthly salary: _____
 - (2) Fish selling methods at landing site: Fish is sold by auction led by an auction caller appointed by FCS.
 - (3) Income source of FCS: (Balance of account: Rs.250,000)
 - Membership subscription:
 - Fish auction: Collect 10 % of the auctioned amount of which one third becomes the income of auction caller, and two third becomes the income of the FCS. Auctioned amount is around Rs.5,000-10,000 per day, thus commission amount is around Rs.500-1,000 per day. The auction is opened at 8:30-10:00 in every morning except on Fridays. Fishermen who arrive after 10:00 in the morning go to market in Chavakachcheri to sell their fish by themselves.
 - Measure fish weight: No measure the weight during the auction.
 - Others:
 - (4) Provide loan: The FCS received fishing gear in 2002 from CARE. The FCS distributed the gear at the amount of Rs.10,000 through a loan scheme. The recipients paid back Rs.1,088 per month for 10 months. After this, no loan has been provided by the FCS.
 - (5) Activities of women members: There are more than ten women members and most of them are from women headed families. They don't involve in fishing but make code or rope out of coconut coir.
 - (6) External assistance:
 - AMDA established modern pre-school in the village in 2002, which is now managed by the staff of Reawakening.
 - CARITAS assisted with a fishing gear in 2010.
 - NIAP assisted to provide loan for 80 fishermen (including 8 IDPs) to purchase fishing gear.
 - Reawakening assisted to build the auction hall in 2010.

(7) Problems Faced:

- Interference of external fishermen: External fishermen from Navanturai, Kakativu, Gurunagar come to this water to operate karankandy for fish and shrimp without any permission of authorities in this area. They sometimes steal fish from nets set by the local fishermen.

(8) Future prospects:

(9) Consideration to social minorities; There are four disables in the members of FCS. The FCS appoints one of them as an auction caller, another one to be a middle man who buys fish from the members and sell it at markets. Other two go fishing.

9. SWOT analysis

Strength: They have consideration to social minorities.	Weak: It seems that the tie of the FCS is weak to protect against interference of external fishermen.
Opportunity: It seems that they have good channel to outer donors.	Threat: Interference of external fishermen to their water.

10. Capacity of FCS: 1- very good (2 - good) 3 - moderate 4 - poor 5 – very poor

Appendix 4-2

Report on the Present Status of Fisheries Sector in Jaffna District

REPORT ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF FISHERIES SECTOR IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

20 June 2010, T. KITAMADO

1 . FISHERY PRODUCTION

Fishing industry in Jaffna District steadily recovered after the 2004 Tsunami disaster and the production in 2005 improved to the extent of 15,158 tons and it dropped slightly to 13,432 tons in 2006 due to the escalation of conflict. It went down further to 2,963 tons in 2007 and 2,671 tons in 2008. This drop in production was evident and noticeable during the 34 months from August 2006 to May 2009. Production thereafter has rapidly recovered since June 2009 and reached 12 thousands tons in 2009 and 7,436 tons from January to April 2010 (Figure 1).

Examining this fluctuation in the production of fish in a social context, after the total destruction of the fishing industry along the coastal area during the Tsunami disaster in 2004, fish production had recovered rapidly due to the perseverance of the fishing communities in the District. This process has been further accelerated by the assistance provided by the Sri Lankan government and also of the Local and International donors since 2005 for the rehabilitation of this industry. However, the fishing industry was affected again and the production dropped in the second half of 2006 due to the deterioration of the civil war situation that continued until the middle of 2009. The civil war came to an end in May 2009 and the security restrictions were relaxed. Consequently production of fish has again recovered and the fishermen are actively engaged in fishing to their fullest capacity at present.

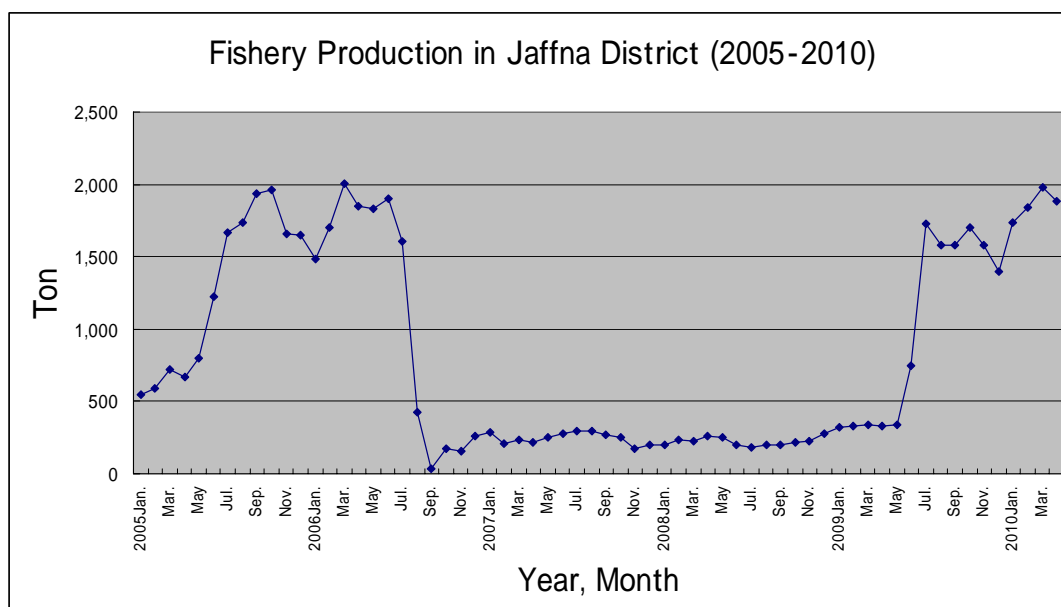


Figure 1: Fishery Production in Jaffna District

2. FISHING CRAFTS

Fishing crafts along the coastal areas in Jaffna District sustained extensive damages during the Tsunami disaster in 2004. However, the fishing craft which is the main requirement for the fishing activity, increased rapidly in numbers in these areas thereafter due to the efforts of the fishermen in the District. The increase however could be seen in the traditional crafts and 17.5-23 FRP mechanized boats with main type of 18 feet FRP boats (Figure 2). This is because the fishermen of the district had not been able to build up sufficient capital to go in for multi day boats as their income is still limited due to the prolonged civil war.

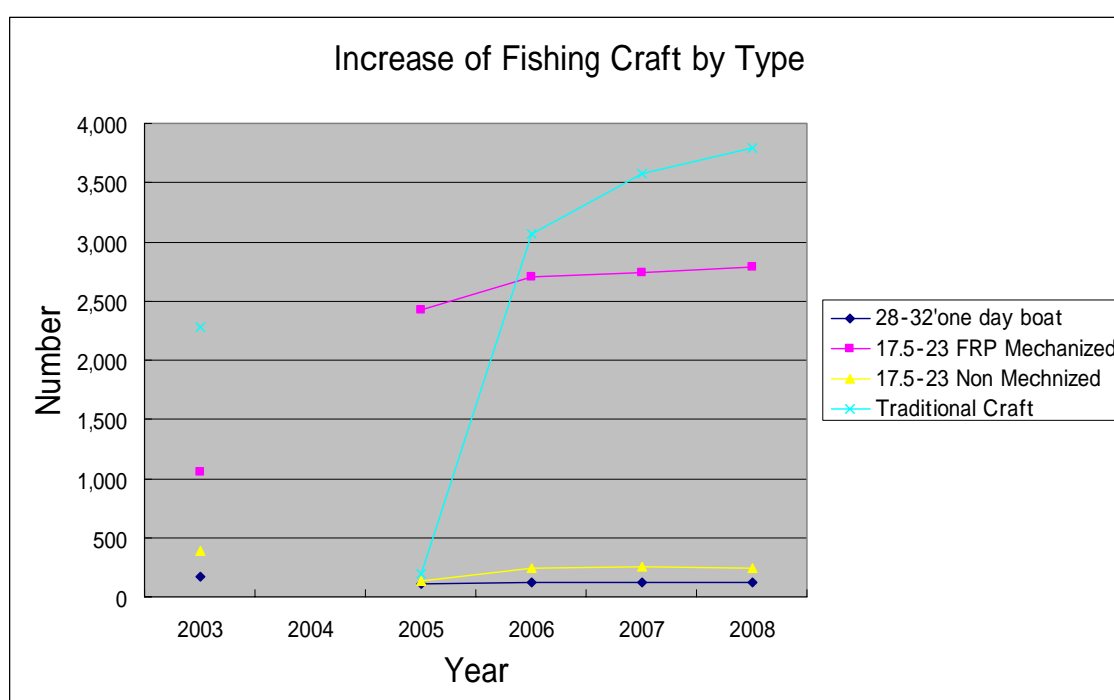


Figure 2: Increase in the number of Fishing Crafts in Jaffna District

As of May 2010, large numbers of fishing crafts, mostly 18 feet FRP boats and traditional crafts called *vallam* are observed along the coastal areas in the District. There are about one hundred and thirty five (135) 28 feet one-day boats operating in the District, among which 10 boats engage in drift long line and drift gill net fishing in Vadamardchchi Divisions to catch pelagic species such as Spanish mackerel, giant trevally and shark. Another 125 boats engage in trawl fishing to catch sea cucumber and/or prawns during peak seasons.

Both 18 feet FRP boats and 28 feet one-day boats could stay in the sea only for one day because of the limited facilities and space on the boat for personnel and storing ice. Therefore, the 18 feet boats can exploit the fishing ground to a distance of 15 sea miles from the shore

and the 28 feet boats can extend the fishing ground at the most to a distance of 30 sea miles from the shore.

The fishing ground up to 15 sea miles from the shore is only 30m in depth. Even at 27 sea miles from the shore the depth is 100m. While, the popular species of high demand such as adult big-eye tuna, yellow-fin tuna and billfish (marlins, sailfish and swordfish) are found in subsurface waters of off-shore range (beyond the continental shelf)¹ where the depth is more than 200m. Therefore, it is necessary to exploit the fishing ground further than 30 sea miles from the shore.

Both 18 feet FRP boats and 28 feet one-day boats have to sail between the landing sites and the fishing ground every day and thereby incur high cost on fuel. This is one of the reasons for the fishermen not earning sufficient income to upgrade their living standard. This is, perhaps, also the reason that motivated the fishermen in Point Pedro, to exploit off shore fishing ground utilizing multi-day boats.

An on going project at present is GTZ supporting a 40 feet multi-day boat built in Negombo for Jaffna District Fisheries Unions Federation. This is being further supported by UN IOM for the installation of cold room and other facilities to this boat with accessories and fishing gears such as long line and drift nets. This multi-day boat will be operated by several Societies in the District such as Inparsiddy Fishermen's Cooperative Society in the near future.

3. FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

There are one hundred and nineteen (119) registered Fishermen's Cooperative Societies (FCS) in Jaffna District and out of these one hundred and six (106) societies are active. However, generally these societies in the District have become weak due to the prolonged civil war. Fishermen who are members of these societies and actively involved in fishing encounter difficulties in getting the needed organizational support from these Fishermen's Cooperative Societies. This is very evident from the fact that the financial institutions under the name and style of Idiwala Fisheries Bank specially incorporated by the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources to be established in each of the Fishermen's Cooperative Societies for the benefit of the fishing community is functioning only in ten (10) societies in the District².

¹ "The National Atlas of Sri Lanka, Second Edition", Survey Department of Sri Lanka, 2007, p.146.

² According to Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, those are such FCS as Myiiddy, Palaly, Mareesankudal, Sivagowry, Ambal, Chulipuram West Alaimakal, Nainativu North,

UNHCR and UNDP have assisted these societies with funds since 1990's. Member fishermen are entitled to two types of loan, one from the UN assisted fund and the other using the bank fund. Loans from the UN assisted funds are liable for interest at 10 percent and loans from the bank fund are charged at 15 percent. The interest earned from the bank fund loan is shared by the societies and the members, 8 percent interest goes to income of the society and the other 7 percent will be used for a share of the profit to the members at the end of the fiscal year.

The Fishermen's Cooperative Society functioning in the Karainagar DS Division is one of the very active Societies in the District. This Society has expanded its activities and established many facilities and services to its members. They are maintaining a fish auction centre, an ice plant and Idiwala bank providing financial services to the members. They are also conducting computer classes for the children of the area. Further details of these activities are listed below:

1) Fish Auction

The Auction Centre was built in 2006 with financial assistance of Rs.950,000 from UNDP and society's share of contribution being Rs.100,000. Member fishermen bring their daily catch of fish for auctioning to this centre. This auction centre is managed by an auctioneer, assisted by a bill clerk and a cashier all employed by the Society. The Society takes 5 percent commission on the turnover of the auction. This brings a monthly income of Rs.40,000-100,000 to this Society from the fish Auction Centre.

2) Providing Loan to Members

Whenever the member fishermen sell their catch of fish at the auction centre a percentage of the sale income is deposited to their savings account of Idiwala Bank managed by the Society. The Society issues the bank statement showing the account balance to the members every month. The member fishermen can apply for loan to the bank with his personal account balance as collateral. A condition for such loan, is that the member fishermen should bring their catch of fish to the auction centre of the Society at least until his loan is fully repaid.

3) Ice Plant

An ice plant was donated to this Society by UNDP in 2005 with production capacity of 312kg/16hrs (13kg/cube x 24cubes/16hrs.). The Society sells the ice at Rs.150 per cube to

Thuraiyoor, Ambigainagar and Alaiyosai.

member fishermen and fish dealers. Member fishermen utilizing 18 feet boats for their fishing activities will require 2 cubes everyday. There are forty (40) 18 feet FRP boats registered with this Society and eighty (80) cubes will be required in this village per day. It could be seen the production capacity is far below the daily demand. This plant has stopped production during the last 2 months due to mechanical defects and awaiting spare parts for maintenance repairs. The plant functioning regularly generates a net monthly income of Rs. 30,000, one third share of the profit goes to the society and the two third to the Fisheries Societies Union of the Karainagar Division.

4) Fish Processing

The FCS has improved facilities for fish processing with cement paved floor for cleaning the fish, three (3) concrete tanks (1m x 1m x 1m) to soak the fish in salt water, and drying stands made of timber and net cover. The processed fish is not too salty and seems to have been improved hygienically.

5) Computer Class

Sri Lanka Red Cross had donated five (5) desktop computers to this Society. The Society uses these computers for their business management and maintenance of accounts. These computers are also being used to conduct computer classes to the children in the area. Two (2) staff members out of the six (6) employed with the Society are computer literate

This is one of the successful Fishermen's Cooperative Societies in Jaffna District and could be a model for the rest of societies in the District to emulate.

4. FISHERIES SECTOR INDUSTRIES

1) Ice Plants

As of May 2010, there are nine (9) ice plants operating in Jaffna District with a total production capacity of 17.3 tons per day. This is far below the present demand level of ice in the District. As a measure of improving the capacity of ice production in the district, two (2) ice plants are being built. One in Jaffna Town and the other in Point Pedro both funded by Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The production capacity of these two plants will be 5 tons per day each. Another attempt at increasing the production is one of the private ice

plants is planning to increase its production capacity from 5 tons per day at present to 25 tons per day in the near future³ as a measure of expanding the business opportunity considering the heavy demand for ice in the fisheries sector. The price of ice at the ice plants in Jaffna District is much higher than the price in Colombo. The private ice plant in Jaffna is selling at Rs 7.50 per kg. when the same ice is priced at Rs.2.00 per kg in Colombo. This is perhaps the reason an ice plant produces 1.5 tons per day although it has a production capacity of 3.5 tons per day⁴.

2) Boat Building Yards

As of May 2010, there are nine (9) boatyards in Jaffna district. Four of them are located in Jaffna town; three are located in Sandilipay; two in Point Pedro and one in Chulipuram. Most of these boatyards build 18 feet Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats or FRP traditional type of boats popularly called *Vallam* in the local language. One of private boat yards, New Ajasmin Industrial Boatyard had to relocate its boat building yard to Jaffna town area and functioning here in Jaffna at present as the original boatyard area had been declared as high security zone. This is the only boatyard which has commenced building 28 feet type one day boats since January 2010 and has completed three such types as of now. The production capacity of this boatyard is six 28 feet one day boats per month and two 18 feet FRP boats per day. Production of these two types of boats seems to be increasing day by day and approaching the saturation point in the coastal fishing ground of Jaffna District

3) Fishing Net Manufacturing Factories

As of May 2010, there are three fishing net manufacturing factories in Jaffna District. Two of these are located at Kurunagar in Jaffna Town and the third one is located in Chankanai Division. North Sea Ltd. in the Kurunagar is managed by the Ministry of Industrial Development, now taken over from Norway by the Sri Lankan Government in 1985. This factory has an installed capacity of six (6) netting machine; one (1) length-way heat stretching machine; one (1) depth-way heat stretching machine; one (1) centrifugal separator; one (1) dyeing machine; and three (3) twisting machines. Except the one netting machine donated by UNDP/European Union under the Recovery and Reintegration Program in 2009, the rest of the machineries are more than thirty (30) years old. This factory produces 7 tons nylon fishing net of 210d/2-45 ply per month. The factory is at present occupied with an order from Nisha Cyclone Affected Fishermen Relief Project (NCAFRP) of the Jaffna District Administration

³ A result of interview with a plant manager of Ice Land on 18th May 2010.

⁴ A result of interview with a plant manager of Heritage Food Private Ltd. on 19th May 2010.

of the Government, up to July 2010.

Another fishing net manufacturing factory at Kurunagar, Yarl Fishing Net NFAD (North & East Fisheries and Aquatic Development Foundation Ltd.) a private company was established in June 2006 to provide employment opportunities to war widows. This establishment co-funded by the Victorian State Government of Australia, Caritas Australia and Caritas France. This factory has an installed capacity of four (4) netting machines; one (1) length-way heat stretching machine; one (1) depth-way heat stretching machine; one (1) centrifugal separator; one (1) dyeing machine; and five (5) twisting machines. These machines are relatively new and in good working condition. The factory produces nylon fishing net of 210d/2-24 ply and has a production capacity at 20 tons per month.

4) Development of Fisheries Sector Industries

Fisheries Sector industries such as ice plants, boatyards and fishing net manufacturing factories in the district, visited and interviewed by the Team Members, found that these are still below the required capacity and the out put is limited. However, the members could see most of these business establishments have put in their best efforts to exploit the business opportunities. The Members of the Team could feel their enthusiasm high for further development.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

1) Fisheries Management in the Country

As mentioned in the previous report (Present Status of Fisheries Sector in Jaffna District-1), smaller fishing crafts have increased rapidly after 2006 and all these boats can exploit the fishing ground within 15 sea miles only from the shore. This had caused serious apprehensions in the minds of the Fisheries Sector authorities as the inevitable consequences would be the destruction of coastal fishery resources. In order to prevent such a calamity, the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, other relevant agencies and organizations had taken notice of the necessity for prompt action. One such action would be the establishment of a Fisheries Management System based on the scientific methods.

Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act, No.2 of 1996 is to provide for management, regulation, conservation and development of fisheries and aquatic resources in Sri Lanka, by which the

Secretary to the Ministry in charge of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources shall in consultation with the Council, cause to be prepared from time to time a plan for the management, regulation, conservation and development of fisheries and aquatic resources in Sri Lanka⁵. Such fisheries laws and regulations are published for nationwide information in “The Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka”, for instance, a regulation to ban the use of monofilament fishing net was published in the Gazette in 2005 for compliance countrywide.

2) Fisheries Management in Jaffna District

On the District level, there have not been any laws and regulations proclaimed for Jaffna until now. However, it is observed in several cases, Fishermen’s Cooperative Societies have taken the initiative to make rules and regulations for their members to abide by during fishing operations. For instance, 125 one-day boats belonging to Gurunagar Fishermen’s Cooperative Society (FCS) are restricted from operating their trawl fishing for 12 days only in a month and fishing boats belonging to Vadamarachchi North Fishermen’s Cooperative Societies Union are restricted from operating their drift net and bottom gill net fishing for 15 days only in a month⁶. These regulations proposed by the members of the societies or unions are taken up for discussions at the meetings of the societies and decisions taken in a democratic manner and it is mandatory for the members to abide by these decisions.

Traditional fisheries conventions prevalent in Jaffna District can also be observed. The following conventions are in place and are being adhered to by the fishing communities in their respective locations.

- Traditional trap fishing (*kalankandi*) in Jaffna Lagoon: Fishermen engaged in *kalankandi* have traditional fishing rights for the space within which they have been engaged in fishing for the past many years. This traditional convention of rights is managed by the societies of the area. Boundaries of the respective fishing spaces are reviewed by the relevant societies and additional spaces demarcated for *kalankandi* fishing to new comers.
- Beach seine fishing right in the eastern coast of the District: Traditional custom is observed by fishermen engaged in beach seine fishing in Vadamarachchi East coast where the owners of boats and fishing gear collaborate and mutually agree on possession of particular areas of the fishing ground for their respective beach seine fishing.

⁵ Sivasubramaniam, K., “ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SRI LANKA: LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE”, The Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, 1999, pp.20-22.

⁶ Fishing boats conducting drift net fishing should operate from 5th day of full moon to 5th day of no moon; fishing boats conducting bottom gill net fishing should operate from 5th day of no moon to 5th day of full moon.

- Allocation of beach landing sites: Traditional custom is observed along the coastal area of Point Pedro where Fishermen Societies of the area allocate to groups of fishermen, identified locations of the beach area with the rights for use as landing sites and other fisheries related uses.

The current situation permitting uncontrolled exploitation of coastal fishing ground by the innumerable smaller fishing crafts should be controlled as soon as possible resorting to the present management systems initiated by local fishermen and managed by societies or unions as mentioned above.

6. FISHERIES STATISTICS

1) Present System of Fisheries Statistics

The Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in Jaffna District as an outcome of the 15 days training under an ADB Project used modified forms containing eight (8) to nine (9) pages for the collection of fisheries statistics on the basis of categories such as lagoon and deep sea fishing from 2003 to 2008. These statistics forms provided for the collection of data on most varieties of fish species and more specific details than the earlier one. This modification of the statistics forms seems to have been developed by the ADB Project for the improvement of fisheries statistics⁷ and Officers of the Department had been trained in a 15-days workshop held in Colombo. Now, after about two years have passed since the project ended, the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources has chosen to revert to the fisheries statistics forms used before the project in the District. This is because the modified forms were too sophisticated to complete in their day to day work.

The Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in Jaffna District is using the following five (5) types of forms for the collection of statistics of the fisheries sector.

- Monthly progress report: Number of fishing crafts by types and villages,
- Family particulars & fish production: Number of fishing household, population and fish production,
- Variety wise fish production: Production of fresh fish and dried fish by species, producer's unit price and consumer's price by the respective fisheries division,
- Fishermen's pension scheme village wise: Amounts of fishermen's pension paid and

⁷ According to a fisheries inspector in Jaffna District, this project is Coastal Resources Management Project implemented by Asian Development Bank from 2000 to 2008. This project included project components of institutional strengthening; in which database was improved and on-the-job training was also completed. (<http://pid.adb.org/pid/LoanView.htm?projNo=31287&seqNo=01&typeCd=3>).

contribution by the fishermen by villages,

- Number of fishing crafts and fish production by species and by fish landing sites.

2) Collection of Statistics Data

Necessary data to complete the present fisheries statistics forms mentioned above are collected by Fisheries Inspectors in the following manner,

- Data collection from the societies: Fishermen's Cooperative Societies (FCS) report necessary information to fisheries inspectors on the figures collected and maintained by the societies such as number of members, fishing crafts and the particulars of pension, etc.
- Data collection by estimation: Fisheries production by landing sites is obtained from estimated fish production per boat per day multiplied by number of the type of boat. This production figure multiplied by operation days is the fish production per month by the type of boat at the landing sites. Fish productions of all type of boats at the landing site are added to obtain monthly fish production by fish landing sites.
- Ten (10) types of fish represent fish production by species. These are, seer (Spanish mackerel), paraw (Jacks), skipjack tuna, yellow-fin tuna, other brood fish, shark/skate, rock fish, prawn, lobster and others.

According to the site observations at several fish auction centres and fish landing sites visited by the Team Members, fish is auctioned and sold to buyers not by weight, except the species such as shrimp, lobsters, crab, etc. Therefore it must have been difficult for fisheries inspectors to quantify accurately (not estimate) fish production per boat which is the primary figure for the statistical calculation of fish production. Introduction of a system of calculation to quantify the primary figure accurately is required for the establishment of scientific fisheries statistics.

7. AQUACULTURE POTENTIAL

1) Past Aquaculture Experiments

The past aquaculture experiments conducted in Jaffna District are as follows⁸;

- 1976-77: Milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) fry/fingerlings were collected from Mannar coast by Brackish Water Research Station in Negombo and distributed to pond farmers in the

⁸ Kuganathan, S., "PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHERN WATER OF SRI LANKA" Department of Zoology, University of Jaffna, 2007, pp.45-50.

Thondaimannar Lagoon area. These fingerlings reared in wooden floating cages were fed twice a day on rice bran.

- 1980: Culturing *Siganus javus*, *Siganus aramin*, *Penaeus monodon* and *Penaeus indicus* in floating cages with PVC pipes and netting in Thondaimannar Lagoon.
- 1981: A four hectare fish farm located between Pungudutivu main island and Naduvuthuruthi commenced shrimp farming, however, this was later abandoned due to financial constraints and poaching.
- 1982: A 0.2 hectare shrimp farm was established in the Thondaimannar Lagoon and Shrimp fingerlings of *Penaeus monodon* and *Penaeus indicus* collected in Jaffna Lagoon were reared in this farm. This experiment progressed satisfactorily with good harvest; however, this was later abandoned due to the tragic death of the proprietor in a fatal accident.
- 1988: Mud crabs and lobsters collected live at landing sites were brought to Navanthurai and reared in net cages submerged in Jaffna Lagoon water. These are fed, fattened and sent to Colombo alive for export, mainly to Singapore.
- 1995: Pen-culture of shrimp (*Penaeus indicus*) was initiated at Navanthurai, though it was abandoned after one trial.
- 2008-10: GTZ assisted Jaffna District FCS Unions Federation with a project for fattening mud crabs (*Scylla serrala*). Young mud crabs (at 500-600g/pc. in weight) were collected and 20-25 Nos. are reared in each net container, fed on trash fish, and harvested when these had fattened up to 1.5-2.0kg/pc. in weight in three months. However, in March 2010 when fishing restrictions were relaxed, fishermen who had worked for this crab fattening business shifted their concentration to their usual fishing activities, as a result of this the crab fattening business has collapsed.

2) Present Aquaculture Potential

National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) reported on the suitability of sites for aquaculture development in Jaffna District in 2009. In this report NARA had mentioned that most of the brackish water sources in Jaffna District are not suitable for the culture of mollusks, seaweed and sea bass as the salinity is above the acceptable range during most part of the year⁹. This is because most part of the lagoon around Jaffna District is cut off from the sea due to many causeways across the lagoon resulting in excessive water evaporation and high salinity in lagoon area. However, there are many other suitable areas for aquaculture development in the District, e.g. around islands of Velanai, Pungudutivu and Karainagar.

⁹ Kithsiri, H.M.P., et al., "SITE SUITABILITY REPORT FOR THE CULTURE OF BIVALVE MOLLUSC, SEA WEED, AND SEABASS IN NORTHERN SRI LANKA", National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA), 2009, p.45.

The apprehensions are that the coastal fishing ground in Jaffna District will be totally depleted in the near future due to ever increasing numbers of smaller fishing crafts exploiting this fishing ground continuously. Therefore solutions must be found urgently to avoid such a situation. One of the available solutions is aquaculture development in the District.

Examples of the deteriorating situation can be found, for instance, 30 years ago one of the fish collection centers in Navanthurai was collecting sea cucumber in the range of 300-500kg in dry weight per day; while at present it is only 30kg per day. 125 one-day boats in Gurunagar have concentrated in collecting sea cucumber from the months November to March, since last year. They harvest sea cucumber of 10cm and more in length and throw away the smaller ones that are less than 10cm length to the sea. Instead of dumping the smaller sea cucumbers these could be taken care of in pen-net culture farms installed in the shallow sea and it will be possible to harvest when these are fattened to marketable size. Another potential for aquaculture is seaweed culture of *Euchuma sp* in the District. This could be cultured with long line system and delivered to Colombo after drying process. This seaweed culture will generate large employment opportunities for women in the District.

End

Appendix 4-3

Report on College of Fisheries & Nautical Engineering in Jaffna

REPORT ON

COLLEGE OF FISHERIES & NAUTICAL ENGINEERING IN JAFFNA

1. Background

A College of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering was established in 1973 in Jaffna. There are eight Colleges functioning in the Srilankan coastal area. The Head Office of the National Institute of Fisheries and Nautical Engineering is located at Mattakuliya, Colombo. Other Colleges are located at Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Tangalle, Galle, Kaluthurai and Negombo. At the beginning these eight Colleges were functioning under the Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, but now these are functioning under the Ministry of Youth Affairs for the last three months.

2. Vision

It will become one of the leading and prominent Fisheries and Nautical Engineering Training and Educational Institute in the region of South-East Asia.

3. Mission

Development of technical managerial skills of persons and proposed to engage them in the industries related to aquatic resources through education and training in order to develop an effective and sustainable utilization of aquatic resources.

4. Training programme

The College of Fisheries & Nautical Engineering conducts the mobile trainings as well as residential training for fishermen, FCS members and youths. It receives assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations to accomplish the trainings. During the Past 10 years it had conducted the mobile training for 3000 people and residential training for 400 people.

4.1 Mobile training

Trainers visited various places to conduct the training for youths and fishermen for 3 days.

4.2 Vocational training programme

Vocational training programme is conducted in a three month duration period.

The following programme is conducted under the vocational training.

- Fiberglass Technology (Repair)
- Sea food processing
- Outboard Motor maintenance and repairing
- Net mending
- Marine science and Disaster management

It conducts the marine engineering and disaster management free of charge. Rules and Regulation of the sea is the core subject in this training, because the fishermen don't know anything about this.

Sea cucumber processing and fish chutney making is the important programme in the sea food processing.

5. Staffs availability

There are two permanent staffs including the principal and two visiting lectures in this school. When they conduct more than two trainings, they invite the staff from Colombo Head Office.

6. Problems

a. Shortage of staff

They have only two permanent staff including the principal of the college. They have to invite the staff from Colombo whenever they conduct more than two trainings.

b. Lack of infrastructure

The original building was damaged during 1990 due to the civil conflict. This college has poor infrastructure facilities such as lecture hall, cupboards, workshop bench, workshop and special suits. Presently this college is functioning in a private rented out home. They pay Rs.3,500/= per month. Home owner has requested to pay Rs7 000/= from the next year.

c. Poor teaching aids

They have old model teaching aids such as old model GPS satellite navigator, tools & equipments. These equipments are not suitable for the present training purpose.

7. Future Prospect

- a. It is desirable to build a new building with all infrastructures at the previous location. It has its own land (extent 190' X 59') near the custom office at Kurunagar.
- b. They want to construct the modernized workshop with tools for OBM repairing.
- c. They hope to appoint minimum of fifteen staff for their training purposes.
- d. They are going to extend the service to areas such as Kilinochchi, Mullaithivu & Mannar DS divisions.
- e. Kurunagar jetty is located nearby, so they can use this site for their practical purposes.

Note: Mr. Sebastiampillai, Principal, College of Fisheries & Nautical Engineering will present about the concept on 17th of August in the GA's forum.

Summary of the training programme

No	Name of training course	Duration	Number of trainees from 2000 to 2009										Total nos. of trainees
			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1	Fishing technology	3 months	12	15	0	14	70	19	7	48	28	0	213
2	Fishing technology course for women helpers	1-½ months	20	22	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
3	Marine engineering technology	3 months	0	0	0	16	0	0	5	0	13	0	34
4	Mobile fishing technology (Boat crew & sea food processing)	Short terms	178	0	240	683	80	521	115	0	0	0	1817
5	Fiberglass technology	5 days (3 groups)	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32
6	Mobile OBM engine repair course	Short terms	0	0	0	0	0	22	40	0	0	20	82
7	Crab farming & harvesting	Short terms	0	0	0	0	0	30	15	0	0	0	45
8	Net mending & Maintenance	Short terms	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	20	35	20	150
9	Fishing technology course for School student	Short terms	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	95	0	125
10	Fishing technology course for training teachers	Short terms	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50
11	Sea food processing & net mending	4 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	360	0	590
12	Marine chart reading, communication & operation of Satellite navigators training	10 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	18
13	Marine science & Disaster management course	2 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	140	144
14	Training on dry fish processing	Short terms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
15	Marine deep sea engine technology	22 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
	Total		210	37	259	713	150	624	337	298	589	205	3422