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Sri Lanka

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CDD	Community Driven Development (projects)
CFC	Ceylon Fisheries Corporation
CFHC	Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation
DAPH	Department of Animal Production and Health
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
DFAR	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DOA	Department of Agriculture
EU-SDDP	European Union – Support for District Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FD	Forest Department
FSP	Financial Service Provider
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GFF	Global Environment Facility
GND	Grama Niladari Division
HARTI	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute
HORDI	Horticultural Crop Research and Development Institute
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IPHT	Institute of Post Harvest Technology
ME	Ministry of Environment
MFARD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development
MLLD	Ministry of Land and Land Development
MLRCD	Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOI	Ministry of Irrigation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAQDA	National Aquaculture Development Authority
NARA	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
NLDB	National Livestock Development Board
PHR	Poverty headcount ratio
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
UN REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
USD	US Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
mn	Million
mt	Metric Tons

Country Programming Framework

Sri Lanka

2013 - 2017

PREAMBLE

During the last three decades, development of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and the environment sector of Sri Lanka have benefited from financial and technical assistance from FAO. Currently FAO supports programmes on rice production, bio-technology research, market oriented agricultural extension system, aquaculture development as well as on livelihood recovery programmes in north and east of the country. FAO has also supported capacity development of thousands of technical officers in Government departments through training, workshops and seminars both within and outside the country.

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) defines the priority areas in Sri Lanka's agricultural and food security development objectives. It provides FAO and the related Ministries a medium term strategic plan for action and a roadmap for planning FAO technical assistance.

The formulation of the CPF involved numerous awareness discussions led by FAO, brainstorming sessions, and workshops to streamline the formulation process followed by validation meetings with relevant ministries and institutions to consolidate the formulation. The process resulted in two broad priority areas for development plus several outcomes and outputs for FAO assistance. The priority areas are: 1) "Achieving a sustainable food and nutrition security in the country while developing livelihoods in the rural agricultural sector", which has three sub-sectors: food crops, livestock and fisheries; and 2) "Preserving and rehabilitation of forestry and biodiversity of forestry".

National food security remains the priority of the Ministry of Agriculture where any programme that strengthens food and nutrition security of the people is implemented attentively. Due to emphasis on rice production in the past, the non-rice agriculture sector has lagged behind. Thus development of the non-rice food crop sector is the Ministry's current priority. For the Ministry of Livestock, due to insufficient domestic milk production and substantial imports of milk products, increasing milk production is their number one priority. In the poultry sector, improving hygiene and management of commercialized poultry industry are current priorities. In fisheries, increasing fish production, income generation and associated consumption is the priority of the Ministry of Fisheries. The Ministry of Environment regards conservation of forests and associated biodiversity as a key priority area for FAO support. All the priority areas are in line with FAO sub regional strategies, strategic objectives and meet current UNDAF objectives conceptualized within the cross cutting issues of promoting gender equality and ensuring decent rural employment .

The CPF formulation process defined relevant outcomes and outputs for the priority areas. The priority area 1 has two outcomes for the food crop sector, three outcomes for the livestock sector,

and two outcomes for the fisheries sector. Priority area 2 has two outcomes. Each of the nine outcomes has one or more outputs, resulting in a total of nineteen outputs.

The policy environment in Sri Lanka to address priorities in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry is supportive. Institutions and individuals are competent but need technical and financial assistance. The development directions of the Government for all sectors of the economy are stipulated in two Government policy documents: 1) “Mahinda Chintana – Vision for a New Sri Lanka”; and 2) “Mahinda Chintana – Vision for the Future”. They envisage revitalization of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and development of forest cover among others.

The CPF document presents in detail the situation analysis comprising the national context, outlook, state policies, governance, stakeholders, the comparative advantage of FAO, the prioritization process, results of prioritization, and results based monitoring.

The CPF 2013–2017 will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Sri Lanka and the donor community for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Sri Lanka and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from concerned partners *vis-à-vis* the successful implementation of the CPF 2013–2017.

For the Government of Sri Lanka

For the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations

Name:

Name:

Title:

Title:

1. INTRODUCTION

Sri Lanka joined the FAO as a member nation in 1948 and a fully fledged FAO Representation was established in January 1979 to cover Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Since then, FAO has financially and technically assisted the development of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and environmental sectors of the country. In the past six years from January 2006 through 2011, the Representation has delivered some 76 million USD in support for both development and emergency response. Currently FAO supports a number of development programmes as well as emergency response projects with nearly 30 million USD in donor support. Recent development work has strengthened regional capacity for land administration, rice production, bio-technology research, market oriented agricultural extension systems, cattle and buffalo breeding, and aquaculture development while emergency response has focused on resettlement of conflict displaced populations in the east and north plus previous tsunami recovery work. One of the main achievements of FAO's technical assistance activities has been the capacity development of thousands of technical officers of various Government departments in agriculture, fisheries, livestock, land and land development, forestry and environment sectors, through numerous training courses, workshops and seminars both within the country and abroad. FAO works closely with the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Community Development, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Environment and Natural Resources and their major institutes.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) highlights priority areas within the Government's agricultural and food security development objectives which could be supported by FAO. The CPF provides FAO and the related Ministries with a medium term (5 years) strategic plan for action and is comprised of two components: 1) a Strategic Component identifying priorities for FAO assistance, and 2) a Programming Component indicating outcomes, outputs, and resource requirements. The CPF provides a description of national priorities, plus the nature and extent of FAO assistance required. It is a planning and management tool which outlines how FAO can best assist Sri Lanka in meeting its development priorities. It identifies jointly agreed medium term priorities for Government-FAO collaboration. The emphasis is on leveraging FAO's comparative advantage as a lead agency in the sector of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, whilst aligning with Government's own strategic priorities. The identification of priorities for FAO's assistance also complements the activities of other UN Country Team (UNCT) members and those of other development partners.

The formulation of this CPF for the agriculture sector involved a committee comprising 15 competent senior officers in the agriculture sector who have years of experience in their subject of specialization, interaction with private sector stakeholders, and in sector development policy formulation. The committee convened several times to brainstorm the underlying meanings, definitions, implications and possible sub-components of policy thrusts of national agricultural development policy documents. They identified priority areas for sector development along with outcomes and outputs for FAO assistance. Two pre-validation discussions were held with relevant senior staff of MOA and agricultural institutions, before the findings were presented at a validation meeting to a wider audience, including the National Planning Department. Ministry of Livestock Development and Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH) had jointly

prepared a Livestock Master Plan, with the assistance of several qualified/experienced senior officers, private sector milk purchasers and other private sector stakeholders. Thus preliminary work on situation analysis, policy thrusts, outcomes, outputs, major programmes etc. were available for further deliberations. Initially the FAO had an awareness creation meeting with the Director General of DAPH and senior staff, on the CPF and two meetings with the Secretary, Ministry of Livestock Development. Group discussions were held on prioritization with relevant staff. As in food crop sector, FAO generated the CPF relevant outcome and output matrices for a validation meeting attended by the Secretary, Ministry of Livestock Development, and a wider audience. A similar procedure was followed for both fisheries and forestry sectors.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS¹

2.1 National Context

Sri Lanka's gross domestic product (GDP), in real terms, grew by an impressive 8.3% in 2011 (Table 1), the highest growth witnessed during the past six decades. This is the first time that Sri Lanka realized economic growth of 8 per cent or above in two consecutive years. This high growth is attributed to conducive macroeconomic environment, strong domestic demand, improved investor confidence, continued expansion of infrastructure facilities among others. Over the years the share of agriculture in the GDP showed a static share, revealing a growth generally at par with growth of GDP.

Table 1. GDP Growth & Agriculture Share: 2005-2011(at Current Factor Cost)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP Growth Rate	6.2	7.7	6.8	6.0	3.5	8.0	8.3
% Agriculture Share of GDP	11.8	11.3	11.7	13.4	12.7	12.8	12.1

National Output and Expenditure Analysis classifies the “agriculture sector” in Sri Lanka as a composite of *two main* components: 1) *agriculture, livestock, forestry* and 2) *fishing*. The first component has ten subsectors which includes paddy, other food crops (OFC), livestock, and forestry. Because of this complexity, statistics in the “agriculture sector” could be misleading. While the contribution of the agriculture sector (aggregate) to national economy is 12%, the contribution of the food crop sector is only 5.6%, of which paddy sector contributes 1.8% and OFC sector 3.8% (GDP 2010 – at constant 2002 prices).

Majority of agriculture holdings in Sri Lanka are smallholdings. There are 1.8 million (mn) smallholdings covering an area of 3.64 mn acres having combinations of crops and livestock. The average size of a holding is 2.04 acres, average size of holdings having both crops and livestock is 2.51 acres owned by 0.4 mn holders and having crops only is 1.92 acres owned by 1.4 mn holders. Thus, crops only category is the prominent enterprise. Agriculture is heavily dependent on seasonal rainfall and agro ecological zones. There are two distinct monsoon

¹ The statistics are from the Central Bank and the Department of Census and Statistics

periods associated with two distinct cultivation seasons, maha (major) and yala (minor). Maha season falls during inter-monsoon rains and the north-east monsoon, from September to March. It is well distributed in the island and two-thirds of all food produced occurs during this season. The *yala* season is the south-west monsoon from May to end of August and agriculture is mostly dependent on irrigation during this season.

The estimated economically active population (labour force) in 2010, was around eight million. The male labour force participation at 66% is considerably higher than that of the female labour force participation at 34%. Of the employed, 43% were in the service sector, 32.7% in the agriculture sector and 24% in industrial sector. The agriculture sector national average of 32.7% is grossly understated due to downward averaging by urban districts. In most rural districts, agriculture sector employment is much over the national average, including 4 districts with 55-68% of the population involved in agriculture. These very high percentages are downwardly averaged by 2 urban districts with large populations having less than 10% in agriculture. Thus it is crucial to recognize the involvement of a large labour force of men and women regionally in agriculture, as their livelihood improvement depends on improved agriculture

2.2 Situation and Outlook

2.2.1 National Poverty and Heterogeneity :

Based on the latest Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of 2009/10, the poverty level of the country has declined from 15.2% in 2006/07 to 8.9% in 2009/10. The Official Poverty Line (OPL) was Rs.3,028² (real total food and non-food consumption expenditure per person per month) for the 2009/10 survey period. The latest OPL for March 2012 was Rs. 3,401(USD 26.2). Thirteen districts have average expenditure values more than the March 2012 national average, and nine districts have expenditure values less than the national average.

National statistics on the gender dimensions of poverty are not available. Micro studies indicate gender disparities among income receivers where income distribution reaches 32% for women and 68% for men Further 23.2% of all households in Sri Lanka is female headed (amounting to 1.2 million households) indicating they are female income earning households implying family dependence on a single income. Thus poverty is a key factor affecting Sri Lankan woman.

Poverty in Sri Lanka has spatial heterogeneity. Though national poverty *level* was 8.9%, only 8 districts have levels less than the average. Twelve districts have poverty levels between 10-15%, and two between 15-20%. Poverty headcount ratios (PHR) are substantially lower in Colombo district and adjoining sub urban districts compared to rural areas. The PHR of Colombo district (6%, 2002) is about one sixth of ratio in Badulla and Monaragala districts (37%). Rate of decline of poverty also shows regional disparity. During 1990-2002, PHR of Colombo district has declined by 10%, while that of Puttalam district has risen by almost 10%.

Poverty Map, prepared by DCS and World Bank on geographical characteristics of poverty shows high rates of poverty are common in Southern, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces. Map

² 1 dollar US = 130 LKR

highlights that pockets of extreme poverty exist in almost all parts of Sri Lanka, including in districts with low aggregate poverty rates. Extreme poverty is concentrated in the Uva province and Sabaragamuwa province.

Total population of an area and its PHR determine the number of poor people in the area. Even though the PHR in Colombo district is only 6 percent, the poor population is high, especially in Colombo city areas, due to high population. On the other hand, many of the DS divisions in Monaragala and other poor districts record high headcount ratios in the nation, but lower numbers of poor people due to the low density of population. Thus targeting all anti-poverty programs to the poor districts may be nationally counterproductive. An association of poverty with geographical isolation from towns and markets has been observed. Some links between perennial droughts and poverty also have been observed.

2.2.2: Food Insecurity and Undernourishment / Hunger

According to FAO/WFP, food insecurity and vulnerability is widespread and over 90% of identified poor live in rural areas, making it crucial to enhance agricultural productivity, income diversification and economic growth in rural areas. Food security assessment report (2011) of the Ministry of Economic Development, HARTI and WFP revealed that of the population in Northern, Eastern and North Central provinces 12 % are severely food insecure and vulnerable to economic and political shocks, natural calamities or any other adverse event impacting on food security. Undernourishment is prevalent in female headed households indicating the need to address women's access to employment to reduce undernourishment.

Undernourishment or hunger exists when caloric intake is below the minimum dietary energy requirement (MDER). The first MDG seeks to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The WFS also has a similar goal. Fight against hunger is one of the central objectives of development in Sri Lanka. The share of population undernourished in 2006-08 was 20%, and was declining from 25% level of 1995--97 period. Share of children less than 5 years of age having underweight is 22%, stunted 19% and wasted 12%. There are many programmes for pre-school children, school children, prenatal and antenatal mothers, and low income groups to supplement their nutrition.

Depth of hunger, which is the difference between the minimum and the average dietary energy intake of the undernourished population, indicates by how much food deprived people fall short of minimum food needs. The depth of food deprivation is medium when it is between 200-300. Greater the deficit, greater the susceptibility for health risks related to undernourishment. In 2006-08, the depth of hunger for Sri Lanka was 250, indicating a medium level of food deprivation among the undernourished people.

Sri Lanka has a dietary concentration on one staple commodity, the rice. Sri Lanka also has a static food basket composition. Dietary composition in 2005-07 period is similar to 1990-92 period indicating 56% of cereals 3% pulses, 3% fruits and vegetables, 3% dairy and eggs and 11% sugar among others. Also Sri Lanka's per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables

remains far below the required average daily intake. In the long run, hunger vulnerability can be lowered by raising agricultural productivity for a diverse set of both competitive and sustainable crops, and promoting dietary diversification. The opening up of the North and the East, which are mainly agriculture producing areas should increase the availability of fruits and vegetables.

Education level of women, use of health care, access to improved sanitation facilities and water sources help to lower undernourishment and disease. Women in Sri Lanka receive antenatal care during pregnancy, deliver at a health facility, and get the full set of vaccinations for their children. Childhood illnesses are treated early and quickly. Sri Lankan women have access to qualified health providers. Underlying this high propensity to use health services are permissive social and cultural norms, high levels of maternal education, and few physical and financial barriers to access the public health care services. Education has a positive impact on health care use. Sri Lanka has a female literacy rate of 89%. Over 90 % of Sri Lankans have access to safe sanitation facilities, and 88 % of the rural population (2008) to an improved water source.

2.2.3: Agriculture Sector - Rice

Development of the rice sub-sector was crucial to the economy of Sri Lanka as its staple food and large number of rural families being employed in rice sub-sector. There was a need to increase rice production for food security and economic stability as Sri Lanka for years had been dependent on imports. Thus much of the development effort has focused on infrastructure such as irrigation schemes, land settlements, support services such as agricultural research, extension and education, fertilizer subsidies, and floor prices for output in order to increase rice production to achieve self sufficiency and food security. Until recently, rice production was at near self-sufficiency of about 90 percent of requirements. Currently, with new areas of paddy cultivation in north (after the war) and better management, average yield has been improved and domestic supply is self sufficient subject to vagaries of weather. The 2011/12 paddy production was a record high, leading to increased consumption and ballooning stocks. Sri Lanka donated 7,500 mt of rice to the World Food Programme in 2011, signaling a shift from a rice deficit country to a rice surplus country. Sri Lanka does not produce wheat. There are two wheat milling companies which import the entirety of wheat requirements. Wheat imports were subsidized prior to 2004. As Sri Lanka has set rice production self-sufficiency as a policy goal, the wheat import subsidy was removed and a duty on wheat has been added. This helped to leveling off total consumption at around 750,000 to 850,000 mt annually.

2.2.4: Agriculture Sector - Other Food Crops (OFC)

Though priority had been given to rice as the staple food, OFCs are also important crops for food and agro industries. They are a source of protein, vitamins, minerals and fiber, having a high potential to alleviate malnutrition and to sustain food and nutrition security. Some OFCs are part of traditional Sri Lankan meals and formulated food supplements for children and pregnant women. They are commonly traditional crops in the farming systems of the dry and intermediate zones of the country. There is no significant private sector participation in cultivation and seed production of most of the OFCs except perhaps in maize. Poor quality seeds invariably lead to

heterogeneous quality low yields, which is the most direct gap attributed to the poor performance of the OFC sub-sector. Contract growing by private sector has resulted in increase production of maize in recent years, and for the first time, 10,000 mt of maize was exported in May 2012.

In agriculture, women play distinct roles in planting, harvesting and processing as well as in home gardening. Nearly 68% of the women in agriculture and more than 70% of rural women are involved in subsistence production. In non-rice crop sector, women's contribution to post-harvest operations could be more than 50% of the total work force depending on the crop and level of production. Women earning an income as agricultural labourers are documented as "contributing family workers" while women's contribution to own farm subsistence level crop production is counted as unpaid family work. 56% of the women working in agriculture are unpaid family workers. Women also engage in nonfarm income-generating activities to supplement income.

2.2.5: Livestock Sector

Contribution of livestock sector to GDP is only 0.8-0.9%. Livestock rearing is spread throughout the country with concentrations or absence of animals in some areas, due to cultural, market and agro climatic reasons. Livestock alone is not a flourishing enterprise in Sri Lanka. Almost all the livestock operators except some poultry farmers are basically crop farmers with livestock as a secondary activity. Dairy is the priority sector for development followed by poultry which has expanded significantly in recent years.

2.2.5.1 Dairy: Cattle are reared in all agro climatic zones. In upcountry, mid country and Jaffna district, cattle rearing is mainly for milk, while in wet and intermediate zones it is for multipurpose. In dry zones, cattle are also a source of welfare for financial urgencies. The production systems vary in different agro-climatic zones. The top 12 districts having large cattle populations are in dry zones except one district in intermediate zone. The cattle in these districts are low productive local or exotic zebu types which are not the best for milk. Thus a large resource base contributes little for the national development goal of increasing milk. Importing milk products, especially powdered milk is a major foreign exchange expenditure item in the national budget.

2.2.5.2 Poultry: Poultry industry is one of the most developed industries in Sri Lanka. From being a backyard industry it has emerged as a dynamic industry within a short period. As a result eggs and chicken meat are accessible to a larger population. The industry has had rapid growth with private sector participation, prominently in the broiler sector and relatively less in layer sector. Chicken meat was declared as an essential food commodity in 2006.

Livestock is an integral component of rural farming system in Sri Lanka. Women have a major responsibility for raising livestock and poultry in small scale livestock industry. There are several female-headed family groups rearing cattle for milk production as a self-employment activity.

2.2.6: Fisheries Sector

Fisheries contribution to GDP is 1.7%. The workforce in the fisheries sector, including support services, accounts for around one million. Approximately one fifth of the skilled fisheries workers is female. Sri Lanka is both an importer and exporter of fish/fish products. On 26 December 2004, the fisheries sector was 80% devastated by tsunami tidal waves that hit two-thirds of the coastline. Much work has gone into re-establishing the sector, including support from FAO. The fisheries sector has two broad sub-sectors: 1) marine sub-sector and 2) inland and aquaculture sub-sector. Fish from the marine sub-sector accounted for 86% of fish produced in 2010. It is the dominant sub-sector in terms of production, employment and fishing fleet strength. Deep sea fishing is of recent origin commencing in late 1980s'. The contribution from inland and aquaculture sub-sector is low, however, since 1980, fish culture in seasonal village tanks, marine shrimp culture in coastal earthen ponds and live ornamental fish exports have reached commercial dimensions. Cage culture, mollusk and seaweed culture are yet to be developed. Sri Lanka has an extensive freshwater and brackish water resource to sustain viable fishing activities. The total area of water bodies is about 280,000 ha. These include irrigation reservoirs, seasonal tanks, and brackish-water resources such as estuaries, lagoons or marshes. Fish marketing is handled almost exclusively by the private sector. Government has set up the Ceylon Fisheries Cooperation (CFC) primarily to cushion the prices. Sri Lanka exports prawns of all forms such as whole, shell-on, raw, frozen headless, cooked and deveined. Fish exports are mainly tuna species; yellow fin tuna and big eye tuna being the most important. Other exports are shark fin, squid, cuttlefish, bêche-de-mer, chanks and other forms of shells.

In fisheries women are primarily involved in the small scale fishery industry. On the southern coast, women are the managers of income from fisheries. Women in the migrant fishing communities as well as in North, North Western and Eastern coastal areas have a crucial role in fish sorting, cutting, processing and dragging the boats ashore. About 25% of women in the West coast fishing communities and 75% of women elsewhere fishing communities are engaged in fishing-related activities.

2.2.7: Forestry

The natural vegetation of the country varies according to the climatic zones. Tropical rain forests are found in the wet zone while sub-Montana forests occupy the central highlands. The predominant forest type in the dry zone is dry monsoon forests. Logging in natural forests has been banned since 1990 and Sri Lanka meets its timber and fuel wood demand mainly from home gardens, rubber and coconut plantations, forest plantations and imports.

Rural women in the vicinity of forests depend on forests for subsistence, consumption and maintenance of their families. Food, fuel wood and fodder constitute women's priority targets as gatherers. Men mainly collect items such as timber, construction materials, and products for other uses. Women also collect various non-wood forest products such as wild fruits, flowers, seeds, condiments, medicinal plants, plant ingredients for natural dyes, grasses to thatch house as well as to make household items. Women also sell these products to earn an extra income.

2.2.8 Land Policies and Tenure Reforms

Land relations in Sri Lanka are complex and diverse, with a wide variety of laws, traditional practices and institutions in operation. A recent FAO study found that existing legislations related to land tenure are extremely complex and outdated. One of the key areas that portray gender inequalities in land related issues pertain to the inheritance of State land which favour male inheritance. The failure to amend these laws despite extensive dialogue on it results in disadvantageous positions for women who work the land.

2.2.8.1 Land Policies: Land policies of Sri Lanka date back to Land Development Ordinance (LDO) of 1935 which transferred crown lands for cultivation to landless peasants. Country has implemented seven land alienation programmes, referred to as: *highland settlements, major settlements, village expansion schemes, middle class settlements, youth settlements, land grant schemes* and *regularization of encroachments*. Recent settlement scheme was the Accelerated Mahaweli programme implemented in late 70's onwards. The Land Reform Law of 1972 imposed an ownership ceiling of twenty hectares, and the Land Reform Commission vested excess lands with the Land Commissioner's Department (LCD), for distribution. Rice paddies were not much affected as nearly 95 percent of them were below the ceiling limit.

2.2.8.2 Land Titles: Issuing *land grants* for the lands alienated under LDO commenced in 1982 and land grants were variously titled as *Swarnabhoomi* (1982-1994), *Jayabhoomi1* (1995-2002), *Isurubhoomi* (2002-2004) and back to *Jayabhoomi2* in 2004-2005. By the end of 2004, 318,038 *Swarnabhoomi* and 676,266 *Jayabhoomi* grants have been issued by the LCD while 45,166 *Jayabhoomi* grants were issued under the Mahaweli Authority. *Land grant title* was introduced in 1994 which is a permanent document which confers tenure similar to that of a freehold title, but subject to several restrictions on ownership and mortgaging. Land Commissioner's Department issues *freehold titles* to highlands alienated under village expansion schemes.

2.2.8.3 Land Tenure: Population growth, landlessness, fragmentation, absentee ownership, non-farmer ownership has exerted much pressure on the agricultural lands thus resulting in complex tenure arrangements such as renting, leasing and several types of traditional arrangements. A number of policies had been institutionalized to safeguard and to secure rights of the tenant cultivators and to regulate rental payments to land owners, especially the Paddy Lands Acts of 1953 and 1958. Agrarian Development Act No. 46 of 2000 was aimed at ensuring maximum utilization of agricultural land by imposing restrictions on conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural uses. Even though number of policies were brought to effect from time to time by successive governments on the use and distribution of land, absence of able institutional framework to execute the legislation has been a major limitation.

2.3: Government Policy Environment

Sri Lanka has a supportive policy environment to manage priority areas in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry. The relevant institutions and individuals are competent but need technical and financial assistance.

The development directions of the Government for all sectors of the economy are stipulated in two Government policy documents: 1) “*Mahinda Chintana – Vision for a New Sri Lanka*” and 2) “*Mahinda Chintana – Vision for the Future*”. They envisage implementing large infrastructure development initiatives, revitalization of agriculture, and development of forest cover among others. Ministries have articulated the policy guidelines spelled out in these documents in their corporate and master plans. The “vision for future” highlights strategic policy directions of the Government for the targeted period, aimed at infrastructure and knowledge based accelerated economic progress to provide an enabling environment to promote growth and reduce regional economic disparities and poverty. It aims at 8 percent economic growth for the initial six years and 9-10 percent for the final years accompanied by achieving several beneficial macroeconomic developments. Currently Sri Lanka maintains an annual growth rate around 8%.

All past agricultural policies were to hasten agricultural growth, to shift from low-value to high-value production and improve productivity. The policy reforms included various private sector investment incentives such as concessionary credit, duty waivers, tax holidays on new investments and increasing trade, seed distribution and commodity market liberalization as well as subsidized inputs. The policies have paid dividends as currently the country is self sufficient in rice and maize shifting from an importing country to exporting, poultry production been successfully commercialized, liberalized seed policies giving way to cultivation of imported varieties, etc. However, drawbacks exist as slow growth in the OFC and dairy sub-sectors, sluggish participation of private sector in agriculture production and research, etc. There are several national level programmes to develop food crops, livestock and fisheries.

National Forest Policy is part of the Forestry Sector Master Plan of 1995 which recognizes the promotion of multiple-use forestry. It identifies the importance of biodiversity conservation, productivity improvement, and protection of watersheds in forest ecosystems and welfare of rural people. There are several policies related to climate change as well, such as The National Environmental Policy, National Clean Development Policy, National Policy for Wildlife Conservation, and National Wetland Policy. The Biodiversity Action Plan protects the threatened forest ecosystems and species. These laws have by and large emphasized stronger enforcement and enhancement of fines. However, illegal activities are still rampant. All Reserved Forests, National Heritage Wilderness Areas, and State Forests come under the direct jurisdiction of Forest Department. Some Non-Governmental Organizations, Community-Based Organizations, and schools carry out local level tree planting programmes.

With regards to Fisheries and Aquaculture, Sri Lanka has taken on board and implementing several enabling policies¹ amongst these are: Integrating fisheries and aquaculture more effectively into other sectoral planning processes. At the national level, all development proposals are appraised by the National Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and

Planning and the Committee of Secretaries before submission to approval by the Cabinet. This process has prevented conflicts in development activities of different sectors competing for scarce resources and resulted in optimization of allocating resources.

Better integration of adaptation and mitigation related to climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors by setting up a climate change secretariat (CCS) under the Ministry of Environment to lead the country to take comprehensive action to contribute towards local, regional and global efforts in combating climate change and to integrate unavoidable climate change scenarios in the National Sustainable Development Plan.

Sri Lanka as a policy, applies the ecosystem approach to management of fisheries, particularly for small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, although in addition, conventional approaches are still being used for management of certain fisheries. The tools used in the ecosystem approach to fisheries management include establishment of marine protected areas under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, establishment of fishery management areas and fisheries reserves under the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act and establishment of special management areas in the coastal zone under the Coast Conservation Act. At present there are 21 marine protected areas, 30 fishery management areas and 53 special management areas.

In addition, the fisheries policies include strengthening of the assessment of fisheries for management decision-making towards improved fisheries management and governance and co management, reduction of fishing over capacity, combating Illegal (IUU fishing). In efforts to improve sanitary and environmental conditions, Sri Lanka is also looking towards certification schemes for fisheries and aquaculture. To support this, training of staff, improved information and statistics and legislation data and statistics is an integral part of the implementation of fisheries policies.

In ensuring focus on gender equality as a cross cutting issue, the government policy environment is strengthened by commitments to gender equality and gender mainstreaming. At the highest policy level, the Mahinda Chintana philosophy recognizes and commits to empowering of women. The Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs takes forward the country's commitments to the Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Millenium Development Goals articulated in national policy and administrative documents such as the Sri Lanka Women's Charter, the National Plan of Action on Women and the National Action Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights 2011-2016. These commitments include focus on the key areas of this programming framework, and technical input for gender mainstreaming is assured by Ministry Gender Focal Points (where available) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

2.4: Governance System and Relevant National Stakeholders

2.4.1: Civil Administration

The present decentralized system of administration came into effect under the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1987. The Provincial Councils Act No.42 of 1987, together with the 13th Amendment devolved considerable autonomy to Provincial Councils. The other legislation was the Pradeshiya Sabha Act No.15 of 1987 at divisional level, providing for establishment of

Pradeshiya Sabhas. This seeks to organize development efforts at national, provincial and divisional levels. At the national level, there is a National Development Policy and a Strategy for subjects and functions reserved for the Central Government. At the Provincial level, there is Provincial Development Policy and a Strategy setting out the provincial development priorities on a sectoral, spatial and group basis. The major components of the decentralized planning and coordination are found at four levels: a) *Provincial Development Policy, Strategy and Programme*, b) *District Development Programme*, c) *Divisional Development Plan* and d) *Village Development Plan*. In order to coordinate decision-making, three bodies have been set up: a) Provincial Planning Councils, b) District Coordinating Committees, and c) Divisional Planning Councils.

2.4.2: Ministries and Institutes having FAO Related Activities

Functioning under the Ministry of Finance, the Department of National Planning (NPD) is the highest policy development planning and implementation institute of Sri Lanka. Respective Ministries implement their development programmes with the consent of NPD. The Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development, Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development and the Ministry of Environment are the main ministries directly related to FAO activities. They have specialized institutes for key areas of development. Their responsibilities are listed below.

Table 2. Ministries and Institutes in Sri Lanka on FAO Related Activities

Ministry	Institutes under the Ministry	Main Responsibilities Related to FAO
Ministry of Finance and Planning		Formulation of national economic and financial policies and strategies of the country.
	Department of National Planning (NPD)	Policy development, planning and implementation. Provides national perspective to policies programmes and projects.
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)		Policy formulation and development body for food crop production. Mandated crops are rice, other food crops, fruits and vegetables. Supported by several Institutes
	Department of Agriculture (DOA)	Main institute under MOA. Responsible for maintaining and increasing productivity and production of the food crop sector. Functions include research, extension, training, seed and planting material production, regulatory services on plant quarantine, soil conservation and pesticides. Has subject specific technical institutes and centres and Agricultural Schools.
	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research & Training Inst.(HARTI)	A socio-economic research institute for agrarian sector related research and training of farmers, field workers and managers
	Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy(CARP)	Apex body to fund and mobilize research capabilities of the National Agricultural Research System, Universities, Private Sector and others for generation and dissemination of appropriate technologies
	Sri Lanka Haritha Danaw	Authority specifically for conserving soil of uplands in

	Bim Sanwardhene Madyama Adhikariya (Hadabima)	the central hills and establishing sustainable cropping systems primarily in land settlement areas of uplands.
	Institute of Post Harvest Technology (IPHT,)	Develops and promotes post harvest technology for rice/other grains, field crops, fruits, vegetables & spices
	Department of Agrarian Development	Agriculture Land Management. Empowered by Paddy Land Act and Agrarian Development Act
Provincial Ministries of Agriculture	Provincial Departments of Agriculture (PDOA)	All provinces have Provincial Departments of Agriculture under the Provincial Ministries of Agriculture to support district level agricultural development through district based staff.
Ministry of Land & Land Development		Formulate and implement state land policies, conserve state lands, land settlements
	Land Use policy Planning Department	Land use planning by rational allocation of land
	Land Settlement Dept.	Title settlement of state and private lands
	Land Commissioner Generals Department	Distribution of land for agriculture, issuance of titles to allocated lands
Ministry of Livestock & Rural Community Develop. (MLRCD)		Policy formulation and development body for development of livestock sector in Sri Lanka.
	Department of Animal Production & Health (DAPH)	Main institute under MLRCD. Mandated areas are; dairy, poultry, swine, goats, animal health, animal breeding, and veterinary research.
	National Livestock Development Board	Statutory body to manage and conduct business of 30 livestock & integrated farms.
	Milko Ltd.	Government owned company, successor to National Milk Board, major milk processor.
	Sri Lanka-Libya Agricul. and Livestock (Co.) Ltd	Established to perform agricultural and livestock projects and to import inputs and machinery.
	Mahaweli Livestock Enterprises Ltd.	An enterprise to enhance income, employment and welfare in Mahaweli System "H".
Provincial Ministries of Agriculture	Provincial Dept. of Animal Production & Health (PDAPH)	Attends to DAPH's devolved field level functions.
Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Develop. (MFARD)		For sustainable utilization of fisheries and aquatic resources. Planning, development, promotion & management of fisheries sector
	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR)	Management, regulation, conservation of fisheries and aquatic resources. Oversee the development of fisheries industry and assist fisher community to increase their production and uplift their socio-economic aspects.
	Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC)	Commercial organization, guiding and promoting fish production & trade for the consumer and producer
	Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC)	Statutory body to deliver fishery harbour related services and supportive infrastructure, modern facilities for fishing, and up grading harbours
	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA)	A statutory institute for carrying out and coordinating research, development and management activities of aquatic resources. Also development and sustainable utilization of living and non-living aquatic resources.
	National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA)	Main state sponsored organization mandated for development of aquaculture and inland fisheries sector
	Cey-Nor Foundation Ltd	A PLC on the business of building and selling of fishing crafts, engines and gear and to enhance the education

		and welfare of the domestic fishing community.
Ministry of Environment		Management of the environment and natural resources of the country, maintaining the equilibrium between economic development and use of natural resource base.
	Department of Forests	Management of forest areas including forest and biodiversity conservation.
Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs		For creation of society sensitive to needs of children & women and work for their betterment
	Women's Bureau	Providing opportunities for women to enjoy equal rights in economic, social, political and cultural fields

2.5 Government Development Programmes

The government has undertaken at national level several rural sector development, poverty and under nutrition alleviation, and empowerment of rural human resource base programmes. Few major programmes are elucidated below.

2.5.1 Divi Neguma (Livelihood Upliftment) programme

Divi Neguma programme is a major multifaceted national development programme in Sri Lanka, implemented with community participation. It is a joint programme with the Ministries of Agriculture, Agrarian Services, Lands and Mahaweli, Livestock Development, Minor Export Crops, Aquatic Resources and Science and Technology and overseen by the Ministry of Economic Development. Coordination of the programme at field level is carried out by samurdhi officers, agricultural service officers, grama niladharis and family health officers under supervision of the divisional secretariat officer.

Divi Neguma programme addresses following components of the rural economy in Sri Lanka; i) livelihood upliftment of low income families ii) renovation of minor irrigations such as canals and tanks in the rural areas iii) construction of necessary toilets for the rural schools iv) construction of rural road network v) modernization of Kindergartens vi) modernization of maternity centres vii) extension of existing rural drinking water and rural electricity schemes viii) rehabilitation of flood damaged areas. In order to minimize extreme hunger and poverty, it implements; i) one hundred home gardening projects at each GND ii) fisheries and animal husbandry projects in selected target groups and iii) promotion of consumption of fruits and vegetables. For universal primary education for all, Divi Neguma provides teaching materials, equipment and other common amenities for Kindergartens. To ensure maternity health, it i) modernize maternity centres ii) encourage women to consume more fruits and vegetables by growing them in their own gardens iii) necessitates family midwife to carry out various nutrition programmes to reduce child mortality and malnutrition etc.

2.5.2 Samurdhi (Prosperity) Programme

Samurdhi was launched in 1994 by the Samurdhi Ministry. The programme covers one-third of the entire population of Sri Lanka, about 1.2 million poor families. It is totally funded by the

government intending to alleviate poverty and unemployment among the youth by encouraging them to participate in self employment, enhancing their health and nutritional status and improving the rural infrastructure. This program intends to empower the rural poor and accelerate the rural growth in the economy. The stated main objectives of the programme are: i) broadening opportunities for income enhancement and employment ii) organizing youth, women and other disadvantaged sections of the population into small groups and encouraging them to participate in decision-making activities and developmental processes iii) assisting persons to develop their latent talents and strengthening their asset bases through productive employment iv) establishing and maintaining productive assets to create additional wage employment opportunities at the rural level.

Samurdhi programme has three components. The largest claiming 80 percent of the programme budget provides consumption grant transfers to eligible households. The second is a savings and credit program operated through Samurdhi banks, and loans meant for entrepreneurial and business development. The third component is rehabilitation and development of community infrastructure through workfare and social or human development programs. The Samurdhi program also operates a social insurance. Samurdhi Authority implements the programme at GND, zonal, divisional and national level with the help of line agencies.

2.5.3 Gama Neguma (Village Upliftment) programme

A programme to uplift the village social status as a whole. It is a participatory approach and villagers are involved in developing their own village. The programme was inaugurated in 2006 with 119 GNDs among poorest DS divisions. The Ministry of Rural Livelihood Development coordinates the programme with line ministries, state institutions, provincial councils, local government bodies and community based organizations with active participation of rural community. In 2010 the programme was operational throughout the country. The cumulative progress as end of 2010 was 96, 248 projects having an end value of Rs 36.94 billion.

Gama Neguma modernize villages with infrastructure facilities such as roads, electricity, irrigation, water supply and other community services and generate employment and livelihood opportunities by developing agricultural projects, small scale industries, enterprises and improving traditional industries. Government officials, religious leaders, civil society representatives and people representing various ethnicities in the village discuss and formulate village development plans which are implemented by registered societies in the Divisional Secretariat Division with at least 20 percent of public participation.

2.5.4 Community Development and Livelihood Improvement Project (CDLIP)

CDLP of the Ministry of Economic Development is a CDD type village development model by the World Bank, supported by an Adoptable Programmable Loan (APL) for three Phases of 04 year duration. The World Bank has agreed to provide facilities amounting to US\$ 181 million for the 12 years on successful operation of the model. A grant of US\$ 51 million has already been made available by the World Bank to implement the first phase of four years.

In 1999 the project model was pilot tested successfully in Polonnaruwa District for five years as the Gemidiriya programme by Village Self-Help Learning Initiative (VSHLI), launched by the IDA with Japan Social Development Fund and Mahaweli Restructuring and Rehabilitation Program. Its objective was to formulate a more appropriate model for planning, implementing and maintaining rural development towards sustainability through community participation and empowerment, result of which is the CDLIP.

The CDLIP paves the way for rural communities to get together, organize formally, and plan village development by themselves with 50% women participation, mobilizing self help and community contribution. The model focuses on livelihood improvement ensuring reinvestment of savings within the village economy. The objective of the first phase of the first five years is to enable the communities of Uva and Southern Provinces and Ratnapura District of Sabaragamuwa province to build accountable and self-governing local institutions and to manage sustainable investments by: i) devolving decision making power and resources to community organizations ii) strengthening selected local governments which demonstrate responsiveness and accountability to rural communities iii) working with federations of village organizations, the private sector and NGOs on economic empowerment to increase the size and diversity of livelihood options.

2.6 Natural Hazards and Disaster Risk Reduction

2.6.1 Natural hazards in FAO related activities

Sri Lanka, being an island nation in the Indian Ocean and in the path of two monsoons, is subject to much weather related natural hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides and storms. Floods due to excessive monsoonal rains and droughts due to failure of monsoonal rains are the most common hazards experienced in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is also prone to landslides, lightning strikes, coastal erosion, epidemics and effects of environmental pollution. Typically, during the southwest monsoon season the western, southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces, and during northeast monsoon season the eastern, northern and north-central provinces are prone to flooding. Hazard profile for the period 1974-2004 prepared by the Ministry of Disaster Management indicates that 3 mn people have been affected by floods, 2 mn by drought, 1 mn by tsunami, 0.3 mn by storms and 46 thousand from landslides during the profile period. In the recent time, the worst flooding was in 2010/2011 Maha season, where an estimated 26 percent of planted rice extent was damaged. The worst affected areas were the major rice producing districts; Ampara (59%), Baticaloa (97%), system B (28%), Polonnaruwa (25%), Anuradapura (18%) and several others. Within the framework of the Sri Lanka Flash Appeal 2011, FAO assisted Sri Lanka and its activities aimed to; i) assess the full scale and impact of the flood-related agricultural damage ii) restore productive agricultural livelihoods that have been destroyed by replacing lost assets, especially for paddy, other field crops and home gardens; and iii) repair essential irrigation tanks that have been damaged by the heavy rains and flooding. During mid-2012, a severe drought affected the major agricultural districts of the country. About 36000 ha of cultivated rice lands were destroyed mainly in the north-central province.

2.6.2: Disaster Risk Reduction

Sri Lanka has taken a number of initiatives to promote and strengthen Disaster Risk Reduction in the country. In 1996, a National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) was established having a wide mandate on management activities consisting Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery measures. NDMC handles pre and post disaster activities in the country. The National Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2005 has provisions for technical advisory committees, preparation of disaster management plans, declaration of a state of disaster, award of compensation, direct, co co-ordinate and use of available resources to counter the effect of disasters or to mitigate such disaster, direct, co co-ordinate and use additional resources if when they need to prevent or mitigate impact of disasters. The NDMC has conducted a large number programmes on awareness, regional disaster management plans, risk and vulnerability field activities etc. Some of the NDMC activities are sponsored by UNDP, JAICA and other donors.

2.7 Major Issues and Challenges for Development

Sri Lanka social indicators, such as life expectancy, literacy and mortality rates are well above those in comparable developing countries. However, poverty level at 15-20% still remains an issue and a major challenge in several rural districts. Nearly 75 percent of the poor live in rural areas. Under nutrition or hunger also affect nearly one-fifth of the population. Minimizing poverty and hunger is a challenge that has to be attended to over an extended period of time.

The economy is dominated by services sector (57%) and industrial sector (24%) with agriculture contributing to around 13%. Performance in agricultural sector is important as it directly accounts for over one-third of national workforce, and in rural districts for half the district workforce. Agriculture sector is constrained by very small plots, high dependency on vagaries of weather, high cost of production and marginal revenues, poor market orientation and not much value addition. Farmers with few off-farm sources of family income account for a large share of the poor. Thus developing agriculture sector is an enormous challenge to increase national productivity, farming income, and to reduce rural poverty and malnutrition.

Dietary concentration on one staple commodity, rice, has resulted in low priority given to development of other crops. Sri Lanka also has a static food basket composition and low per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables. Sustainable food security from non-rice sectors and value addition is important. Changing food consumption patterns and cultivation preferences is a challenge, but necessitates for improvement of nutrition, farmer incomes and livelihood.

Dairying is still undertaken as a traditional occupation in the rural areas with low potential animals, poor quality forages, dwindling grazing grounds, inadequate veterinary services, and traditional rearing methods. Consequently import of milk products is an economic burden. There is a vast challenge to achieve a quantum jump in dairy production.

Though Sri Lanka is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, per capita fish consumption in Sri Lanka is low. For better nutrition and food security, the challenge is to increase fish harvest in an

affordable manner. Sri Lanka exports various types of fish to several countries. They include ocean fish as well as cultured fish. However, there is tremendous scope to increase the exports, in terms of quantity and quality.

National Forest Policy identifies the importance of biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of forest resources, conservation of natural forests, and welfare of rural people, which are directly related to forest genetic conservation. Though the forest ordinance is in place to safeguard forests, illegal forest and biodiversity destruction is a regular happening. Strengthening the conservation of forestry and biodiversity is a challenge. There is a need for continuous in-service training of forestry officers on evolving subjects such as participatory forestry, benefit sharing, private sector ownerships, multi-stakeholder forestry, multiple-use forestry concept etc.

The land division of the Ministry of Land and Land Development (MLLD) expressed to FAO the need to undertake further detailed research into how to address land problems. These problems included i) land fragmentation ii) land related disputes iii) poor state land document archiving, poor documentation, deteriorating records, and lack of digitization iv) outdated land manual and need for updating and republishing of the Land Manual as a source book for Divisional Secretaries and other administrators, also for access by the people. All above relates strongly to the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*.

2.8 Other Issues and Challenges

Apart from main issues and challenges discussed above which were considered for outcomes and outputs, the agriculture and forestry sectors have other issues and challenges. They are listed in Annex 3 (*Issues and Challenges in Priority Areas*).

3. COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES, CORE FUNCTIONS, REGIONAL PRIORITIES AND DELIVERY CAPACITY OF FAO

3.1 Scope of FAO in Sri Lanka International Aid Portfolio

Sri Lanka receives international aid from various lending sources, categorized as bilateral (20 countries), multilateral (8 lending institutions) commercial banks and export credit. The aid is for over 10 broad development sectors, of which main sectors are economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, private sector development, science & technology, agriculture, environment, finance & banking. Sri Lanka aid disbursement portfolio of 2009 prepared by the Department of External Resources illustrates the scale of foreign aid by source and amount, for different sectors. Of the US\$ 2133 million disbursed in 2009, the agriculture sector accounts for only US\$ 127.5 million or 6%. The main donor groups for agriculture sector are the multilateral group (42%) where the main donors are World Bank and ADB, bilateral group (37.5%) with Japan and Netherlands as main donors and the export credit group (21%). FAO within the multilateral

group has contributed US\$ 2.7 million to agriculture aid or 2% of agriculture sector aid. Nationally it is 0.12% of total annual aid disbursement portfolio.

3.2 Revealed Comparative Advantages of FAO

Though the assistance from FAO is relatively small, globally FAO has several comparative advantages in supporting agriculture sector development. The main revealed comparative advantages are: i) FAO having a broad mandate covering all the disciplines of food and agriculture, with experts in agriculture, crop and livestock production, forestry, fisheries, natural resource management and legal matters, ii) being the only UN organization mandated to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information related to food and agriculture, iii) a neutral source for analyses and studies on sustainable food and agriculture systems, the management and use of fisheries, forestry, land, water and genetic resources, and on emerging issues, iv) extensive country and regional presence with technical and operational capacities to support emergency preparedness and timely response, v) close collaboration and good relationships with agricultural and rural stakeholders at local and national levels, with easy access to agriculture ministries, vi) has developed, tried and tested models to improve rural livelihoods, among others.

3.3 Perceived Comparative Advantages of FAO

The Sri Lanka CPF consultation process also perceived comparative advantages of FAO to support the CPF programme in Sri Lanka. They are: i) years of experience in Sri Lanka on agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors through supporting a wide range of technical assistance programmes, ii) FAO is synonymous with food and nutrition, food security, emergency assistance in the country, iii) associated with designing and supporting practical and sensible programmes having immediate impact at ground level, iv) frequently sought after by several ministries and departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, fisheries and natural resources, v) ability to express technical advice and opinions to ministries and departments without hesitation relying on strong built-up mutual trust, vi) experience in strengthening rural institution capacities to improve rural development and food security, vii) capacity building of core national institutions in agriculture, forestry and fishing by upgrading research and production facilities and enhancing technical capabilities of personnel through appropriate training viii) easy access to FAO staff by personnel in state and private sector and ix) acquaintance of FAO staff with technical and administrative officers of ministries and departments through amiable work relationships.

3.4 Core Functions

Drawing on comparative advantages, FAO describes eight core functions in “*The Director-General’s Medium Term Plan 2010-13 (Reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2012-13*” as critical means of action to be employed by FAO to achieve results. The stipulated core functions are: i) monitoring and assessment of long-term and medium-term trends and perspectives, ii) assembly and provision of information, knowledge and statistics, iii) development of international instruments, norms and standards, iv) policy and strategy options and advice, v) technical support to promote technology transfer and build capacity, vi) advocacy and communication, vii) inter-disciplinarity and innovation, and viii) partnerships and alliances.

3.5 Regional Priority Areas for Asia and Pacific

The 30th Session of the Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific, 2010, endorsed five priority areas for FAO action in the region. They are: i) strengthening food and nutritional security, with special emphasis on food safety and nutrition, ii) fostering agricultural production and rural development, with special emphasis on sustainable crop intensification and diversification to improve productivity, and agriculture diversification with emphasis on livestock productivity, aquaculture, and sustainable forest management, iii) enhancing equitable productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization, with special emphasis on genetic resources, iv) improving capacity to prepare and respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies, with special emphasis on trans-boundary animal/plant diseases and emergency response to natural disasters, v) coping with impacts of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security, with emphasis on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

3.6 Delivery Capacity of FAO Sri Lanka

From 1979 a full FAO representation has served Sri Lanka. FAO is a well recognized development partner with the Government of Sri Lanka. At the national level, FAO is known for its support in everything from agriculture development, establishment of the country’s post harvest institute, fisheries development, livestock development and forest sector management planning. As UNDP support for FAO executed projects diminished in 1990, FAO has continued an active supporting role through trust fund arrangements and with the Technical Cooperation Programme. Since 1979, some 350 projects and programmes have been implemented with FAO support amounting to nearly 300 million USD. From January 2006 through December 2011, FAO has delivered some 76 million USD in technical assistance and support. During these years initial emphasis was on supporting recovery from the tsunami of 2004 and then subsequent recovery from the 26 year civil conflict which ended in 2009. Government has displayed a considerable level of trust for the FAO, as the representation was requested in 2010 to take a lead for agricultural livelihood reestablishment for conflict displaced people in the north including full provision of seed paddy for the current planting season. With good donor support, FAO

realized the necessary work in an efficient and timely manner supporting tens of thousands of families to resume agriculture production. The Government of Sri Lanka also asked FAO for support to improve regional tenure security and to strengthen regional capacity for land administration – the Land Tenure FAO-IFAD project outputs could be used as inputs for upcoming projects on land administration. In addition to supporting recovery activities, FAO has continued with development support to line ministries in hybrid rice production, biotechnology development, cattle and buffalo breeding, agriculture extension for agro-business development, coastal fisheries resource management, post harvest loss reduction in fisheries, etc. All project realizations are detailed in the Representation's Annual Reports and on the FAO FPMIS website. In terms of management and expertise FAO's staff capacity includes expertise in gender mainstreaming input provided by the Gender Focal Point (GFP). FAO is also a member of the UN Gender Theme Group and GFP represents FAO in this group by contributing to various requirements of the UN Country Team in relation to the engagement of gender related activities. GFP is further supported by the Gender Team based in the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok and also by the FAO Headquarters. FAO has a work plan to implement a series gender related exercises in 2013.

FAO Sri Lanka has merged the emergency and recovery coordination unit with the Representation in 2008/9 and has operated as One FAO. Current staffing is at 90 with 25 in the Representation and others in 4 district offices in the Northern Province plus one project office in the western province. FAO current technical staff consists of five veterinarians, six agronomists, two horticulturists, two farming systems specialists, three civil engineers, four fisheries/aquaculture specialists, four training/extension specialists, four M&E officers and four community development officers. The situation is dynamic however as new offices will open in the eastern province, from early 2013 FAO will have field offices in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar districts in the north and Batticaloa and Ampara districts in the east. A project office for a fisheries project will continue in the western province along with the Representation in Colombo.

The President of the country has been to Rome on a number of occasions and has met recently with the new Director-General of FAO in Rome. Ministers, Secretaries and other key personnel of line ministries attend conferences, meetings, workshops in Rome and at the regional level in Bangkok on an annual basis. FAO supports dialogue, networking and information sharing on a regional and global level. FAO has had a direct or indirect impact on many people's lives and careers in Sri Lanka.

The Government has embraced FAO as a key development partner and this is known to donors who have responded with good financial support for on-going activities. FAO maintains constant and regular contact with government officials and has close partnerships with the UN Country Team and donors to assist the government to address their stated needs and priorities within FAO's mandated areas.

In the past few years FAO has received all of the funding required to provide the assistance that has been requested from the Government. Toward this end, FAO co-chairs the sector working group on agriculture and food security with WFP, and is currently also responsible for the coordination of agriculture rehabilitation in the north. FAO chairs the poverty pillar of the

UNDAF which encompasses FAO's mandated sectors. On the recovery side, donors continue to come forward and offer support through FAO. On the development side, larger projects are now underway and in the pipeline to address longer term development needs.

Currently some 20 FAO programmes in 8 strategic development objective areas are operational in Sri Lanka having various project life spans. The strategic objectives are summarized in Table 3. Main emphasis is on increase of crop production, livestock production, management of natural resources and preparedness for food emergencies. The projects also are of different types of FAO financing. Table 4 gives the breakdown of projects according to type of funding.

Table 3. No. of FAO Operational Projects by Strategic Objective

Strategic Development Objective	Projects
<i>i. Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production</i>	7
<i>ii. Increased Sustainable Livestock Production</i>	3
<i>iii. Sustainable Management And Use Of Fisheries And Aquaculture Resources</i>	2
<i>iv. Sustainable Management of Land, Water & Genetic Resources & Improved Responses to Global Environ.</i>	2
<i>v. Improved Food Security and Better Nutrition</i>	2
<i>vi. Improved Preparedness for, and Effective Response to, Food and Agricultural Threats and Emergencies</i>	3
<i>vii. Gender Equity in Access to Resources, Goods, Services and Decision Making in the Rural Areas</i>	1
<i>Total</i>	20
Note: regional/global programmes, mandatory contributions, not included.	

Table: 4. Delivery (USD) Through Projects Implemented by FAO, 2007 to 2012
(Excluding Regional and Global Projects)

Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (up to Sep)
Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) (FAO's core fund)	44,216	328,482	256,424	161,393	676,286	166,452
UTF Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) (funded by government)	0	0	0	34,916	82,762	123,160
Trust Fund (GCP) (other donor funds)	343,789	458,477	1,053,880	5,311,130	6,397,842	963,711
Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) (FAO core funds)	15,574	8,803	3,297	132	0	0
Emergency Assistance (TCP)	0	261,968	225,266	0	436,504	54,926
OSRO (through office of relief operations)	6,072,702	2,630,194	1,871,591	7,340,064	12,422,931	3,514,113
Total	6,476,281	3,687,924	3,410,458	12,847,635	20,061,325	4,822,362

3.7 Prioritization of Support

An extensive consultation process was undertaken between FAO and the Government on their needs and priorities as well as what realistically FAO can support. The priority areas articulated are 1) “Achieving Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security in the Country while Developing the Livelihood of Rural Agricultural Sector”, which has three sub-sectors: food crops, livestock, and fisheries, and 2) “Preserving and Rehabilitation of Forestry and Biodiversity of Forestry”.

All the priority areas are coherent to FAO sub regional strategies such as: RS1: strengthening food and nutritional security, RS2: fostering agricultural production and rural development, RS3: enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization and RS4: improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies as well as the FAO guidelines on integrating gender issues into the CPF. It is also in harmony with UNDAF priorities such as Pillar 1: equitable economic growth and sustainable livelihoods, Pillar 2: disparity reduction, equitable and quality social services and Pillar 4: environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction (*see Annex 2- UNDAF*).

Priority areas compared to national priorities, FAO regional strategies and UNDAF priorities are in Table 5.

Table 5. Priority Matrix

Priority Area:	Relevant National Priorities	FAO Regional Strategies	Relevant UNDAF Priorities
<i>Priority 1.0</i> <i>Achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in the country while developing the livelihood of rural agricultural sector</i>	A. <u>Food crops sub-sector</u> 1) Achieving food security of people 2) Ensuring higher and sustainable income for farmers 3) Ensuring remunerative price for agricultural produce 4) Uninterrupted access to competitive markets domestic and foreign 5) Farm mechanization 6) Expanding the extent of cultivation 7) Reducing wastage in transit 8) Ensure environmental conservation 9) Ensure efficient farm management 10) Use of high yielding seeds and efficient water management	<u>RS1</u> : Strengthening food and nutritional security <u>RS2</u> : Fostering agricultural production and rural development <u>RS3</u> : Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization <u>RS4</u> : Improving capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies	<u>P 1</u> : Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods <u>P 2</u> : Disparity Reduction, Equitable and Quality Social Services <u>P 4</u> : Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction <u>P 3</u> : Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection
	B. <u>Livestock sub-sector</u> 1) Increasing the domestic livestock produce at competitive prices 2) Achieve increased self-reliance in domestic milk production 3) Increase the current domestic production of poultry products 4) Sustainable and equitable benefits to	Same as above	Same as above

	livestock farmers 5) Domestic livestock products to be competitive with imported products		
	C. <u>Fisheries and Aquaculture sub-sector</u> 1) Improve the nutritional status and food security of people by increasing the national fish production 2) Minimize post-harvest losses and improve quality and safety of fish products to acceptable standards 3) Increase employment in fisheries and industries and improve the socio economic status of fisher community 4) Increase foreign exchange earnings from fish products 5) Conserve the environment 6) Develop local feeds for aquaculture, 7) Combat Illegal, Unreported and Un regulated fishing 8) Adaptation and Mitigation of the effects and impacts of climate variability and Climate Change 9) Improved management of fisheries and aquaculture and reduction of degradation of aquatic ecosystems	<u>RS1</u> : Strengthening food and nutritional security <u>RS2</u> : Fostering agricultural production and rural development	<u>P 1</u> : Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods <u>P3</u> : Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection
	D. <u>Land tenure/administration sub-sector</u> 1) Formulation of a National Land Policy 2) Ensure efficient farm management 3) Improve management of natural resources	<u>RS2</u> : Fostering agricultural production and rural development <u>RS3</u> : Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization	<u>P 1</u> : Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods <u>P 2</u> : Disparity Reduction, Equitable and Quality Social Services <u>P 3</u> : Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection <u>P3</u> : Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection
<i>Priority 2.0 Preserving and rehabilitation</i>	1) Conserve forests with regard to biodiversity, soils, water, historical, cultural, religious, and aesthetic	<u>RS3</u> : Enhancing equitable, productive and sustainable natural resource	<u>P 4</u> : Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change

<i>of forestry and biodiversity of forestry</i>	values 2) Increase cover and productivity 3) Enhance contribution to welfare of rural population and national economy	management and utilization	and Disaster Risk Reduction <u>P3</u> : Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection
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4. PROGRAMMING FOR RESULTS

4.1 CPF Outcomes and Outputs

The CPF formulation process delineated relevant outcomes and outputs for the two priority areas. The priority area 1 has three outcomes for the food crop sector, three outcomes for the livestock sector, and two outcomes for the fisheries sector, as presented in Annex 3 (*CPF Results Matrix*).

4.1.1 Outcomes in Priority Area 1

Three outcomes in the food crop sub-sector are: 1) Improvement in national food and nutritional security from non-rice food crop sector, 2) Increase in farmer income from cultivation of OFC, vegetables and fruits and 3) Reduction in land related disputes. Livestock sub-sector has two outcomes in the dairy sub-sector and one in the poultry sub-sector. Effective cattle breeding and feeding programme, and Improvement in veterinary infrastructure & services of dairy sector are the two dairy sub-sector outcomes. Improvement in health management and sanitary production in poultry is the outcome in poultry sector. The fisheries sub-sector has two outcomes: 1) Increase in fish consumption to improve nutritional status and 2) Increase in income fish/aquatic products

4.1.2 Outcomes in Priority Area 2

Improvement in forest conservation is the outcome of priority area 2. Each of the nine outcomes has one or more outputs, resulting in a total of twenty eight outputs as elaborated in Table 6.0.

Table 6. Outcomes and Outputs

PRIORITY AREA 1: Achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in the country while developing the livelihood of rural agricultural sector	
<i>Food Crops sub-sector</i>	
Outcomes	Outputs
1.0 Improvement in national food and nutritional security from non-rice food crop sector	1.1 sufficient availability of OFC, vegetables and fruits throughout the year 1.2 Decrease in losses in transit, storage and marketing 1.3 Effective adaptive research 1.4 Better access to agricultural water resources; small tanks, canals & agro-wells

	1.5 Assessment of gender dimensions on improved food and nutritional security
2.0 Increase in farmer income from cultivation of OFC, vegetables and fruits	2.1 Economical cultivation and high productivity of OFC, vegetables, fruits 2.2 spread of home and market gardens 2.3 Increase in value addition for vegetables and fruits 2.4 Effective agricultural insurance for crop failures 2.5 Prudent soil and water use 2.6 Many female farmers / women heads of families engage in cultivation
3.0 Reduction in land related disputes	3.1 Fewer land tenure disputes 3.2 Slowing of trend in land fragmentation 3.3 Improvement in State document archiving/ digitization and management 3.4 Updating of Land manual
<i>Livestock sub-sector</i>	
Outcome	Output
1.0 Effective cattle breeding and feeding programme	1.1 Genetically upgraded national herd 1.2 Appropriate feeding techniques effectively promoted and adopted 1.3 Improved pasture and animal management
2.0 Improvement in veterinary infrastructure & services of dairy sector	2.1 Advanced veterinary service 2.2 Effective dairy extension with trained and experienced men and women 2.3 Efficient data management, planning and monitoring system
3.0 Improvement in health management and sanitary production in poultry	3.1 Effective poultry disease diagnosis and management 3.2 Bio security standards and effective monitoring of the use of veterinary drugs 3.3 Poultry industry has sanitary & safety standards & regulations
<i>Fisheries sub-sector</i>	
Outcome	Output
1.0 Increase in fish consumption to improve nutritional status	1.1 Inland capture fish industry has high production levels 1.2 Farmed and cultured fish industry has high production 1.3 Increased participation of women in the farmed and cultured fish industry
2.0 Increase in income fish/aquatic products	2.1 Volume and value of aquatic products have increased
PRIORITY AREA 2: Preserving and rehabilitating of forestry and biodiversity	
Outcome	Output
1.0: Improvement in forest conservation	1.1 Forests and Biodiversity in natural forests are conserved 1.2 Technical capacity of the FD is of high standard

4.2 Partners in CPF Implementation

Sri Lanka has an array of ministries and state institutions to attend to the decided outcomes. In many institutions the decided outcomes are part of their mission or mandate. The primary level partners for various outcomes are listed in Annex 5 (*CPF Results Matrix – Implementation Partners*). Their responsibilities are also listed in **Table 2: Ministries and Institutes in Sri Lanka on FAO Related Activities in section 2.4 above**, “Governance System and Relevant National Stakeholders”

4.3 Role of FAO

FAO is a technical agency serving at request of the government. FAO works to support the government to address priorities and needs. During the consultative process of developing this CPF, senior officials have articulated what they wish to focus on for the coming 5 year period. The 9 outcomes and 19 outputs are ambitious and are worth aiming to achieve as process in the targeted directions is good.

FAO will address the desired outputs in annual planning and project formulation. As a technical agency, FAO has minimum funds to provide through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). Beyond TCPs, FAO works with donor resources and as a partner with the donor and the national government. Flexibility is essential as donor priorities change and negotiation is required between government priorities, donor priorities and FAO’s mandate and capacity. During the past 6 years, FAO delivered 76 million USD in support to Sri Lanka. Much of this was in the form of emergency support related to the tsunami and then the conflict. Moving forward under the CPF, the focus will be on development and supporting the government to address the outcomes and outputs which they have identified.

A key will be FAO’s ability to maintain a close working relationship with the donor community which is currently in a state of transition with many ambassadors and development staff being transferred and new ones arriving in mid to late 2012. Fortunately FAO has a strong reputation as a dependable and solid development partner. However, the reality is that Sri Lanka is a middle income country and many of the traditional donors are now scaling down support as it is not urgently needed plus there are more financial problems in their home countries and aid programmes are being cut. Development support will be reduced in the coming years and many UN agencies are now scaling down.

The strategy of FAO (2013 – 2017) will be to:

- 1) maintain a healthy TCP pipeline and to push for maximum funding in each biennium to address priority needs of the government which can be leveraged into larger programmes with donor or government funding;
- 2) utilize the TCP Facility for project development with the aim to gain donor support;
- 3) be proactive in drafting concept papers for sparking donor interest in addressing the defined needs and priorities of the government;

- 4) strengthen FAO's capacity to develop project proposals for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding and to implement the same as a lead agency in Sri Lanka;
- 5) work closely with the UNCT for effective implementation of the UNDAF along with government partners; and
- 6) do a stellar job on project implementation in the field strengthening capacity, building self-reliance, empowering local institutions and communities, focusing on results and maintaining a solid monitoring and evaluation system.

4.3.1 Current FAO Projects under the CPF: Current FAO projects that will support the implementation of CPF are shown in Annex 1.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND MONITORING & EVALUATION

5.1 Implementation arrangements

The CPF was formulated considering the national and sector policy goals of the country and in consultation with ministries and institutions in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors. Hence it is an integral component of annual development plans of relevant ministries. The CPF component however is unique, as it is comprehensively designed for FAO assistance and its formulation is considered acceptable for external aid.

The first step of implementation of the CPF is resource mobilization. All ministries formulate their development plans on annual basis in terms of ongoing medium term programmes, new medium term programmes and new short term (one year or less) programmes. Once these programmes are appraised and finalized in mid-year discussions, the required funds are identified and proposed to the treasury to include in the government annual budget. As the CPF is part of annual programme, once approved, the concerned ministries should decide resource mobilization for it by assessing annual cost of the CPF, expected level of funding from the Government treasury and the resource requirement from FAO or elsewhere. The resource requirement from FAO will not be limited to implementation cost, but will include capacity building, applying and sharing knowledge, policy assistance, advocacy, awareness raising partnership building and gender mainstreaming. Once the resource mobilization for CPF is determined and concurred by FAO, it should be considered as a part of the approved annual ministry work programme and implemented along with other programmes.

Implementation of the CPF – the outputs or activities – requires both technical assistance and funding, and hence building up collaboration and consensus with the Government as well as development partners including the UN agencies. This will require an intense advocacy effort by the FAO Country Office. Subsequently, the main challenge would be to mobilize resources. The FAO Country Office will also need strong support from the FAO Regional Office and Headquarters.

5.2 Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation and Indicators

5.2.1 Indicators and means of verification

The CPF should be monitored and evaluated based on results. The results-based monitoring and evaluation is an exercise to assess the performance of CPF on the basis of impacts and benefits it is expected to produce. It is a dynamic tool of planning and budgeting for improving substantive performance and achieving results. The performance of CPF will be measured on the basis of gender sensitive indicators, which are the visible changes induced by undertaking the CPF. The main indicators are outcome indicators (also referred to as immediate objective indicators), output indicators, impact indicators (also referred to as development objective indicators), and input schedules (input requirement for major activities). Indicators and means of verification are in Annex 2. The “monitoring framework” is in Annex 5.

5.2.2 Implementation level

The implementation of CPF will be monitored at two levels. At the base level the monitoring and evaluation unit of each implementing department or institution will continuously monitor the performance of CPF by collecting required indicator values. Such values should be rationally evaluated and decisions should be taken pro-actively to steer the programmes for enhanced accomplishment. At national level a ‘CPF Steering Committee’ consisting of related ministries, departments, institutions, and private sector, considered as the main advising and guiding committee, should meet two times a year to comprehensively evaluate the performance indicators. The ‘CPF Steering Committee’ will be co-chaired by secretary of the relevant ministry and the FAOR. This second and wider level of evaluation includes overall monitoring of CPF by analyzing the achievement level of priority areas, outcomes and outputs mentioned in CPF. The Committee will prepare a CPF monitoring report detailing its observations on performance, policy decisions and guidelines for performance improvement. The FAO may, as per its programme evaluation principles, field review missions to assess the annual progress of implementation of CPF.

The modalities for the M&E mechanism will be further defined by the CPF Steering Committee, which will agree on the adjustment procedures for additional joint periodic review meetings on progress achieved with the CPF implementation, mid-term review of its implementation and a final assessment before the end of the next CPF cycle, so as to ensure maximal flexibility depending on circumstances, and adequate mutual accountability.

5.3 Short term implementation plan

This CPF is formulated for 2013-2017. It becomes operational following the endorsement and approval by FAO and the Government of Sri Lanka.

During the short-term (2012-13), FAO and the Government of Sri Lanka will focus on prioritization of activities or projects, identify funding gaps and work on resource mobilization.

Programmes and activities to be prioritized for the short-term will include: i) activities already funded and budgeted and reflected in the CPF Outputs, with resource requirements already specified on the basis of current commitments or firmly committed pipeline projects or initiatives; and ii) new initiatives still in the pipeline (in case resources are not yet fully committed) or modifications of past programmes, which are expected to become operational within the short-term period and for which additional funding efforts are anticipated.

Once the CPF Steering Committee endorses these activities for immediate implementation, work will begin for formulating the activities for funding. FAO will consider funding those classified as top priority. In addition, FAO and Government of Sri Lanka together approach donors and funding sources to finance priority programmes and focused activities. Where possible and appropriate, FAO activities will be undertaken jointly with other UN agencies. Planning for the 2014-15 biennium can commence in November 2013.

Collaborations and partnerships with national stakeholders also commence during the short-term implementation period. These include building networks, forming forums and committees around each pillar – and around outputs when substantive – and advocacy groups for resource mobilization. Relevant stakeholders, notably CSOs, farm associations and private sector, will be encouraged to collaborate in this process. Thus, communications, networking, monitoring systems and reporting mechanisms should be in place by the end of the short-term. Implementation of major activities will continue through the second biennium, although new start up activities may be added as part of the annual review cycles and in response to new global, national or local conditions.

Annex 1: Current FAO Projects under the CPF

Project Code	Budget (USD)	Title	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GCP/SRL/062/EC	16,650,000	European Union - Support to District Development Programme" (EU-SDDP)						
GCP/SRL/061/EC	5,067,064	European Union Support to Reconstruction and Development in selected districts in North and East Sri Lanka						
GCP/SRL/048/GFF	950,000	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Promoting Bioenergy Technologies for Heat Applications (FSP)						
GCP/SRL/---/---	2,410,000	Sri Lanka UN REDD Programme						
GCP/RAS/236/GEF	<i>regional</i>	Sustainable management of the Bay of Bengal large marine ecosystem						
GCP/RAS/237/SPA	<i>regional</i>	Regional fisheries livelihoods programme for Southeast Asia						
TCP/SRL/3302	405,000	Strengthening the agricultural extension system through agro-enterprise development						
TCP/SRL/3303	307,000	Development of capacities for early diagnosis, surveillance, spread prevention and integrated management of Weligama Coconut Leaf Wilt Disease						
TCP/RAS/3312	<i>regional</i>	Land degradation assessment and monitoring for sustainable land management and climate change adaptation in South Asia						
OSRO/SRL/104/CAN	4,132,855	Northern Integrated Agricultural Recovery and Growth						
OSRO/SRL/201/AUL	851,101	Supporting sustainable livelihood development for recently resettled war-affected populations in Mullaitivu District05 May 2012 - 04 May 2013						
OSRO/SRL/006/USA	6,199,999	Provision of Essential Agricultural Inputs for						

		Returning War-affected IDPs in the North					
OSRO/RAS/901/EC	<i>regional</i>	Improvement of regional capacities for the prevention, control and eradication of highly pathogenic and emerging diseases (HPED) including HPAI in ASEAN and SAARC countries					

Symbol	Budget	Title	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GCP/SRL/___/CAN	3,000,000	Improved agriculture production and water management					
GCP/SRL/___/USA	1,500,000	Small scale irrigation development					
GCP/SRL/___/GEF		Strengthening implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through establishment of national institutional and legal regimes for effective access to genetic resources and ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing					
GCP/SRL/___/GEF		Rehabilitation of degraded agricultural lands in Badulle and Nuwara Eliya districts of the Central Highlands (CH)					
TCP/SRL/____	300,000	Management of risks associated with pesticide use in agriculture in Sri Lanka					
TCP/SRL/____		Promotion of feeding Total Mixed Ration (TMR) for dairy type crossbred cattle/buffaloes to enhance their productivity					
TCP/SRL/____		Ensuring availability of fruits and vegetables year-round to achieve food and nutrient security of the nation					

Annex 2: United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013 – 2017

The UNDAF 2013-2017 has been prepared in line with opportunities and challenges facing the nation. The process involved close collaboration with Government and extensive consultations with other development partners. In line with the national priorities of the Mahinda Chintana, the Millennium Declaration and the framework of the Millennium Development Goals, the following four pillars and outcomes have been identified under the overall goal of “**Sustainable and inclusive economic growth with equitable access to quality social services, strengthened human capabilities and reconciliation for lasting peace**”.

UNDAF Pillar 1: Equitable Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

Outcome 1.1: An enabled environment for equal opportunities to sustainable livelihoods, decent work and employability. The UN agencies shall, in keeping with the vision of the Mahinda Chintana, focus on promoting an enabling environment for sustainable livelihoods and decent work, market-oriented skills training, empowering vulnerable groups, and enhancing support to lower income groups and the most vulnerable to move beyond subsistence.

UNDAF Pillar 2: Disparity Reduction, Equitable and Quality Social Services

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened provision of, access to and demand for equitable and quality social services delivery and enhanced capacity of national institutions for evidence-based policy development. The UN agencies shall focus particularly on supporting interventions aimed at promoting health, food and nutrition security, education, water and sanitation, housing, social protection as well as management reforms and improvements in data and information systems

UNDAF Pillar 3: Governance, Human Rights, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Protection

Outcome 3.1: Communities empowered and institutions strengthened to support local governance, access to justice, social integration, gender equality, and monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights in alignment with international treaties and obligations and in alignment to the constitution of Sri Lanka. The UN shall support the Government to translate international commitments into local laws by extending assistance to examine gaps that exist in the national legislation vis-à-vis international standards; facilitating the incorporation of international standards into existing national law and practice; and supporting the follow up to treaty body obligations. The UN shall work closely with Government to strengthen capacity building in this area, including that of civil society to better advocate for human rights. The UN agencies shall also support strengthening of mechanisms that promote participatory and transparent decision making at the policy, planning and implementation level and initiatives aimed at increasing interaction, exchange, understanding and dialogue between various groups.

UNDAF Pillar 4: Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 4.1: Policies, programmes and capacities to ensure environmental sustainability, address climate change mitigation and adaptation and reduce disaster risks, in place at national, sub-national and community levels. The UN agencies shall support review and analysis of environmental policies and programme, formulation of new policies, programmes and interventions in partnership with Government, strengthening the combined efforts by Government, civil society, community groups and the private sector as well as building and improving capacities at various levels.

In delivering on these objectives, the UN will draw on its values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong normative mandate and track record in Sri Lanka; neutrality; and ability to encourage efficient coordination among donors. As a Middle Income Country, Sri Lanka’s partnership with the UN will increasingly be at the upstream policy level. However, the UN will continue to draw on its extensive experience working with communities and its trusted partnerships at the national and sub-national level to support residual service delivery needs in lagging areas and empowerment of vulnerable groups.

Annex 3: CPF Results Matrix

PRIORITY AREA 1: Achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in the country while developing the livelihood of rural agricultural sector				
Food Crops sub-sector				
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
1.0 Improvement in national food and nutritional security from non-rice food crop sector	1.1 sufficient availability of OFC, vegetables and fruits throughout the year 1.2 Decrease in losses in transit, storage and marketing 1.3 Effective adaptive research 1.4 Better access to agricultural water resources from small tanks, canals and agro-wells 1.5 assessment of gender dimensions on improved food and nutritional security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production and availability year round is more than previous years - in most of the months, prices are more affordable than previous years - losses in transit and marketing have decreased - increased research on assessment of gender dimensions on food and nutritional security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - annual and monthly statistics on availability, prices - estimation of storage and losses - studies on marketing chain - pre and post gender assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - line agencies have the capacity and capability to collect statistics and analyse data - line agencies have the capacity and capability to conduct the required studies
2.0 Increase in farmer income from cultivation of OFC, vegetables and fruits	2.1 Economical cultivation and high productivity of OFC, vegetables, fruits 2.2 spread of home and market gardens 2.3 Increase in value addition for vegetables and fruits 2.4 Effective agricultural insurance for crop failures 2.5 Prudent soil and water use 2.6 Many female farmers / women heads of families engage in cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cost of production has lowered and productivity has increased - large number of home gardens - increased number of value addition enterprises - large number of farms are insured - soil degradation minimized, water used minimally - women's productive participation increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cost of production surveys - extension service assessing spread of home gardens - assessment of private sector involvement - district wise assessment of soil and water degradation - pre and post gender assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - private sector is willing to participate in value addition ventures - farmers are conscious of implication of environmental degradation and are willing to conserve. - state has the resources for conservation - partners and implementers have the technical expertise to ensure gender mainstreaming
3.0 Reduction in land related disputes	3.1 Fewer land tenure disputes 3.2 slowing of trend in land fragmentation 3.3 improvement in State document archiving/ digitization and management 3.4 updating of Land manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disputes on tenure is less than past years - number of fragmented lands declined or showing a trend of consolidation - efficient data recording, preservation and extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - records on dispute cases - data on land sizes, tenure, fragmentation over time - assessment of usefulness of land documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - time series data on disputes, fragmentation available rather than periodic data - Amendments to law and administrative procedures to overcome gender inequality in land ownership in place
Livestock sub-sector				
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators		

1.0 Effective cattle breeding and feeding programme	1.1 Genetically upgraded national herd 1.2 Appropriate feeding techniques effectively promoted and adopted 1.3 Improved pasture and animal management	- upgraded cattle are maintained in state and private farms - national heard management has improved - improved pasture available and appropriate feeding	- regular stock taking of upgraded cattle - regular assessment of dairy management including feed availability and appropriate feeding techniques	- line agencies have the capacity and capability to conduct the required estimations
2.0 Improvement in veterinary infrastructure and services of the dairy sector	2.1 Advanced veterinary service 2.2 Effective dairy extension programme with trained and experienced men and women 2.3 Efficient data management, planning and monitoring system	- accessible, affordable veterinary service is available in all regions - Extension officers (women and men) regularly trained - veterinary officers are online with head office up to date management system	- region wise evaluation of veterinary service by office records and farmer surveys - investigating training records and needs - regularly brainstorming at management level to check system efficiency	- line agencies have the capacity and capability to conduct the required estimations - management is willing to upgrade the data management and planning system
3.0 Improvement in health management and sanitary production in poultry	3.1 Effective poultry disease diagnosis and management 3.2 Bio security standards and effective monitoring of the use of veterinary drugs in poultry 3.3 Poultry industry has sanitary & safety standards & regulations	- country wide poultry disease diagnosis service - high bio-security standards - system to monitor usage of veterinary drugs - sanitary food industry standards are maintained	- monthly and regional data on disease diagnosis - regularly checking the standards of drugs used and sanitary of industries - required standard and regulations available	- line agencies have the capacity and capability to conduct the required estimations - Government / institutions willing to prepare require standards and legislature

Fisheries sub-sector

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators		
1.0 Increase in fish consumption to improve nutritional status	1.1 Inland capture fish industry has high production levels 1.2 Farmed and cultured fish industry has high production 1.3 Increased participation of women in the farmed and cultured fish industry	- inland capture fish production has increased - farmed and cultured fish production has expanded - value of aquatic products has increased - women's participation in the farmed and cultured fish industry increased	- regular interval data on capture fish, farmed fish and cultured fish - national statistics on value of aquatic products - data on women participation in farmed and cultured fish industry	- line agencies have the capacity and capability to conduct the required estimations - line agencies committed to increasing women's participation
2.0 Increase in income fish/aquatic products	2.1 Volume and value of aquatic products have increased			

PRIORITY AREA 2: Preserving and rehabilitating of forestry and biodiversity of forestry

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
1.0: Improvement in forest conservation	1.1 Forests and Biodiversity in natural forests are conserved 1.2 Technical capacity of the FD is of high standard	- reforestation is successful, - minimized destruction - biodiversity protected - FD technical staff trained	- regular estimation of forest cover and biodiversity - tracking technical training	- line agencies have the capacity and capability to conduct the required estimations

Annex 4: Other Issues and Challenges in Priority Areas

Priority Area 1: Achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in the country while developing the livelihood of rural agricultural sector

General

- 1) Food insecurity is real due to poor cultivation practices, low cropping intensities, improper planning, and vagaries of monsoon and availability of water. Only its magnitude change. However it can be minimized.
- 2) Food prices fluctuate making some food unaffordable. Due to inability to plan at national level, production shows intense gluts and shortages
- 3) Consumer pressure on demanding quality primary produce is low
- 4) Packing and transport often lacks consideration for freshness and minimizing wastage
- 5) Home gardens as a source of healthy produce and income
- 6) Hi-tech cultivation such as micro irrigation, controlled environment needs to be promoted
- 7) Soil and water conservation is not firmly adopted in all sectors

1.0 Sub Priority Area: Other Food Crops (OFC)

- 1) Over the years development efforts were for rice, neglecting OFC sector, resulting in low productivity and some previously locally produced crops being imported
- 2) Application of better production techniques is not widespread in pulse and grain sectors, leading to low yields and incomes. Exception is upcountry vegetable cultivation
- 3) Cost of production is very high in upcountry vegetable sector due to intensive management with excessive input applications. Leads to soil and water pollution and health hazards due to chemical residues
- 4) Quality of produce of vegetables and fruits are at different levels, mostly poor. Few produce quality primary produce for super markets. Transit wastage is high

2.0 Sub Priority Area: Livestock Sector

2.1 Dairy Sector

- 1) Poor exploiting of existing genetic potential
- 2) Inadequate good quality breeding material and their high cost
- 3) Inadequate use of existing natural forages
- 4) High cost of concentrate feed and veterinary treatments
- 5) Low productivity and low profitability of dairying
- 6) Inadequate regional milk processing and marketing

2.2 Poultry Sector

- 1) Inconsistency of poultry feed quality
- 2) High cost of feed and fluctuations in availability of day old chicks
- 3) Loss of production due to diseases and poor farmer knowledge on diseases and control
- 4) Inadequate officer and farmer training

3.0 Sub Priority Area: Fisheries Sector

- 1) Non-availability of reliable and up to date marine fish resource data. The last comprehensive fish resource surveys were carried out over 25 years ago
- 2) Fisheries management has been weak despite there being comprehensive fisheries laws and associated regulations
- 3) The quality of fish landings is poor and fish spoilage is high particularly in the landings of multi-day boats
- 4) Despite Sri Lanka's strategic position in the Indian Ocean with the easy access to Tuna resources as well as to the consumer markets in Europe and Japan, it has not utilized the resources in the high seas
- 5) Inadequate application of fishing technologies - particularly in offshore and deep sea tuna fishing, aquaculture and in fish processing and value addition
- 6) Despite having water bodies, inland fisheries and aquaculture has been slow to develop largely due to inadequate stocking levels and low social acceptance
- 7) Poor fisheries infrastructure particularly the under-equipped and badly maintained fishery harbours, inadequate ice production and storage and transport facilities
- 8) Inadequate investments in the sector have protracted introduction of large sized and well equipped boats capable of exploiting the resources in the offshore and high seas.
- 9) Inadequate research, training and extension
- 10) Pollution and degradation of the coastal and marine environment

Priority Area 2: Preserving and rehabilitating of forestry and biodiversity of forestry

4.0 Forestry Sector

- 1) Deforestation still continues
- 2) Forests are being converted in to other development projects
- 3) Improvement of the knowledge base on forest sector contribution to income generation and poverty reduction needed
- 4) Inadequate legal framework for effective participatory forest management and benefit-sharing
- 5) Local communities need to be mobilized for forest development through incentives
- 6) Ineffective management of forest plantations
- 7) Inadequate support and incentives for private sector involvement in commercial forestry
- 8) Outdated and inefficient machinery in the wood industries that generate much waste
- 9) Inadequate attention paid to non-timber forest products

Issues and Challenges for cross Gender Mainstreaming

- 1) Limited staff capacity for gender analysis
- 2) Lack of prior gender analysis of the all sectors (to identify sector specific interventions for gender equality)
- 3) Lack of gender specific baseline information for results tracking, monitoring and evaluation

Annex 5: CPF Results Matrix – Implementing Partners

CPF results	Indicative Resource Requirement (million US\$): Estimates ***			Implementing partners		Resource partners
	Total required	Available funding	Resource gap	National	Foreign ***	
CPF Priority area 1: Achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in the country while developing the livelihood of rural agricultural sector						
A. Food crop sub-sector						
Outcome 1: Improvement in national food and nutritional security from non-rice food crop sector						
Output 1.1	0.7	0.40	0.30	MOA, DOA, IPHT, Hadabima, Private sector		GOSL + foreign donors
Output 1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2			
Output 1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2			
Output 1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1			
Output 1.5	with above					
Outcome 2: Increase in farmer income from cultivation of OFC, vegetables and fruits						
Output 2.1	Part of 1.1			MOA, DOA, MOI, IPHT, HORDI, MENR, Hadabima, crop insurance, Private sector		GOSL + foreign donors
Output 2.2	0.6	0.2	0.4			
Output 2.3	0.15	0.075	0.075			
Output 2.4	1.15	0.5	0.65			
Output 2.5	0.7	0.4	0.3			
Output 2.6	with above					
Outcome 3: Reduction in land related disputes						
Output 3.1	1.15	0.35	0.8	MLLD,LCGD, LSD		--as above--
Output 3.2						
Output 3.3						
Output 3.4						
B. Livestock sub-sector						
Outcome 1: Effective cattle breeding and feeding programme						
Output 1.1	1.15	0.75	0.4	MLRCD, DAPH, PDAPH, NLDB, Private cattle breeders		--as above--
Output 1.2	0.3	0.05	0.25			
Output 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.25			
Outcome 2: Improvement in veterinary infrastructure and services of the dairy sector						
Output 2.1	1.15	0.35	0.8	MLRCD, DAPH, PDAPH		--as above--
Output 2.2	0.2	0.04	0.16			
Output 2.3	0.08	0.02	0.06			
Outcome 3: Improvement in health management and sanitary production in poultry						
Output 3.1	0.08	0.04	0.04	MLRCD, DAPH, PDAPH, All Island Poultry Association, World Poultry Science Association		--as above--
Output 3.2	0.04	0.0	0.04			
Output 3.3	0.04	0.0	0.04			
C. Fisheries sub-sector						
Outcome 1: Increase in fish consumption to improve nutritional status						
Output 1.1	1.15	0.35	0.8	MFARD, CFC, NARA, NAQDA, DFAR, CFC		--as above--
Output 1.2	1.5	0.75	0.75			
Output 1.3	with above					
Outcome 2: Increase in income from fish and aquatic products						
Output 2.1	0.65	0.25	0.4	MFARD, CFC, NARA, NAQDA, DFAR, CFC		--as above--
CPF Priority area 2: Preserving and rehabilitating of forestry and biodiversity of forestry						
Outcome 1: Improvement in forest conservation						
Output 1.1	1.8	1.1	0.9	MENR, FD, WCD		--as above--

*** when the CPF is included in the annual national budgets, resource gaps and possible assistance from international programmes will be re-estimated

Annex 6: Monitoring Framework

				Reporting			
	Indicators	Means of verification	Responsibility	Progress , challenges	Green	Yellow	Red
CPF Priority area 1: Achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in the country while developing the livelihood of rural agricultural sector							
A. Food crop sub-sector							
Outcome 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - production and availability year round is more than previous years - in most of the months, prices are more affordable than previous years - losses in transit and marketing have decreased - increased research on assessment of gender dimensions on food and nutritional security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - annual and monthly statistics on availability, prices - estimation of storage and losses - studies on marketing chain - pre and post gender assessments 	MOA, DOA, IPHT, Hadabima, Private sector				
Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cost of production lowered and productivity has increased - large number of home gardens - increased number of value addition enterprises - large number of farms insured - soil degradation minimized, water used minimally - women's productive participation increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cost of production surveys - extension service assessing spread of home gardens - assessment of private sector involvement - district wise assessment of soil and water degradation - pre and post gender assessments 	MOA, DOA, MOI, IPHT, HORDI, MENR, Hadabima, Crop Insurance, Private sector				
Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disputes on tenure is less than past years - number of fragmented lands declined or trend of consolidation - efficient data recording, preservation and extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - records on dispute cases - data on land sizes, tenure, fragmentation over time - assessment of usefulness of land documentation 	MLLD,LCGD, LSD				
B. Livestock sub-sector							
Outcome 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upgraded cattle are maintained in state and private farms - heard management improved - improved pasture available and appropriate feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stock taking of upgraded cattle - regular assessment of dairy management including feed availability and appropriate feeding techniques 	MLRCD, DAPH, PDAPH, NLDB, Private cattle breeders				

Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible, affordable veterinary - Extension officers (women and men) regularly trained - veterinary officers are online with head office up to date management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - region wise evaluation of veterinary service by office records and farmer surveys - investigating training records - regularly brainstorming at management level to check system efficiency 	MLRCD, DAPH, PDAPH				
Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - country wide poultry disease diagnosis service - high bio-security standards - system to monitor usage of veterinary drugs - sanitary food industry standards are maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monthly and regional data on disease diagnosis - regularly checking the standards of drugs used and sanitary of industries - required standard and regulations available 	MLRCD, DAPH, PDAPH, All Island Poultry Association, World Poultry Science Association				
C. Fisheries sub-sector							
Outcome 1 Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inland capture fish production has increased - farmed and cultured fish production has expanded - value of aquatic products has increased - women's participation in the farmed and cultured fish industry increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular interval data on capture fish, farmed fish and cultured fish - national statistics on value of aquatic products - data on women participation in farmed and cultured fish industry 	MFARD, CFC, NARA, NAQDA, DFAR, CFC				
CPF Priority area 2: Preserving and rehabilitating of forestry and biodiversity of forestry							
Output 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inland capture fish production has increased - farmed and cultured fish production has expanded - value of aquatic products has increased - women's participation in the farmed and cultured fish industry increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular interval data on capture fish, farmed fish and cultured fish - national statistics on value of aquatic products - data on women participation in farmed and cultured fish industry 	MENR, FD, WCD				