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## Massive Development in North to establish Sustainable Peace

*News Desk – Media Unit – Office of Governor (Northern Province)*

### ***Health & Agriculture***

# **Health**

## **BACKGROUND OF THE SECTOR**

Since the end to the separatist conflict in May 2009, many developments are being taking place by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) implementing thorough Ministry of Health & IM, Northern province under the “Vadakkinn Vasantham” development programme in the health sector in Northern districts. The purpose of this development programme is to provide better healthcare facilities to people of north particularly people in the conflict affected areas which are now almost recovered to normalcy. Under this programme several health infrastructure facilities damaged or destroyed during the conflict in 2009 are either reconstructed or rehabilitated to cater the needs of the resettled population. According to the Government policy the health services are being strengthened in the resettlement villages to Synchronize with the other development related to improve the living standard of the resettled population. The Government of Sri Lanka allocated a sum of Rs. more than 4,600 million for developments in the health sector in the Northern Province under the “Uthuru Wasanthaya” 180 days accelerated programme in which Rs. 3,572 million has been spent up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011. With the involvement of Ministry of Health & IM, NP more than 500 health development projects were implemented in the province.

Under the main scope of “Wadakkinn Wasantham” Kilinochchi & Mullaithivu districts have been specially considered as there is a priority need to rebuild the infrastructure facilities from the bottom level. In Kilinochchi and Mullaithivu districts Ministry of Health, NP has reconstructed / renovated 02 nos. district general hospital, 06 nos. base hospital, 14 nos. divisional hospital, 09 nos. primary medical care unit, 08 nos. MOH Office and 38 nos. gramodhaya health center to

immediately serve the needs of the returned population, enabling the treatment of over 23,000 patients since November 2009. A significant allocation has spent to rebuild the health infrastructure facilities in the resettling areas of the above two districts. MoH, NP has also provided necessary medical equipment supply, hospital furniture equipment, and pharmaceuticals in coordination with Ministry of Health (MoH), Colombo, as well as 5 large power generators to supply electricity to clinics and hospitals for primary health care activities in the areas of return.

Health sector has taken advance consideration to improve the infrastructure facilities in resettlement area to achieve national goals in the sector. Therefore considerable millions of rupees have been invested for the structural development to construction of hospital units (Administration block with OPD Department & Drug store to BH Chavakacheri, construction of 02 nos. MOH offices in Kayts & Uduvil, Establishment of CSSD to DGH Vavuniya, Surgical Theatre complex to DGH Mannar, construction of PMCU Thiruketheeswaram, Construction of Blood Bank to DGH Mannar) and reconstruction of 07 nos. Base hospitals, 42 nos. Divisional hospitals, 18 nos MOH offices, 20 nos. PMCUs, and 48 nos. GHCs in Northern Districts. Another significant allocation has been spent for the improvement of infrastructure facilities and accommodation facilities in the Northern hospitals (two storeyed consultant qtrs. to BH Pointpedro, 30 rooms no qtrs. to DGH Mannar, 6 unit RE qtrs. to Vavuniya). Newly Construction of 08 Nos of maternity ward, 02 nos. of BME & Pathology unit also constructed under the "Vadkkin Vasantham"

In order to improve the patient transportation in case of emergency, 21 Nos. of Ambulances were provided to the remote hospitals in resettlement area in the Northern Province. Further 05 Nos. Single caps, 21 Nos. Motorbikes, 02 Nos. Mobile spraying unit, 01 Nos. Mobile mental health service vehicle, 01 Nos. 52 seated bus and 02 Nos. Dental Vehicle were provided to the hospitals and health services departments to the efficient functions and services to be carried out during the period 2009 onwards.

For the improvement and development of health sector significant worth of medical equipment has been purchased and supplied to the northern District hospitals where medical equipment were urgently needed. (Auto Hematology Analyzer & reagent kits, Anesthesia Machine with

Ventilator Automatic Film Processor, Tred mill, ECG Machine, US Scanner, EmOC Equipment, X-Ray machine ..etc).

Conceptual Framework for Institutional Capacity-Building for Health sector NP, accordingly the listed competencies (Organizational Development, Technical Expertise, Resource Mobilization, Technical Assistance and Training, Good Governance and Management System) has been applied to the full range of institutions in Health Systems in NP.

Health facilities (Curative Services) provided to the welfare center to improve the health condition and nutrition to the IDP with ward facilities and temporary health care centers, it's connected to improve the maternal care, nutrition and reduce the child motility and involved to solve other health related issues. Preventive Services also provided to control the epidemic within the welfare centers and area of the Northern Province.

# AGRICULTURE

## BACKGROUND OF THE SECTOR

### Performance of Agricultural Sector in Northern Province after End of the War in 2009

#### I. Back ground of the sector situation in May 2009

Prolonged Regional war and conflict situation had played havoc and escalated in the later part of the year causing productive assets lost, land abandoned damage of economic infrastructures and had created a situation for a long rehabilitation and restoration period in the path of development. However a part of the agrarian population of the Jaffna, Mannar and Vavuniya district in the province had escaped from the conflict situation. However they were also with many restrictions in their effort to earn adequate means of income and food, and achieving the development.

#### 1.1 Farm Families

At the end of the war, all families were displaced in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts, part of the population were displaced in Vavuniya, Mannar and Jaffna districts. However most of the farmers have been gradually resettled in their original places. When the resettlement commenced the farmers in 2009 were not able to recommence their farming activity due to the problem of lack of seed and planting materials, farm machineries and equipment and necessary capital.

**Table 1: Farm families**

District	Present No of families	Total Farm families before 2008	No of families displaced at the end of the war	Resettled in year			Total farm family in the district in 2011
				2009	2010	2011	
Jaffna	193775	54043	9950	0	2077	6149	62269
Kilinochchi	37515	24935	24935	4250	17592	5793	28035
Mullaitivu	29217	23902	23902	3200	14670	7450	22120

Vavuniya	58523	37944	16500	3809	4850	2505	49744
Mannar	41713	24460	16250	5025	13300	5530	23855
<b>Total</b>	<b>360743</b>	<b>165284</b>	<b>91537</b>	<b>16284</b>	<b>52489</b>	<b>27427</b>	<b>186023</b>

## 1.2. Cultivation by the Resettled Families in Abandoned Cultivable Land

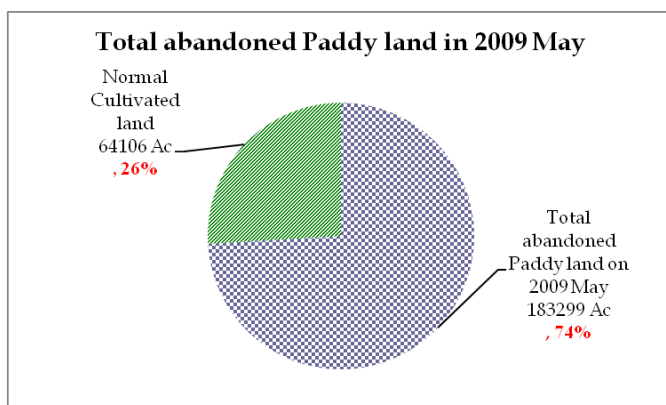
The total asweddumized extent of paddy land in the province is 247405 acres. At the end of the war in 2009, the total abandoned paddy land was found to be 183,299 acres. This was 74% of the total asweddumized extent.

The total extent of high land in the province is 165603 acres. At the end of the war in 2009, the total abandoned high land was found to be 111061 acres. This extent was 67% of the total high land extent.

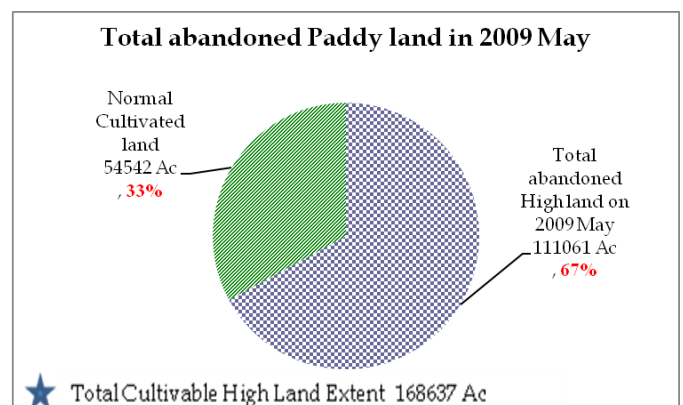
**Table 2: Cultivable abandoned land at the end of war in 2009**

District	Paddy land extent (in acres )		High land extent (acres)	
	Asweddumized	Abandoned	Total cultivable high land	Abandoned
Jaffna	32361	8394	20994	5064
Kilinochchi	63454	63454	30800	30800
Mullaitivu	41340	41340	34220	34220
Vavuniya	52540	25306	74695	37718
Mannar	57710	44805	4894	3259
<b>Total</b>	<b>247405</b>	<b>183299</b>	<b>165603</b>	<b>111061</b>

### Paddy land



### High land



### 1.3. Damaged Service Infrastructure

At the end of the war, many infrastructures of the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDOA) were found to be damaged. As a result, the service delivery of the agricultural extension system was found to be severely affected. The details given in the table 3 shows the details of Damaged Service Infrastructure of the PDOA.

**Table 3: Damaged Service Infrastructure of the PDOA**

Item damaged	No. of damaged items					
	Mullaitivu	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Jaffna	Vavuniya	Total
District Agriculture Extension Office	1					1
District Agriculture Training Centre	1	1	1	1		3
Farmer Training Centre	2		1		1	4
Agriculture Officer's Office	1		1			2
Agriculture Instructor's Office	4	1	4		1	10
Government Quarters	4	2	3		1	10
In- Service Training Institute		1				1
Total	13	5	10	1	3	31

### 1.4. Loss of productive assets

Agricultural Sector needs many types of farm machineries, tools, implements and equipment to sustain its production ability. Most of the Four wheel tractors, Two wheel tractors , water pumps, sprayers, farm equipment, , implements and tools were either damaged or lost in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu district and some parts of Vavuniya ,Mannar and Jaffna district. The details given in the table 4 shows the availability of productive assets as of year 2008. All the productive assets were either damaged or lost in the Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi. While Portion of it were either damaged or lost in part of Mannar, Vavuniya and Jaffna.

**Table 4: Productive Assets Availability**

District	Availability before 2008			
	4 w tractor	2 w tractor	Sprayer	Water pump
Jaffna	420	640	22,500	15,200
Vavuniya	348	244	6,500	5,200
Mannar	451	285	4,400	3,500
Mullaitivu	635	322	3,500	4,333
Kilinochchi	574	174	11,840	5,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>48,740</b>	<b>33,273</b>

Source: District Statistical hand books, Dept of Agricultural, Dept of Agrarian Development

## 1.5. Inputs for crop cultivation

When the farmers left the original places they lost the most vital life inputs of seeds. At the end of the war they did not have this vital life input to recommence their agricultural production. The fertilizer in the hand of the people during their displacement was also lost.

## 2. Measures taken by the Government in bringing back the sector to the present level

The Government implemented comprehensive efforts to bring back the sector to the normal level and go beyond that level towards development in par with other parts of the Sri Lanka. As such many projects have been implemented in the agricultural sector in the province.

### 2.1 Achievement from 2009 to 2011 under Vadakil Vasantham

#### 2.1.1. Abandoned paddy land cultivation program

The total asweddumised extent for paddy cultivation is 247405ac. At the end of the war the total abandoned paddy land was 183299 ac. The details of abandoned paddy land cultivation given in the table 5 for three years from 2009 to 2011 shows the rapid progress in the paddy cultivation in the abandoned paddy land.

**Paddy Table 5: Abandoned paddy land cultivation**

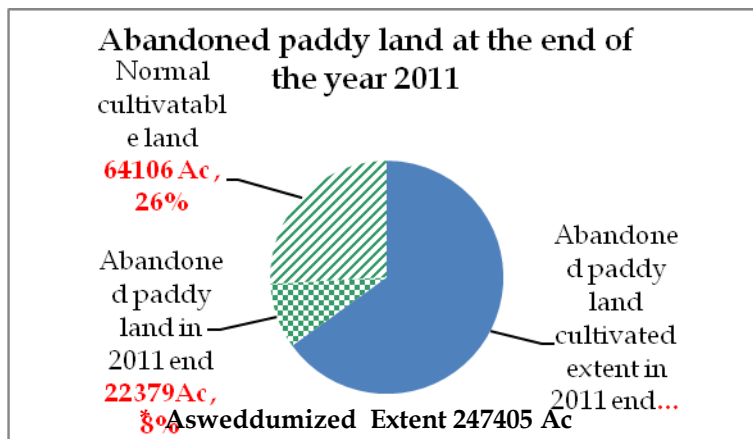
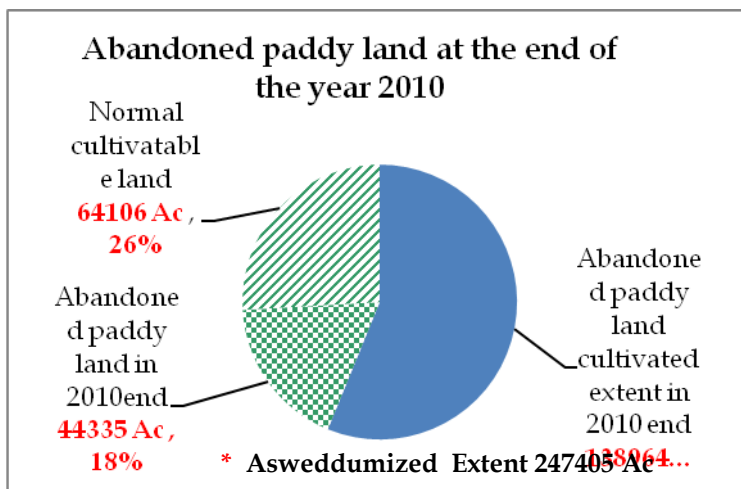
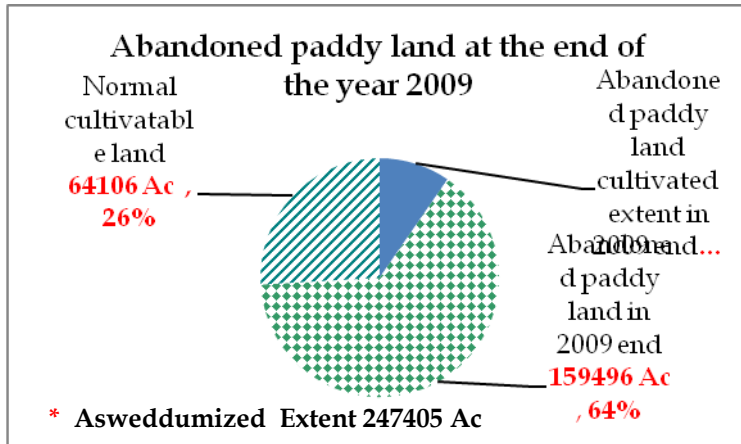
District	Aswedumised Extent (Ac)	Total abandoned paddy land in 2009 (Ac)	Achievement of abandoned paddy land extent (Ac)				Balance abandoned paddy land extent (Ac)
			2009	2010	2011	Total	
Jaffna	32361	8394	2000	962	1512	4474	3920
Vavuniya	52540	25306	3653	18886	1081	23620	1686
Mannar	57710	44805	12750	22557	7841	43148	1657
Mullaitivu	41340	41340	2900	21116	9102	33118	8222
Kilinochchi	63454	63454	2500	51640	2420	56560	6894
<b>Total</b>	<b>247405</b>	<b>183299</b>	<b>23803</b>	<b>115161</b>	<b>21956</b>	<b>160920</b>	<b>22379</b>

Government mobilized various agencies involved in agricultural sector and organized to supply 41,367 bushels of Seed paddy to 11944 resettled farm families for undertaking paddy cultivation in the abandoned paddy land in 2009. This was implemented mainly with the support of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). Likewise 335,907 bushels of seed paddy was supplied to 44,090 resettled farmers in 2010 and 64180 bushels of seed paddy was supplied to 10697 resettled farmers in 2011.

In addition the Government provided the financial assistance to these farm families for preparing their land. At present almost all the abandoned land except for only 8 % was brought under cultivation. This portion of land remains abandoned mainly due to the facts that fields are affected with salinity, and low productive in nature.

### **Comparison Abandoned Land Cultivation in 3 years**







Paddy Cultivated with the support of abandoned paddy land cultivation program in Kilinochchi District

Paddy Cultivated with the support of abandoned paddy land cultivation program in Vavuniya District

### 2.1.2. Abandoned High land cultivation program

The total high land in the province was 144,758 ac. It includes the high land for annual crops, Perennial crops and homesteads land. At the end of the war in 2009 the abandoned land was 87,449 ac. This was about 60.5% of the total high land.

**Table 6: Cultivation in abandoned high land with annual crops**

District	*Total cultivable high land extent (Ac)	Total abandoned high land on 2009 (ac)	Extent of Abandoned high land brought under cultivation in acres			Extent of balance abandoned high land in acres
			2009	2010	2011	Total
Jaffna	20994	5064	480	832	956	2796
Kilinochchi	30800	30800	470	2415	1077	26838
Mullaitivu	24335	24335	947	8585	5407	9396
Vavuniya	63735	23666	760	10183	4574	3947
Mannar	4894	3584	325	2361	898	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>144758</b>	<b>87449</b>	<b>2982</b>	<b>24376</b>	<b>12912</b>	<b>42,977</b>

An extent of 40270 acres of abandoned high land was brought under cultivation with other field crops, vegetables and fruit crop in last 3 years from 2009 to 2011. The government has taken intensive efforts with the support of many agencies to make it possible. As a result, the resettled farmers have been able to recommence the agricultural production activities and gained the means of income and food security. Further Homesteads development and replanting of fruit trees have also been undertaken with support of various agencies.

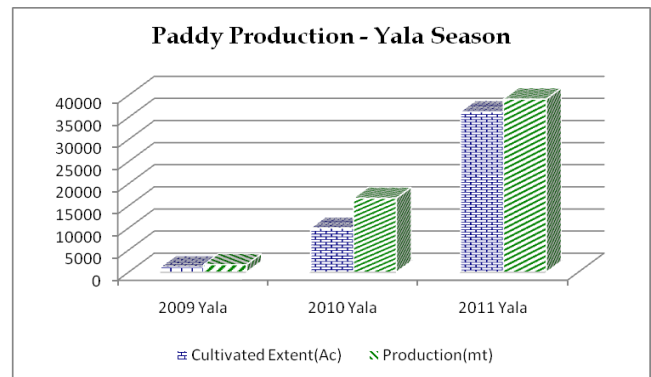
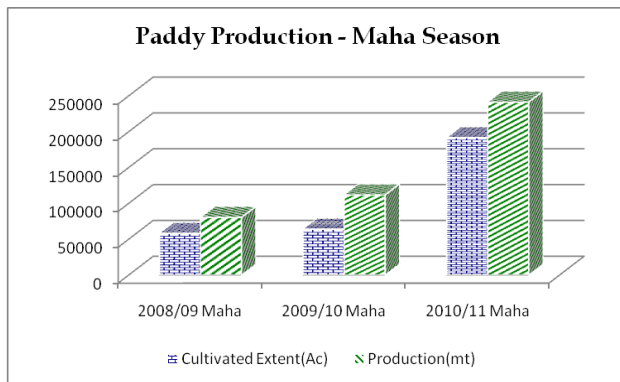
The balance abandoned high land at the end of year 2011 is 42,977 acres. This is only about 29.6 % of the total high land. Necessary programmes will be implemented to bring this portion of land under cultivation

## 2.2. Crop production trend during the years in 2009, 2010 and 2011

With the government intervention for bringing abandoned land under cultivation, production of paddy, other field crops, vegetable and fruit has been drastically increased during the last 3 year. However the crop production had suffered heavy loss in 2010/11 Maha season due to unexpected heavy rain.

### 2.2.1. Paddy Production

Paddy production in the province has increased drastically after the end of war. The production was 81,953 mt of paddy in the year 2009 and it increased to the level of 128,415 mt of paddy in the year 2010. In the year 2011 the production reached to the level of 280,375 mt. Annual requirement of the paddy in the Northern Province was 158,620 mt. Therefore the province has started supplying its surplus to other parts of the country.



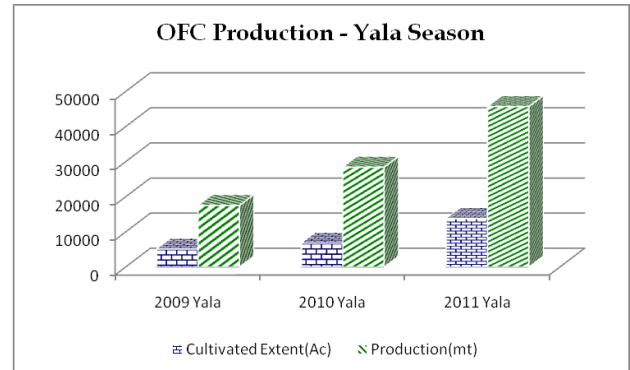
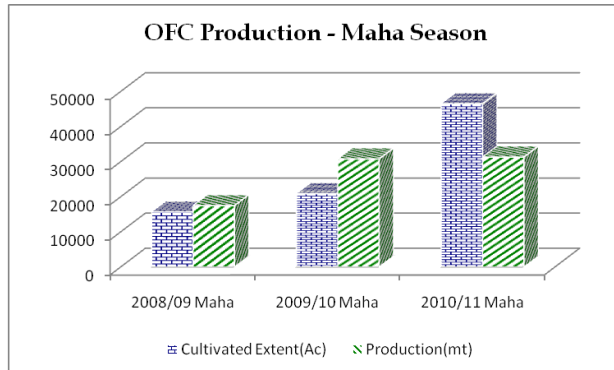
	2008/09 Maha	2009/10 Maha	2010/11 Maha
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	58131	64062	191741
Production(mt)	80281	111711	241256

	2009 Yala	2010 Yala	2011 Yala
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	1153	9934	36255
Production(mt)	1672	16705	39119

\*100% damage of paddy crop in about 20,000 acres due to heavy rainfall in Maha 2010/11 season

## 2.2.2 Other Field Crops Production

Other field crops such as Red onion ,Chillie, Big onion, Greengram, Blackgram, Cowpea, Maize, Groundnut ,Gingelly and Yams are cultivated in Northern Province. The extent and production of these crops have increased significantly with the intervantion of government. As result of flood damage experienced during the Maha 2010/11 the anticipated production could not be achieved in par with the increase in the extent of cultivation.



Harvesting of Abandoned Land Paddy crop inaugurated by Hon. Basil Rajapaksa, Minister of Economic Development, Hon Douglas Devanda Minister of Traditional Industries and Small Enterprises Development and Hon G.A.Chandirasri Governor of the Northern Province and others and resettled farmers on harvesting - Kilinochchi

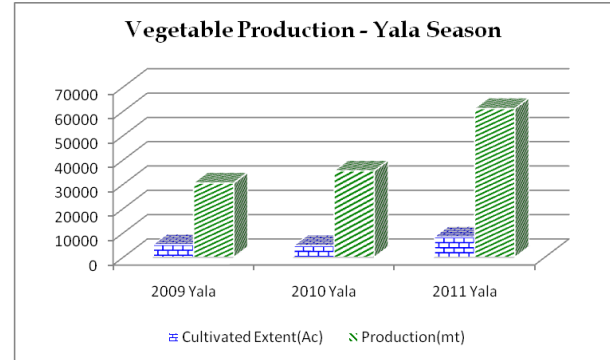
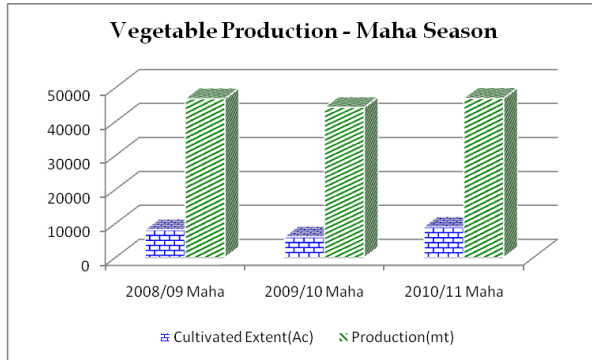
	2008/09 Maha	2009/10 Maha	2010/11 Maha
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	15660.4	20880.5	46474
Production(mt)	17459.4	30777.4	31317.2

	2009 Yala	2010 Yala	2011 Yala
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	5090.67	6785.09	13776.0545
Production(mt)	17518.48	28414.1	45703.25

\*100% damage of other field crop in an extent 31,150 acres due to heavy rainfall in Maha 2010/11 season

### 2.2.3 Vegetable crop Production

Vegetable crops such as low country and up country vegetable crops are cultivated in Northern Province. The extent and production of these crops have increased significantly with the intervention of government. As result of flood damage experienced during the Maha 2010/11 the anticipated production was not achieved correspondingly with the increase in the extent.

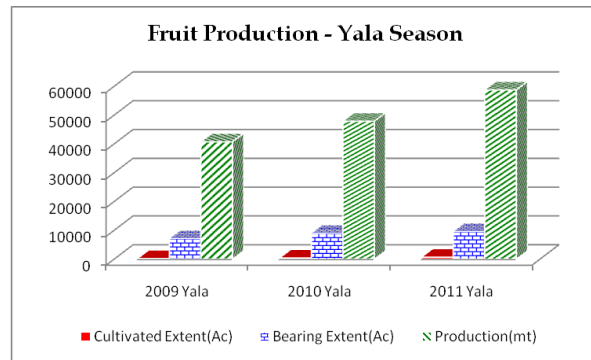
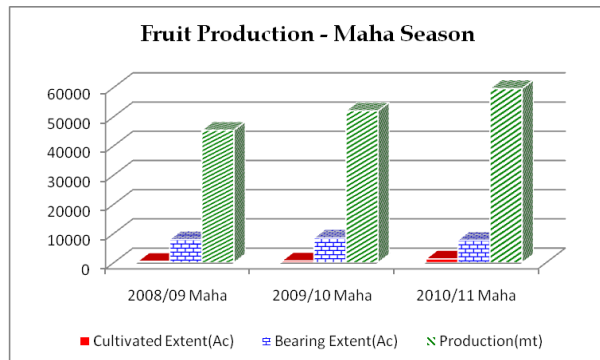


	2008/09 Maha	2009/10 Maha	2010/11 Maha
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	8172.2	6058.2	8952.1
Production(mt)	46709.8	44169.3	46856.5

	2009 Yala	2010 Yala	2011 Yala
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	5154.3	4702.4	8265.8
Production(mt)	30468.9	35442	61045.5

\*100% damage of Vegetable crop in an extent of 1,750 ac due to heavy rainfall in Maha 2010/11 season

### 2.2.4 Fruit crop production



	2008/09 Maha	2009/10 Maha	2010/11 Maha
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	422.7	556.6	1256.3
Bearing	7907.3	8409.6	7667.5

Extent(Ac)			
Production(mt)	45324.9	51937.5	59578.3

	2009 Yala	2010 Yala	2011 Yala
Cultivated Extent(Ac)	186.9	347.2	640.3
Bearing Extent(Ac)	7136.7	8989.7	9596.6
Production(mt)	40708.3	47865	58746.3

### 2.3 Income of farmers

The income of resettled families was at zero level when they were resettled. The resettled farm families started earning an income from the agricultural production activities which were supported by the government through various programmes.

**Table 07: Income of farmers from abandoned land cultivation**

S.No	Category of Farmer	Income in Rs. for a season of six months	No. of farmers started to get the income			Total no. of farmers started getting income
			2009	2010	2011	
1	Paddy	43000.00		14875	47239	62114
2	Green gram	18365.00		1180	766	1946
3	Cow pea	16414.00		36	1300	1336
4	Black gram	70467.00		541	200	741
5	Ground nut	32684.00		898	1605	2503
6	Red onion	59533.00		1172	94	1266
7	Chilli	33436.00			2479	2479
8	Vegetable	38787.00			2605	2605
	<b>Northern Province</b>			<b>18702</b>	<b>56288</b>	<b>74990</b>

Cultivation was started in later part of year 2009. The harvesting was started in 2010. Therefore farmers have been able to get the income from 2010. In case of black gram only 200 farmers were able to get the income since most of the black gram fields were affected by flood in Maha 2010/11.

## 2.4. Marketing of Agriculture Produce

The farmers had the problem of selling their produce during the conflict period. After end of the war, they have been able to send their produce to other parts of the country. In respect of paddy sector the millers from other parts of the country have started coming to Northern Province and buying the paddy. As a result the paddy farmers have been getting relatively higher price than earlier.

In respect of other field crop sector concerned, farmers who are engaged in red onion cultivation have been able to send their produce to Dambulla and Colombo market and get higher price. Vegetable crop concerned, the fluctuation of price with the season has been reduced significantly. The vegetables have been transported from and to Northern Province with the season. The vegetable farmers have been able to get relatively stable income due to the development of market net work and free flow of goods.

Fruit crops like Mango, Banana, Jak, Lime, Orange, Grapes and Guava are cultivated in Northern Province. Banana and Grapes are cultivated in commercial scale. As result of new market opportunities available to the farmers the farmers who are engaged in this cultivation can send their produce to parts of the country and increase their income.

## 3. Assistance provided to resettled area Cultivation from 2009 to 2011

### 3.1 Distribution of seeds material and planting materials

The Government directed and guided various agencies to supply the seeds to the resettled farmers for undertaking the abandoned land cultivation. Among many such agencies UN FAO played major role in providing seeds and planting materials. With the support of US Aid, Indian Government, Ministry of Agriculture, ENReP, Project ,GIZ and PSDG fund substantial quantity of seeds were supplied to the affected farming community.

**Table 8: Details of seeds distributed for the abandoned land cultivation**

Seed have been supplied under the programme of FAO, Ministry of Nation building (USAid), PSDG are shown below

Crop	Year 2009			Year 2010			Year 2011
	Quantity of seed Supplied	No. of Beneficiaries benefited	Extent cultivated in ac	Quantity of seed Supplied	No. of Beneficiaries benefited	Extent cultivated	Quantity of seed Supplied
Paddy (Bu)	41367	10054	13789	335907	49089	111969	79190

Maize (Kg)	1100	525	137	11130	6916	1391	
Black gram (Kg)	3200	541	266	124910	18938	10409	69050
Green gram (Kg)	3600	1180	300	30606	7546	2550	13600
Groundnut (Kg)	9280	898	232	192980	12394	4824	82000
Cowpea (Kg)	176	36	11	46593	8667	2912	21600
Kurakkan (Kg)				810	738	202	
Gingilly (Kg)				1170	679	390	
Chilli (Kg)				303	2479	750	
Red Onion (Kg)				178298	1266	222	
Vegetable (Kg)	557.43	6990					
Home garden Kit (No.)	6210	6210		2605	2605		18600

### 3.2. Distribution of fruit plants in resettled areas

Total number of fruits plants distributed for home stead was 950,335 to 36575 House Holds under UN FAO project and other agencies to resettled area.

**Table 9: Fruit plants assistance provided to resettled families for Homestead**

#### Development

Crops	National tree planting campaign	ENReP	FAO	NEHRP	Total
Mango	3,586	-	121,816	6,361	123,383
Jak	7,887	-	27,218	6,361	37,466
Lime	4104	500	111,918	12,722	115,044
Papaw	-	1310	54,436	-	54,436
Sweet Orange	-	-	90,558	-	87,218
Pomegranate	2,418	970	27,218	-	29,636
Coconut	-		190,354	14,310	170,964
Guava	2830	500	27,218	-	27,348
Banana	-	-	351,192	-	303,872
Kaju	-	1250	-	968	968
Wood apple	-	600	-	-	-
<b>Total(No. of Plants)</b>	<b>20825</b>	<b>5130</b>	<b>900,488</b>	<b>40,722</b>	<b>950,335</b>

Source: Dept. of Land Administration (NP)



### 3.3. Distribution of seed material to flood affected farmers in Maha2011/12

About an extent of 20,000 acres of paddy crop, 31,153 acres of other field crops and 1747 acres of vegetable were affected by flood due to the heavy rain in Maha 2010/11 season. The Ministry of Agriculture supplied 42536 bushels of seed paddy and 114,520 kg of other field crops seeds to the flood affected farmers.

**Table 10: Details of seeds distributed to flood affected farmers**

Crops	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Mannar	Total
Paddy (bu)	240	13957	9688	12160	10997	47,042
Ground nut (Kg)	0	8,000	25,000	7,000	10,000	50,000
Black gram(Kg)	150	3,000	10,000	20,000	1,838	34,988
Cowpea(Kg)	80	0	4,000	4,532	920	9,532
Green gram(Kg)	150	2,480	6,000	9,000	2,370	20,000

### 3.4. Distribution of Agricultural Machineries, Equipment & Tools in resettled areas

Replacement of the lost productive assets of the affected farmers in resettled area greatly contributed to the revival of the cultivation in abandoned land. Table 11: shows the details of farm machineries and equipments distributed in 2009, 2010 and up to the month of October 2011. The fund was provided directly by the government for some of the items while government guided several agencies to involve in the distribution of these items.

**Table 11: Details of farm machineries and equipments distributed in Resettled area**

Items	2009					2010					2011					Total	
	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Mannar	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Mannar	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mullaitivu	Vavuniya	Mannar		
4w Tractor	1	10	10	5	11	12	13	2	134	69	10						594
2w Tractor	25	20	20	15	20	41	20	0	186	85	13						748

Water pumps	23 0	21 0	95	5	25 8	33	86 4	134 4	72 6	23 9	16 5	220 0	220 0	57 0	55 0	<b>9689</b>
6" Water pump												2	4			<b>6</b>
Knapsack sprayer	18	20 5	98	10 0	12	67	37 1	527	30 0	24 5						<b>1943</b>
Power sprayer					20	6	2	2	5	5						<b>40</b>
Sprinkler unit	58 0			10 0	20	39	50	36	50	25	40	55	25	55	25	<b>1100</b>
Drip irrigation unit	19 5					90					9	25	50	8	8	<b>385</b>
Paddy storage Bin											10	20	20	20	20	<b>90</b>
Plastic crates						12 5	50	50	10 0	75	26 0	260	260	26 0	23 5	<b>1675</b>
Fork Mamoty								14			44 4	565	585	55 4	55 8	<b>2720</b>
Watering can								994			44 4	565	585	55 4	55 8	<b>3700</b>
Shovel											44 4	565	585	55 4	55 8	<b>2706</b>
Rakes								14			44 4	565	585	55 4	55 8	<b>2720</b>
Combine harvester												3	2	2	3	<b>10</b>



His Excellency the President Mahinda Rajapaksa the distribution of Two Wheel Tractors to Resettled farmers at Kilinochchi



Supply of combine harvesters to 10 farmer organizations in Northern Province

Two wheel tractors distributed by Hon. Basil Rajapaksa, Minister of Economic Development and Hon.G.A.Chandirasri Governor of the Northern Province



Water pumps distributed by Hon. Basil Rajapaksa, Minister of Economic Development and Major General G.A.Chandirasri Hon. Governor, Northern Province in Mullaitivu



Water pumps distributed by Hon. G.A.Chandirasri Governor, Northern Province at Jaffna

#### **4. Rehabilitation of Damaged Service Infrastructure**

Rehabilitation of infrastructure work was started in 2009 assistance with ENRep Project, NECORD Project, and UNDP as the table 11

**Table 14: Rehabilitation of Service Infrastructure**

District	Description of work	Source of Fund	TEC (Mn.)	Present position
Kilinochchi	Reconstruction of DATC Quarters and fencing at Vaddakchchi	ENReP	13.6	work in progress
Mullaitivu	Reconstruction of DATC at Oddusuddan	ENReP	45.0	work in progress
	Deputy Director of Agriculture Office at Mullaitivu	NECORD	24.4	work in progress
Vavuniya	Repairs of farmer training center & seed store at Nedunkerny	ENReP	2.5	Completed and in use
	Repairs to AI office at Kanakarayankulam	ENReP	0.5	Completed and in use
Mannar	Reconstruction of DATC, at Mannar	UNDP	2.58	Completed and in use
Jaffna	Repairs to DATC, Thirunelveli	PSDG	9.1	Completed and in use

## 5. Agro enterprise development

A fruit collection, processing and sale centre has been constructed in Jaffna to the worth of Rs. 27 mn with the objective of creating better market to the fruit producers of the Northern Province and develop the fruit sector. This centre is linked with the fruit growers and facilitates the better fruits plants management in home stead level in order to get the quality fruits. This centre is promoting value addition of fruits and link with private entrepreneurs in marketing. Grape collection centre also developed in Jaffna to achieve the same objective in grape cultivation and promotion.

## 6. Agricultural exhibition in Northern Province

Two agricultural exhibitions were conducted in the year 2011 with the participation of the relevant stakeholders. More than 120,000 people participated therein and learn the appropriate modern and indigenous technologies. With the exhibition, the Government seed Production Farm in Vavuniya and District Agricultural Training Centre was developed to cater the needs of the farming community.

### Agriculture Exhibition in Jaffna District for the year of 2011



## 6. Capital Works Undertaken by the PDOA (NP) for relief and rehabilitation from 2009 to 2011

Table 15: Source of funding agency

Source of fund	Amount received (Mn)		
	2009	2010	2011
PSDG	27.176	21.87	61.7
CBG	2	2.09	2.5
LINE MINISTRY	26.72	18.84	33.46
Ministry of Nation Building	57	-	-
NECORD	4.9	43.58	-
ENReP	-	17.4	-
Gamaneguma	57	17.379	

**This is not the end ! Just a beginning of a long peaceful journey**