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COCONUT CULTIVATION BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT – 2002

This Report presents the performance of the activities of the Coconut Cultivation Board for the period from 1st January 2002 to 31st December 2002

The Coconut Cultivation Board was established by the Gazette notification dated 30th March 1972, published by the Hon. Minister of Plantation Industries by virtue of powers vested in terms of the provisions of the Clause 1 of the Coconut Development Act No. 46 of 1971.

According to the provisions of the said Act, the main functions of the Board are as follows:

1. Development and assistance in the development of the productivity of lands in coconut plantations.
2. Cultivation and assistance in their promotion and regulation of cultivation of lands with coconut.
3. Identification of land in coconut plantation suitable for inter planting with other crops (including pasture) and the promotion, direction and assistance in carrying out of inter planting programs on such lands.
4. Promotion and regulation of assistance and engagement in animal husbandry of lands in coconut plantation
5. specification, popularisation, promotion direction of proper cultivation practices in respect of the growing of coconuts and other crops in coconut plantations.
6. Training, advisory and extension workers assisting the coconut industry

Mission of the Board

"Promote and assist increasing coconut production and productivity of coconut lands through effective extension services, provision of incentives and inputs".

1. ORGANIZATION AND THE STAFF

Organization and the Staff

In the year 2002, Hon. Lakshman Kiriella was appointed as the Minister of Plantation Industries. The Hon. Minister appointed Mr.Lincoln Fernando as Chairman of the Coconut Cultivation Board and the following were appointed as the members of the Board of Directors:

01. Mr. Lincoln Fernando - Chairman, Coconut Cultivation Board
02. Mrs. Indrani Sugathadasa - Member, Ministry of Plantation Industries
03. Mrs. C.S.Kumarasinghe - Member, Ministry of Finance
04. Mr. Lakshman Watawala - Member
05. Mr. B.Tissera - Member
06. Mr. Ranjith Wickramaratne - Member
07. Mr. J.V.R.Dias - Member

In addition, the Hon. Minister of Plantation Industries appointed the following persons as Observer members with effect from July 2002.

01. Dr.U.Waidyanatha - Chairman, Coconut Research Board
02. Mr.H.Tilakaratne - Chairman, Coconut Development Authority

Accordingly, the Board of Directors consisting of the above members has taken action to hold 07 board meetings during the period from May 2002 to December 2002. During the year of 2002 Mr.K.Karunanayake served as the General Manager of the Coconut Cultivation Board. In addition Mr. G.G.P.Abeysekera, Deputy General Manager (Establishment and Human Resources Development) performed as the Secretary to the Board of Directors.

From 1st January 2002 Seventeen Regional Offices have been functioned under the Board and coconut development activities were restarted in Batticaloa and Kilinochchi Offices. The coconut development activities were started in the District of Mannar and the preliminary work regarding the extension service was also started. Accordingly new nurseries were established in the districts of Kilinochchi and Jaffna.

Organization:

During the year of 2002 (as at 31.12.2002) the staff of the Board is as follows:

01. Number of Staff Officers	102
02. Officers other than the executive grade and minor employees	486
03. Minor employees	133
04. Minor employees on contract basis	02
05. Check Roll Labourers in estates	715
06. Number of employees retired from the Board	01

Training Programmes:

The inservice training programmes were conducted by the Coconut Development Training Centre at Lunuwila 131 Coconut Development Officers were given opportunity to gain residential training and all field officers were given training during the year of 2002. Further financial facilities were given to a Coconut Development Officer to follow the postgraduate course in plant protection. In addition, two lecturers were given opportunity to follow a postgraduate course.

Since there was an excess staff in some recognized grades, opportunity was granted to such employees to resign from the service voluntarily with payment of compensation under the Bulumulla Scheme in the year 2002. However no employee made his application to resign under the said scheme during the year under review.

During the year 2002 the number of vehicles operated are as follows:

Cars	- 03
Double Cab	- 18
Jeeps	- 11
Vans	- 02
Lorries	- 11
Three Wheelers	- 01
Lorries	- 11
Tractors (04 Wheels)	- 31
Tractors (02 Wheels)	- 18
Tractor Trailers	- 31

Motor Bicycles	-	54
Browsers	-	07
Buses	-	04
Total:	-	204

During this year the Board of Directors has given the approval to condemn 19 vehicles in the fleet of vehicles. Accordingly, a Board consisting of the personnel of the Automobile Company and the officers of the Ministry of Plantation Industries who have a specialised knowledge in the relevant subject has identified these condemned vehicles and action was taken to sell these vehicles in accordance with the government approved tender Procedure. The Board was able to collect Rs. 4,455,160.49 from this sale.

02. PLANNING

Coconut Cultivation Development Activities

The year 2002 was a very important year in the context of the performance of the activities of the Coconut Cultivation Board. The following Coconut Cultivation Development Programmes carried out in the year 2001 by the Coconut Cultivation Board established under the provisions of the Act No. 46 of 1971 were implemented in the year 2002 more effectively.

1. New Planting
2. Re-planting
3. Home gardening

In addition the following subsidy programmes implemented under the Cess Assistance Scheme were newly introduced during the year under review.

1. Coconut fertilizer subsidy.
2. Conservation of moisture in coconut lands.
3. Rehabilitation of coconut lands affected by drought.

Coconut cultivators were provided with both the financial and material assistance for the development of coconut lands under the aforesaid coconut cultivation programmes during the year 2002.

The following coconut cultivation programmes were implemented during 2002 for increasing the coconut production. Rs.185 million was allocated through Cess Fund this purpose

1. New planting subsidy
2. Replanting subsidy
3. Home gardening subsidy
4. Coconut fertilizer subsidy
5. Moisture conservation subsidy
6. Subsidy provided for the rehabilitation of the drought affected coconut lands.

1. New Planting Scheme.

The lands with the suitable agro-climatic conditions but so far not utilized for the coconut cultivation and with extents between ½ an acre and 50 acres will be eligible for new planting. Under this programme Rs.16, 000/- is given in five annual installments and necessary coconut plants and fertilizer are also provided after deducting their costs from the installments.

<u>Installments</u>	<u>Amount per Acre</u>
1 st Installment	Rs. 4600
2 nd Installment	Rs. 5000
3 rd Installment	Rs. 2000
4 th Installment	Rs. 2200
5 th Installment	Rs. 2200

2. Coconut Replanting Scheme:

The coconut lands, with more than ½ an acre and less than 50 acres in extent having an annual yield of less than 1000 nuts per acre due to senility are basically eligible for replanting. Rs.15,500/- will be provided within five installments in the following manner. Further, the seedlings and agro-chemicals were also provided to the cultivators on the basis of deducting the value from their installments.

<u>Installments</u>	<u>Amount per Acre</u>
1 st Installment	Rs. 4500

2 nd Installment	Rs. 5000
3 rd Installment	Rs. 2000
4 th Installment	Rs. 2000
5 th Installment	Rs. 2000

3. Home Gardening Scheme:

The home gardening programmes were implemented in 2002. It is very important to promote cultivating coconuts in home gardens in order to provide nuts to meet the requirement for domestic consumption. The cultivators were provided with a maximum of 10 seedlings with a 50% subsidised price of Rs.15/- each.

4. Coconut Fertilizer Subsidy:

As an immediate step to increase the coconut production of Rs.2750/- which is to be effective only for the year 2002, was paid per metric ton of coconut fertilizer. Apart from that a subsidy of Rs.500/- per ton of Dolomite was also provided. The coconut fertilizer subsidy programme was implemented in a comparatively simple procedure. The receipts obtained from, the fertilizer companies registered at the National Fertilizer Secretariat, Coconut Producers Co-operative Societies, State or other recognized bodies, Co-operative Societies with the recommendation of the Coconut Development Officer were eligible to apply for the subsidy. Total subsidy of Rs.31,920,361.00 was paid under this scheme.

5. Moisture Conservation:

The moisture conservation in coconut lands is important in getting the maximum benefit from the chemical fertilizer. For the absorption of the fertilizer moisture is essential. This subsidy was initiated in 2002 for the conservation of moisture in coconut lands. Rs.2500/- per acre is paid for the moisture conservation in coconut lands between ½ an acre and 50 acres in extent that were fertilized during 2002. To get this subsidy 30 pits (8x8x3 feet) per acre between coconut rows must be dug and fill them with husks and apply for the subsidy. An extent of 2,231 acres received subsidies under this scheme.

6. Rehabilitation of the coconut lands that have been affected by drought:

The rehabilitation of Coconut lands affected by drought during 2001 was also included in the coconut cultivation programme. A crash programme to the effect was implemented under the 100-day programme of the Government. According to the reports taken from the field revealed that more than 2,30,000 coconut trees have been affected by drought and it was also reported that the loss occurred in Hambanota, Puttalam, Kuliapitiya and Kurunegala areas was severe. Hambantota was badly affected with. The objective of this programme was to identify the drought affected coconut lands and to provide necessary inputs and technical advise for them to rehabilitate their coconuts. Under this programme Rs.50/- per affected plant was given for the removal of the old plant and to replant with a seedling. These seedlings were provided free of charge. The Cess Fund provided the necessary grants. Simultaneous extension programmes to prevent the pest damage along with the drought effects were also launched.

7. Issuing permits to the eligible cultivators:

During 2002 for selected 5180 lands, permits were issued after examining the lands of the cultivators who have applied for the development of their lands under coconut cultivation development programme launched by the Coconut Cultivation Board. The acreage permitted was 8488. 5425 acres have been cultivated accordingly to the recommendations by the permit holders as under the re-planting scheme.

8. The physical and financial progress of the Coconut Development Programmes:

Rs.185 million was estimated for 2002 to the implementation of the coconut cultivation programmes described above. During the year Rs.126 million financial progress was reported. The funds received by the end of 2002 were inadequate to complete subsidy payments.

Progress of Subsidy Schemes in 2002 by Regions.

Regional Office	Replanting	New planting	Home garden	Fertilizer Subsidy	Drought Scheme	e Conserv
	(Ac.)	(Ac.)	Seedling	M.T.	Seedling	(Ac)
01. Gampaha	192	197	14,363	2,538.52	13,341	103
02. Kegalle	73	73	30,078	264.21	14,536	6
03. Ratnapura	10	123	19,474	65.47	39,396	
04. Kalutara	25	299	35,299	358.87	6,003	32
05. Galle	48	85	35,825	384.65	2,353	7
06. Matara	119	74	12,305	429.80	19,930	24
07. Hambantota	152	141	16,200	45.83	161,079	9
08. Kurunegala	519	255	32,720	2,041.69	51,389	374
09. Kuliyaipitiya	920	80	15,945	2,828.60	73,153	769
10. Puttalama	174	237	45,798	2,719.17	62,608	855
11. Baticallo	110	121	46,489	59.56	579	26
12. Polonnaruwa.		94	39,542	19.34		
13. Ampara		16	46,195	84.01	12,213	
14. Monaragala		199	94,545	35.46	3,890	1
15. Matale	2	106	69,429	236.96	21,926	4
16. Nuwara	8	132	74,978	78.07	4,745	21

<i>Anuradhapra.</i>						
<i>17. Kilinochi.</i>						
<i>Total:</i>	<i>2,352</i>	<i>2,232</i>	<i>629,185</i>	<i>12,190. 21</i>	<i>487,141</i>	<i>2,23 1</i>

9. Issuing of Seedlings:

1550381 coconut seedlings were provided to the cultivators who have engaged in cultivation in the recommended manner under the development programmes. The following is the break down of progress of planting under different schemes of New planting , replanting, home gardening and rehabilitation of drought affected cultivation:

	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Cost (Rs.)</u>
New Planting	219972	6578300
Re-Planting	214083	6610073
Home Garden Planting	629185	12383615
Drought Affected	487141	2137346
Total:	1550381	37945334

Accordingly, a sum of Rs.37, 945,334/- was utilised from the Cess Fund for 1550381 coconut seedlings.

10. Issuing of Chemical fertilizers for Coconut

For the cultivators who do their cultivation under the Replanting and New Planting Subsidy, the necessary coconut fertilizer was issued by the Board under the installments on the basis of deducting the cost of inputs from their installments. The breakdown is as follows:

Issuing of fertilizer:

	1 st . Instal.		2 nd Instal.		3 rd Instal.		4 th Instal.		5 th Instal.	
	Acre	M.T	Acre	M.T	Acre	M.T	Acre	M.T	Acre	M.T
New Planting	2679	217	2791	251	2430	259	1800	212	966	119
Re-Planting	2297	232	2491	250	1945	242	1707	213	730	95

Accordingly, on the above-mentioned basis 2095 Metric Tons of fertilizer was issued to the coconut cultivators. The cost of the stock of fertilizer was Rs.26,198,070/- and was spent from the cess allocation.

11. Coconut new planting:

The first installment has been paid for the 1945 plots of land extending 2232 acres where new planting was done during 2002. The annual target was 1990 acres and the achievement recorded a 112% progress. For the new cultivations 219972 coconut seedlings have been given to the cultivators and the cost Rs.6.57 million was expended by the Cess Fund. For the lands that carried out New Planting in the recommended manner, 1061 Metric Tons of fertilizer was given and the Cess Fund spent Rs.13,279,426 including the cost of input.

12. Replanting:

1516 landowners have replanted in 2352 acres of coconut land according to the recommended manner during the year. 214083 seedlings have been distributed among the cultivators for replanting and Rs.6610073/- was provided by the Cess Fund. The progress achieved in paying the 1st Installment, during the year was 122% of the target. During the year 2002, 1034 Metric Tons of coconut fertilizer was given to the cultivators and Rs.12918644/- was used from the Cess Fund. The Cess Fund also provided a total of Rs.22.3 million including the cost of inputs for the replanting scheme.

13. Coconut fertilizer subsidy:

This subsidy was introduced for the speedy improvement in the coconut production and carried out in 2002. It was estimated to pay a subsidy of Rs.2750/- per Metric Ton and targeted for 22700 Metric Tons of fertilizer during the year. The programme was initiated during the mid-year and by the end of the year financial progress of 12162 Metric Tons was reached as only Rs.37.8 was available to pay as the subsidy.

14. Moisture conservation:

Moisture conservation is essential for the maximum productivity of coconut lands that uses fertilizer. Subsidy was paid to the landowners who used fertilizer during 2002 and applied for the same before the year-end. The annual target was 7200 and 2231acre progress was reached during the year and Rs.6.1 million was paid as subsidy.

15. Rehabilitation of the coconut lands that have been affected by the drought:

487141 coconut seedlings have been planted under the rehabilitation of coconut lands affected by the drought prevailed during 2001. 113863 coconut trees affected by the drought have been removed. For the rehabilitation of drought-affected lands the Cess Fund provided Rs.21.56 million to make subsidy payments.

03. Planting Materials and Inputs

01. Model Coconut Gardens:

The Coconut Cultivation Board has maintained the following Model Coconut Gardens:

Model Coconut Gardens	Total Acreage	Coconut Acreage	Other crops acreage	Coconut Bearing acreage
Mahayaya	336	322	14	235
Nagansolai	406	349	57	260
Randeniya	360	316	44	233
Bopitiya	142	104	38	92
Korai	469	395	74	129
Passikuda	146	139	07	38
Gertland	405	388	17	298
Lenawa	521	472	49	212
Karanthai/Tharmakerny	602	318	284	185
Daisivally	306	298.84	7.16	238
Total:	3693	3101.84	591.16	1920

Steps have been taken to meet the maintenance cost of the model coconut estates situated in Passikuda and Korai in the Eastern Province with the income generated from them. Since the model coconut estates at Karanthei Tharmakerny are situated in the Northern area there was no proper management.

02. Demonstration Centres:

The Coconut Cultivation Board maintains four Demonstration Centre. A description on them is as follows.

Demonstration Centre	Extent	Coconut acreage	Other Crops (Ac)	Bearing Coconuts (ac)
Kohombana	154	90	64	70
Palai	31	31	-	27
Alampil	15	15	-	-
Mundalama	15	14.25	-	14.25
Total	215	150.25	64	111.25

Although some change was experienced in the North and the East, centres at Pallai and Alampil have not come under the supervision of the Board.

03. Coconut Harvest:

The coconut harvested during 2001 and 2002 are given below:

Model Coconut Gardens	Coconut yield 2001	Coconut yield 2002
Mahayaya	927132	622882
Nagansolai	1957137	453297
Randeniya	850327	609989
Bopitiya	420000	310277
Korai	109575	160348
Passikuda	43424	40815
Gertland	854043	563393
Lenawa	741069	543567
Daisivally	952790	734499
Kohombana	121501	88507
Mundalama	87222	66652
Grand Total	6064220	4234226

04. Rainfalls:

Model Coconut Estate	Year 2001		Year 2002	
	No. of days	Quantity(MM)	No. of Days	Quantity (MM)
Mahayaya	57	1438.3	109	2235.9
Nagansolai	76	1100	88	1601.7
Randeniya	55	1370.5	116	2275.8
Bopitiya	86	2032.1	133	3139
Korai	43	1324.7	40	1203.1
Girtland	59	1113.9	77	1707.3
Lenawa	54	1643	77	2092
Daisivally	80	2066	98	1814.9
Kohombana	78	1735.4	79	1885.9
Mundalama	60	1020.2	81	1616.9

05. Maintenance of Under/ New plantations:

Model Coconut Gardens	Planted acreage	Newly planted acreage	Re-planted acreage
Mahayaya	60.5		
Nagansolai	28.2	29	
Randeniya	64.5		
Bopitiya	12		
Korai	245		
Girtland	140		
Lenawa	163		20
Daisivally	65		

06. Rubber cultivation:

Rubber is planted only at Bopitiya model coconut garden which is managed by the Board and the acreage is 22 3/4. At present, the tapping area has been limited to 10 acres. Through this rubber plantation 7983 pints have been obtained during the year and out of which 2661 rubber sheets weighing 1332.6 kg. have been produced.

Paddy cultivation:

Model Coconut Grove	By the Estate labour						Through the tenant farmers						Acreage A R P		
	y	a	l	a	m	a	y	a	l	a	m	a			
	A	R	P.	A.	R	P.	A.	R	P	A	R	P			
Mahayaya							1	2		1	2		14	0	00
Nagansolai							20			26			26	2	17
Randeniya													19	0	00
Bopitiya							1			1			1	0	00
Korai													0	0	00
Passikuda							15						15	3	00
Gertland							9			21			21	0	00
Lenawa													00	0	00
Daisyvally													00	0	00
Kohobana													00	0	00
Mundal													00	0	00

08. Animal Husbandry

(a) Sheep Rearing

Since the under-planting has begun, area for grazing for Sheep was reduced, for the sheep rearing project launched in the coconut estates. Hence it has been decided to withhold the sheep-rearing project for a further period.

(b) Cattle Rearing:

Following table shows the details of the Buffaloes and cows that were reared in the Mahayaya, Nagansolai, Randeniya, Lenawa and Girtland model coconut estates as at 31.12.2002:

	Stud Bulls	Oxen	Cows	Calves/Bulls
Mahayaya (Buffaloes)	01	20	10	Buffaloes 19/Bulls 01
Nagansolai (Buffalo)	01	12	12	Buffaloes 09/Bulls 01
Randeniya (Cow)	01	31	31	Calves 12/Bulls 03 Ox 02
Girtland (Cow)	02	20	17	Calves 23/Bulls 09
Bopitiya (Cow)				Bulls 03
Lenawa (Cow)	02	38	33	Calves 21/Bulls 01

Through the Kapruka Societies the coconut cultivators have been issued with 05 Buffalo Oxen, 10 Buffalo cows and 21 cows during 2002.

Following table describes the milk production from the cattle reared at the model coconut gardens

Model Grove	Milk Production	Pots of Curd	Milk sold	Curd Pots sold
Mahayaya	20839	11088	6671.5	10776
Nagansolai	6583.5	-	6583.5	-
Randeniya	22955.46	-	22863.46	-
Girtland	5063	-	5063	

(c) Poultry Farming:

Poultry farming with layers and broilers are carried out only at Mahayaya model coconut estate maintained under the supervision of the Board. The details are as follows:

Egg Layers as at 31.12.2002	256
Broilers as at 31.12.2002	593
Egg Production in 2002	801208
Broiler Chicken flesh Production	7621.700
Sale of chicken not suitable for breeding	2458

09. Nurseries maintained at the model coconut gardens.

Polly Bagged coconut seedlings and normal seedlings have been produced to distribute among the cultivators living closer to the model coconut gardens. The details are as follows:

Model Garden	Polly Bagged Seedlings	Normal Seedlings	No. of seedlings sold	
			Ordinary	Poly Bagged
Daisivally	805	2410	2130	742
Kohobana	-	18997	18997	-

10. Applying Fertilizer:

Model Estate	Fertilized palms		Fertilized Seedlings	
	Artificial	Organic	Artificial	Organic
Mahayaya	4896	610	704	-
Nagansolai	14025	-	1544	-
Randeniya	12037	-	5448	925
Bopitiya	5058	-	709	-
Korai	938	-	-	-
Passikuda	-	-	-	-
Girtland	17216	-	9752	171
Lenawa	7132	-	4603	-
Daisivally	52098	-	10984	1139
Kohobana	3433	-	767	-
Mundalama	-	776	-	85

11. Sale of Fertilizer through Model Coconut Gardens:

Model garden	Y.P.M	Dolomite	I.R.P	M.O.P	Urea	Kieserite	A.P.M.	TDM	Bana na Ferti.	Total Kg.
Mahayaya							6000			6000
Muntalama	2900									2900
Daisivally	100	912	165	568	410	511				2666

The above quantities of fertilizer have been issued among the cultivators in the area.

12. Coconut Husk Pits:

Model Garden	Pits Dug	Pits Filled	Pits Closed	Drains	Number of palms mulched		
					Husks	Cadjan	N.F.T.
Mahayaya	-	-	-	-	2116	2780	187
Nagansolai	-	-	-	-	746877	84000	5369
Randeniya	37	224	-	-	1020	9122	1682
Bopitiya		105	128	-	5058	10833	1325
Korai							
Passikuda	195	195	195	-	-	-	-
Girtland					3535	31769	-
Lenawa					13890	26613	-
Daisivally					1868	25744	-
Kohobana	138	68	68	-	3433	18818	1120
Mundalama	100	100	100	-	861	861	861

13.Drains:

Model Gardens	No. of drains	Cleaning of drains	Contour drains	Cleaning of Contour drains
Mahayaya	1877			
Nagansolai				1886
Randeniya	636			
Bopitiya				
Korai	206			
Passikuda				
Girtland	6961			
Lenawa		6620		
Daisivally				1438
Kohombana	1232			
Mundalama	60			370

14. Removal of Palms:

Model Gardens	No. of palms removed in the plantation	No. of trees removed in the old Plantation	No. of Palms fallen	Problems faced with
Mahayaya	10	100	-	
Nagansolai	-	466	-	
Randeniya	24	75	-	
Korai	26	143	169	
Lenawa	-	-	42	
Daisivally	47	24	-	
Kohombana	-	16	-	
Mundalama	-	10	-	

15. Training Activities:

The training activities carried out through the Model Coconut gardens during last seven years are as follows:

Subject	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Draftsmen	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
Field Work	16	10	-	01	-	05	02	34
Office work	28	06	04	01	-	02		13
Typist	02				01			03
Driller	01							01

16. Capital Works:

Model gardens	Capital works during 2002	Estimated amount	Expenditure
Randeniya	Putting up two toilets	25,000.00	14,128.46
	Electrification	-	17,500.00
	Fixing of water pump	-	16,421.00
	Drip irrigation system	-	19,482.51
Daisivally	Office Racks	-	3000.00
	Mosquito Nets	-	800.00
	Purchase of equipment & tools	-	6548.00

17. Seedling Nurseries:

The Coconut Cultivation Board maintains the following 34 Nurseries and thereby high quality seedlings have been issued to the cultivators.

No.	Name of Nursery	Acreage	Nursery Acreage	Coconut Cultivation (Ac)	Other crops (Ac)	Qty. of seedlings in Nurser.
01.	Ibbagamuwa	22	14	05	03	162611
02.	Dodanagaslanda	10	05	05	-	76200
03.	Nikawaratiya	10	05	3.5	1.5	65600
04.	Wariyapola	10	04	05	01	53345
05.	Polgahawela	10	06			
06.	Vennoruwa	10	05	04	01	53090
07.	Diyadora	7.5	4.5	1.5	1.5	92128
08.	Kandetiya	13	08	04	01	65950
09.	Bingiriya	10	6.5	03	0.5	99274
10.	Hettipola	05	03	02	-	38200
11.	Kirimetiya	16	12	02	02	109474
12.	Wilpota	22	10	07	05	89075
13.	Attavilluwa	23	10	02	11	60545
14.	Kirintiwela	7.5	05	02	0.5	57675
15.	Walpita	05	04	01	-	50074
16.	Matamagoda	12	06	06	-	60750
17.	Eraminigolle	6.5	3.5	1.5	1.5	74160
18.	Korostuwa	10	04	5.5	1.5	120803
19.	Beddegama	08	04	03	01	124605
20.	Weligama	7.5	04	1.5	02	101950
21.	Medamuduna	20	07	10	03	166950
22.	Ambilipitiya	21	5.5	13	2.5	100050
23.	Handapanagala	12	05	06	01	110000
24.	Walipitiya	25	03	21	01	56935
25.	Uhana	22	05	15	02	72480
26.	Pallekelle	10	05	02	3.5	81975
27.	Kalawewa	08	03	03	02	77550
28.	Prakrama Samutraya	10.5	03	06	01	63450
29.	Mylambavely	50	05	38.5	6.5	90400
30.	Labutuwa	02	01	-	-	18000
31.	Ulhitiya	72	10	15	47	62160
32.	Mahayaya	08	05	-	-	69935
33.	Atchuvely	08	02	-	-	25000
34.	Killinochchi	03	02	-	-	25910
	No. of seedlings in the Nurseries.					2630109

In addition, 25400 seedlings have been produced in the Kohombana Nursery. Nurseries at Kilinochchi and Atchvely will be renewed after 13 years and sowing activities and issuing of seedlings carried out during the year.

18. Cattle breeding project.

This project is in operation at Lenawa, Hawanila and Girtland model coconut gardens and at 2002.12.31 the following numbers of animals have been maintained:

	Bulls		Mother cows		Cows		Calves	
	Buffalo	Bull	Buffalo	Bull	Buffalo	Bull	Buffalo	Bull
Animals as at 31.12.2002	02	05	32	89	22	81	28	56
Animals sold during the year	-	-	-	-	10	-	05	21

Production in the Model Coconut gradens:

The income earned by selling the products produced at the model coconut gardens during 1999/2000/2001/2001 are given below:

Produce	1999 (Rs.)	2000 (Rs.)	2001 (Rs.)	2002 (Rs.)
Coconuts	41918579	31451018	42676242	49218019
Paddy	209552	203706	125655	283270
Rubber	31020	-	-	35792
Milk Production	1474171	1582497	1002799	1405420
Sheep	-	-	-	-
Poultry	4952348	6031225	5191692	4248616
Intercrop	262625	399455	154163	135231
Fer. sales etc.	2346706	3117617	2815103	969174
Total:	51195003	42785518	51965654	56295522

19. Tube Wells Division:

The anticipated targets have not been reached due to the frequent repairs occurred in the machinery because all of them are outdated. However, the perpanance of construction of tube-wells during the year are given below:

YEAR	TUBE WELLS
1998	37
1999	24
2000	32
2001	32
2002	13

20. Coconut Fertilizer:

The Board has maintained 24 warehouses during 2002. 2344 Metric Tons of fertilizer was issued through these warehouses. The breakdown is: 1422 M.Tons of young palms mixture, 128 M.Tons of Adult palm mixture and the balance 694 M.Tons is comprised of other fertilizers. The fertilizer utilised throughout the country during 2002 up to November was 32000 Metric Tons, which is an 8.5% increase compared to 2001. Accordingly, 7.32% of the national consumption of coconut fertilizer has been issued through the warehouses of the Coconut Cultivation Board.

YEAR	Fertilizer	YEAR	Fertilizer
1982	28.1	1993	33.4
1983	35.76	1994	30.2
1984	48.7	1995	33.5
1985	41.0	1996	39.09
1986	31.5	1997	34.65
1987	42.0	1998	37.99
1988	45.6	1999	42.4
1989	38.0	2000	36.68
1990	22.7	2001	30.13
1991	28.8	2002	38.0*
1992	34.1		

*Provisional.

The prices of Coconut fertilize mixtures during 2002 are as follows:

Y.P.M. - M.Ton 01 Rs.13675/-
A.P.M. - M.Ton 01 Rs.13840/-

21. Seedling Production

	Name of the Nursery	Seedlings issued in 2001	Seedlings issued in 2002
01.	Walpita	34366	34082
02.	Kirintiwala	45350	43632
03.	Eraminigolle	44572	60516
04.	Mattamagoda	51054	48057
05.	Korostuwa	86773	92112
06.	Ibbagamuwa	133608	128645
07.	Dodamgalanda	17118	71105
08.	Wariyapola	43722	31427
09.	Nikawaratiya	60901	50645
10.	Dambadeniya	61725	47030
11.	Polgahawela	40572	35639
12.	Kuliyapitiya	68392	64058
13.	Bingiriya	84955	77192
14.	Hettipola	26087	23874
15.	Kantheiya	61531	49567
16.	Kirimetiya	115642	75118
17.	Wilpotta	90478	75336
18.	Attawilluwa	78563	43572
19.	Embilipitiya	70043	79479
20.	Weligama	52826	90400
21.	Beddegama	77739	98750
22.	Medamudana	101841	150878
23.	Pallekelle	61178	73557
24.	Uhana	47341	67058
25.	Parakrama Samutaraya	50454	58486
26.	Kalawewa	62847	59177
27.	Handapanagala	84320	91922
28.	Welipitiya	26000	44218
29.	Mylambaweli	72118	71778
30.	Ulhitiya	35729	51153
31.	Labuduwa	18824	11503
32.	Mahayaya Nursery	96620	54015
		26951	21042
	Total	2030240	2075023

Due to the disturbed situation prevailed in the North and the East the seedling production in Walioya, Alampil, and Kilinochchi and in Trincomalee was not possible. The seedling production in 2001 and in 2002 in each variety is as follows:

Variety	Seedlings 2001	Seedlings 2002
Ordinary	1094747	1159233
Tall x Tall	381257	586831
Dwarf x Tall	34409	38447
King Coconut	-	-
Polly Bag Seedlings	519827	290512
Total	2030240	2075023

In addition, the seedlings were also produced in selected farmer's lands under the major irrigation project and coconut seed nuts and supervision were also provided by the officers of the board. Coconut Development Officers supervised the issue of the seedlings produced in these nurseries back to plant under these programmes.

	2001	2002
01. Major Irrigation project-Small Nurseries	220975	104100

The production of seedlings under each variety during 2001 and 2002 are also given against each variety:

	Variety	Price
01.	Non-Polly Bag normal seedling	30.00
02.	Non-Polly Bag Tall x Tall seedling	30.00
03.	Non-Polly Bagged dwarf x tall seedling	30.00
04.	Polly Bagged King Coconut seedling	75.00
05.	Polly Bag Coconut seedling	75.00

04. Extension Service

In implementing the decentralized extension service 17 regional offices, 122 Coconut Development Officers and 98 Field Officers were deployed to provide extension and advisory services to the coconut cultivators of the country. Apart from that, for the development activities implemented by Provincial Councils, other departments and Non Governmental Organizations, extension field staff provided their service under the integrated extension.

Advisory Visits:

Coconut development Officers visited 23,253 lands for implementing the Cess subsidy and coconut development programmes during the year in order to educate the public, to issue permits to land owner after inspecting their lands, to provide technical guidance, formulating the technical reports, to provide inputs, to follow up the progress, motivating and demonstrating recommended methods. 920 such methods were demonstrated on the activities such as, systematic planting, inter crop patterns, contour drains, digging and filling with husks and coir dusts, marketing,. For 12,567 lands which were developed under the Cess subsidy 994,227 kg. of fertilizer was provided for under/re-/new planting lands and for 5,043 lands 756,419 kg. of fertilizer was provided under coconut fertilizer promotion programme (See Annexure 1). The training needed for the planting of 629,185 plants under the home gardening was also organized. A progress of 12,190 M. Tons was recorded under the fertilizer promotion programme. Under the rehabilitation of drought affected lands programme the extension programmes for planting 487,141 plants were implemented.

Crop protection activities:

3,357 pests and other diseases were brought to the notice of the coconut development officers and the necessary facilities were provided after examining those lands. The control of Caterpillar damage was carried in Batticaloa, Hambantota, Kurunegala, Ampara, Puttalam and Matara Districts and injection of insecticides and other methods were used in combating the outbreaks.

To control the red weevil, Pheramon was introduced during the year and the Pheramon trap was also used in a limited area. Monocrotophous insecticide, which has been restricted for use, was also utilized under the supervision of the Coconut Development Officers to control red weevil and coconut leaf caterpillar menace. Due to the fungi called “Ganoderma boninansis” coconut trees in the Hambantota District were affected and they were controlled completely and the landowners were encouraged to use the fungicides for the rest of the plams.

During the year in Kurunegala, Matara and Kegalle Districts the locust (Grass hopper) damage was reported and control measures were carried in collaboration with the Agriculture Department.

It was the wild pig that caused the most severe destruction in the up country home gardens. Since there were no new technical methods to control wild pigs the cultivators were encouraged to use the traditional methods

Increasing coconut production:

In increasing the coconut production one of the major objective of extension of this year too was applying fertilizer for coconut cultivation and a number of extension projects were carried out to this effect. 92 demonstrations were maintained to show the relationship between the cultivation and fertilization and many distribution activities were carried out for the landowners. 209,568,5 kg. young palm fertilizer mixture was given to 5,463 lands during the year. On some occasions the Board provided the inputs for the maintenance of 192 demonstration on cultivation practices with a view to introduce recommended cultivation practices and these demonstrations have been used for farmer training, method demonstrations and to collect data (See, table No.02).

In order to enrich the soil in coconut lands, organic substances have to be added and extension programmes were launched to grow leguminous cover crops and other nitrogen fixing plants in coconut lands. As a measure of moisture conservation burying husks and coir, mulching, digging contour drains have been encouraged among landowners and it is found that the practice of mulching has caught up as an important cultural practice.

Coconut planting in home gardens:

The eligible land owners were selected under this programme and after making them aware of the programme seedlings were issued to the landowners who have already prepared the pits. 629,185 seedlings have been planted during the year.

100 – day programme of the Government:

This special coconut cultivation programme began on 2002.01.01 and its objectives are as follow:

1. Rehabilitating the coconut cultivators affected by the drought.
2. Controlling the spreading of pests through the affected palms.
3. Promotion of moisture conservation in coconut lands to minimize the drought destruction.
4. Promoting the usage of organic and chemical fertilizer.

It was reported that 148,650 coconut plams and 447,340 seedlings have been affected especially in Hambantota, Puttalam, Kurunegala, and Monaragala districts and in other areas in general.

Cess subsidies were provided in rehabilitating the affected lands and an extension programmes have also been launched simultaneously.

The targets and progress achieved under these programmes are given in the table No.111.

Implementation of Extension Programmes:

The extension programmes were implemented having identified the requirements of the landowners in the coconut cultivating areas and these programmes were launched basically through the group methods. Under this programme, farmer training classes, field days, group discussions, farmer seminars, school seminars, farm visits and exhibitions were carried out throughout the country. The following table gives the statistics of the landowners who have taken part in these programmes:

Project	No. of distribution programme	No. of landowners participated
Farmers Training Classes	2,479	55,511
Group Discussions	1,938	26,279
Demostrations	1,027	11,243
School Seminars	322	19,481
Farmer Seminars	60	3,455
Mobil Offices	43	1,821
Exhibitions	21	22,623

617 training sessions have been conducted for the officers working in the agriculture sector in other departments and 13,726 personnel took part in them. The officers of the Board participated in 1,373 co-coordinating meetings organized by other institutions for the development of agriculture. As a whole, for 10,178 such programmes 198,554 landowners had been participated during the year. The progress of these activities is given on regional basis in the following tables, No. I and II.

TABLE I

Progress report for field activities
Group distribution activities
Extension

	Regional Office	Field days		Group Discussion		Mobile Office		Farmer Training Classes		Demonstrations	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
01.	Gampaha	36	1,139	122	1,379			133	1,268	112	829
02.	Kegalle	24	754	118	1,510	2	33	84	2,763	36	317
03.	Ratnapura	19	548	12	426			118	2,676	3	6
04.	Kalutara	40	1,565	279	2,227	11	427	237	3,893	238	790
05.	Galle	76	1,652	345	4,023	7	371	276	6,833	98	729
06.	Matara	48	1,761	212	3,180			169	5,571	30	772
07.	Hambantota	20	724	104	2,198	2	35	125	3,669	17	112
08.	Kurunegala	123	3,269	88	1,018			298	7,811	96	1,341
09.	Kuliyapitiya	62	2,537	153	2,098	2		216	5,045	77	1,302
10.	Marawila	85	1,570	102	1,706			162	2,796	121	2,317
11.	Batticaloa	18	609	43	857	1		21	471	29	592
12.	Polonnaruwa	28	678	19	119	1	400	39	1,012	14	242
13.	Ampara	48	1,551	61	1,610			85	1,938	44	1,409
14.	Monaragala	47	583	69	1,196			71	1,277	12	145
15.	Matale	17	243	46	444	1	100	185	2,517	41	477
16.	Anuradhapura	17	446	63	1,242	1	800	276	7,659		
17.	Northern Province	14	664	123	1,450	15	154	22	798	79	818
		722	20,293	1,959	26,733	43	2,320	2,517	58,897	1,047	12,198

TABLE II

	Regional Office	Seminars		School Seminars		Subsidy Functions		Exhibitions		Train Officers of other Inst.		Co-ordi. Meetings
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
01.	Gampaha	4	203	17	1,432			1	406	20	446	327
02.	Kegalle	5	70	6	1,100					43	560	128
03.	Ratnapura	2	70	8	610					6	120	30
04.	Kalutara			19	1,465			2	340	21	685	228
05.	Galle	16	880	40	4,015			3	640	80	2,426	142
06.	Matara			63	2,087			3	1,960	64	2,005	102
07.	Hambantota	2	188	5	134	1	1,500	2	7,500	1	35	80
08.	Kurunegala			15	1,443			1	15	19	580	112
09.	Kuliyapitiya	7	808	7	325			3	462	102	1,582	71
10.	Marawila	5	305	78	3,676	2	575	4	1,300	27	833	116
11.	Batticaloa			16	719			1	75,000			22
12.	Polonnaruwa			3	420	1	230	2	500	3	87	47
13.	Ampara	3	74	11	1,068	1	70			48	1,007	
14.	Monaragala			5	327					33	828	2
15.	Matale	1	600	2	100	5	1,000			16	179	32
16.	Anuradhapura	14	817	29	1,003			1	2,500	30	1,006	9
17.	Northern Province	1	40	3	156	1	125					89
		60	4,055	327	20,080	11	3,500	23	90,623	513	12,379	1,537

TABLE III

Progress report on field activities

	Regional Office	Advisory Activities			Field demons.	Planting Materials		Fertilizer Promotion	
		Present	Ad	No.		No.	seedling	No	Kg.
01.	Gampaha	907	4659	283	5	1672	69471	1749	26236
02.	Kegalle	117	663	118	9	874	32619	743	91925
03.	Ratnapura	111	699	47	1	5617	36416	30214	11846
04.	Kalutara	589	4104	219	25	1159	57088	977	214252
05.	Galle								
06.	Matara	92	638	9	21		43492	458	67750
07.	Hambantota								
08.	Kurunegala								
09.	Kuliyapitiya	305	2691	7	37	1158	42244	1053	410065
10.	Marawila	144	1282	121	85	1451	184071	3067	4290
11.	Batticaloa	271	1309			1425	32102	303	21660
12.	Polonnaruwa	98	285	5		4472	34385	66	36125
13.	Ampara								
14.	Monaragala	11	147	8		466	7067	131	79563
15.	Matale	612	938	82	9	301	80169	313	10068
16.	Anuradhapura	612	938	82	9	301	80169	313	10068
17.	Northern Province	111	82	29		806	6325	60	20301
		3368	17497	928	192	19401	625449	39134	358154

05. Farm Development

The “Kapruka” investment coconut development loan scheme, was initiated during mid – 1998 and was in operation during the year under review.

The development targets to be reached by the end of 2002 and their progress are given below:

	Unit	Target	Progress
Preparation of Nursery development report according to Loan applications	Acres	4500	3254
Project reports handed over to Financial Institutes	Numbers	600	475
	Acres	3000	2780
	R.s Million	100	70.57
Issuring of Loans	Number	250	276
	Acres	1694	1653
	Rs. Million	40	44.8

One of the major features of this “Kapruka” investment scheme is that the landowners who have obtained loans under this scheme have been given interest subsidies. Accordingly, for 440 cultivators Rs.7.93 million was given as interest subsidies during 2002. It has to be noted here that a considerable progress has been achieved in paying interest subsidies respect to the year under review, compared with the previous year.

The Kapruka credit scheme was commenced in 1998 with the participation of number of leading commercial banks in Sri Lanka. The aim of the scheme is to provide strategic farm plans for the sustainable development of coconut lands, with a view to provide multiple benefits such as increasing the productivity, employment opportunities, food production and the income of the coconut cultivators mainly through intercropping their coconut lands.

The Kapruka credit scheme consisted of 11 types of cultivation practices for land development. These 11 types could be broadly categorized into the following three categories.

- (I) Coconut development and Inter cropping.
- (II) Coconut development and Inter cropping under irrigation.

(III) Mechanization of coconut development.

The amount of credit provided by the banks under this scheme from the beginning to December 2002 amounted to Rs. 211.21 millions.

The progress during the year 2002 is found to be better than that of the previous year. Following banks also joined this credit scheme to assist the landowners who need credit for investment.

Sampath bank, Sabaragamuwa development bank, Ruhunu development bank, Uva development bank.

The payment of interest subsidy to coconut landowners who pay back the loan instalment along with the interest for the credit they obtained from the banks for Kapruka investment is the main feature of this Kapruka credit scheme.

Accordingly Rs. 44.8 million was paid as loans to 726 landowners during the year 2002.
