

Guideline to Proposed Road Map of Sri Lanka National Program for Organic Agriculture (SLNPOA)



Prepared by Lanka Organic Agricultural Movement
with the consultation of different
stakeholders of Organic Sector and LOAM members

Purpose of This document

His Excellency president had proposed in his Green economic proposals taskforce has been assigned to prepare road map; we haven't seen any such kind of proposal yet. Therefore, Lanka Organic Agriculture Movement (LOAM) had stepped in to this task with deep concerns of our members. We hope this could be guided for national program for Organic agriculture. This also covers beyond the agriculture areas; it is needed for big focus high hand driven National program. So having touched up many areas of organic agriculture, we are proposing 25 sub committees to implement 25 program strategies. Each subcommittee gets 10 people, those who are professionals and activist from the sector to implement the program. To activate this broader national program, a fund should be set up to raise money directly from international institutions, UN agencies, MFIs and donor countries. It can go as 10-year program with different line agencies and ministries. Without a properly drawn up program and follow up action, it is unlikely to bring in expected results. We are encouraging government to go ahead with technological approach instead of just going on popular routes.

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VISION

Make Sri Lanka's Agriculture Sector, Sustainable, regenerative and competitive, ensuring poison-free water, soil and food to every citizen of the country along with worldwide our customers



BACKGROUND

Sri Lanka has a glorious history of farming, starting probably from the 6th millennium BC in the Indian sub continents, harnessing the annual floods and the subsequent alluvial deposits. The tank system-based Civilization was founded on sustainable farming practices. Subsequently, our culture and ethos became reflections of the agricultural practices and it became mutually inseparable till recently. Harvest of the main crops is so vital in our economy and this event is celebrated with glamour throughout the country.

Sustainability has been the hallmark of our farming system from time immemorial; growing the time tested, weather suited, traditional crops with or without additional organic inputs, but deeply interwoven with the ecological systems and climatic conditions.

However, the so-called modern agriculture-unmindful of the ecosystem principles so revered and practiced for centuries-led to seemingly irrevocable ecological and environmental catastrophes in the country. The Green Revolution essentially replaced the traditional varieties with high-yielding ones. These high yielding varieties now recognized as 'high input varieties' needed tones of fertilizers, to achieve the target growth. The crops and varieties alien to the soil attracted new pests and diseases and also outbreaks of existing pests. To combat them, came in huge quantities of pesticides. Input of these "exotic" elements into the traditional farming led to multitude of environmental issues.

The micro-organisms declined; the soil lost its fertility and vitality; water demand increased and, the time-tested traditional varieties gradually disappeared. In short, the century old practices came to a halt. The eternal relationship between the farmer and farm land was lost. More importantly, sustainability of the agriculture systems collapsed, cost of cultivation soared, income of farmers declined and, food security and food safety became a daunting challenge. Biodiversity in the agricultural fields has now become only a historical matter.

As a result of all these "modern" techniques, the air, water and the soil were polluted; most food grains and farm products were contaminated by pesticides. The run off from the farm land contaminated the wetlands - rivers, tanks, ponds, reservoirs, lakes and all water bodies- and the life in them. Fishes carried high levels of pesticides and also heavy metals, the latter as a result of the many chemical industries that sprang up to provide chemical fertilizers. Health hazards became unimaginably high. Incidences of fatal diseases became alarming. Hospitals with modern amenities came up in the cities as profit earning ventures in the wake of people being subjected to ill-health while Pharmaceuticals became a flourishing business. Food crops became non-attractive, while cash crops became more remunerative. Rice fields have been filled up for non-agricultural activities. The area under cash crops expanded during the last 20 years rapidly while under food crops plummeted. The monoculture of such economically valuable crops led to soil erosion and loss of soil fertility to a great extent. The advent of chemical intensive farming and its prevalence in Sri Lanka for the past 50 years have resulted in the near stagnant levels of productivity of many of these economically important crops such as coconut, cashew, pepper, tea and cinnamon. Besides these, many provinces in Sri Lanka specially agricultural areas are severely affected due to lack of sufficient irrigation.

These had led even to several instances of suicide by farmers. Investment in agriculture has essentially changed from the farmer to the industries supplying input to the farmer, and as a direct consequence, net income of farmers decreased while the industries supporting agriculture in the country flourished. The national policies of opening retail sector against national and multinational companies pose great threat to our food sovereignty and right to safe food.

The enhanced 'food miles' led to increased carbon emission, further increasing the load of greenhouse gases. The potent danger of introducing Genetically Modified crops, monopoly of seeds by national and multinational corporate bodies could very well be the last straw on the camel's back for the farmers of our country.

Many farmers have realized that they are fighting a losing battle with the "high yield variety - fertilizer-pesticide pack" of Green Revolution. They have also realized that the degradation and disruption of the fragile ecosystems *are* the chief culprits for the water scarcity, nutritional insecurity, loss of primary productivity and agrarian *crisis faced* by the country.

The farmers in Sri Lanka are convinced that *it is most advantageous* to return to the traditional sustainable ways of cultivation without harming the ecosystem. Thus, the organic farming, a system with the broad principle of 'live and let live', came up which was recognized nationally and internationally.

Organic agriculture is not limited to crop production alone, but encompasses animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries, poultry, piggery, forestry, bee keeping, and also uncultivated biodiversity around. By and large, there is an increasing awareness among the consumers also on the deleterious effects of pesticides and hence, there has been a high demand for organically cultivated food produces. Therefore, it has become a sole responsibility of the Government to encourage organic farming to ensure poison-free food at affordable price to every citizen.



A brief history of organic farming

Pesticides have been in use in agriculture since Second World War and from the very beginning there have been concerns about the commercialization of chemical pesticides. Rachel Carson's, "Silent Spring" published in 1964 brought out the scientific certainties of the impacts of pesticides on environment. Although DDT was banned in the developed world in the 1970's, and its use in the agriculture fields of developing countries later, varieties of toxic pesticides found their way into the farms. The scientific predictions of Rachel Carson became true and the public, especially farmers and scientists, the world over realized the dangers of pesticides. This led to the beginning of non-chemical farming. Researches and trials of traditional methods and also new models of soil and crop management began to appear.

For the last 4-5 decades scientists have been trying to find out a sustainable agricultural system. One of the prominent personalities among them was Sir. Albert Howard, the Advisor for Agriculture in India from 1905 to 1924. "An Agricultural Testament", written by him, is considered to be the first authentic book on organic farming in India. "Indoor method" in organic composting was also worked out first by him. The permaculture (permanent agriculture) experiments of Bill Mollison and Holmen in the 1970's gave hope to many farmers the world over. The permaculture wave had its impact in Sri Lanka too and since then many farmers have started experimenting this methodology and they found that this is one of the best practices for Sri Lanka with its topographical peculiarities and high rainfall so as to conserve soil and water and improve productivity of their farms.

In a report submitted in 1983 to the Department of Agriculture of the United States, Robert Papan Dick and James Parr, agriculture scientists of the same department, had emphasized the crucial need for focusing research on sustainable agriculture to replace the farming systems being followed using chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

The infamous Bhopal tragedy of 1984 was an eye opener to a larger section of people in India and abroad *as well*. Discussion on alternatives began seriously. Publication of the book "One Straw Revolution" in 1984 by Masanobu Fukuoka (a Japanese scientist turned farmer), on his success in natural farming for the last half a century.

Biodynamic farming was another method of organic farming which *drew the attention of* many farmers. The very sustainability of agriculture *caused* serious concern in the discussions among the farmers and organizations in Sri Lanka during the same period. The *entire* external dependence of farmers for agriculture inputs had started affecting their economies leading to desperation among farming communities and ultimately to agrarian crisis. As an alternative, to make farming sustainable, Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) thus gained momentum in many places, especially sustainable among small and marginal farmers. The agriculture crisis that began in the late 1990s further strengthened this movement.

Many individuals and organizations started interacting with farmers to make them understand the problems of the modern agriculture. Regenerative Agriculture is the system which now came forward with climate and Bio diversity options with present day context. There is ongoing big discussion around the world about Agroecology. That giving many options to small scale farmers fit with avoiding most of cooperate influences.

Thus, from a simple beginning, organic farming later matured to such dimensions as women's empowerment, seed conservation, development of seed banks, value addition and, more

importantly, food and nutritional security. It took only 10-15 years for this transition and the results are encouraging. Currently there are a number of certified organic farmers in the *country*, *cultivating* cash crops such as spices, tea, and rubber, mainly targeting export market and also noncertified organic farmers who focus on food crops and biodiversity. All of them, whether certified or not, focus clearly on soil health improvement.



Benefits of organic farming

- Makes agriculture more rewarding, sustainable and *dependable*.
- Sustains soil fertility by preventing the *erosion* of soil and leaching of minerals.
- Protects and enriches biodiversity - microorganisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals.
- Requires less water and promotes water conservation.
- Improves and maintains agro ecosystem and natural landscape for sustainable production.
- Depends mostly on renewable on-farm resources.
- Encourages consumption of renewable energy resources- mechanical and other alternate sources of fuel.
- Includes domestic animals as an essential part of organic system which helps maintaining soil fertility and also increases the income of farmers.
- Ensures pollution free air, water, soil, food and, natural ecosystems.
- Improves agro-biodiversity (both different seed varieties and crops).
- Protects and enhances traditional knowledge in farming, processing and seed improvement leading to its protection for the future generations.
- Reduces the cost of production through locally suitable methods and inputs.
- Produces adequate quantity of nutritious, wholesome and best quality food and develops a healthy food culture.
- Reduces the food - mileage and, thereby, carbon emission.

The Sri Lankan Government seems to be fully convinced of the importance of organic farming and, realized its extent of health hazards and un-sustainability of chemical farming as it clearly states in its Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan that the state has a clear vision in implementing an organic farming policy to protect its rich biodiversity and thus sustain various livelihoods dependent on this precious resource.

Organic Farming Policy, Strategy and Action Plan Should be developed based on these key concerns;

1. Make farming sustainable, remunerative and *dependable*.
2. Enhance natural soil quality, fertility and productivity
3. Ensure soil and water conservation.
4. Ensure agricultural bio-diversity, bio security and food and nutritional security.
5. Recognize, Create and ensure domestic market for organic products controlled by the farmers.
6. Stop the use of agrochemicals and other hazardous material and, ensure toxic - free water, soil, air and food.
7. Ensure seed and food sovereignty while strengthening right to food and clean water
8. Establish seed banks in selected agrarian services divisions to conserve traditional seed varieties
9. Promote climate friendly farming and organic farming for carbon sequestration.
10. Ensure quality control in ecological inputs and agricultural produce
11. Enable human health promotion by providing safe agricultural products and commodities
12. Conservation of traditional knowledge related to agriculture.
13. Development of extension package for seasonal crops and annuals, perennials, plantation crops and Spices
14. Strengthen the capacities of small holder farm units, Marginal farmers and Agricultural companies
15. Introduce the concept of reciprocal economy among identified farmer units
16. Increase political and administrative commitment of Organic Agriculture
17. Organic Food, Organic industry base and development priorities of the country
18. Promote organic farming through Agriculture subsidies and farmer protection
19. Formulation new laws and regulation on Organic Agriculture, Organic food and related aspect Update and implementations
20. Establish technical committees to advise and monitor the sustainability of organic farming practices


Food and Agriculture Organizations Position

FAO put the objectives succinctly: "Organic agriculture improves food access by increasing productivity, diversity and conservation of natural resources, by raising incomes and by reducing risks for farmers. Improvement also results from sharing of knowledge among farmers. These benefits lead to poverty reduction and a reversal of rural outward migration. Policy requirements to improve food access include: increasing farmers' rights to seeds, local varieties and biodiversity; expanding fair-trade systems along the full value chain; evaluating current emergency aid and procurement programs; and strengthening the rights of indigenous farmers".


Task Force is designated as “Presidential Task Force for the creation of a Green Sri Lanka with sustainable Solutions for climate Changes”.



1. Drawing up a Road Map for fully transition from chemical farming to natural farming thus adopting the use of organic fertilizer and products as against the use of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and weedicides and introducing a Front Loaded Action Program based on the last year in order to withdraw from the use of chemical fertilizer and introducing and implementing methodologies to enhance productivity by enrichment of soil, water and crops by the adoption of the use of optimal fertilizer mixtures and to supply organic and natural fertilizer to the farms involved in food crops production and incentivize the fertilizer productions locally utilizing waste and droppings of animals, such as, cattle, goats and fowls and household waste and the suppliers and direct them to the Organized Business Field,
2. Adopting necessary and speedy measures for the small, medium scale and organized business sector to produce organic fertilizer of high standard and good quality and to identify the countries producing organic fertilizer of such high standard and to cater to national requirements by importing such fertilizer,
3. Adopting measures to popularize among the farmers the technical knowhow of undertaking cultivation utilizing organic fertilizer by deployment of all Development Officers, Extension Officers and Research Officers of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development, Tea Small Holdings Development Board, Department of Export Agriculture, Coconut Development Board, Coconut Cultivation Board, Samurrdhi Development Department and Divisional Secretariats in order to maintain extension and monitoring services and for an inclusive people-centric program to be launched involving all stakeholders including lecturers attached to Agriculture faculties in universities, agronomists, professionals and land owning planters.

4. Deployment of personnel of the Agrarian Development Department and farmers in the relevant areas in developing those cultivable but uncultivated paddy lands now lying abandoned for the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and traditional varieties of rice, green leafy varieties and for horticulture etc. utilizing organic and natural fertilizer.
5. Speedily initiating actions to undertake cultivation of tea, coconut, rubber as well as crops such as cinnamon, pepper and jack etc. in uncultivated lands owned by plantation companies deploying young entrepreneurs who are interested in such cultivations.
6. Diverting the countrywide trade network of the state fertilizer and private fertilizer companies towards the delivery of organic fertilizer.
7. Formulating and launching a program for the production of toxin-free foods, increased food supply, identification of areas where such farming is done locally and the farmers involved in such farming, increased production and distribution by popularizing such foods nationally and internationally.
8. Identifying the measures to be adopted and implementing the decisions reached for speedily launching without impediment renewable energy projects such as solar power and windmill as well as the use of electric vehicles in place of fossil fuel in order to minimize environmental and air pollution.
9. Implementing appropriately proposals and a methodology to further minimize the use of plastics that has been banned and for restricting the importation of chemicals.
10. Initiating immediate action to enforce the executive directive issued by me by the Gazette No. 2222/13 dated 05th April 2020 preventing continued cultivation of oil palm that has already been banned as required to ensure soil conservation and conservation of catchment areas.
11. Initiating necessary actions to bring under cultivation very urgently the forests presently identified in forest reserves as has been observed by the Sri Lanka Air Force.
12. Developing and presenting methodologies in re-settling appropriately those who have taken up residence obstructing the elephants' entry points and for properly re-arranging the elephant corridors thereby expediting the construction of elephant's fences in order to put an end to the elephant-man conflicts.
13. Presenting appropriate proposals to incentivize the relevant divisions and individuals to construct urban houses and buildings in an eco-friendly manner.
14. Adopting necessary measures to incentivize all industries to put in place a methodology designed for the proper disposal of garbage and converting such waste



matter into organic material through the process of re-cycling thus ensuring the conservation of a green-environment.

15. Presenting appropriate proposals for improving the school education and higher education systems in order to inculcate in children an environmental knowledge and for their attitudinal development through the conservation of bio-diversity and environment and subject-based and extracurricular activities centered around sustainable development.
 16. Coordinating the deployment of media in launching learned discussions, television and radio programmes, and community programmes for onward march towards a green economy bringing about an attitudinal change in the populace thus finding sustainable solutions for climate changes by environmental conservation.
 17. Enforcing the instructions issued for restructuring National Fertilizer Secretariat as the National Organic and Natural Fertilizer Secretariat and creating a new corporate leadership by deployment of natural and organic fertilizer entrepreneurs and public officials knowledgeable about the relevant subject.
 18. Initiating action to amalgamate Ceylon Fertilizer Company and Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company and to effect restructuring for the production and distribution of natural fertilizer, imposing a ban on importation of chemical fertilizer.
 19. Issuance of circulars and Instructions for settlement of transitional issues and adoption of methodologies for utilization of organic and natural fertilized in place of chemical fertilizer.
 20. Taking over all stocks of chemical fertilizer currently available in the country from importers and local distributors
 21. of stocks and determining the maximum price leviable on such fertilizer and publishing by Gazette Notification the required regulations in order to identify the quantity of fertilizer to be used and imposing a ban on activities carried on in contravention of such regulations.
 22. Management of the administrative issues involved by scientific computation of the short-term transitional fertilizer requirements identifying the quantities to be used, crops and mode of distribution.
 23. Adopting necessary measures for the creation of green products and a green society at rural and divisional level in coordination with District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats, Department of Agrarian Development and Department of Samurdhi Development and the related institutions.
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24. Proper coordination of the public and private sectors in the implementation of policy and decision framework approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 27th April 2021 and immediate settlement of issues being transitionally confronted.
 25. Enlisting the support of the International Monetary and Technology Institutions, United Nation Agencies, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Environmental Development Fund, Financial Agencies and their local offices and diplomatic missions as well as foreign embassies in Sri Lanka that incentivize launch of programs on climate changes, green society and economic programs, for this trail blazing move on the part of Sri Lanka.
 26. Focusing urgent attention of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka on popularizing locally and abroad green bonds and financial instruments leading to novel financial moves by international monetary agencies and the market.
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Need for Establishing Organic Agriculture Development Authority (OADA)

We also can make a kind of recommendation for having each step with follow up and monitoring programs. National Program really needed multi skill, multifunctional and well-coordinated Authority guided by ministerial level. There should be a ministerial sub-committee to lead the political guidance. Again, Implementation arm as existed some years ago, like Agricultural Development Authority, similarly we too, are proposing to establish Organic Agriculture Development Authority (OADA) to undertake that broader responsibility. All ministries, state ministries, departments, universities other line agencies who work for Agriculture, export Agriculture, Agrarian Service, Irrigation, Food and Plantation subject areas National or Central governmental level and provincial level. So, it definitely needs skillful staff and Program advisors as those who lead different program strategies.

Strategies and Action Plan

Propose approach to implementations: The mission to convert Sri Lanka into an 100% organic country is to be achieved focusing on all crops and areas in a compact manner with the aim of converting 100% of the cultivatable land into entirely organic from this year and thus aim should focus *on* achieving the target reasonably within five to ten years.

We are proposing 25 different Program Strategies to the 25 respective committees to get as guide for draw the full implementation program. We are just thinking as responsible organization, it is our duty to show where are the technical capacities available and directing in to the correct path. That is why from the beginning we have stated this could be get as guide to implement broader program in the country.

The Proposed Program Strategies would be implementation sub programs. To design, establishment, and guide the program we are proposing to have a subcommittee under each strategy. Implementation responsibility will go to the OADA which we proposed to establish as implementation arm. On completion of each year of implementation of the organic farming policy, a committee of experts comprising representatives of farmers and scientists should make a comprehensive assessment of the farmer's wellbeing, economy and environment and, only after rectifying the drawbacks, if any, can the other program strategies to be implemented.

25 Program Strategies

Program Strategy 1

Seed sovereignty, Plant genetic resources and Agro Bio Diversity Conservation

Actions

The Seed Village Scheme/ Yaya scheme ensures supply of quality foundation seed of notified varieties to the farmers in time at their places at affordable prices besides ensuring quick multiplication of new selected seed varieties in a shorter time in that flooding and drought prone area based on the crop situation. Various crop seed supplying agencies with good quality foundation seed on 50% subsidy is supplied for paddy and on 60% subsidy for pulses/Groundnut crops.

- 1.1 Establish seed villages exclusively for organic farming.
 - 1.1 (a) Begin programs for the production of seeds, seedlings, planting materials and, traditional animal breeds at the cluster village level, so as to become self-sufficient in the availability of good quality local seeds, both indigenous and breeder seeds developed by the DOA and other institutions of Agricultural Department.
 - 1.1 (b) Begin at the farmers' group levels, seed banks and seed cooperatives to produce, store, share and supply good quality seeds, including those which are traditional and location specific.
 - 1.1 (c) Promote farmers who can produce organically, good quality seeds and develop participatory seed production programs along with the ASC and other institutions of agricultural research and farms.
 - 1.1 (d) Develop storage facilities/protection measures using mix system with modern and traditional methods
- 1.2 Ensure maintenance of traceability chain mandatory at the Central and provincial Agricultural Institution by the Agrarian Service Center level (ASC) with regard to seeds produced, sold, transferred and shared in the Cluster Villages to protect the farmers from spurious low-quality seeds, including unwanted High breed seeds
- 1.3 Declare and ensure different seed producer villages/Cluster Villages and Divisional levels
- 1.4 Establish a mechanism to regulate the breeders' rights and prices of seeds
- 1.5 Ensure supply of locally suitable seeds in each agro-climatic zone
- 1.6 Document agro-biodiversity and related traditional knowledge and practice, both cultivated and un-cultivated, in each village.
- 1.7 Encouragement in the form of financial support may be given for the establishment of model agro-biodiversity conservation farms.
- 1.8 Develop National Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) program
- 1.9 Develop program for farmers to collect, purify and multiply traditional seeds.

- 1.10 Encourage protection of traditional agricultural systems in the selected tourism areas as "agricultural heritage of sites"
- 1.11 Promote indigenous rice varieties and also other traditional indigenous varieties of crops

Program Strategy 2

Formulation of Organic Agriculture and related system policies, regulations and standards which can be purview of National Program of Organic Agriculture

Action

- 2.1 Conduct an initial assessment of the status of organic farming and farmers in the provincial level including cultivated, certified and non-cultivated wild organic areas in all the level of whole Country
- 2.2 Develop a Policy plan with guideline an objective with all crops grown under 100% organic, such as seasonal, annual, perianal and plantation crops to go with organic Management.
- 2.3 Develop a clear policy plan of action with budgets for incorporation into the planning process of the ASC level for in organic farming in the Country.
- 2.4 Special thrust should be initially given to complex, diverse and risk prone areas such as rain-fed districts, drought-prone districts, food crop producing districts and Plantation led districts.
- 2.5 Special attention to the wet zone and intermediate zone abandoned paddy land to grow under Organic Agriculture system
- 2.6 Develop local promotion of Organic marketing, certification, standard and national policy plan for National Program for Organic Agriculture
- 2.7 National Implementation and functioning Guide for Agriculture Department, Agrarian Department, Export agriculture, State plantation Cooperation and all institutions under above departments and intuitions
- 2.8 Drafting Inter-ministerial coordination Program for harmonizing decision and better implementations
- 2.9 Establishing organic export and import guideline with consultation of responsible international marketing and local marketing sub committees
- 2.10 Formulation and update new lows and existing lows and regulations related to Organic and related other regulatory arenas

Program Strategy 3

Promote basic farmer trainings, Develop Model Organic Farms in the Village and work programs on Cluster Village Area (Agrarian Service Center) based approach

Action

The Agrarian Service Centre's located at each cluster Villages. These centers have to restructure for provide best services. The ASCs are assisted by Agriculture, Agrarian and other different central government and provincial departments. The ASC's primary role is to aid farmers to make better decisions to increase agriculture production and implementing the departmental schemes. Extension officers constantly armed with the latest technologies and information related to agriculture and relay this information to the farmers.

- 3.1 ASC based Farmer Training Centre - imparts need based training to farmers and extension functionaries on traditional and modern ecological agriculture technology use as farmer field schools and crop clinics and various schemes of different Departments and other institutions.
- 3.2 Encourage the formation of Organic farmers groups, especially women organic farmer groups, clubs, SHG's and cooperatives get training under the purpose of cultivation, input production, seed/seedlings/planting materials production, certification and marketing.
- 3.3 Each group should be of a minimum five members with similar crop practices (as stipulated under the Participatory Guarantee System of Certification)
- 3.4 Promoting Models such as faddy, Vegetable, Fruit and other cash crop-based farmer societies or existing farmer groups, farmer Cooperative Society, farmer Association, Society or organizations for different crops or Farmer companies can be adopted.
- 3.5 Those models can be developed as training centers with connection DOA and Universities
- 3.6 All organic agricultural practices to be launched farmer field school-based system in each ASC level is compulsorily.
- 3.7 Also there should be introduction of Crop clinic system to promote and encourage with Ecological and organic crop husbandry and pest management system
- 3.8 Organizing different international exposure trips to the different locations with coordination of international advisory support group

Program Strategy 4

Enriching soil and Water shades, ground and surface water conservation, land care and Forest Land development system

Action

- 4.1 Declare the existing catchments areas of Village tanks, ponds, flood plains, riverine areas and mangroves as protected areas and ensure their conservation.
- 4.2 Emending to existing Soil conservation act and soil conservation areas and declare highly sensitive areas and water shades areas.
- 4.3 Ensure organic farming approach in all the watershed development areas and extend support including capacity building and financial assistance for soil and water conservation measures through ongoing watershed development programs.
- 4.4 Integrate the various institutions presently involved in watershed management and introduce organic farming as a key component water catchment area. (water shade and Catchment Protection program)
- 4.5 Adopt appropriate agronomic practices suitable to the agro-ecological conditions as well as the topographical conditions at the micro watershed level and, discourage/restrict inappropriate crops and cropping practices.
- 4.6 Mapping system with each farmer based faring units.
- 4.7 Formulate legislative measures to Bio remediation and protect traditional water resources including fresh water lakes, village tanks and ensure rain water conservation, restriction of deep wells, especially in dry zones and recharging of existing dug wells, tube wells and ponds, and other conservation measures so as to improve ground water table and also conserve top soil.
- 4.8 Establish testing facilities for soil, water, micronutrients and microorganisms at least at the ASC level and introduce the system of providing Soil Health Cards.
- 4.9 Promote bio-fencing and thus help ensure soil and water conservation and, availability of green manure and green leaf manure.
- 4.10 Conduct training programs for resource persons at the ASC level on soil and water conservation measures.
- 4.11 Introducing concept of “recycling of nutrients” to water shade areas.

Program Strategy 5

Promote a mixed farming approach based agronomic practices and total organic livestock practices

Action

- 5.1 Department of Agriculture and Department of Animal Health and Nutrition with other research institutions should develop suitable crop combinations and locally suitable livestock applications, through participatory research with farmers.
- 5.2 Make crop-livestock (including poultry) integrated farming as part of organic farming, with women centered ownership and management in the farmer households and groups. Emphasis may be given to Sri Lankan traditional farming approach of integrated farming of dominantly paddy, coconut or palm with cattle and poultry.
- 5.3 Encourage landowners and part-time farmers by providing adequate financial support to utilize their lands for organic farming, if left unutilized.
- 5.4 Develop Bee-keeping, fisheries, duckers and similar enterprises as part of the mixed farming program.
- 5.5 Promote decentralized production of livestock feed from locally available resources, but excluding spurious ingredients such as growth promoters and hormones.
- 5.6 Document and popularize traditional knowledge related to animal health care.
- 5.7 Develop linkages between organic farmers and livestock growing farmers for exchange of manure for fodder.
- 5.8 Encourage mixed cropping of indigenous trees and medicinal plants through organic farming.
- 5.9 Promote proven and successful practices developed by farmers and finding a right balance between animal density and land in order to reduce runoff of nutrients.
- 5.10 Tax relaxation shall be given to the land holding with maximum forest and wild trees.
- 5.11 Required changes in the existing Cattle Breeding Policy may be made to ensure availability of indigenous varieties of cow and buffalo to the organic farmers.
- 5.12 Establishing cluster village level Organic animal-based Protein shops along with other natural organic based plant product and animal-based products.
- 5.13 Dairy production will be focus and milk processing and value additions.

Program Strategy 6

promote climate friendly agriculture systems and energy efficiency farming and pre- and post-harvest initial processing system

Action

- 6.1 Introduction of suitable new climate friendly agricultural systems
- 6.2 introduction of less water and less energy practices
- 6.3 Solar power, wind power and Bio Gas technologies
- 6.4 promote Solar based or bio mass based dryers for processing
- 6.5 solar based water pumps, electric fences and heating or lighting system
- 6.6 Assistance in terms of expertise and finances should be given for use of biogas plants, solar energy and wind energy units wherever feasible to reduce dependence on external energy sources.
- 6.7 Develop appropriate small farm machinery for reducing energy, cost and pollution
- 6.8 promote carbon sequestration as a positive climate action.

Program Strategy 7

Nation-wide intensive promotion and publicity campaign on organic farming in the form of a popular movement: "Soba Govi Pubudu" "blooming of Natural farming"

Action

- 7.1 Develop Organic promotional master plan with the consultation with other sub committees
- 7.2 Begin Nation-wide awareness programs for the "promotion of organic farming" focusing on the advantages of organic produce and harmful effects of chemical-based farming.
- 7.3 Produce handouts, publications of case-studies and best practices, video films, posters and other awareness materials to reach out to all sections, especially women.
- 7.4 Organize workshops, seminars and exchange programs for consumers, teachers, traders, farmers, government and semi-government officials in the related area.
- 7.5 Organize Organic exhibitions in all districts.
- 7.6 Encourage setting up of organic home gardens, organic orchards in urban and rural households.
- 7.7 Establishing volunteer program to assist home garden setting up PGS promotion and PGS certified Markets (by using young people and retired elderly groups)
- 7.8 Establish special unit to give Publicity on National Program for Organic Agriculture through the government Information Bureau

Program Strategy 8

Development and make available system of quality organic manure and other organic input

Action

ASC level system should be identified to the Government fertilizer subsidy distribution of different ecological / organic fertilizers to the that are covered different farmers. For the forecast stocktaking should verified ASC committee. All the data can publicize web base system and inform to farmer by sms for verification level. Bio Fertilizer as new fertilizer technology transfer system to farmers should develop and recognize as special scheme

- 8.1 Encourage, with adequate support, the availability of biomass in the organic farm itself, through programs such as crop rotation, tree crops, cover crops, leguminous crops, green manure and green leaf manure.
- 8.2 Provide support for cow, buffalo, duck, fish, poultry and goat, preferably traditional and selected new breeds, to organic farmers/groups to ensure integrated farming and the availability of farmyard manure and urine.
- 8.3 different green manure seed and planting material distribution programs
- 8.4 Encourage the production of various types of compost in the farm itself, including Verme-culture composting and biogas slurry.
- 8.5 Formulate special programs for increasing the biomass and organic manures, especially in rain-fed cultivation areas where soil depletion is high, so as to drought proof the farm.
- 8.6 Encourage indigenous species of earthworms and effective microorganisms in composting.
- 8.7 Establish a decentralized system to produce organic manure from biodegradable organic waste segregated at source.
- 8.8 Ensure the quality of the organic manure and establish a centralized testing laboratory to monitor the same. (Makandura)
- 8.9 Discourage burning of all organic materials in the field, which could be utilized as manure.
- 8.10 Under the leadership of the "ASC level Farmer Groups" and other farmer groups draw the benefits of the provisions of the National Program to ensure production of Bio Fertilizer and extraction of Ecological pest controls with the technical support of Agrarian, Agriculture departments and Agriculture universities jointly develop and do promotions.
- 8.11 Other than main raw material for main nutrients, Zinc sulphate, Gypsum, dolomite, lime and rock phosphate should supply under 50% subsidy in areas of micronutrient deficiency is noticed in the soil to increase productivity of crops based on the soil test fertilizer recommendations.

Program Strategy 09

Promote home gardening, Urban gardening and organic demonstration in nation wide

Action

With an objective to encourage the farmers in adoption of best management practices and to obtain increased yields with less cost of cultivation. On Farm Extension Demonstrations @ 1/2-1-4 Ha each is being implemented during yala and maha seasons in each district. The best practices adopted in the demonstration plots is disseminated to villagers through conducting field days.

- 9.1 Implement programs for the production of seeds, seedlings and other planting materials, manure, plant protection materials at the farm with the help of agriculture department, Agricultural university, at local level.
- 9.2 Encourage Farmers Associations/Clubs/Cooperatives/Companies of farmers, SHG's/Youth groups at the local level to produce need-based home garden.
- 9.3 Link organically can use raw materials from municipal solid waste segregated at source, especially from markets, hostels, densely populated areas and other institutions including schools to farms with clear understanding and segregated way through such means as simple and cost-effective decentralized composting, bio gasification and vermiculture-composting and thus ensure organic matter recycling. Organic waste treatment plant should be made compulsory for the flats.
- 9.4 Conduct training programs for local resource persons for producing good quality input, quality testing and for such related aspects at the village level and ASC level.
- 9.5 Formulate legislative measures to empower the Local Government Institutions, reputed NGO's for ensuring quality of inputs, including necessary rules, guidelines, standards, monitoring and testing procedures and establishment of laboratories.
- 9.6 Establish special financial assistance schemes, and/or link existing support schemes to groups to start production facilities for farm inputs.
- 9.7 Develop local linkages for low-cost input materials to farmers and ensure markets for good quality input materials at reasonable price
- 9.8 Steps may be taken to formulate the organic farming packages developed by the Agricultural University in collaboration with organic farmers. Priority may be given for crops like banana, ginger, pine apple, vegetables, pepper, Turmeric, paddy etc.
- 9.9 Prepare a database on the organic content of the soil in different zones of Sri Lanka.
- 9.10 Ensure the quality of fruits and vegetables including other food and raw food coming from other countries.

Program Strategy 10

Promote export agriculture and plantation crops with organic value chain development system

Action

- 10.1 Conversion incentive program for small holder farms and plantations
- 10.2 Value chain support program to SME and industries level
- 10.3 Adaptation programs, workforce training and sector level education and training
- 10.4 Crop wise demonstrations, Pienaar farmer level demonstration, Research center level cropping and other level demonstrations
- 10.5 Different product processing incentive program, factory level development programs, Machinery grant scheme and Next level program
- 10.6 Local and International market entering program and next level program
- 10.7 Developing Crop based implementation programs with Tea, Spice and Fruit perennials, shorter cash crops with recommendations to small holder farmers, Middle level and Plantations
- 10.8 Develop all export protentional crops with Sri Lankan identity branding with new concept Geographical Indication (GI) System to avoid mixing and stop diluting product's Sri Lankan integrity
- 10.9 Giving opportunities to diversifying cropping pattern and mix cropping system with cash crop models by different sector research institutions (TRI, RRI, CRI)
- 10.10 Different exposure trips to other counties to get understand organic way of doing

Program Strategy 11

Capacity Building programs for farmers, implementing officers, agencies, and government officers, including departments and ministry level

Action

- 11.1 Conduct orientation, training and exposure visit programs.
- 11.2 Group of 10-20 unemployed youth in each ASC (50% women) in the model of Society of Farmer helpers would be designated as "Technical Assistant", trained in all facets of organic farm management supported through Local Government Institution Program to assist farmers in organic farming.
- 11.3 Develop the Agri Crop-clinics of the Department of Agriculture into Organic Farming Resource Centers and the staff should be given training on organic farming.
- 11.4 Create awareness, basic and advance organic farming practices among the agriculture production Assistants, Agrarian Officials, Agriculture officers in the Agrarian and Agriculture Department.
- 11.5 Giving organic Agriculture training for supporting officials and development officials in Irrigation department, Cooperative department, Divisional Secretariat officials,

Local Authority officials and Provincial council officers and also all level administrative officials of the government service

- 11.6 Develop Longer term government official's technology transfer program with the consultation of IFOAM Asia and IFOAM International, Demeter, Natural and Soil Association

Program Strategy 12

Ensure and improve the health and wellbeing of the Traditional and modern attractive new nutritional food programs.

Action

- 12.1 Ensure special nutritional value availability crops and foods, whose traditional agriculture or food System has been degraded or collapse can get identified and promoted.
- 12.2 Develop specific programs for the re-invention of their traditional food and knowledge protection.
- 12.3 Develop and promote educational program for house wife's on how to produce Organic and nutritious food system.
- 12.4 Formulate specific schemes to provide help and recognition for food and food preservation and also traditional food promoters.
- 12.5 Provide suitable incentives to Pregnant mother's food and baby food industries that use organic inputs and processes.
- 12.6 Develop chef guild for organic food and introduce organic menu and gastronomy education system.
- 12.7 Promoting young women to Organic food production Nutrition based food ingredients production.
- 12.8 Introduce Organic food culture to young generation and young mothers as new ways for house hold nutrition.
- 12.9 Introduce public procurement and catering/canteens for promotions of organic foods among the government servants and services recipients.

Program Strategy 13

Establish Producer Cooperatives/Companies promoted by organic farmers and small, medium level and bigger levels.

Action

- 13.1 Encourage farm processing by farmers groups, SHGs and Farmer Producer Companies.
- 13.2 Facilitate establishment of Organic Farmer Producer Cooperative/ Companies or similar concerns as an organic farmers promoted enterprise with share investment by the organic farmers and producers.
- 13.3 Promoting Divisional, District, Provincial and National cooperatives and companies to bring strength for different crop-based producers and processors.
- 13.4 Encourage different new approaches just like PGS or ICS based farmer groups to get develop organic farming enterprises.
- 13.5 Create monitoring arm with Cooperative Department about these producer cooperatives and other related cooperatives.

Program Strategy 14

Organic cotton, Batik, Organic rubber products, Organic Cosmetic, and Organic health care products development and promotion

Action

- 14.1 Awareness and product development support to the garment sector organic cotton.
- 14.2 Establish natural and organic batik industry guidelines and product development support.
- 14.3 increase the production of Organic pillows and mattress with special branding to international market.
- 14.4 Organic cosmetic and beauty care production training and service to be establish with the support international groups.
- 14.5 Organizing exposure visits to organic cosmetic production places in different countries.
- 14.6 Opening next level program for the Herbal and Neutral health care entrepreneurs.
- 14.7 Introduction of Natural colors and designs induction local apparel industries.

Program Strategy 15

Promote farm level processing, value addition, encourage the use of organic farm produce in food industry, establishing and developing storage and transportation facilities.

Action

- 15.1 Promote Organic processing schemes local levels with careful processing.
- 15.2 Ensure value addition does not compromise organic produce quality by facilitating testing and evaluation of processes with help from DOA and other research institutions.
- 15.3 Encourage organic food-based industry in Sri Lanka to procure and use organic produce in their products.
- 15.4 Set up Organic food industries at manageable decentralized levels in the ASC and divisional level with special attention to nutritional aspects.
- 15.5 National program has to recognize local food producers and should provide incentive packages.
- 15.6 Establish separate and decentralized storage facilities for organic farm produce to ensure its organic integrity and help farmers in certification processes.
- 15.7 Provide local transportation facilities for organic produce to nearby domestic markets.
- 15.8 Modern storage facility grants for individual farmers and group level storage.
- 15.9 Cold and dry common storage facilities development ASC level.
- 15.10 Introduce Organic product carrier system with public transport.

Program Strategy 16

Establishment and develop diverse channels to local level marketing of organic produce and Products

Action

- 16.1 Set up separate markets/facilities for organic produce certified by the PGS process through the existing channels of marketing of Agriculture products such as the Haritha and People's Market.
- 16.2 Encourage direct marketing/linkages by farmers groups with end user institutions such as schools, hostels, hotels, hospitals, Ayurveda centers, SHG's making food products and food-based industries in the Sri Lanka.
- 16.3 Encourage institutions such as schools, hostels, hospitals and government institutions to procure local organic produce following rules and specific guidelines.
- 16.4 Encourage existing vegetable, fruits and Special food product vendors to promote organic products
- 16.5 Facilitate the establishment of organic farm produce outlets in ASC all the districts, with the help of Governmental and Non-governmental organizations.

- 16.6 Develop and create local green restaurants, canteen and eatery shops around the country.

Program Strategy 17

Develop a simple and recognize certification process in the village and ASC level for all organic farmers.

Action

- 17.1 Encourage through specific scheme the implementation of an internal control system for organic farmer group.
- 17.2 Encourage the Participatory Guarantee System of Certification for small and marginal farmers to supply to the domestic market.
- 17.3 NGOs accredited by the PGS Council of Sri Lanka shall be authorized to help implement and monitor the PGS system in the Country.
- 17.4 The National program will develop an Organic Sri Lanka logo (May be can use NOCU logo) and, National Program shall be developed as a brand. Since each country is following different norms, crops aimed at export may go for third party certification.
- 17.5 Revisiting SLSI standards for quality testing and certification.
- 17.6 Ensure and start recognizing that every organic farmer who is doing organic farming for three years is given the certificate free of charge as national scheme.
- 17.7 Ensure sustainable wild collection of minor forest produce and non-timber forest products (NTFP) facilitate for PGS the fair marketing of these produce through organic outlets.

Program Strategy 18

SME development, Entrepreneur Development, Insurances supports, Provide Financial Solutions and financial incentives for promoting organic farming.

Action

- 18.1 Provide interest-free or low interest loans to organic farmers, especially small and marginal farmers.
- 18.2 Farmers and rural women Credits linked to agriculture or due to collapse of Agriculture for banks shall be subsidized through Government scheme
- 18.3 Promote revolving funds system. Set in place production linked incentive system supports.
- 18.4 Provide assistance during conversion period; two years for annual crops and three years for perennials.
- 18.5 Introduce a ASC based crop and livestock insurance scheme for small and marginal organic farmers
- 18.6 Introduce pension or social security scheme for committed organic farmers.

18.7 Support service for new entrepreneurs to go in to local and international market

Program Strategy 19

Develop Agriculture heritage area and promoting Agrotourism.

Action

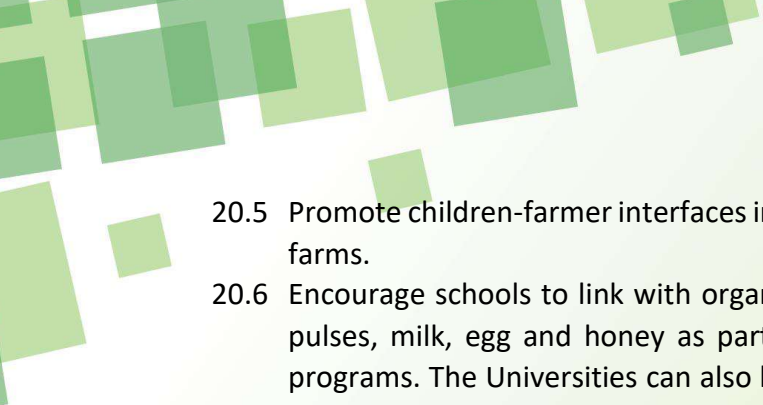

- 19.1 Create awareness among the sector, which can be home stay to the star class level.
- 19.2 Development farms and demonstration models for tourists (Example- Just like Spice Gardens).
- 19.3 Train the different staff from lower level staff to upper levels.
- 19.4 Different menus development with Organic Gastronomy system.
- 19.5 Agriculture and Agro Heritage site promotions.
- 19.6 Organic home stay system to different green packages in big hotels.
- 19.7 Publishing guides and directory (e.g., Tourist guides, shopping guides etc.) for organic farms and their products.
- 19.8 Start Financial support program to convert to Organic Hotel Scheme.
- 19.9 Ensure that the tourism industry, through the Responsible Agri Tourism Initiative, source organic produce from local producers as much as possible for their hotels and resorts.
- 19.10 There are seasonal and annual special crop zones Such farming areas could be made as part of the responsible Organic Agro tourism program.

Program Strategy 20

Incorporate and introduce organic farming in to education system for Schools, vocational institutions, Agriculture schools and Universities Organic Agriculture Research, Education and Extension.

Action

- 20.1 Introduce organic farming in educational institutions, Vocational education, university Education
- 20.2 A specific campaign shall be started among students to ensure that they take organically grown food.
- 20.3 Set up a system in all schools in Sri Lanka to have organic vegetable and fruit gardens as well as paddy, in potential regions, as part of inculcating among the children the love for organic farming and biodiversity conservation and, perpetuation in their households. Necessary support schemes may be formulated and implemented through the National Organic Agriculture Program.
- 20.4 Encourage Agriculture schools to have seed banks and seed farms in the premises, wherever feasible, to produce and supply good quality seeds for the use in their nearby regions.

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- 20.5 Promote children-farmer interfaces in each school, which shall include visits to organic farms.
 - 20.6 Encourage schools to link with organic farmers for supply of rice, vegetables, fruits, pulses, milk, egg and honey as part of the noon-meal and nutritional supplement programs. The Universities can also be encouraged to supply organic food processed and prepared through SHG's for the Local food promotion programs.
 - 20.7 The Department of Agriculture and Agrarian Department would set up a special multi-institutional special task force to re-orient the Research, Education and Extension systems to support the President Green Economy proposals SLNPOA Organic Farming Policy and the transition of the current agriculture system to organic farming.
 - 20.8 The SLNPOA shall develop package of practices and model demonstration farms for organic farming in different agro-ecological zones.
 - 20.9 Introduce as part of the course curriculum, both at under and post graduate levels, interactions with leading organic farmers, groups and NGO's promoting organic farming in the state.
 - 20.10 Develop participatory research programs with organic farmers on all aspects of organic farming, ensuring a monthly remuneration for the farmers of the participatory research program.
 - 20.11 Research and inventories so as to recognize and document existing practices of organic farmers.
 - 20.12 Identify and screen native livestock/fish breeds which are locally adaptable and resistant to parasites and diseases.
 - 20.13 Develop herbal remedies for control of diseases and pests of livestock/ crops/ fish.
 - 20.14 To institutionalize the above, an Organic Farming Research Institute (OFRI) may be set up.
 - 20.15 Organic Research Stations in each agro-ecological zones under the DOA and other agricultural institutions should be converted to organic management systems, and thus become a field study centers for students, farmers and peoples' representatives.
 - 20.16 Organizing of National scientific research congresses on OA.
 - 20.17 Promote organic school meal program among the student for promote the organic foods.
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Program Strategy 21

Consumer education, Consumer Supported Agriculture/ SLOW food Promotion and Campaign against to Junk Food.

Action

- 21.1 Formulate and Implement Nationwide Consumer education program
- 21.2 Promoting Slow food and CSA activities in the country
- 21.3 Introduce as CSA system to city and village links
- 21.4 Develop consumer driven marketing channels
- 21.5 Introducing School level green consumer education Cercles
- 21.6 Start Green consumer Groups in work places
- 21.7 Organize Slow food education program and food exhibitions
- 21.8 CSA supported online programs and direct links
- 21.9 Nationwide poster and essay competition with School level about chemical farming
- 21.10 Local Food base taste education programs to avoid fast food and junk food
- 21.11 Establishing and implementation of testing facilities based on consumer concerns and bringing new provisions related to Organic food and ensure the strict enforcement of the provisions in to Food Act, and Consumer protection regulations, and bring suitable legislations to notify and enable Organic Agriculture to Agriculture directors, Officers, Veterinary Doctors and similar professionals as Inspectors under the new Act and also establish quality and technological testing facilities at district level.

Program Strategy 22

IT/AI technology programs, satellite, GPS technology and other farm Technology Development Program for Organic Agriculture.

Action

To encouraging Farm Mechanization in Agriculture by supplying various Farm implements / Plant Protection equipment / High-cost machinery / Custom Hiring Stations on subsidy and conducting Farmer trainings for better awareness on various farm machinery, better utilization of available water resources, which facilitates the farmers to take up timely Agricultural operations, reduce the cost on labor, and resulting in improved crop yields.

- 22.1 Establish technical development scheme from small farm level to industry level
- 22.2 Promoting different non-fuel-based technologies for Agriculture and food processing
- 22.3 Declare and maintain low energy technologies with efficiency and low pollution technologies
- 22.4 Machineries for cottage type industries which can help for organic farming.
- 22.5 Promoting different technologies for replacing chemical solution just like flame weeding

- 22.6 Generate a database on the need of agriculturally based machineries and equipment's which can get help to the different sections (e.g.: household use, small holder use, Plantation, storage, food processing, construction) and etc.
- 22.7 Review and regulate promotional activities and advertisements of pesticides as per the FAO Code of Conduct and Guidelines for Pesticide Use.
- 22.8 Conduct periodical analysis of water, soil, milk and crops at the district level where pesticides continue to be used and the data made public.
- 22.9 Precautionary measures should be taken before using exotic organisms for biocontrol programs.

Program Strategy 23

Integrate the programs and activities of various departments, local governments and organizations by Establishment of Organic Agriculture Development Authority (OADA).

Action

- 23.1 Integrate the various government departments, institutions, civil societies/ NGOs, and them schemes in a harmonious manner duly considering organic farming principles and local situations. These include government departments such as Agriculture, Agrarian, livestock and Animal Health, Forest, Fisheries, Provincial and local Authorities, , Small and Medium Industries, plantation Industries; Financial Institutions, State Cooperation institutions such as Mahawali Authority, CDA, Palmyra Development Board, Provincial different Agriculture institutes such as Western province ADA Southern Province Development Authority , Universities, CARP, HARTI, Tea Board, Research institutions such as Tea, Coconut, Rubber and Minor Crops, EDB, NLDB, VTA, NEDA and IT.I
- 23.2 Set up an OADA as exclusively for Organic Agriculture separate mission to implement the organic farming policy, program strategies and action plan and ensure their success.
- 23.3 Executive Committee to be set up for supervise and guide the functioning of OADA.
- 23.4 Establishing national Secretariat and adopting staff from relevant ministries and departments.
- 23.5 Identify Consulting and implementing arms such as MFI / UN Agenesis/ INGOs / Government institutions / Provincial and local Government institutions/ Banks/ NGOs/Private Sector/CBOs.

Program Strategy 24

Organic Agriculture International standards, Market Requirements and Promotion of our products in the different markets around the world.

Action

- 24.1 Establishing International working group to promote Sri Lankan Organic products.
- 24.2 Creating separate Bureau to go in to Different exhibition and expositions as promotion Sri Lankan Pavilion
- 24.3 Finding and appointing key people as Organic promotional Ambassadors
- 24.4 Sending each target countries separate special train trade officers to develop Organic agriculture promotion and marketing system
- 24.5 Organic Business program for Entrepreneurs and next level program for existing business
- 24.6 Organic sector business encouragement package for local SMEs and local investors
- 24.7 Organic Sector required raw material and product importation government assisted program

Program Strategy 25

Coordination with international guidance, consultation, Business and Investments, Training and Financial support assistance to National program on Organic Agriculture

Action

- 25.1 Close collaboration and keep the link with International advisory group
- 25.2 Coordination arm to work with different Governments, UN agencies, other international organizations
- 25.3 Financial Support Group to work with World Bank, GEF, GCF, IFAD, ADB, and other different governmental, inter-governmental and private funds to get support for 100% Organic program implementation
- 25.4 Establishing International training and consultative task force for Organic Agriculture and related Technologies
- 25.5 International Civil society support group promote Sri Lankan decision 100 % Organic
- 25.6 Finding strategic partners to develop Sri Lankan organic sector such as Trainers, consultants, Facilitators, service providers and investors
- 25.7 Design and implementing Sri Lankan Organic promotional International Program