Agricultural Projects Summary

Green Movement of Sri Lanka
54/C, Vimukthi Mawatha, Pelawatta, Battaramulla

Project Name :Community Livelihood and Biodiversity Conservation Project (COLIBRI)

Donner: European Union

Summary: Community Livelihood and Biodiversity Recovery (COLIBRI) aims to contribute to the recovery of community livelihoods and biodiversity through CSOs management of the protection and preservation of natural resources in Sri Lanka. The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc. (GMSL) is tasked with implementing that component of the project earmarking the Knuckles Conservation Forest (KCF), its environs and selected communities living in those regions. The GMSL component aims to optimally harmonize the human-environment interface in the targeted region amount to approximately 502.4 square kilometers and shall:

Lobby for sustainable practices in KCF with local/district authorities

Capacity building and creating linkages between existing community groups and government institutions to optimize biodiversity conservation, regeneration and climate resilience

Form and advise a youth-oriented community monitoring group to uphold environmental protections within KCF

Promote and assist the adoption of natural agriculture practices to local farmers

Facilitate market connectivity, competitiveness and quality of produce

Improve the volunteer carbon offset program through strong local and international linkages between stakeholders and players

Activities

Promote and assist the adoption of natural agriculture practices, including soil regeneration, toxin-fee agriculture, soil waste management and reuse of natural resources to local farmers
Constructed Rathninda Irrigation Canal
Constructed Sulugune Irrigation Canal
Creating farmer cluster
Create four 2acre herbal forest each GNs
Creating a 500m Green canopy road Rathninda
Develop 100 acre forest and flower garden Meddawatta and Dambagolla
Plant forest fruits in Meegahamada Wewa catchment Pahalagaldebokka
Develop 50 actare green cover on scrubland in Deanston
Create Youth watchdog group
Awareness of Pathan Yams in Pitawala
Conduct 30 foot aqueduct for 40 acres of paddy lands in Sulugune
Reconstruct of the 20 ft anicut wall and basin for 61 families 70 at Rathninda
Give machines for the Hennganga, Kaluganga and Thelgamuoya
Establish Central seed bank on the Heen Ganga, Kaluganga and Thelgamuoya

Year : 2021-2022

Cost: 64,600,000.00

Project Name : Mainstreaming agrobiodiversity conservation and use in Sri Lankan agro-ecosystems for livelihoods and adaptation.

Donner : Bioversity International, Italy

Summary: Sri Lanka is rich in Biodiversity and it is one of the hot spots in the world. Biodiversity refers to the number and variety of organisms within a particular area and it's including species diversity, genetic diversity, and ecosystem diversity. Sri Lankan's ecosystem includes natural forest, inland wetland, coastal marine, agricultural ecosystems and natural and semi-natural grassland ecosystems. In addition, there are other man-made ecosystems such as agro-ecosystems (including home gardens) that structurally resemble natural forests, and cash-crop fields and plantations.

The BACC project has been introduced no. of crop varieties, medicinal plants and animal breeds into the three project sites after the initial agro biodiversity survey conducted in 2014. Re survey focused on species diversity and genetic diversity of three agricultural ecosystems namely Kandyan home garden - Udakumbura, Village tank system - Gampola (Cascade system) and Owita system - Millaniya.

Objective :

1. Evaluate and improve traditional varieties and livestock breeds to meet the changing needs and opportunities.

2. Strengthen community seed bank and primary seed bank.

3. Re-introduce and evaluate traditional varieties, livestock breeds and other useful plant species.

4.Farmers, including women and youth groups, trained in improved management practices and sustainable harvesting

Activities:

- Evaluate and improve traditional varieties and livestock breeds to meet the changing needs and opportunities. Organize field days for farmer field for a and participatory plant breeding activities in three pilot project sites

- Hold Diversity Fairs in 3 pilot sites
- Strengthen community seed bank and primary seed bank by providing inputs

- Establish, support and strengthen CBO, with the capacity to develop and engage in local markets in each of 3 pilot sites

- Farmers, including women and youth groups, trained in improved management practices and sustainable harvesting

- Deliver training in participatory and community based approaches to maintenance and use of ABD

Year : 2018-2019

Cost :LKR: 38,040,068.00

Project Name : Vanni Agricultural Livelihoods Upscaling and Enhancement Project

Donner : United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Summary :

This project proposes two practical thrust areas for significantly improving economic strength and specific areas of social security within the overarching context of optimizing returns on land, labor and capital. On the one hand, the project proposes to optimize the economic return of agrarian livelihoods by establishing village level natural/organic agricultural social-business based micro-enterprise clusters, transfer of knowledge and inputs, assuring knowledge enhancement instruments for increasing community abilities to expand their agribusinesses, creating small farmer networks for common engagement with strategic private sector partners and collaborating with local and state authorities to remove resistive forces that prevent establishment and enhancement of small scale agribusinesses.

During the course of the project, thrusts in agriculture with retail agribusinesses and CSR partnerships with large businesses operating in the Vanni region will be undertaken. The GMSL and its partners will leverage their ability and knowledge in mobilizing communities to work towards common civil-private socioeconomic goals, optimizing organic agricultural outputs, establishing livelihood networks, post-harvest value addition and market connectivity for agriculture and supportive equipment. The program aims to form a stable, environmentally and economically sustainable and rewarding network to be known as the "Vanni Microenterprise Network" for agricultural and educational workers that will work closely with the private sector for mutual reward and benefit.

The project will be located in the Vanni districts of the Northern Province. Marginalized and resettled communities living under highly vulnerable socio-economic conditions are short listed for the program and 21 villages (7 each in each district) that were relatively clustered together within each district were selected as beneficiaries of the intervention. A key geophysical request that was considered was around-the-year availability of water (either through wells or other irrigation systems) since this will substantially reduce the risk of agrarian practice in an area prone to water scarcity.

Main Activities

Pre-implementation resource, economic and social audit of the 21 targeted villages

1. Farmers receive training and tools

- Mobilization of farming communities and establishing community outgrow system
- Short list farmers for TOT training and conduct training
- Introduce and encourage home and field based multi-crop farming

2. Optimize efficiency of project management team and microenterprises in agriculture and education
   - Establish required infrastructure for project office, training center and district collection centers
   - Construct 3 DLMA collection centers
   - Equip and empower project team
   - Obtain local government support for intervention

3. Connectivity to agribusiness retail market established
   - Obtain support and corporation of the private sector for microenterprises

4. Income assured through agriculture and education microenterprises
   - Commence agribusiness operations in 14 VLMAs

Year : 2014-2016

Cost :LKR: 57,784,813.00

Project Name : Community Based Agrobiodiversity management (CBM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in South Asia

Donner :

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development in Nepal(LIBIRD)

Summary :

Sri Lanka is tropical country with binomial rain pattern. In general two third of land area of the country is categorized as the dry zone and rest is under wet zone and intermediate conditions. There are 46 agro ecological zones in Sri Lanka which based on the amount of rainfall, elevation, characters of soil and vegetation. Agriculture of Sri Lanka divided into two as peasant and planting sectors mainly. Tea, Rubber and coconut are the main plantation crops under the plantation sector. Paddy is the main crop under the peasant sector and most widely grown crop in all parts of country.

In general majority of farmers in Sri Lanka are at the bottom of the value chain though they engage in almost all field works. Furthermore, market driven agriculture production system has given less decision making power for farming communities in agriculture with number of causes.

The target group of CBM Sri Lanka is consisting mainly with farming communities in each project area. Their main income source is the cultivation of paddy and/or vegetables and/or spices and condiments. Some farmers depend on plantation crops and fruits as well. Recently the growing uncertainty on environmental conditions and consequences of climate change adversely affect on the livelihood of farming communities of Sri Lanka. Frequency of drought and flood occurrence is increasing within last decade in Sri Lanka.

Objective : Enhancement of sustainability of biodiversity-based livelihoods of local farming communities through conservation and sustainable utilization of agricultural biodiversity andstrengthening climate resilience through disaster risk reduction

Activities

1. 8 of groups with functional plans for community management of genetic resources (GR) (awareness and knowledge on GR)
2. 3320 HH using quality seeds from community seed banks
3. 6 crop varieties developed by PPB/PVS/GB
4. 116 of crop/varieties and 170 ha coverage conserved through CBM intervention
5. 200 HH rearing indigenous animal breeds through the support of CBM
6. 1445 HH increased income by 35% and 1750 HH reduce outside expenditure (food consumption and agriculture input) by 25% after CBM intervention
7. 3 of CBM practices integrated in government/national planning/system of community seed bank with formal collaboration with National gene banks
8. 11 CBDRM Societies with legal recognition established and 11 CBDRM plans updated and implemented
9. 30 Canoes in operation for evacuation and transportation /7 tents provided/25 sanitary facilities established
10. Started a CBDRM fund of CBDRM societies

Year : 2011-2016

Cost : LKR 45,563,895.00

Project Name : Community Centric conservation, regeneration and expansion of agro-biodiversity in Sri Lanka through an eco-system approach

Donner : Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development in Nepal

(LIBIRD)

Summary : Genetic resources are productive assets providing the basis for food security. Like land and water, local genetic resources get degraded when their use is not sustainable because local people who are wealthy and influential tend to over exploit these resources and deny access to the poor. The ability of the poor to access and use genetic resources has both short term and long term implications for their agriculture productivity as well as food and livelihood security.

Agricultural biodiversity, especially crop genetic diversity has been recognized as an effective strategy to minimize risks and provide insurance against climate change, pest and disease. Diversity in a farmer's field provides insurance over a longer period of time despite claims that it may lower productivity in the short term. For the rural poor cultivating small holdings, diversity in the agro ecosystems provides important sources of supplementary food like natural plant foods and fish and animals that grow near fields and are available for free.

The reduction in crop diversity due to the Green Revolution has been documented for many crops. Studies have documented the loss of rice varieties in South Asia while there are many surveys in Sri Lanka that indicate large scale loss of diversity of fruit and vegetable crops. The economic effects of globalization on limiting crop choice are compounding the Green Revolution effect of reducing the diversity available to farmers. Introduction of hybrid varieties and genetically engineered varieties is expected to further erode genetic diversity. There is an urgent need now to intensify and expand the use of plant genetic diversity and agro biodiversity in general to increase choices and access to diversity in crops, and to maintain and restore healthy ecosystems to ensure sustainable food, production over the long term. In accordance, the CBM SL programme was started in this year with five partners

Objective :

Activities:

- Conduct survey of the eco systems and identify existing and threatened agro-biodiversity and species diversity in the target

- Plan and execute a capacity building exercise with each of the targeted communities to fill in the knowledge gaps based on the experience of the GMSLand its network partner's experience of such knowledge
- 5 execute farming activities in accordance with the concepts of the GMSL holistic agrarian experts.
- Desk analysis of existing agriculture and environmental policies
- 2 study of exsting agrarian research in Sri Lanka
- 3 study of threats to bio diversity in the targeted areas due to invasive species, GM foods, agro-chemicals and in some areas, the man –elephant conflict

Year :2009

Cost :LKR: 4,852,000.00

Project Name :Move from Scarcity to Plenty; Stepping towardsFood sovereignty through Community Led agro-biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka.

Donner : Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development in Nepal (LIBIRD)

Summary :

Sri Lanka enjoys some of the richest and most diverse ecological phenomena in the South Asian region. Although a very small country, it has many climatic zones and each is home to unique and diverse eco-systems. For centuries, our ancestors farmed the land using agricultural practices that were highly dependent, supportive and regenerative of these ecologies. Additionally, cultivation based livelihoods were steeped in traditional knowledge and sensibilities and over many centuries communities living in these zones evolved highly resilient socio-cultural systems based on and centered around farming.

With the advent of the so-called green revolution a few decades ago, these systems were shattered and their foundations almost uprooted resulting in widespread poverty, disease, malnutrition and large scale internal migration and urbanization that broke the strength of these farming communities and made them highly vulnerable to external dependencies and the vagaries of market mechanics and market controllers.

As a result of the reductionist agricultural practices of the post green revolution era and the manthra of hybridization, BT foods and agro-chemicals, much of the agro-biodiversity of the country and the region reduced almost to the point of extinction and paved the way for the crisis in food that exists today. However, the GMSL has, along with its local and regional network of civil groups, managed to resist these trends over the last ten years and have built up a groundswell of support at the grass-roots level for eco-friendly and sustainable farming practices in almost all parts of the country. While these moves have benefited over 30,000 farming families in the country, the fact they were scattered across the country and based less on providing “proof of effectiveness” and more on rebuilding resilience has meant that our collective work could not be used as well as it should have been in lobbying for policy change.

Within the context of an overarching holistic agrarian paradigm, the GMSL will work locally and regionally on an initiative to re-establish agro-biodiversity across the country through a significantly more focused level that has, as its ultimate goal a complete re-think of the way in which farming and agricultural practices are conducting the country.

Objective:

- Revitalized Sri Lankan agro-biodiversity and food sovereignty through community lead holistic action.
- Enhanced self reliance on agro biodiversity among the targeted community subsequent to weaning away from market dependency
- Income of farming families from biodiversity based productions increased
- Climatic zone specific comprehensive resource exchangepackage to promote agro-biodiversity conservation,utilization and benefit sharing
- Local community sensitized and self organized towards coherent institutional, research and development framework to ensure food sovereignty
- Improve two rice varieties through Participatory PlantBreeding (PPB)
- Use grass-roots, networking, academic, media, regional action and independent lobbying to re-formulate nationalpolicy framework and work directly with the governmentto resolve conflicts in legislature and policies andmainstream and eco-system based bio diversityconservation

Activities:

- Capacity building and knowledge sharing programme
- Provide training on establishment of bio diversity rich gardens
- Training on technique and provision of technology on establishing and maintaining community seed banks
- Provide training on appropriate post-harvest technologies
- Provide training on bee keeping as a support livelihood
- Formulate Training of Trainer (TOT) curriculum
- Establish market linkages to sustainable social business entities specializing in agri-produce/products
- Establish community bio diversity register

Year : 2010

Cost : LKR: 7,250,000.00

Project Name : Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Agriculture Program (FFSAP)

Donner : Development fund ,Norway

Summary : Rural small scale farming communities in Sri Lanka face multiple th[illegible] challenges related to poverty, lack of knowledge, lack of access to finance, lack of access to markets, under utilization of land, over utilization of agro-chemicals, lack of systems for responding to climate change, development aggression, increased urban migration of rural youth and an increased vulnerability to diseases such as vector borne diseases, diabetes, anemia, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, gastritis, cancer and kidney failure due to poor consumption patterns, lack of access to clean drinking water sources, poisons such as arsenic/uranium/cyanide/mercury in agro-chemicals. While some of these problems need solutions and the systemic and policy level, many can and should be addressed at the level of small scale farmers. The FFSAP program, currently in its 7th year of operation, given the constraints of fiancé and resource, directly contributed to the neutralization of many of the problems stated above and empowerment of over 6000 rural small scale farming families over this period. In its next four year phase, the program has set itself the challenging task of up scaling ecological farming practices in all 26 districts of Sri Lanka as a mechanism for creating the environment required to ensure community independence of outside financial resources, increase in planting/consumption/food quality choices (sovereignty), achieve stability and continuity to farming processes by reducing dependence on external inputs (sustainability). While the primary focus of the program (in fact the focus of the GMSL) has shifted towards the North and East of the country, the movement will be consolidating its presence in other part of the country over a three year period while expanding its operations in the North and East. In order to have high quality impact of these efforts, the movement plans a large scale outreach program over the next phase to educate target groups on rights and how to lobby for these within the framework of development effectiveness.

Goal: Increased awareness of ecological agriculture, harmonization of human-environment interface, improvement of human/soil/water health, expansion and scale up of the Sustainable Nutrition Garden(SNG) home garden program, increase in growing/harvesting options for rural communities, increase in economic stability, empowerment of women, improved resilience to climate change, increase in choice and quality of food consumed by rural communities, reduction in malnutrition and anaemia amongst rural farming populations with emphasis on children/pregnant and lactating mothers

Activities :

1. Establish 35 sustainable nutritional garden groups around each existing group with 25 families per group and use individuals from existing groups to conduct awareness program on the SNG concept and four practical technical training sessions on eco-friendly agricultural practices
2. Distribution of relevant seeds and tools to assist in SNGs during training sessions and follow-up and problem-solving sessions
3. Distribution of relevant fruit seedlings and yam propagules to selected practitioners of the SNG program
4. Training program on how to implement traditional seed and propagule conservation system, including providing inputs to create them
5. Training program for post-harvesting techniques including provision of post-harvesting dehydrators
6. Technical training provided in groups of 25 on crop protection rain guard, including providing materials
7. Construction of biogas units
8. Hold training program on how to preserve excess foods for domestic use
9. Compile and publish three Sinhala and one Tamil newsletter including shared experiences and advice between SNG communities, and distribute among
10. Conduct research into post-harvest food preservation
11. Awareness program on the use of more efficient cooking stoves, training on how to construct it and provision of materials to construct them for 300 families (30 groups of 10) selected from already existing SNG groups
12. Hold ayurvedic health camp for three communities in the dry zone including an awareness program on how to prevent kidney-related health problems
13. Provision of farm chicken to families where there is an identification lack of nutrition in the diet
14. Introduce bee keeping for extra nutrition and income
15. Establish two centers for environmental farming

Year : 2008-2014

Cost :LKR: 18,154,687.00

Project Name : Recovery agro eco system in Kappirigamam casecade enchasing sustainable livelihood of the communities

Donner : The World Conservation Union -IUCN

Summary : Introducing sustainable agriculture practices to the project area in order to improve livelihoods and living standard of the people under the project on ecological restoration of Kapiriggrama cascade tank system

Objectives (Activities):

- Awareness raising of beneficiary families and create an interest on the sustainable agriculture concept,
- Introduce farmer to farmer technology transfer methodology in order to provide training to other beneficiaries in the cascade through farmer leaders amongst 220 trained beneficiaries.
- Select beneficiaries under each cropping category in consultation with field project officer
- Conduct skill training programs and 11 field demonstrations on sustainable agriculture practices and select11 leader farmer to facilitate activities
- Supply planting materials and tools
- Introduce Gliricidia wherever possible, to use as green manure, fuel wood, wind break and create a shed
- Conduct training on establishing seed banks, selection of seeds, from the first seasons production to save for next season's planting ensuring sustainability of the programme beyond the consultancy.
- Make beneficiaries involved in home garden development upland and paddy cultivation and cropping under agro wells.
- Develop self-evaluation method and evaluation sheets by the beneficiaries in participation with village field facilitator s and project staff
- Develop indicators to measure the work progress and impact of the project.

Year :2015

Cost : LKR: 2,369,845

Project Name : Spread of Home Gardens and Sustainable Agriculture through establishinga Training Centrein Tanamalwila division, Moneragala District

Donner : Action for Peace, Capacity and Sustainability (APCAS)

Summary :

Recently, poor people in rural areas are facing hardships due to high inflation. Climate change also hit farmers;they cannot harvest enough cropseven to feed themselves. In such circumstances, people have small gardens in their house premises but they are not used effectively. They want to start home gardens to obtain food but do not know how to manage them properly. Meanwhilefarmers are beginning to realizethe adverse effect on current farming by using excessive chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. But they have no way to learn about “sustainable farming”.

Objective:

To establish an agrarian training centre as a focal point to spread knowledge of “sustainable agriculture”. Through this training people become aware how to mange the home gardens and do sustainable farming to address the food crisis and nutritional problems in their area. Both Sinhala and Tamil people get training together, and their relationship of trust in each other will rebuild and go toward peace and national development.

Activities:

1 Fencing and cleaning the land

2 Prepare the land preparation plan

3 Prepare the architecture plan of the training center

4 Construction of the training center

5 Beginning of the Nursery

6 Preparation the land and planting, traditional seeds and crops

7 Establishing the rain water Harvesting system

8 Starting Livestock Activities

9 Construction of Biogas plant

10 Establishing Seed bank

11 Training on Home gardening

12 Training on Organic farming

13 Build up village leader

Year:2010

Cost: LKR3,260,700.00

Project Name :A pilot project on Agriculure livelihood recovery in Tsunami Affected Hambantota District.

Donner :GOAL**(**IRISH HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION)

Summary : This project is to assist tsunami affected vegetable cultivators in Weligama to recover from the tsunami disaster and restore their agricultural based livelihood. Due to structural changes of the soil in this particular area, radical changes in production now need to be promoted; however, these are changes that the Agrarian Services generally recognise need to be promoted in Sri Lanka. Subsequently, training in Integrated Pest Management (IPM)1,(IPM is a system of planting specific plants such as calendula, chilli, turmeric and the preparation of others such as neem seeds that are inter dispersed between the cash crops. Pests are attracted to these and away from the cash crop.) mixed cropping, organic inputs and traditional seed saving will be an important element in this project

Objective :

1. Increase farmer awareness about IPM and the impact of high amount of agro chemical and fertilizer usage and hybrid variety cultivation.
2. Introduce sustainable and IPM methods using available resources in the surrounding environment
3. Improvement of the soil destroyed by the affects of the tsunami, through farming practice methods such as soil conservation methods, mixed cropping, agronomic methods and traditional farming methods.
4. Provide training on the production of required seeds and the promotion of traditional plant varieties (Community Seed Banking).
5. Procurement of materials to produce organic pesticides from farmers in Hambantota District
6. Monitoring of soil content and structure.

Year :2005-2006

Cost : LKR 7,849,248.00

Project Name: Integrated Livelihood Promotion and Natural Resource Restoration and Management within Tsunami affected communities in Batticaloa and Ampara Districts on the eastern coast of Sri Lanka

Donner: Ford Foundation

Summary: This project proposal results from a close cooperation between Green Movement of Sri Lanka, The Eastern University and GMSL partner organizations in the Districts of Ampara and Batticaloa in the aftermaths of the immediate relief phase following the December 26th tsunami. The environment impact of the tsunami has been among the central concerns of GMSL. Due to this, an environmental impact assessment was conducted across the affected coastal zone in mid January 2005. Emphasizing a participatory and public minded approach to environmental issues, the effects of the disaster were assessed on physical, biotic and perceptual environmental assets. Baseline information was gathered through predominantly qualitative methods from affected communities, GMSL's network members and environmental professionals from the Universities.

Objective :

1. Mediate and develop methodologies to facilitate rehabilitation and reconstruction of coastal eco-systems that serve to support livelihoods in the affected communities.
2. Promote sustainable environmental awareness amongst relevant stakeholders such as fisheries and farming cooperatives, community based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGO's), schools as well as other community members.
3. Reduce economical and social vulnerability of the poor, and women in particular, in the affected communities by empowering them and providing support on environmentally sustainable livelihood practices.
4. Enhance mutual knowledge amongst relevant stakeholders by promoting research that benefits the local communities and communicate the results with feedback between all project partners.
5. Develop and mediate a pilot project on community based integrated agroforestry2 within naturally vulnerable coastline areas that will assist in the regeneration of fertile lands, act as a natural barrier against coastal erosion and natural disasters as well as provide an economical asset to the local community.
6. Rehabilitation of mechanically damaged coastal ecosystems such as replanting mangrove forests in coastal areas that serve as vital natural resources for nearby communities.

7. Enhance knowledge and increase communities' capacity on sustainable resource management by providing courses on establishing and running nurseries, mangrove planting, ecological agroforestry, as well as hosting awareness campaigns amongst youths and school children.
8. Reduce poverty among the affected population with a special emphasis on women. Creating economical and social equity by providing assets and opportunities for sustainable livelihood practices.
9. Increase knowledge of coastal ecosystems and links to human interactions by undertaking scientific research parallel to the rehabilitation work.
10. Use the non-aligned and common interest in environmental issues as a foundation to create understanding and promote mutual tolerance by bringing people from different cultures together under a common goal.
11. Strengthen and further develop organizational structures of local partners by providing technical input and support.

Activities:

- Establishment of tree and plant nurseries by seven partner organizations
- Establishment of 700 home gardens in seven villages in Batticaloa and Ampara Districts
- Establishment of 7.5 acres of agro forest in seven villages
- Adaptive research
- Rehabilitation of tsunami effected coastal area in Pasikuda
- Awareness raising campaigns in 70 schools in Batticaloa district
- Livelihood support through micro credit and training in handicraft production and marketing with 5 marginalized women groups.
- Institution strengthening and capacity building with seven organizations in Batticoalo and Ampara Districts.

Year:2006-2008

Cost:LKR 20,000,000.00

Project Name : THE COMPLETION OF THE CLIMATE RESPONSE CENTRE AND FARMER TRAINING SCHOOL AT LUNUGAMVEHERA, MONARAGALA-UVA PROVINCE IN SRI LANKA

Donner : DF

Summary :Climate change and rapid deterioration of skills, techniques and indigenous know-how of rural farming communities have seriously threatened the ability of the farmers of Sri Lanka to either feed themselves or the country at large. The Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc. (GMSL), has been active in quality interventions on both climate and agrarian fronts for over a decade and as a long-term intervention for the benefit of rural-farming communities, initiated action in June 2009 to establish a farmer training school and climate response center at a strategic rural location.Which is a central to Sabaragamuwa, Uva, Eastern and southern provinces.

The area around the left bank of the Lunugamvehera reservoir was selected as a site since the land and the people came well within the core target geographies and community groups that the GMSL works with. The following specific reasons swayed the decision of the GMSL. These communities

- are victims from the failed reservoir project that destroyed farming livelihoods of many small scale farmers in the area and deprived them of water,
- are marginalized and ignored by Government since they live in remote areas of the borders of two districts, they are dry zone farmers facing serious climate threats,
- Represent a most poor district of Sri Lanka and are subject to climate related vulnerability and lack of opportunity - especially women and children, and small farmers.
- are victims of excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers with a significant percentage of farmers suffering from kidney diseases and other agro-chemical related ailments
- live on soil that are contaminated and their meager sources of water are hard and contaminated by heavy metals originating from agro-chemical use

Objective :

- A Lecture amphitheatre with a seating capacity for 200 persons
- A dormitory and sanitation infrastructure capable of accommodating 40 individuals
- Model agricultural farm displaying best practices in holistic agrarian practice
- Irrigation well for provision of water for crops as well as to feed the established piped water system to the dormitories
- Water pumps connected to irrigation hose pipes for the farm and connected to the plumbing for the dormitories
- Foundation for the kitchen and dining halls

Year : 2002-2012

Cost : LKR :

Project Name :Improve the condition of nutrition and mental health of children who are in tsunami and conflicted affected area in Batticaloa District

Donner : APCUS **ACTION FOR PEACE CAPABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY (APCAS**

Objective :

- Improving nutrition amongst children using produce from home gardens and organize children's club to develop their skills and worldview.
- Reduce expenses and break market dependency by consuming vegetables from home gardens.
- Increasing nutrition levels by developing small scale poultry for eggs in the space available at home.
- Improve environment and ensure good sanitation by producing compost from kitchen waste while reducing garbage accumulation.
- Increasing resilience, self confidence and creativity through psychosocial and peace building programs.
- Increasing education level of children through awareness and assistance for learning
- Educate children on nutritional value through a school awareness program.
- Reduce the gap between village communities and administrative bodies through mutual "*shramadhana*" activities, cultural events and awareness.

Year :

Cost :

Project Name : Agricultural Training Center, Lunugamwehera

Donner : JP Through the APCUS

Summary :The project is designed to ensure the rejection of chemical grown foods, increase health and food security while providing additional income to the families. Please see annex 1 for further details on the sustainable nutritional gardens program. Additionally, the GMSL will provide them with organic waste management techniques and a modified micro-credit based system for sustainable savings and savings utilization known as the “Home Garden Development Fund Mechanism”

Year : 2009

Cost : LKR: 3,260,700.00