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SLYVAN Trust

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| **Vision of Sri Lanka for sustainable Food Systems** | **By**  Ministry of Agriculture  **On behalf of**  The Government of Sri Lanka |

**CONTRIBUTION OF SRI LANKA TO UN FOOD SYSTEM SUMMIT DIALOGUE**

* The UN Food Systems Summit (FSS) opened up an important opportunity to discuss concrete actions with participation of various stakeholders for the transformation of food systems as part of the "Decade of Action" toward achieving the SDGs. In the midst of COVID-19 pandemic, prolonged drought, flash floods and other natural disasters associated with climate change, increasing arable abandoned lands, agriculture becoming less profitable, and triple burden of malnutrition, it is essential to transform our food systems to sustainable and resilient ones for achieving the SDGs.
* In order to transform present food systems, Sri Lanka is committed to achieve three SDGs; i.e. SDG 1 – No Poverty; SDG 2 – Zero Hunger; and SDG 13 Climate Action in the context of agricultural policies and interventions while other remaining 14 goals are to be addressed adequately and equally in the rest of development agenda of the government.
* As the first step of transforming the present food systems in the country to be more sustainable, resilient and inclusive in 2030, Sri Lanka has developed a new agricultural policy in which not only people will be dissuaded from abandoning agriculture, but also promote and encourage those in other employment pursuits to come into agriculture. Agriculture will thus be made an attractive profession. The new agricultural policy would be to promote an agricultural sector in which small producers using small extents of land producing high quality outputs using modern technological methods. Overall production costs involved in this production processes would be low and competitive. Instead of a policy that changes from one season to another, a new national agricultural policy would be introduced after an in-depth review of the present policies. The contribution of agriculture to GDP could easily improve under such an agricultural policy package.
* With the global pandemic COVID-19, the crisis in food has become more serious as it impacts most severely on the most vulnerable communities, those who living in poverty. A moment where Sri Lanka has declared emergency regulations on food supplies, Sri Lanka is in a situation to act fast and to take short term emergency measures to ensure that the poorest of the poor and other most vulnerable communities are no longer face with the threat of hunger.
* Sri Lanka is significantly affected by the climate change. Climate change has impacted the rainfall patterns, seasonality, temperature, etc. As a result, farmers are regularly facing prolong drought, flash floods and other climate disasters such as landslides and especially fishers are by cyclones due to turbulences in the upper atmosphere. In such a situation, transformation of food systems in Sri Lanka to resilient food systems for vulnerabilities and shocks and stress is very important.
* Building up a community of citizens who are healthy and productive, we need to develop the habit of consuming food with no contamination with harmful chemicals. Agriculture sector is the main contributor of delivering safe and nutritious food for all while addressing foregoing issues, and important in transforming current food systems to make it profitable and socially inclusive with positive impacts on the natural environment and the national economy in a sustainable manner, In order to guarantee the people’s right to such safe food, the government has taken necessary steps to transform entire Sri Lankan agriculture sector to use nature positive plant nutrient and protection methods during the next ten years.
* After Sri Lanka decided liberalized the country economic policies, country was heavily depending on importation of agricultural commodities and products. The global pandemic has pushed the country to limit our imports and to find alternative solutions to keep the food systems alive. Same time, the food distribution system has also collapsed making the scenario critical. Moreover, Agriculture system fails to meet the national production targets mainly due to lack of quality seed and planting material and climate affected farming systems. This has paved the way for less production hence increase of the value of food items due to less supply to meet the high demand. Hence, most vulnerable communities are suffering with lack of purchasing power. In order to overcome this situation, the government has taken necessary steps to promote nutrition sensitive home gardening, enabling most vulnerable communities to satisfy their food supply and nutrition needs from the own garden.
* For the anticipated expansion of agricultural production in the next ten years, steps have been initiated by producing adequate seed and planting material. Usually, most of the seeds and planting material are imported. The quality of those imported seeds and planting material are less. Hence, a properly planned quality seed and planting material production programme needs to be established with the support of the all agricultural faculties of our universities, state agricultural research institutes and private sector facilities using their energies and capacities. Further, well developed decentralized seed and plant certification network with necessary capacities and capabilities needs to be establish.
* At present, Sri Lanka is categorized as a middle-income country. Although, Global Hunger Index and Global Food Security Index are in the moderate range, the country nutrition states is changing fast from double burden of malnutrition to triple burden of malnutrition spanning undernourishment, over-nourishment and micro-nutrient deficiencies. Lack of knowledge in nutritious diet, correct dietary patterns and sedentary life style are some of the common reasons to aggravate the situation in the country. Ministry of Health has developed Food Based Dietary Guidelines to take nutrition knowledge and messages on correct dietary patterns to the community.
* Sri Lanka is a nation with 2,000 years old agricultural culture. In the past, agriculture has been the main income generation source. Sri Lankan agriculture systems has preserved traditional knowledge in cultivation methods, pest control, and water management methods, etc. that has amazed the world. The objective of the government is to go beyond traditional agricultural practices and to develop high technology agriculture. Environment friendly green house agriculture, hydroponics agriculture, and aquaponics agriculture is being popularized.
* Sri Lanka enjoys rights over 500,000 Sq. Km of sea area. Its coast extends up to 1,700 km. Internally, there are many rivers and water bodies. The Country have the resources to soon be able to achieve self-sufficiency in fishery products. Sri Lanka have developed a fisheries development plan that should enable us to achieve multiple objectives: nutrition for the people, food security, foreign exchange earnings, employment and livelihood opportunities, poverty alleviation, and large contribution to the national and the rural economy.
* Sri Lanka produces domestically only 40 percent of the country’s annual milk requirements. The people have therefore lost the opportunity to consume milk in the nutritious liquid form. Steps have being taken to increase domestic production of liquid milk in the next decade. Production of chicken and eggs also being expanded and domestic meat production will be expanded by promoting small and medium scale producers.
* In the light of above government led national initiatives, we had 9 provincial meetings to explore the progress and gaps experience by each province and also to identify emerging needs. In parallel to the member state dialogue process, SLYCAN Trust, a non-profit think tank, conducted a series of events focusing on youth engagement in food systems, the challenges faced by youth, and youth-led solutions in Sri Lanka. The event series comprised of two independent national dialogues and a series of provincial dialogues that covered all nine provinces of Sri Lanka, bringing together youth between the 18 and 35 years to provide their inputs across the five action tracks of the Food Systems Summit.

Key findings from this process include the need to strengthen youth participation and inclusion in dialogue and decision-making processes; the need to enhance capacity-building and support for youth to pursue agricultural livelihoods, for example through better recognition, certification courses, training, safety nets, seed funding, and career paths for qualified graduates in food-related fields; promoting entrepreneurship in food systems; the need to change consumption patterns of youth away from unhealthy foods through education, awareness creation, and promotion of local nutritious foods; introduction of ethical and sustainable food choices; and the opportunity to amplify youth voices by creating spaces for participation and promoting youth initiatives, innovations, and enterprise.

* Based on these achievements, we will express vision of Sri Lanka for sustainable food systems as follows and contribute to the success of the summit.

**VISION OF SRI LANKA FOR TRANSFORMATION TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS**

The vision of Sri Lanka for sustainable food system is based on three aspirational pathways. They are,

* Integrating nature positive production to make food systems sustainable and resilient
* Poverty reduction through development of market oriented inclusive agri-food value chains
* Achieving food & nutrition security and quality through sustainable food systems

Under the each of above pathway, the gaps were identified to develop the national programme to transform the food systems to a sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems by 2030.

* **Integrating nature positive production to make food systems sustainable and resilient**

Under this pathway, following focus areas and sub areas are in focus;

* Climate resilient production
* Climate smart food production
* Nature positive production
* Safe and nutritious agri-food production
* Ensuring sustainability of nature positive and climate resilient production
* Sustainable production of safe and nutritious food
* **Poverty reduction through development of market oriented inclusive agri-food value chains**

Under this pathway, following focus area and sub areas are in focus;

* Equitable livelihood and value distribution
* Value chain and market development
* Primary, secondary processing and value addition
* Equitable income for all value chain stakeholders
* Safe and nutritious products at affordable price
* **Achieving food & nutrition security and quality through sustainable food systems**

Under this pathway, following focus areas and sub areas are in focus;

* Production of food crops, livestock produce and fisheries (inland and marine) to achieve national targets
* Increased production
* Sustainable production
* Safe and nutritious food
* Food availability and usage
* Availability of safe and nutritious foods throughout
* Access to safe Nutritious food
* Sustainable consumption

The annex 1 elaborate the identified gaps under above pathways, in the Sri Lankan food systems that needs to be address to make it sustainable within this decade in five areas; i.e resources, inputs, innovation, awareness and policy. Further, these gaps have mapped with the proposed new agriculture policy statements and has identified responsible stakeholders. After the global Food System Summit on 23rd September 2021, at Stage 4, as post-summit actions, the pathways will be re-visit and validated, commitments of each stakeholders will be established and national action plan for transformation of national food system to a sustainable food system will be developed with flagship initiatives for implementation.

The action plan will be based on National Policies – Vistas of Prosperity and Splendor, Green Economy, Sustainable Plant Nutrition & Protection, Climate Change Adaptation Measures, and Disaster Risk Management and finally to achieve implementation of Multi Sector National Action Plan for Nutrition, Food Safety Policy (yet to develop), and Food Act with necessary capacities and capabilities developed. The new agriculture policy will be the vehicle to drive the national action plan for transformation of national food systems to a sustainable food systems by 2030.

After implementing the proposed action plan, Sri Lanka aims to achieve the following;

* Improved Global Food Security Index and Global Hunger Index, through improved food & nutrition security and food safety & quality
* Zero hunger indicators by reducing the poverty

The below diagram further elaborates the vision of Sri Lanka for Food System Transformation by 2030.

**Food Security Index & Global Hunger Index Improved**

Food & Nutrition Security and Food Safety & Quality

**Multi Sector National Action Plan for Nutrition/ Food Safety Policy (yet to develop)/Food Act**

Poverty

**Zero Hunger**

**Indicators Achieved**

**New Agriculture Policy**

**National Policies – Vistas of Prosperity and Splendor, Green Economy, Sustainable Plant Nutrition & Protection, Climate Change Adaptation Measures, Disaster Risk Management**

**Figure: Vision of Sri Lanka for Food System Transformation**

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* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
* United Nations World Food Programme
* International Fund for Agricultural Development
* SLYCAN Trust

**Annex 1**

**Outcome of the FSSD National dialogues:**

The member state food systems summits initiated with the Stage 1 dialogues, which was held on 16th June 2021. This FSS dialogue was organized by the National Dialogue Convener through the Ministry of Agriculture at national level with the participation of all relevant national level stakeholders. During this session, five groups were discussed challenges of the present food systems transformation process, actions to be taken to mitigate such challenges, strategies to be used to transform the present food systems to more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems and expected outcomes of a sustainable food system, under five action tracks, namely;

1. Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
2. Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
3. Boost nature positive production
4. Achieving equitable livelihoods across the food system
5. Resilient local food systems

These five groups were moderated by five eminent professionals in the subject areas. The feedback of the Stage 1 dialogues were then fed into the provincial level dialogues to explore the local food systems in each province in Sri Lanka.

The provincial FSS dialogues organized by respective provincial Directors of Agriculture with the participation of relevant stake holders at provincial level including representatives from the private sector and farmer organizations were conducted in all nine provinces (from 27th August to 3rd September). These dialogues were coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture. In these sub-national dialogues, the issues and actions (committed as well as intended) pertaining to respective provinces in achieving healthy and sustainable food systems were identified based on five action tracks.

Most of the issues and actions highlighted at subnational level dialogues were common across all the provinces though there were a few area specific challenges surfaced in certain provinces. These issues/ actions identified could be prioritized and clustered under three thematic areas and the discussions in the second National Dialogue were centered on these three thematic areas. The main goal of the Stage 2 National Dialogue (on 06th September 2021) was to highlight the challenges at Provincial level and envision the kinds of national food systems that will be needed by 2030. The dialogue was designed to encourage participating stakeholders to explore what actions should be taken for all the people of the country to be able to access sustainably produced food in ways that contribute to equitable, resilient livelihoods and provide healthy, nutritious diets. Specifically, the second national dialogue focused on the objective of raising awareness of food systems' importance and the urgency of transforming it to align with the entire sustainable development agenda, particularly in the wake of COVID 19 pandemic.

The Stage 2 national dialogue followed the same Action Tracks as the Global Food Systems Summit, merged action tracks and derived three thematic areas based on the response of the sub-national (provincial) dialogues:

Three thematic areas were:

1. Ensure access to safe and nutritious food and promote sustainable consumption
2. Advance equitable livelihood and value distribution
3. Boost nature-positive production and build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

Each thematic session had detailed guiding questions such as:

1. What policy do you propose and what measures need to be taken at what stage of the food value addition chains to provide the population with safe and nutritious food accessibly?
2. How to make the population aware on knowledge, concept and behavior for proper nutrition and food consumption?
3. What policies should be pursued and what actions should be taken to ensure mutually beneficial partnerships between the stakeholders of the food systems so that they perform their functions better?

At the group discussions of the Stage 2 dialogue moderated by three eminent resource persons and participated by relevant stakeholders representing public, private and farmer/producer organizations following key action areas were identified under each thematic area;

1. Ensure access to safe and nutritious food and promote sustainable consumption

* Increase food production
* Safe and nutritious food production
* Safe and nutritious food available throughout
* Increase access to safe and nutritious food
* Increase sustainable food consumption patterns

2) Advance equitable livelihood and value distribution

* Use post-harvest best practices to increase produce
* Increase Primary and Secondary Value Addition to Expand the Market Competitiveness
* Ensure equitable livelihood for all stakeholders along the value chains

3) Boost nature-positive production and build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress.

* Adoption of Climate Smart Agricultural Practices in Food Production
* Sustainable Production of safe and Nutritious food

In order achieve above action areas, the required **Resources**, including infrastructure facilities for value chain, especially collection facilities, processing and logistics and virtual marketing which needs to be established through private sector and producer organizations participation; **Inputs**, such as seeds through private sector and cooperatives, quality assurance system through government, promotion of seeds and planting material of traditional crops aiming Future-Smart-Foods and farm mechanization through promoting private service hubs; **Innovation**, to make agriculture attractive to youth, Introduce technology to handle lean periods and extension of shelf life of perishables, use of home garden concept to improve the nutritional status of most vulnerable communities, introduce Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture to improve nutritional deficiencies of the country and introduce food safety practices to stakeholders; **Awareness**, on introducing social marketing programmes to popularize FBDG, changing the behavior patterns of consumers through appropriate communication tools, introduction to read food labels, food traffic light system, introduction of food values of traditional and area specific commodities and enhancing knowledge on good food habits and super foods; and **Policy gaps** in enhancing policy implementation, setting up new standards and certification systems, developing regulations for quality and safety standards and establishing food safety authority; were identified and documented.

The Stage 3 National Dialogue was held on 10th September 2021 as a virtual meeting with the participation of UN Resident representative, Country Heads of FAO, WFP and IFAD, Add. Secretary and the directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and another 80 participants representing public and private institutions, academia, INGOs, NGOs and farmer/producer organizations.

The broad objective of Stage 3 dialogue is to agree on the national pathways towards sustainable food systems by 2030, and to identify the intentions and commitments of different stakeholders. Consolidated outputs from the Stage 2 Dialogue, together with suggestions from the Scientific Group were presented to the Stage 3 participants. The actions and activities already developed under the three thematic areas were subjected to further dialogue at the group discussion stage to recognize the need for inclusivity and innovation in food systems governance and action; and to develop principles and identify pathways and solutions that can be implemented. The thematic groups have collectively worked out to prioritize the actions required to be in place in coming years to support the pathway and agreed on intentions and commitments for future action. The pathways and principles are useful frameworks for exploring how current interventions are working to achieve nutritional and Food security goals.

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| **Integrating nature positive production to make food systems sustainable and resilient** | | | | | | | |
| **Focus area** | **Sub area** | **Resources** | **Inputs** | **Innovation** | **Awareness** | **Policy Statement (Proposed Agriculture Policy of MOA)** | **Partners /Responsibility** |
| Climate resilient production | Climate smart food production | Adoption of measures to improve soil fertility in degraded lands.  Revisit the existing land and water management practices and introduce necessary amendments.  Develop provincial micro catchment level  Increase the on farm water use efficiency  Reduce the conveyance losses  Scientific exploration of groundwater to supplement irrigation in DZ. | Enhanced research and development of less water-intensive or drought-resistant seed varieties.  Identify gaps and needs in the existing schemes and projects for scaling up resilience | Adopting technologies available and applicable from other countries.  Introduction of cultivation methods for inundated areas or areas with high salinity (i.e Sojan techniques, seed varieties)  Mechanism in place to restore livelihoods as soon as possible,  Maintaining stocks of inputs to face any emergency situation  Develop water storage systems for emergency uses  Develop recovery and food continuity plan for food producers.  Strengthen Research system to develop environment friendly field technologies | Create awareness on the climatic issues among the farmers and other stakeholders, as well as those most vulnerable to their impacts.  Timely forecasting of any shocks and stresses  Conduct auditing of food recovery plan.  Strengthen the institutions which are involved in disseminating information.  Introduce programmes that promote the value of agricultural livelihoods among youth and lead to a mind-set change | 7. Support sustainability in agriculture development through conservation and utilization of natural resources while safeguarding ecosystem services  12. Promote adoption of appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures to increase climate-resilience of the agriculture systems | DOA, DAPH, DAD, NIPHM, PMB, SLCARP, HARTI, NFS,  CFC, CCFC, NLDB, MLEL, NADSA |
| Nature positive production | Safe & Nutritious Agri-Production | Encourage to produce Monitoring and advisory mechanism to ensure quality organic/bio fertilizer and bio pesticides | Develop and demonstrate technologies for production of safe and nutritious products through urban Agriculture.  Build up capacity of relevant institutions to plan properly and develop urban agricultural system.  Provide required facilities to relevant institution to supply required inputs such as seeds , soil media, organic manure, organic liquid fertilizer et, equipment to needy people | Introduce appropriate measures to control the mite population and other similar issues.  Develop and supply nature positive agricultural inputs at affordable prices.  Establish Research and development activities to produce bio pesticides and bio-fertilizers.  Establish Well-equipped laboratories to check compliance to food quality standards and a proper regulatory mechanism at provincial levels | Create awareness on the importance of diversified production among farmers | 13. Strengthen food systems by connecting urban and rural communities to tackle climate shocks and other disaste**rs** | DOA, DAPH, DAD, NIPHM, PMB, SLCARP, HARTI, NFS,  CFC, CCFC, NLDB, MLEL, NADSA  PDOA  PDAPH  MASL  Farmer Organizations,  Universities,  Professional Associations, Private sector, International Research Institutes, Development partners |
| Ensuring sustainability of nature positive and climate resilient production | Sustainable Production of Safe and Nutritious food |  | at local levels  Identify needs for scaling up the existing crop insurance scheme, identify potential partnerships for scaling up relevant activities, raising finance for scaling up actions.  Identify options for merged finance for scaling up actions, including public-private partnerships | Identify opportunities for accessing finance to implement pilot project focusing on long term inclusive and participatory resilience building | Create Awareness and provide training  Strengthen the infrastructure facilities such as providing machinery for medium scale / commercial scale farmers.  Establishing linkages with appropriate markets.  Conduct targeted awareness creation campaign on crop insurance scheme and identify actions for scaling and enhancing it through multi-actor driven partnerships and contributions | 3. Improve access to safe and high-quality food and feed based on national and international standards to safeguard human and animal health | FCA, SLSI  DOA, DAPH, SLCARP, HARTI, NFS, MASL  PDOA, PDAPH  Farmer Organizations,  Universities,  Professional Associations, Private sector, International Research Institutes, Development partners |

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| **Poverty reduction through development of market oriented inclusive agri-food value chains** | | | | | | | |
| **Focus area** | **Sub area** | **Resources** | **Inputs** | **Innovation** | **Awareness** | **Policy Statement (Proposed Agriculture Policy of MOA)** | **Partners/ Responsibilities** |
| equitable livelihood and value distribution | Value chain and market development | Plastic crates, road network, transport facilities, FBO  Storage facilities  Better handling, packaging and storage facilities | Proper coordination of stakeholders in the value chain  Review and regulate Economic centers  Standardization of products  Insurance | Crop production forecasting based on demand  e-marketing  On line network of dedicated economic centers for producers/suppliers to decide to which center they will supply their produce.  Encourage production in control condition to avoid seasonality  Encourage cold storage based supply chain to avoid glut in the market and demand based release of perishables  Develop FOs as cooperatives /MSME business ventures to approach financial institutions | Provide training, awareness and incentives (national level) for farm machinery  Youth programmes  Reducing postharvest loss and maintaining quality of fresh production  Educate farmers farming as entrepreneurship and startup | 8. Foster strategic collaboration among the value chain actors, especially focusing on value added products, targeting domestic and international markets | Private sector, Farmers, FBO,  Government Taskforces , NIPHM |
|  | Primary, secondary processing and value addition | Encourage Improved packaging  Encourage using good post-harvest practices  Forecast production depending on the demand  Encourage Planned, diversified production  Promote value chain activities  Standards, certification | Encourage ppp to produce Monitoring and advisory mechanism to ensure quality organic/bio fertilizer and bio pesticides  Create Awareness and provide training  Strengthen the infrastructure facilities such as providing machinery for medium scale / commercial scale farmers | Crop production forecasting based on demand  e-marketing  On line network of dedicated economic centers for producers/suppliers to decide to which center they will supply their produce.  Encourage production in control condition to avoid seasonality | Market based Production system  Need of storage and processing to match supply with demand | 5.Encourage development and adoption of appropriate innovations and technologies during pre- and post-harvest management for sustainable agricultural production  8. Foster strategic collaboration among the value chain actors, especially focusing on value added products, targeting domestic and international markets | FBO, Private sector traders, e-marketing platforms, NIPHM |
|  | Equitable income for all value chain stakeholders | Educate the stakeholders on adapting transparency and accountability for their activities  Enforce the standard rules and practices in all stages of the supply and value chains  Disseminate the information on resources distribution and coordination among stakeholders | Availability of fertile lands  Availability of real data on time for  entrepreneurs  Reasonable certification cost | Establish skill development institutions in close proximity  Strengthen distant skill development system  Provide wider publicity for available skill development programmes  Create on job skill development opportunities  R&D | Sustainable production system  Market access  Availability of efficient marketing system.  Awareness on labelling  University business linkages. | 10. Strengthen partnerships and mentorship programmes for farming and rural community to acquire agricultural expertise and make appropriate decisions to become economically independent | FBO, Private sector traders, e-marketing platforms |
|  | Safe and nutritious products at affordable price | Balance fertilizer application, quality testing facilities  Increased income for branded products | Safe and balance fertilizer, Easy access for testing facilities | More involvement of women in production, value addition and economic activities through proper training and skill development  Improve co-ordination among different stakeholders and strengthen farmer organizations with bargaining power.  Introduce multi stakeholder mobilization platform | Develop FOs as cooperatives/MSME business ventures to approach financial institutions  Market based Production system  Need of storage and processing to match supply with demand  Maintain the quality of produce farm gate to processing | 6. Improve access to safe and high-quality food and feed based on national and international standards to safeguard human and animal health | All stakeholders of value chain and consumers |

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| **Achieving food & nutrition security and quality through sustainable food systems** | | | | | | | |
| **Pathways** | **Target** | **Resources** | **Inputs** | **Innovation** | **Awareness** | **Policy Statement (Proposed Agriculture Policy of MOA)** | **Partners /Responsibility** |
| Production of food crops, livestock produce and fisheries (inland and marine) | Increased Production | infrastructure facilities, Training | Seeds, livestock inputs, fingerlings/Mechanization/ Technology transfer | agriculture attractive to youth, new genetic material, adaptation of technologies | All value chain actors | 1. Improve production and productivity of food and feed crops through a well-organized agricultural production system while harnessing the agro-ecological potential and strengthening the food system 2. Improve productivity and sustainability of arable Lands through optimum use of inputs and far-sighted management while safeguarding farming community and the environment 3. Enhance rational use of irrigation water through participatory management to improve the irrigation water use efficiency   7. Empower youth and women in agriculture with support for mechanization, access to modern technologies, and productivity-based incentive systems | DOA/ PDOA/Agrarian/ Irrigation /Private/FOs/ Mahaveli/DFAR/NAQDA/NARA/DAPH/International Projects |
|  | Sustainable Production | Collection, storage facilities. Processing | Promote seeds and planting material of traditional crops aiming Future-Smart-Foods. Farm mechanization, water management, integration of crop-livestock, home based pond culture | Introduce technology to handle lean periods and extension of shelf life of perishables, inclusion of renewable energy, | Awareness building for extension service providers, primary producers & value chain actors | 2. Strengthen delivery and management operations of physical inputs for their judicious use  5. Encourage development and adoption of appropriate innovations and technologies during pre- and post-harvest management for sustainable agricultural production | private service hub |
| Safe and Nutritious Production | GAP, GMP and marketing, Food Safety regulations and authority | Traceability and Quality assurance systems | Promoting lesser known commodities ,  Development of convenient foods from traditional products | Introduce social marketing programmes to popularize FBDG massages, awareness building of underutilized crops. | 1. Foster strategic collaboration among the value chain actors, especially focusing on value added products, targeting domestic and International markets | through government |
| Food availability and usage | Availability of safe and nutritious foods throughout | Fertile lands, Sustainable cropping system | Seeds, fertilizer, bio-pesticides and insecticides | Advanced production technologies, Research finding | Advance technologies, productions systems | 8. Foster strategic collaboration among the value chain actors, especially focusing on value added products, targeting domestic and international markets | DOA, PDOA, DAD, Private sector, FOO |
| Virtual marketing, protected agriculture, revisit cropping calendars, food diversity | Reintroduce Cropping systems, consumer awareness and quality assurance at retailer level | use home garden and urban agriculture concepts to improve the nutritional status of most vulnerable communities | introduce food values of traditional and area specific commodities, | 1. Improve access to safe and high quality food and feed based on national and international standards to safeguard human and animal health | Private sector/Producer Organizations |
|  | Access to safe Nutritious food | Balanced diet concept ensuring food safe | Promotion of Nutrition sensitive agriculture | New technologies with real market information | introduce to read food labels, food traffic light system, QR coding system | 14. Constitute a centrally-controlled information development and dissemination system to manage research, development and extension systems, and recruitment related to the agriculture sector | Farmer Organizations,  Universities,  Professional Associations, Private sector, International Research Institutes, Development partners |
|  | Sustainable consumption | Food waste management | Awareness building and behavioral change programmes | Minimize food waste, popularize FBDG massages | Change the behavior patterns of consumers through appropriate communication tools, enhance knowledge on good food habits and super foods, | 15. Strengthen institutional coordination mechanism for project implementation, monitoring and evaluation at national and local government levels with wider stakeholder participation for sustainable agricultural development | Universities,  Professional Associations, Private sector, International Research Institutes, Development partners, e & print media |