

Field Visit Report
Success Story: Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience through
CSIAP in Jandurawewa Tank (Phase I – CSIAP)
Southern Province

The World Bank financed Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project
(CSIAP)
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation (MOALLI)

04/07/2025

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Success Story: Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience through CSIAP in Jandurawewa Tank, Hambantota

World Bank-financed Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project (CSIAP), implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands, and Irrigation since 2019, aims to improve agricultural productivity and climate resilience in Sri Lanka's most climatically vulnerable hotspot areas. One shining example of this initiative is the rehabilitation of the Jandurawewa Tank in Hambantota, completed in 2022.

Before the Irrigation Infrastructure Development in 2021



After the Irrigation Infrastructure Development in 2025



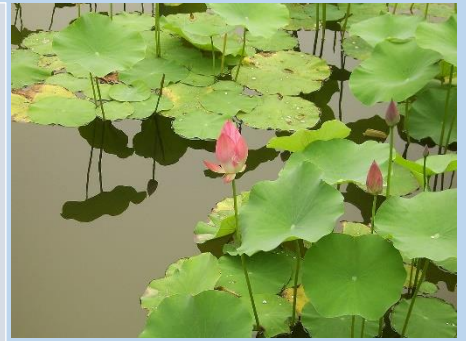
A Foundation for Resilience and Year-Round Cultivation: The Jandurawewa Tank was rehabilitated and handed over to the local community to boost productivity and strengthen climate resilience. The rehabilitation has not only rehabilitated critical irrigation infrastructure but also encouraged year-round cultivation by promoting climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices and efficient water management.



Farmers from Jandurawewa received training on CSA practices at the dedicated, eco-friendly Climate Smart Farmer Training School in Thirappane. This training equipped them with the knowledge and technologies to sustainably manage their farms despite climate challenges.

Following the rehabilitation, farmers began cultivating Maha and Yala paddy seasons, as well as growing green gram and other field crops during two mid-seasons. This expansion to four crop cycles per year marks a significant increase in crop diversification and intensity, directly improving farm productivity and incomes.

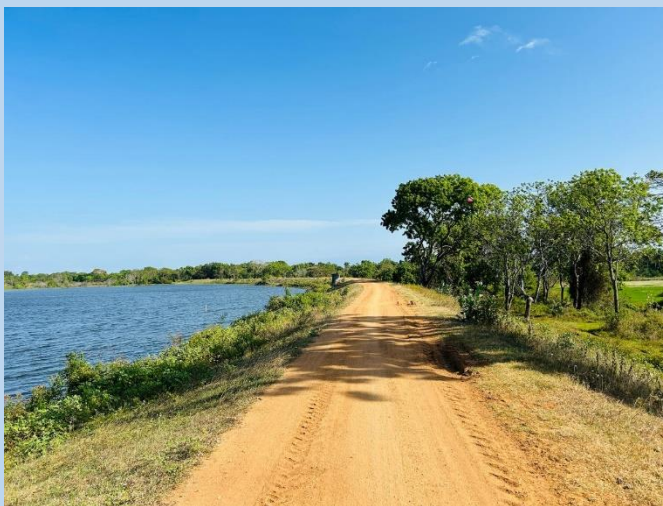
Diversification of Income Sources: Due to the improved irrigation infrastructure, farmers now utilize their cultivable land throughout the year, maximizing productivity. A notable economic development has been the introduction of a lotus flower picking business, managed by the Prakum Farmer Organization (FO), which tendered the collection rights to private individuals for Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month. **This was unheard of before the tank rehabilitation when lotus flowers were picked only for religious purposes.** Despite some flowers being reserved for community religious festivals, this new business provides a **stable monthly income** for the FO and represents an innovative diversification of income for the community. It will help to the O&M of the village tank. Furthermore, plans are underway to introduce **fish farming** in the tank, which will create an additional source of income for the farmers.



Tackling Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) and Enhancing Community Wellbeing:

Prior to CSIAP interventions, the area was a high HEC incident area, with frequent crop damages and threats to farmers' safety. To address this, CSIAP supplied Solar Powered Movable Seasonal Paddy Field Electric Fences, protecting paddy lands from wild animals. Farmers reported a significant reduction in HEC incidents following the fence installation, enabling year-round cultivation without fear of crop destruction.

This protection has not only saved crops but also allowed farmers to save valuable time and spend more with their families, contributing to overall family wellbeing and resilience. Many farmers emphasized the considerable financial savings resulting from reduced crop damage. Farmers informed that the elephant fence installation is also one of the reasons for the improve the year round cultivation in this area.



Building Sustainable Farming Practices and Ecosystem enhancement: Ecosystem enhancement and biodiversity improvement have been noted around the project site, showcasing the project's environmental benefits alongside agricultural gains.

Expanding Participation and Productivity

Before rehabilitation, only 48 farmers were engaged in cultivation on 48 acres of land, mostly limited to the Maha season with partial water availability. After the improvements, 55 farmers are actively cultivating 60 acres through all four seasons.

Notably, farmers have expanded into green gram and mid-season crops, which were not previously cultivated here. Farmers proudly reported producing their own paddy and other seed varieties, eliminating the need to purchase seeds—an important sign of sustainable and resilient farming practices.



A Personal Story of Transformation: Mr. and Mrs. Jayasena

Among the many beneficiaries, Mr. P. K. D. Jayasena and Mrs. R. M. Nirosha, a farming couple, exemplify the transformative impact of CSIAP. Before rehabilitation, they faced severe water shortages and could cultivate only Maha paddy season. Now, they successfully grow two full paddy seasons plus a variety of vegetables and OFC such as Tibbatu, Thalana Batu, Dambala, Tomato, Ma Karal, Bada Iringu, Cucumber and greengram.

It was observed that their annual income from the paddy in 2019 was 349,600 and expenditure was 180,000 and the profit was 169,600 only. In 2023 income was 966,720 and profit was 322,720. In 2024 income was 1,350,000 and profit was 907,000.

Their annual profit from the paddy cultivation alone has increased from Rs. 169,000 to Rs. 0.9 million, with expenses of Rs. 443,000. OFC and vegetable farming also contributes an additional income to their 2024 income. Mrs. Nirosha benefited from training at the Farmer Training School and support for sprinkler irrigation and polytunnel systems from CSIAP.

The couple expressed profound gratitude to CSIAP for the supports and encouragement. An encouraging trend has been the habit of maintaining income and expenditure records by a significant number of farmers, which provides clear evidence of the economic benefits brought by the project interventions.



2023 - 1 - 1 කුලීටු සේවාව		
No	Date	
කුලීටු අත් 5 ගන්නා	5 x 25000	125000
නිසරුවේ ගහන්න	1000 x 4	4000
අලු පුද්ද කරා	1000 x 4	4000
ප්‍රගත නිසරුවේ බන්දු	2500 x 2	5000
කුලීටු	2500 x 2	5000
අලු කුලීටු	1000 x 2	2000
ප්‍රගත අත්	2500 x 4	10000
නිසරුවේ ගහන්න අත්	2500	5
නිසරුවේ බන්දු අත්	2500	19
ප්‍රගත අත්	2500	10
අලු ගලායා	2	2000
තනුකොට තෙල්	25	12500
තෙල් ගහන්න	3	7500
වය භාර	4	4000
ප්‍රගත අත්	5	12000
ප්‍රගත ගහන්න		5000
පොහොර වලට		76000
පොහොර ගහන්න		5000
බන්දු පොහොර		97500
ගහන්න		2000
මෙය තෙල්		5350
		468850

2023 - 1 - 1		
No	Date	
ගොවි කාර්මික කුලීටු 3 1/2		80000
කැටු	290 x 80	23500
වි බෙදාහැර 6 x 2500		15000
ගොවි කුලීටු		9500
ප්‍රගත කැටු විකුටු		12000
ගොවි කැටු විකුටු 1 1/2		35000
		175000
	එකතුව	469000
		64400
		288
		- 41
		247
		12
		235
		07
		228
		x 53
		12000
		x 80
		966720
		- 644000
		322720

2024 - 1 - 1		
No	Date	
2024 - 1 - 1 කුලීටු සේවාව 2024		
කුලීටු නිසරුවේ ගහන්න අත් 5 x 25000		125000
නිසරුවේ ගහන්න අත් 12 x 3000		36000
ප්‍රගත අත් 9 x 3		27000
ප්‍රගත අත් 25000 x 4		100000
තනුකොට තෙල් (අලු, 1160, 4500)		31000
තනුකොට තෙල් ගහන්න අත් 2 x 3000		6000
පොහොර ප්‍රගත කුලීටු 23		52000
පොහොර ගහන්න අත් 1		3000
නිසරුවේ ගහන්න කුලීටු 10000		10000
එකතුව		280000
29/1/9 කැටු පොහොර වලට 4.17300		37200
1/9 කුලීටු 8/4		22500
1/11 පොහොර ගහන්න කුලීටු		2500
1/20 වස කෙල් අලුකර		14500
1/20 වස ගහන්න කුලීටු		2000
3/5 ගොවි කාර්මික කුලීටු		84500
3/5 ප්‍රගත කුලීටු		5000
වි බෙදාහැර 3		15000
කුලීටු		2500
		467700

2024 3 - 20		
No	Date	
කුලීටු සේවාව 2024 3 - 20		
කුලීටු නිසරුවේ ගහන්න කුලීටු 2		6000
කුලීටු බන්දු කුලීටු 6		18000
ප්‍රගත කුලීටු		2000
වැනිකර කුලීටු 2		52000
ප්‍රගත කුලීටු 6		18000
කැටු විකුටු		8000
තනුකොට තෙල් 12		-
ප්‍රගත තෙල් 2		-
පොහොර වලට 2		45400
තෙල් ගහන්න කුලීටු		6000
ප්‍රගත තෙල් ගහන්න කුලීටු		4000
බන්දු පොහොර වලට		34700
ප්‍රගත තෙල් ගහන්න වලට		3000
පොහොර වලට 1		9000
පොහොර ගහන්න කුලීටු		1000
		207100
ගොවි කාර්මික කුලීටු 2 x 18000		36000
ගොවි කුලීටු 2		5000
කැටු 100		7000
වි බෙදාහැර 3 x 4		10000
කුලීටු		13000
		278100

කුඹුරේ යන මිලදීම 2024.11.01
2024.11.29

භාණ්ඩ අග 3 1/2	84000.12
අයුතුකම අග 04 අග 1/2	12000.00
සියලුම අග 10	30000.00
විදුලික ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම	
ලිපි. බාණ 8	24000.00
කළු බඩ 8000	8000.00
කැණීමේ මෙල් බෝර්	36500.00
පොරොත් වර් 40	36000.00
අග 04 ගාස්තු අග 1/2	7000.00
කැණීමේ මෙල් අග 1/2	5000.00
පොරොත් ගාස්තු ලැබීම 1/2	3000.12
ලිපි. බාණ 2	4000.12
බාණ පොරොත් 4 ගාස්තු 88.4	51000.12
පොරොත් ගාස්තු අග 1/2	3000.12
ලිපි. බාණ 3	1000.12
වර් 20	13200.12
වර් ගාස්තු 20 ගාස්තු 1/2	7000.12
	324500
පොරොත් වර් 2	16500
වර් B.P.M.C 3	7350
වර් 4	4000
පොරොත් ගාස්තු 1/2	9000
	361350

කුඹුරේ යන මිලදීම 2024.11.01
2024.11.29

භාණ්ඩ අග 3 1/2	84000.12
අයුතුකම අග 04 අග 1/2	12000.00
සියලුම අග 10	30000.00
විදුලික ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම	
ලිපි. බාණ 8	24000.00
කළු බඩ 8000	8000.00
කැණීමේ මෙල් බෝර්	36500.00
පොරොත් වර් 40	36000.00
අග 04 ගාස්තු අග 1/2	7000.00
කැණීමේ මෙල් අග 1/2	5000.00
පොරොත් ගාස්තු ලැබීම 1/2	3000.12
ලිපි. බාණ 2	4000.12
බාණ පොරොත් 4 ගාස්තු 88.4	51000.12
පොරොත් ගාස්තු අග 1/2	3000.12
ලිපි. බාණ 3	1000.12
වර් 20	13200.12
වර් ගාස්තු 20 ගාස්තු 1/2	7000.12
	324500
පොරොත් වර් 2	16500
වර් B.P.M.C 3	7350
වර් 4	4000
පොරොත් ගාස්තු 1/2	9000
	361350

කුඹුරේ යන මිලදීම 2025.4.29

1. භාණ්ඩ අග 3 1/2	87500
2. අයුතුකම අග 3	9000. ✓
3. සියලුම අග 10	30000. ✓
4. බඩ පොරොත් වර් 2	22750 ✓
5. විදුලික ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම	24000 ✓
6. කළු බඩ 8000	5000 ✓
7. කැණීමේ මෙල් බෝර්	25950 ✓
8. පොරොත් වර් 40	6000 ✓
9. අග 04 ගාස්තු අග 1/2	46200 ✓
10. පොරොත් ගාස්තු ලැබීම 1/2	3000 ✓
11. ලිපි. බාණ 3	15600 ✓
12. වර් 20	3000 ✓
25. (වර් ගාස්තු 20 ගාස්තු 1/2)	275000
35. (වර් ගාස්තු 20 ගාස්තු 1/2)	275000
13. අග 04 ගාස්තු අග 1/2	11100 ✓
14. පොරොත් වර් 40	5000 ✓
15. කැණීමේ මෙල් බෝර් 3	35600 ✓
16. කළු බඩ 8000	15750 ✓
17. විදුලික ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම. ලැබීම	3000 ✓
18. බාණ පොරොත් 4 ගාස්තු 88.4	17000 ✓
19. වර් 20	17000 ✓

Broader Socio-Economic Impact: CSIAP's success extends beyond agriculture. Increased earnings have allowed farming families to invest in education, health, housing, and farm inputs, raising living standards and building resilience. Women and youth are finding new employment opportunities after the irrigation infrastructure development.

Conclusion

The Jandurawewa Tank rehabilitation stands as a model for integrated water management and community-driven CSA development in climatically vulnerable hotspot areas. It has enabled year-round cultivation, diversified income sources, and improved the resilience and prosperity of local farming families. CSIAP's holistic approach is transforming not only livelihoods but also the socio-economic fabric of rural communities, fostering sustainable development for future generations.
