



Sustainability Agriculture and Food Systems

Highlights

- Sri Lanka is on a positive path toward climate-related sustainability, though SDG goals may not be fully met by 2030.
- Agriculture alone cannot ensure food security; trade integration and private sector involvement are essential.
- Climate change is intensifying, with wet zones becoming wetter and dry zones drier, demanding urgent adaptation.
- The 2022 fertilizer ban significantly reduced crop yields; lack of hybrid seeds remains a limitation.
- Regenerative agriculture is gaining global attention, focusing on soil health, biodiversity, and people-centric practices.
- Farmers often resist modernization, though innovations like drones are entering the sector.
- Sustainable food systems rely on effective rural-urban connectivity for production and processing.
- Technology must be introduced as integrated, community-friendly packages.
- The Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan 2025 is a key initiative for future resilience.
- Collaboration across finance, science, and policy is essential to drive sustainable transformation.

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Recommendations

- Integrate agriculture with trade and private sector support to enhance food security.
- Promote climate-smart and regenerative agricultural practices to build resilience.
- Improve fertilizer access and application, and invest in hybrid seed development.
- Encourage mechanization and innovation while addressing resistance to change.
- Strengthen rural-urban connectivity to ensure efficient food flow and system sustainability.
- Deliver technology as complete, accessible solutions to farming communities.
- Use system-level thinking to understand and address root causes in agriculture.
- Foster cross-sector collaboration to align efforts and avoid siloed approaches.
- Leverage the Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan 2025 for coordinated action and investment.