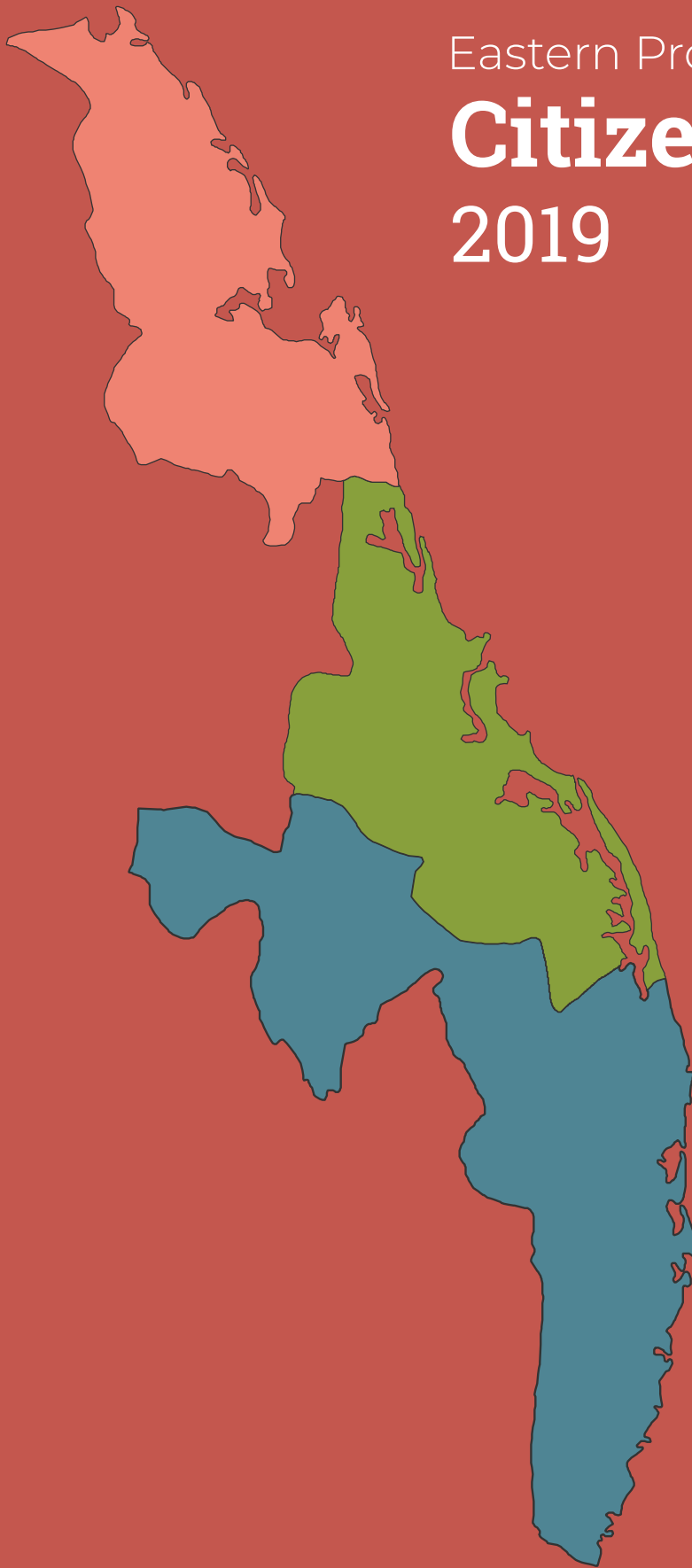


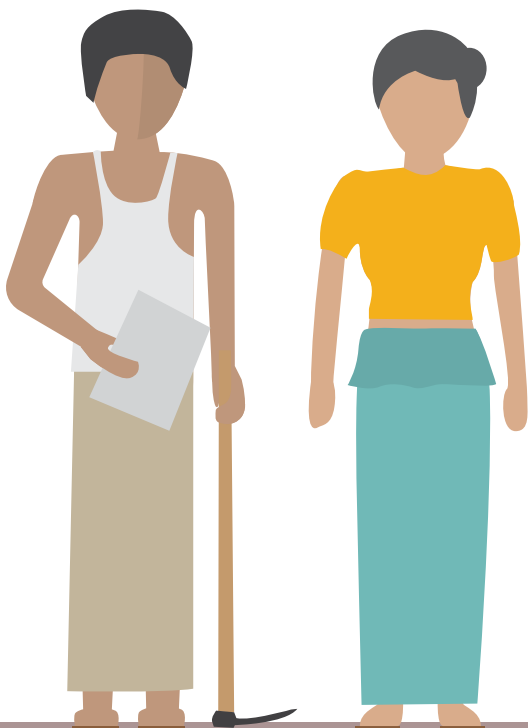
Eastern Provincial Council

Citizens Budget 2019



A Citizens Budget for the Province

This Citizens Budget can be found, in three languages, at www.ep.gov.lk For any enquiries, comments or suggestions, please contact us at planning@ep.gov.lk



The Eastern Provincial Council is proud to present to the public **the Eastern Province's first Citizens Budget, which is in fact the first Citizens Budget in Sri Lanka**. Transparency, accountability and civic participation are important cornerstones for sound and responsive public financial management. The Eastern Provincial Council is committed to working towards the development of the province and creating a budget that is truly for the people.

In order to ensure that this first Citizens Budget meets the needs of citizens of our great province, **the Provincial Council consulted with citizens** during three meetings, one at each of the province's districts, to discuss who the target audience would be, what should be included, how the information should be relayed and how to disseminate it. We would like to thank all those who participated in these meetings and thus contributed to this document, which we hope is the first of many.

Citizens have the responsibility to contribute to the government's finances by paying their fair share of taxes, and thus have the right to know how their money is spent. This Citizens Budget shares the Eastern Provincial Council's budgetary information in a concise manner and is intended to equip citizens with a better understanding of the financial mechanisms which drive the Eastern Province and the departments which oversee specific functions. This publication provides a snapshot of the Eastern Province, the budget process and the budgetary allocations allotted to relevant ministries. A brief overview of key achievements and challenges also helps citizens understand the work being done so far. It is hoped that this will allow citizens to engage with the province's budget process and contribute to vibrant and efficient civic engagement, so that we can better serve you and your needs.

A successful alignment of public resources and citizens' needs is imperative for the development of the Eastern Province and its socio-economic and cultural growth. I call upon our citizens to engage with the Eastern Provincial Council effectively and provide their inputs and feedback.

Let us collectively work together to revitalize the Eastern Province and build a prosperous and equitable future for all.

What is a Budget and a Citizens Budget?

A budget is one of the government's most important policies. It is through the budget that the financial means necessary for the realization of the rights of all citizens are allocated. It is used to plan how the government will raise and allocate public finances to meet its policy goals. It outlines proposed expenditure, revenue, borrowings and other transactions for a specified time period.

A Citizens Budget is **a document developed by the government**

exclusively for the public, and it presents the budget in a simpler, less technical format, to build a better understanding of how public finances are managed and used. This understanding is vital for public accountability and increasing inclusive civic participation.

This first edition of the Eastern Province's Citizens Budget contains the Eastern Province budget 2019 for numerous ministries and their line departments. It is available in English, Sinhalese and Tamil at www.ep.gov.lk

The National Budget Cycle

There are several steps involved in developing and implementing a government's budget. The International Budget Partnership (IBP)¹ highlights four stages of a government budget cycle:

4. Oversight

Evaluating of the implemented budget by supreme audit institution of the country and legislative branch of government.

1. Formulation

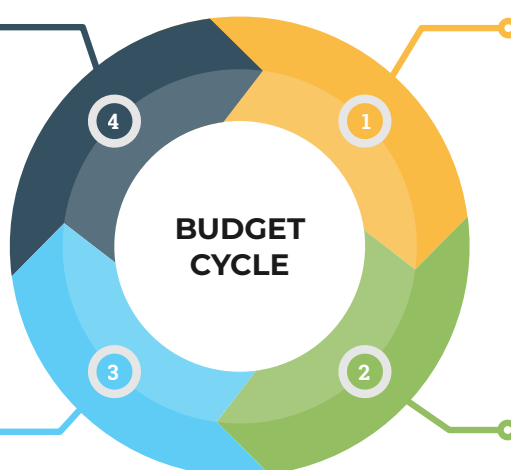
Drafting of the budget by the relevant executive branch.

2. Approval

Approving and amending of the proposed budget by the legislative branch of the government.

3. Execution

Implementing of the approved budget by the executive.



1. The International Budget Partnership is the leading global organization collaborating with civil society around the world to use budget analysis and advocacy as a tool to improve effective governance and reduce poverty. They produce the Open Budget Index (OBI) which assesses how countries are faring on budget transparency, participation and oversight. For more information: www.internationalbudget.org

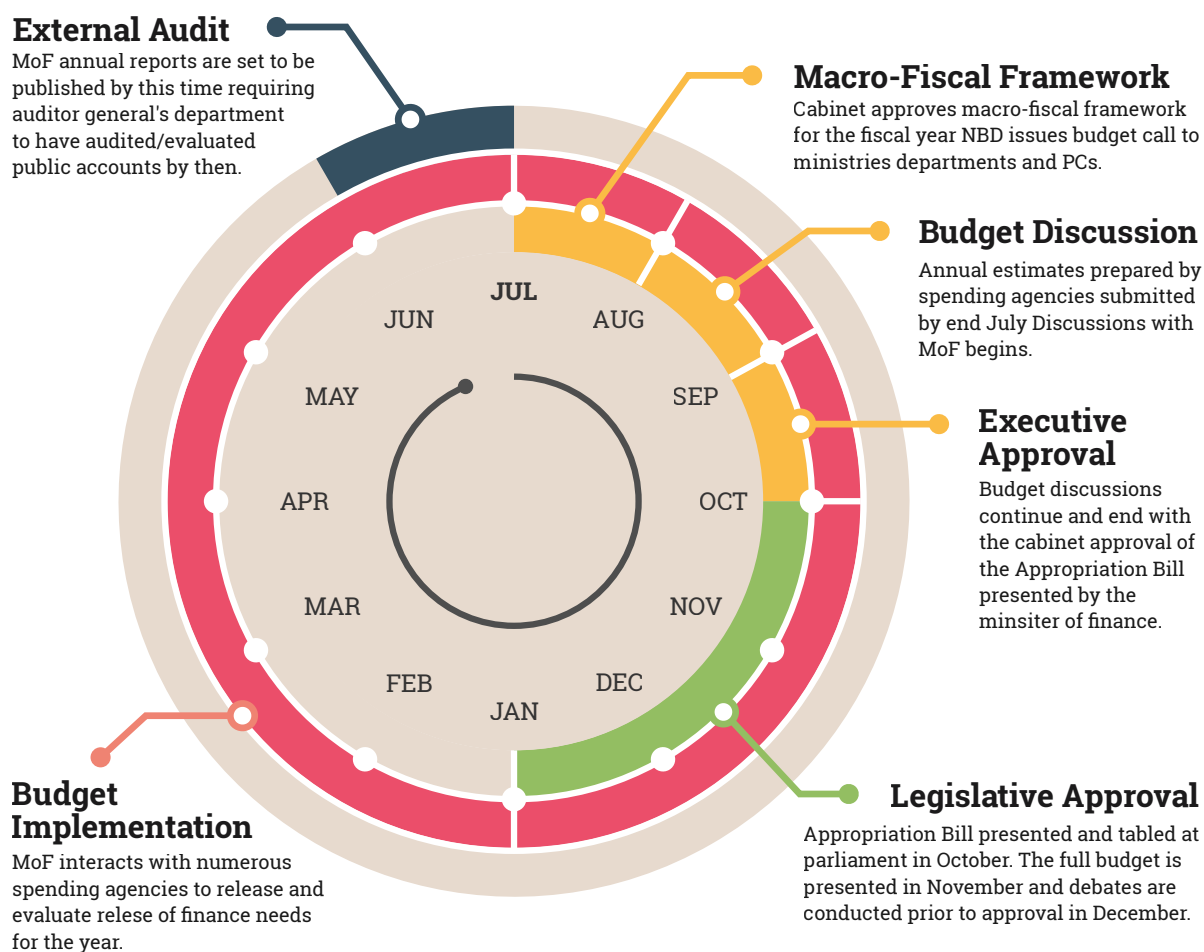
In Sri Lanka, the budget cycle for a year begins in July of the preceding (pre-fiscal) year, and ends in June of the following (post-fiscal) year. The total budget cycle consists of 24 months.

The Sri Lankan government budget is implemented for a fiscal year which runs from January to December. The budget formulation stage consists of 6 months and is guided by the Ministry of Finance's medium term macro-fiscal framework and a set of three-year fiscal targets for the government. The government budget carries resource allocation for three tiers—central government, the nine Provincial

Councils and local authorities (41 Urban Councils, 23 Municipal Councils, 271 Pradeshiya Sabhas). The Constitution requires the central government to allocate adequate funds from the annual budget to the provincial councils to meet their needs, doing so through the Finance Commission.²

The Ministry of Finance's Department of National Budget (NBD) is tasked with negotiating and aligning the budget with relevant agency strategies. This results in an Appropriation Bill that is presented to Cabinet. This Bill is the first disclosure to the public and is published in the gazette, a week before Cabinet deliberations. Parliamentary approval of the Bill is conducted via three readings and related debates.

2. Asian Development Bank, 2018. Public Financial Management Systems – Sri Lanka: Key Elements from a Financial Management Perspective



Source: Sri Lanka Budget: Cycle and Processes.

The Eastern Province

– An Overview

Sri Lanka's Eastern Province, which is home to approximately 1.7 million Sri Lankans—a third of which are children—, comprises three districts: Ampara, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee. Development within the province lags several decades due to the country's civil war. This development gap emphasizes the need to undertake strategic and sustainable planned development, which will benefit not just the province, but the entire country.

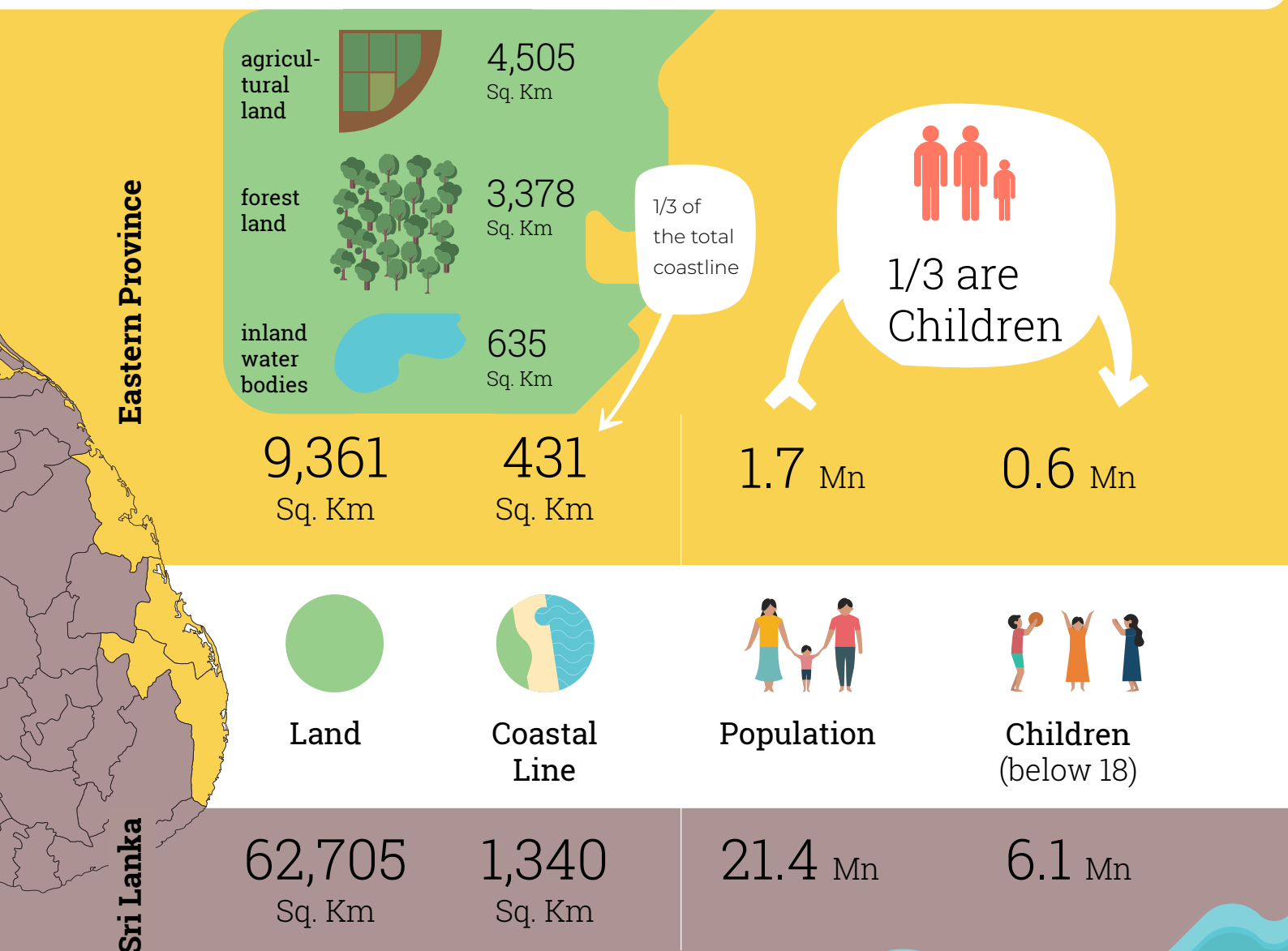
With an abundance of natural resources, the province has high potential for development in areas such as commercialized agriculture, tourism and fisheries. The Eastern Province's geographical terrain encompasses 4,505 square km of agricultural land, 3,378 square km of forest land and 635 square km of inland water bodies. It also has a natural harbour, an extensive road network and three domestic airports, offering potential for development

Eastern Province in relation to Sri Lanka: Key Indicators

Sri Lanka



Eastern Province



Source: Provincial Planning Secretariat, Eastern Provincial Council

Eastern Province

The Eastern Province contributes 6 % to the total GDP

623
Rs. Bn

Eastern province Per Capita GDP is less than the national

407
Rs. 000

87.2
percent

Very high in comparison to national figures (Ampara: 2.6%; Trincomalee: 10%; Batticaloa: 11.3%)

Higher than national average

74.0
years

Ampara: 167;
Batticaloa: 215,
Trincomalee: 163

310
persons/Sq. Km

5.7
percent

7.3
percent



Population
Density



Poverty
Headcount Ratio

179
persons/Sq. Km

4.1
percent



GDP

Sri Lanka

10,448
Rs. Bn

Per Capita
GDP



555
Rs. 000

Literacy



93.3
percent

Life
Expectancy



74.9
years

Unemployment



4.7
percent



projects. The province covers 15% of total land and 7.8% of Sri Lanka's total population.

A significant feature of the Eastern Province is its multi-ethnic composition, with 39% Tamil, 37% Moors and 24% of Sinhalese forming the population, according to the Census 2012 projections.

Out of the three districts, the highest population is reported from Ampara (705,000), which represents 42% of the total provincial population, while the lowest is from Trincomalee (412,000, representing 25%). Batticaloa is home to 560,000 people, or 33% of the provincial population.³

The great majority of the population of the province is rural, while between 22% to 28% of the population are concentrated into urban areas; this is in line with national distribution.

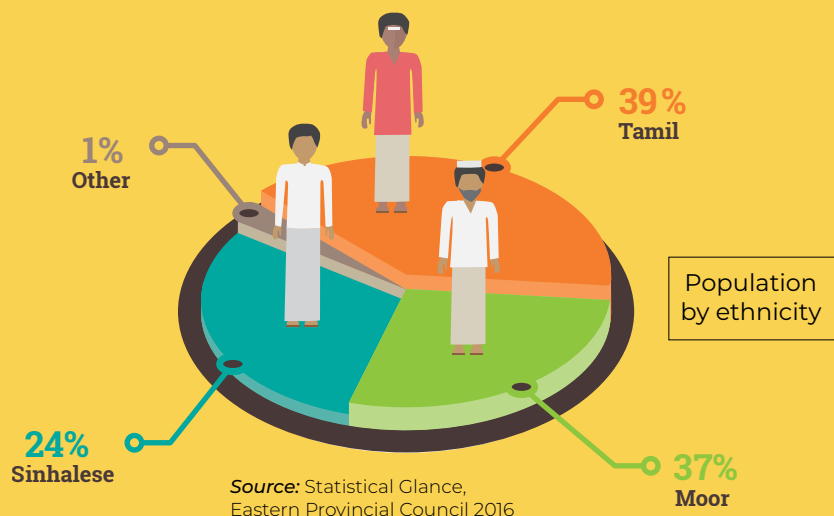
The Eastern Province ranks last in Sri Lanka's prosperity index and 2nd highest in Sri Lanka's poverty rank after North Province.

While in Ampara only 2.6 out of every 100 families live below the poverty line, in Trincomalee this ratio is 10 families out of 100. Batticaloa remains one of the worst districts in the island in terms of poverty, with 11.3 families out of 100 living below the poverty line. At the national level, 4 families out of 100 live in poverty.

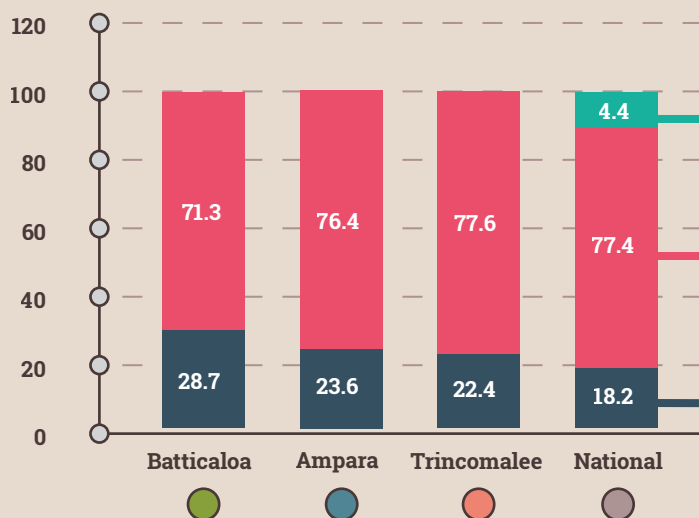
Educational attainment in the province resembles national figures. Three percent have never been to school, while 32% have studied up to grade 5 and 40.6% of the population have studied up to grades 6 – 10. 14.9% of the Eastern Province's population have passed their GCE O/L while 8.5% passed GCE A/L.

3. Key Socio-economic indicator 2018, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Eastern Province

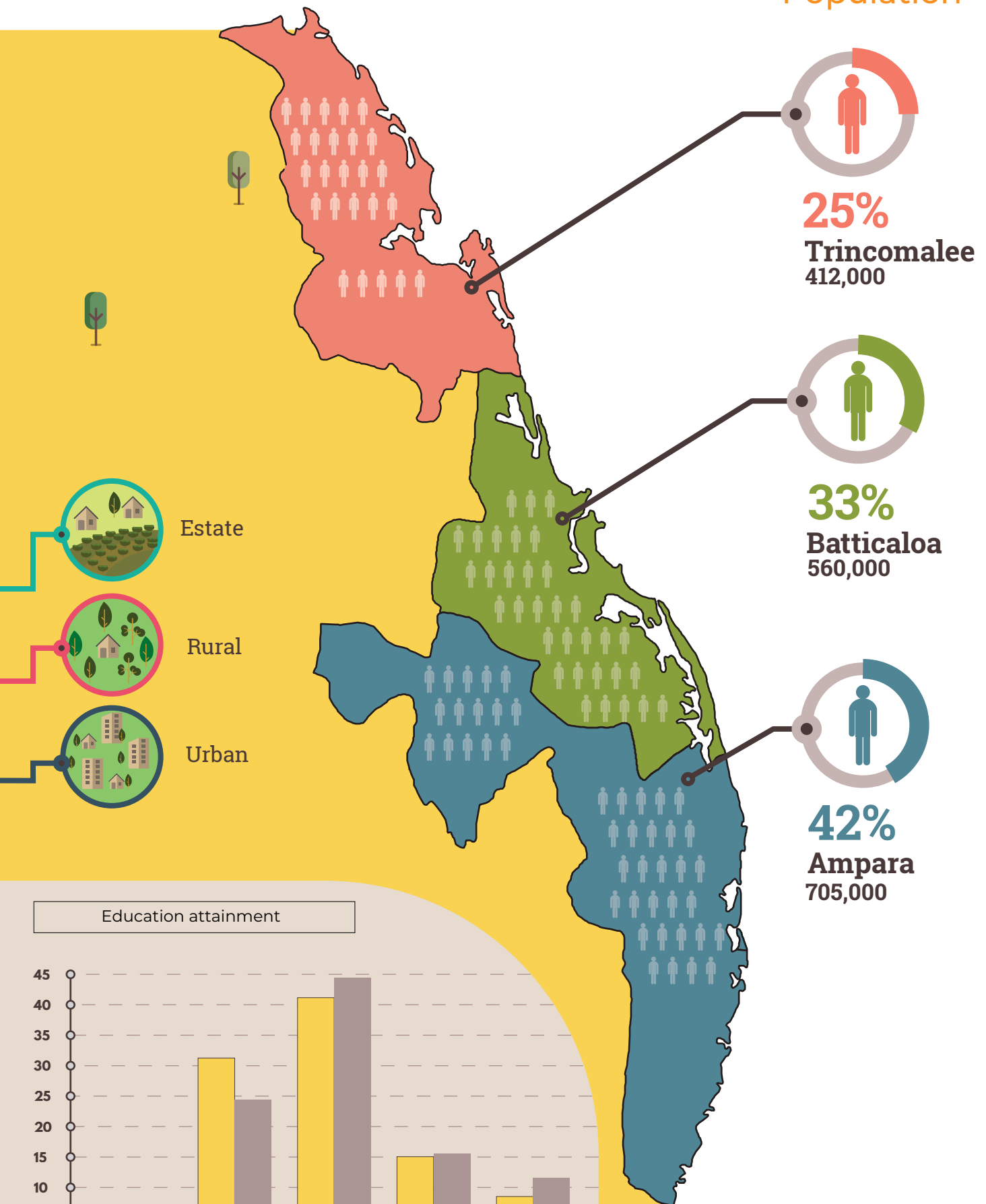


Population by district and sector



Source: Key Socio-economic indicator 2018, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

Population



Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016

What is the Eastern Provincial Council's Budget for?

Provincial Councils were set up in Sri Lanka for the first time in accordance to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and the Provincial Council Act No. 42 of 1987. These transferred part of the administrative decision-making authority and financial functions to elected subnational level bodies. Powers that were transferred exclusively to the provincial councils are listed under List 1 (devolved subjects) - Provincial Council List. List 3, the Concurrent List, lists the subjects and functions in which both central government and provincial councils are involved.

From 1988 to 2006, the Eastern Province was merged with the Northern Province.

Later, the North-East Province was demarcated into two separate provinces: Northern and Eastern Provinces.

The Eastern Provincial Council is responsible for providing basic service delivery and guiding, monitoring and facilitating daily administration; supporting small infrastructure, community development and developing institutional capacities. There are more than 40,000 people employed under the Eastern Provincial Council at varied levels. This includes executive officers, 22,000 educational staff, 13,000 health workers (including a significant number of doctors) and frontline officers for major socio-economic sectors such as rural development, rural industries, local government, social service, probation, cultural affairs, sports, agriculture and animal husbandry.

40,000
employed

22,000
educational staff

13,000
health workers

There are five ministries headed by the Secretaries who are appointed by the Hon. Governor. The ministries are:

Ministry of Finance & Planning, Law & Order, Local Government & Regional Administration, Transport, Rural Development, Tourism & Environment, Building & Construction, Rural Industries and Housing

Ministry of Health, Indigenous Medicine, Probation & Childcare, Social Services and Rural Electrification.

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Production & Health, Fisheries, Co-operative Dev., Food Supply & Distribution.

Ministry of Education, Information Technology Education, Pre-School Education, Sports, Cultural Affairs, Youth Affairs and Rehabilitation & Resettlement.

Ministry of Road Development, Land & Land Development, Skill & Manpower Development, Women Affairs and Water Supply.

The Provincial Budget Formulation Process

The Eastern Provincial Council adopts a participatory process in its governance. Public consultations are held with multiple sectors, civil society organizations and stakeholders during budget formulation and prior to budget recommendations. The annual need assessment is done in mid-June each year by the provincial agencies. This assessment is submitted to the Eastern Provincial Council for further review, improvement and recommendation to the Finance Commission.

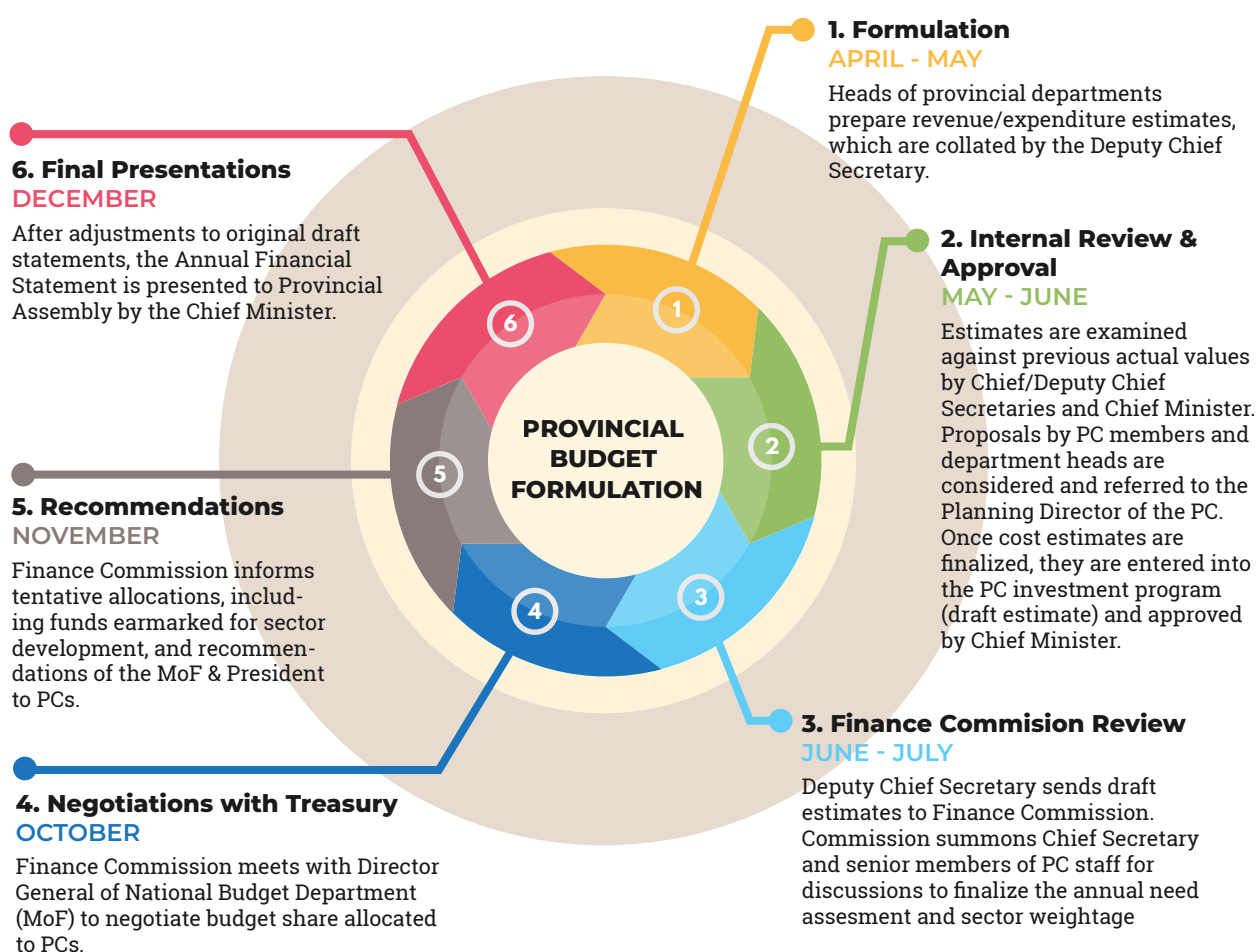
The formulated budget at provincial level is called the Annual Financial Statement,

containing income and expenditure sections and it should be approved by the Provincial Governor .⁴

During the execution stage, the provincial council conducts provincial planning committee meetings, multi-sector coordination meetings, sector coordination and advisory committee meetings in order to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the budget.

At the provincial council level, financial management is under the responsibility of the Chief Secretary while the Deputy Chief Secretary for Finance is responsible for the provincial treasury.

4. Asian Development Bank, 2018. Public Financial Management Systems – Sri Lanka: Key Elements from a Financial Management Perspective



Source: Adapted from National Budget Making & Fiscal Devolution in Sri Lanka (2012 December)

Where Does the Money of the Province Come From?

The main source of funds of the provinces, according to the Provincial Council Act No. 42 of 1987, are:

- **Grants** provided by the government
- Provincial **revenue** transfers collected by the central government authorities
- **Revenue** collected at the provincial level for devolved subjects

Besides those sources, provincial councils also may receive foreign funds for specific projects.

The Finance Commission has the role of facilitating funding allocations from the central to provincial levels of government, based on annual needs assessments, which include also local government financial needs, as financial transfers to local authorities are channelled through provincial councils.

For 2019, the total Eastern Provincial Council budget was Rs. 29,147 million.

This figure shows the respective amounts (Rs.) each of the different sources of funding contributed to the total budget.

The **Finance Commission** has the role of facilitating funding allocations from the central to provincial levels of government

82%
of the provincial council's revenues come from grants



Grants

As provincial revenue is insufficient to meet all expenditure, grants form 82% of the provincial council's revenue source.

Grants are of three main types:

Block grants, which are for **recurrent** expenditure, that is, the ongoing expenditure needed to ensure the functioning of government institutions, like salaries, goods and services, operation costs, travelling expenses, etc.

Criteria-based Grants (CBG) are for **capital** expenditure (expenditure aimed at improving government's longer-term institutional development, like improving office building, staff capacity



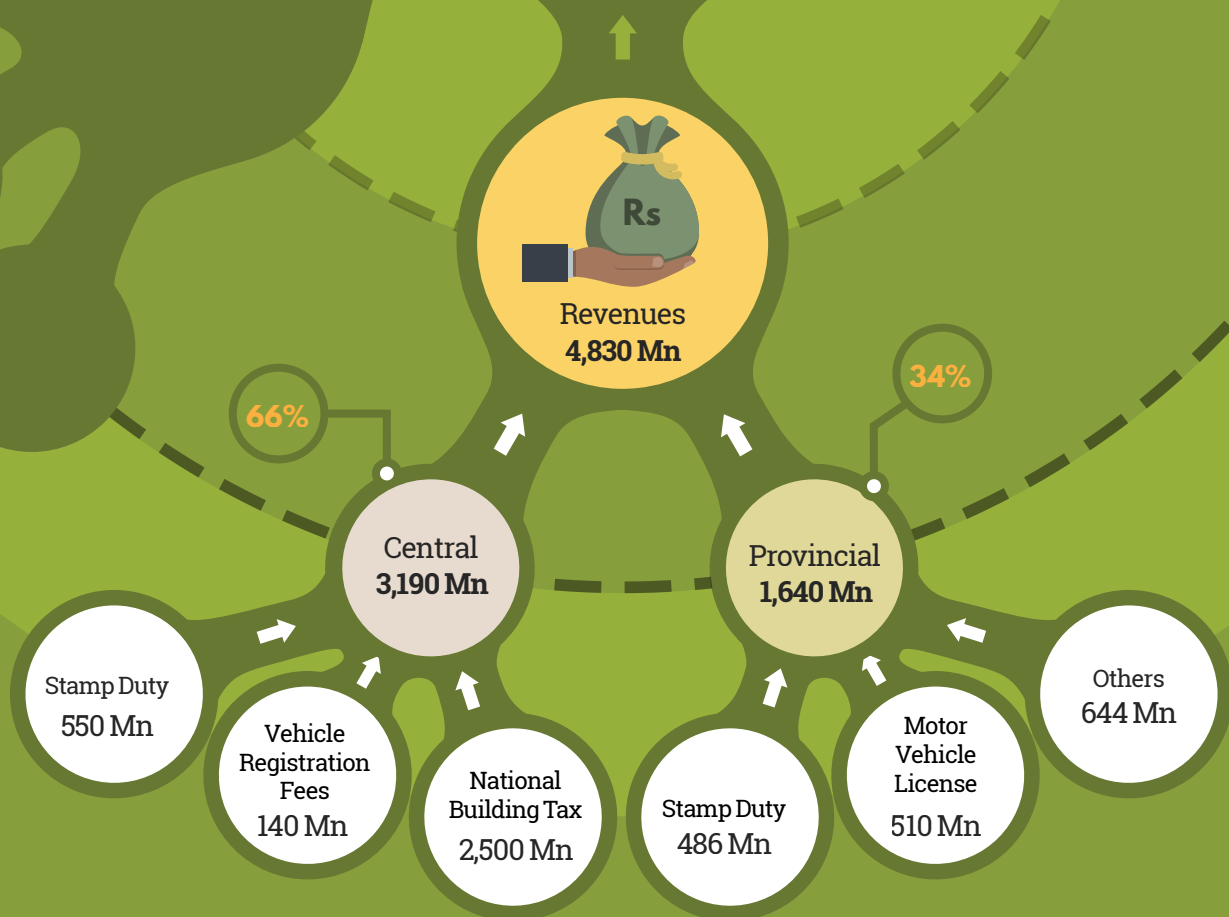
development, vehicles for supervision, training centres etc.)

Province-Specific Development Grants (PSDG), also for **capital** expenditure for reducing regional disparities, but based on projects included in the proposal submitted to the Finance Commission (earmarked for certain sectors)

Foreign-funded projects also contribute towards **capital** investments.

The Finance Commission uses a statistical formula developed in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics to apportion capital funds among provinces. This formula considers:

- Mid-year population
- Median per-capita income
- Provincial GDP
- Persons per medical officer
- Poverty headcount ratio
- Percentage of students qualified in science stream in A/L

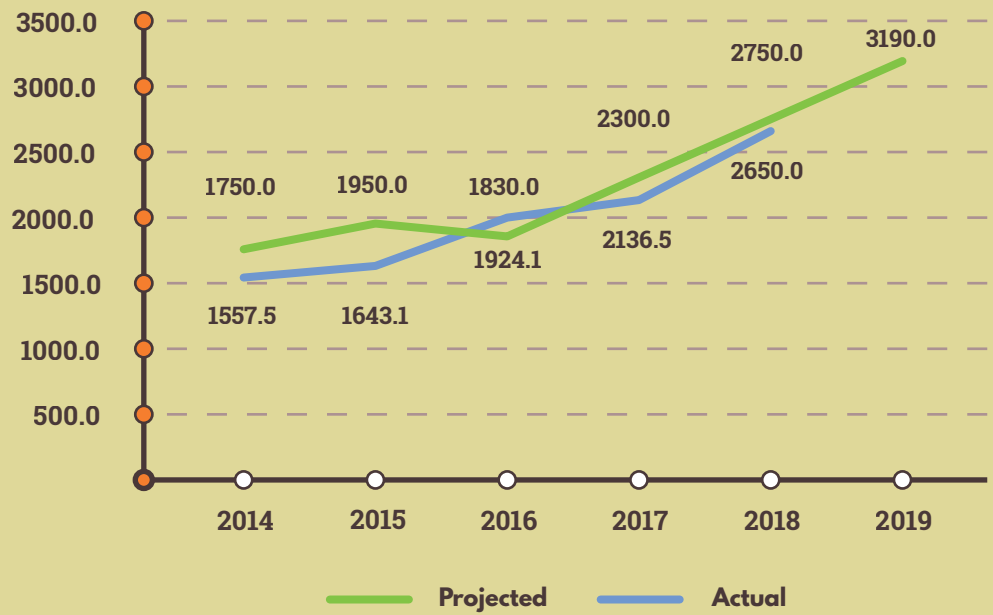


Revenue

Central revenue contributions such as Nation Building Tax, Stamp Duty and vehicle registration fees form 11% of the provincial council's total budget. The Business Turnover Tax (BTT) was a major source of revenue for the provincial councils but was removed in 2011. Motor vehicle license fees, excise duty, stamp duty and court fines are **provincial revenue** sources, forming 6% of total budget. Other revenue includes liquor license fees, government building rent, department sales, exam fees, charges under the medical act, miscellaneous income and sale of capital assets.

There have been significant new measures in revenue collection such as increasing collection of assessment tax for local authorities, resulting in actual provincial revenue being higher than estimated. Action has been taken to recruit assessors to the local authorities to increase the collection of assessment tax for local authorities. New statutes are underway to impose taxes on new business registrations, mineral tax and pawning tax.

Central Government Revenue (Mn)



Provincial Revenue (Mn)



Why Should We Pay Taxes?

Governments are to provide public goods that benefit citizens and private businesses, such as social services like education and health, roads and bridges, and law enforcement. For this, governments depend on taxes, the money that citizens and businesses pay.

This is why it is important, and in the best interest of all individual citizens and businesses, to pay the right amount of taxes, on time. It enables governments to bring the entire province, districts or country to greater prosperity.

How Does the Province Spend its Money?

Government spends money for purchasing goods and services, which include public investment, and transfer payments, such as pensions and social benefits. This includes paying professionals like teachers, nurses, police officers, etc. It also includes building social service infrastructure, like schools or parks.

The total Eastern Provincial Council budget - 2019 of Rs. 29,147 million was allocated for different functions, purposes and geographic areas. The bulk of the resources of the province as a whole—87% - are directed to recurrent expenditure, that is, wages, salaries, goods and services, maintenance costs, etc. In fact, salaries

consume 67% of the entirety of the province's budget. This leaves little room for investment in new infrastructure, like building or expanding education or health structures. Recurrent expenditure budgets are based on the existing cadre and their salaries and a 10% increase of the maintenance budget.

The **budget per capita**, that is, the size of government resources and investment in public services on the basis of its population, totalled **Rs. 17,453** in 2019.

This figure gives a broader picture of the budget, including revenue and expenditures.

87%

of the budget
is directed to recurrent
expenditure

[wages, salaries, goods and
services, maintenance costs,
etc.]

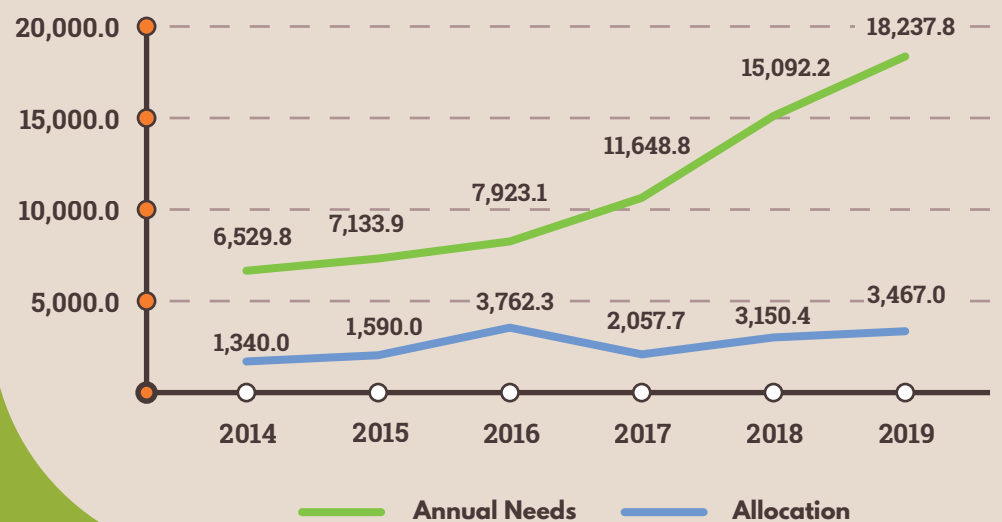
67%

of the entirety of the
province's budget goes
towards paying salaries.

A key challenge for the Eastern Provincial Council is the fiscal gap between the annual capital financial requirements, requested to the Finance Commission during the budget formulation stage, and the resources that actually get allocated to the province each year. This can be attributed to government fiscal constraints for additional allocations to provincial councils, line ministries taking precedence over provincial councils, price escalation and a cumulative development gap over time. Sometimes, salary increases by the central government, new appointments or overtime payment, especially for the health sector, lead to a fiscal gap in the recurrent expenditure. The province then requests supplementary budget from the central government.



Gap between annual capital needs vs. annual allocation in the Eastern Province (PSDG & CBG)



In 2019, the Eastern Provincial Council was allocated Rs. 3,817 Mn as Capital Budget. Out of this, 40% was allocated to social infrastructure including Health, Education, Sports, Culture, Probation & Childcare, Social Services, Pre-school Bureau, Co-operative Development and Women & Youth Affairs.

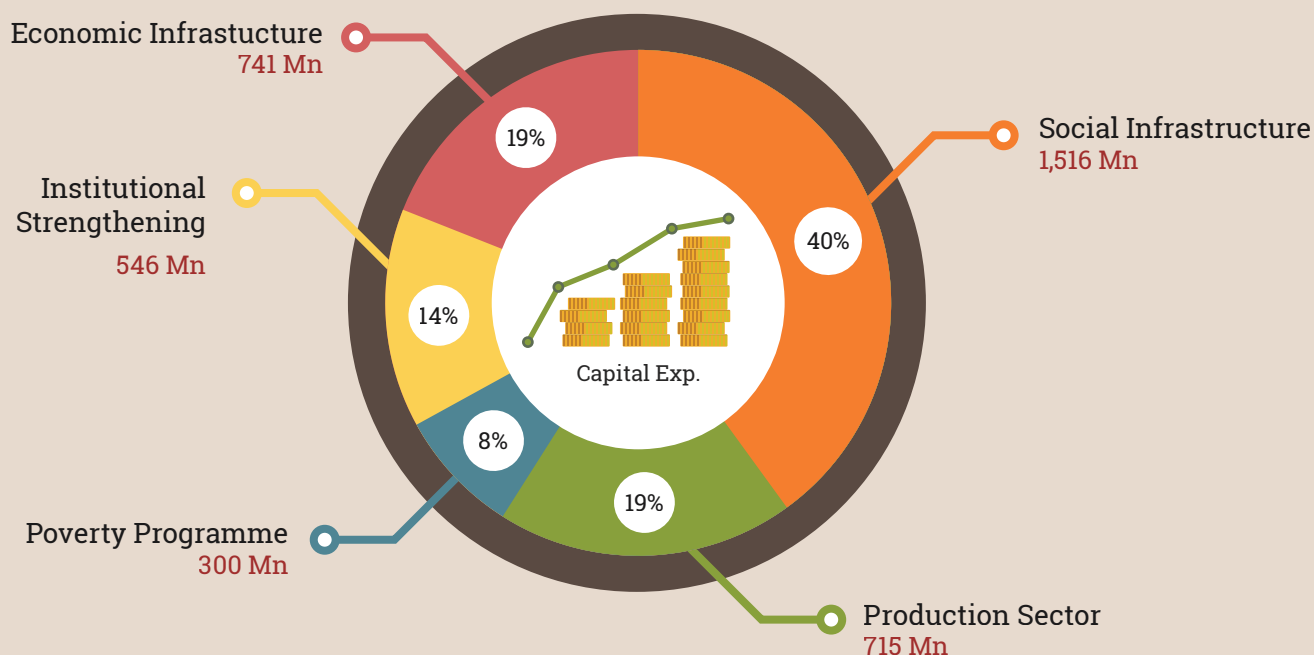
19% was allocated to the production sectors, which include Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Irrigation, Rural

Development, Rural Industries, Tourism and Land Development.

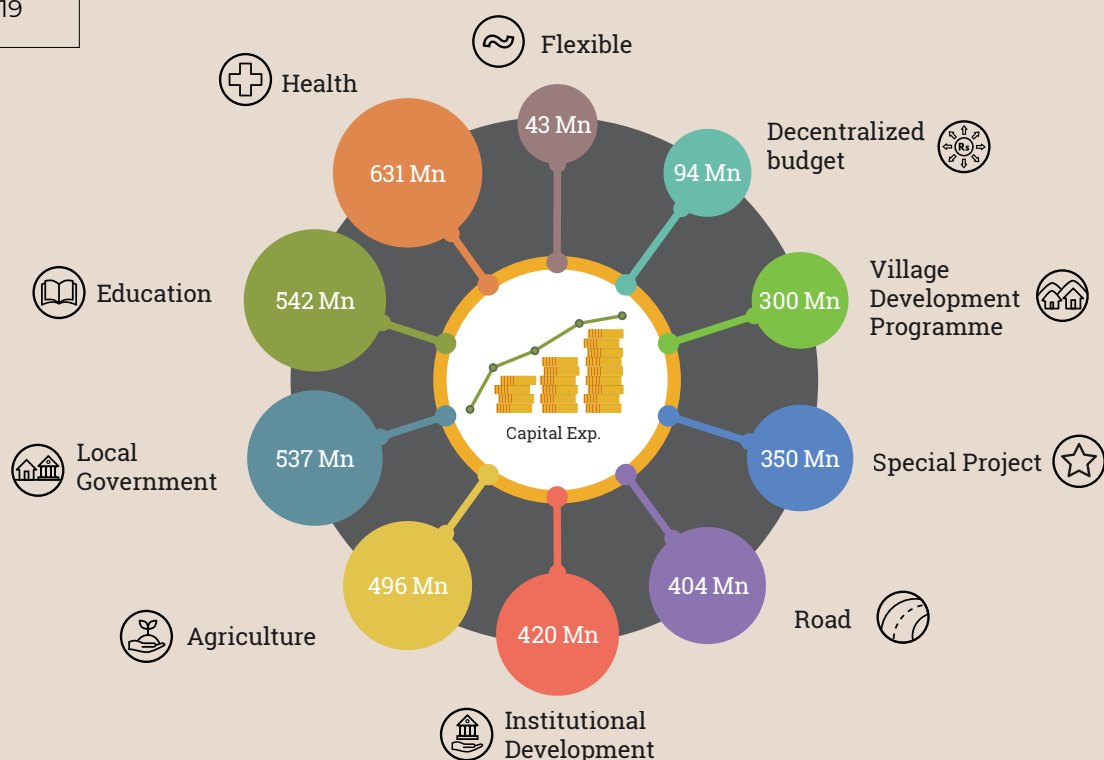
19% was allocated to Economic Infrastructure which consists of Roads, Transport, Housing, Water Supply and Local Authority Services.

14% was allocated to Institutional Strengthening.

8% was allocated to the Poverty Programme, titled "Isolated and underserved village development programme" targeting marginalized communities and border villages.



Sector allocation of Capital budget in 2019



Source: Provincial Budget 2019, Eastern Provincial Council

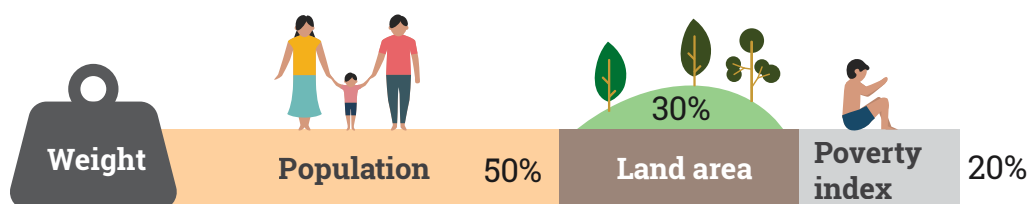
Territorial Allocations

Capital (investment) allocations for the Eastern Province are distributed among the districts through a formula which gives 50% weightage for population, 30% for land area and 20% for the poverty index. Consideration is also given to justifiable criteria such as community sensitivities and disparities. A similar formula is followed for divisional

distributions. For both the divisional distribution and district allocation, previous investments and commitments from other sources of funds also influence the distribution of resources.

The table below outlines the provincial investment balance policy among the districts in the Eastern Province.

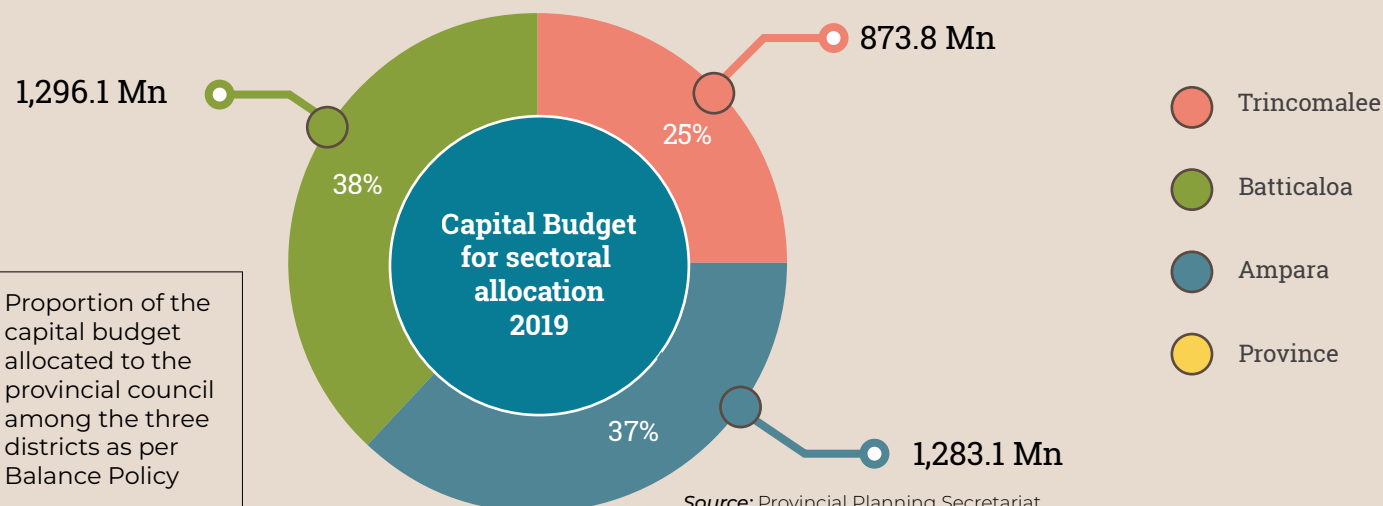
Capital (investment) allocations for the Eastern Province are distributed among the districts through a formula...



Provincial Investment Balance Policy among districts

	Population			Land area			Poverty index			Total Weight
	412,610	24%	12.2	2,728.8	25%	7.6	10.0	42%	5.3	25.1
	562,073	34%	16.9	3,559.2	33%	9.9	11.6	47%	11.5	38.3
	705,122	42%	20.9	4,476.6	42%	12.5	2.6	11%	3.2	36.6
	1,679,805	100	50	10,764.6	100	30	7.3	100	20	100

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, Central Bank of Sri Lanka



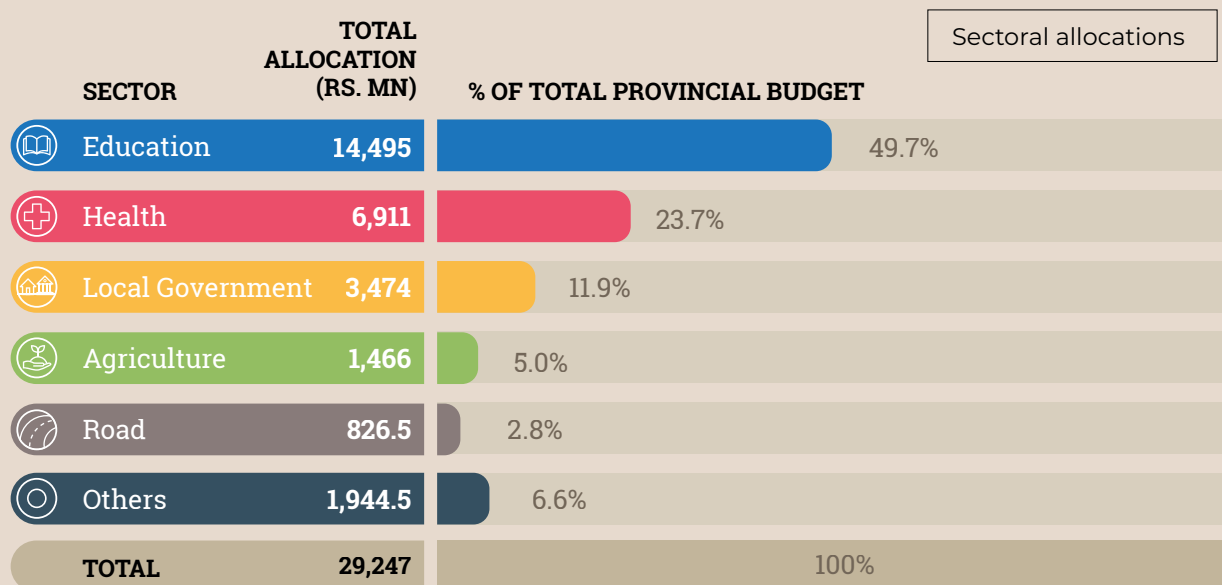
Source: Provincial Planning Secretariat, Eastern Provincial Council

Sectoral Allocations

Capital allocations are based on the Eastern Provincial Council's needs assessment while **recurrent** expenditure is based on current/planned cadre and movable and immovable assets.

In 2019, the **education sector received the largest share of the Eastern**

Provincial Council's budget with half of the entire budget. The health sector received the second highest share, approximately one quarter of the provincial budget. Ministry of Local Government received around 12% of the provincial budget, and the agriculture sector received around 5%. Other sectors account for the remaining provincial budget.



Source: Provincial Planning Secretariat, Eastern Provincial Council

In terms of **capital** expenditure, the largest share of provincial budget was allocated to the Department of Education while the Department of Health, Department of Local Government and the Department of Road received second, third and fourth highest capital expenditure allocation in the budget respectively.

Sector	Sector capital allocation 2015 – 2019 (nominal values)									
	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%
Department of Education	223.70	19%	1,080.00	33%	190.00	12%	450.00	17%	480.00	16%
Department of Health	208.00	17%	690.00	21%	220.00	14%	400.00	15%	428.00	14%
Department of Road	70.00	6%	371.28	11%	225.00	15%	361.56	14%	395.00	13%
Isolated & Underserved Village Development	44.30	4%	105.00	3%	120.14	8%	300.00	11%	300.00	10%
Department of Local Government	129.00	11%	237.00	7%	137.00	9%	150.00	6%	270.50	9%
Department of Agriculture	78.00	7%	230.00	7%	125.00	8%	150.00	6%	164.00	6%
Department of Irrigation	48.00	4%	60.00	2%	100.00	6%	140.00	5%	156.00	5%
Department of Indigenous Medicine	38.00	3%	125.00	4%	45.00	3%	85.00	3%	84.00	3%



Ministry of Education

The Departments of Education, Sports, Cultural Affairs, Preschool Education bureau, Rehabilitation & Resettlement and Youth Affairs come under the purview of this ministry. The Eastern Province has 1,085 schools, 20,060 provincial teachers and 301,109 students.

Its capital allocation goes into the construction and improvement of school buildings, water and sanitation facilities at schools, supply of furniture and equipment, training and development of teachers and supervision and monitoring of teachers and students.

The per capita allocation of education is Rs. 8,643.

1085

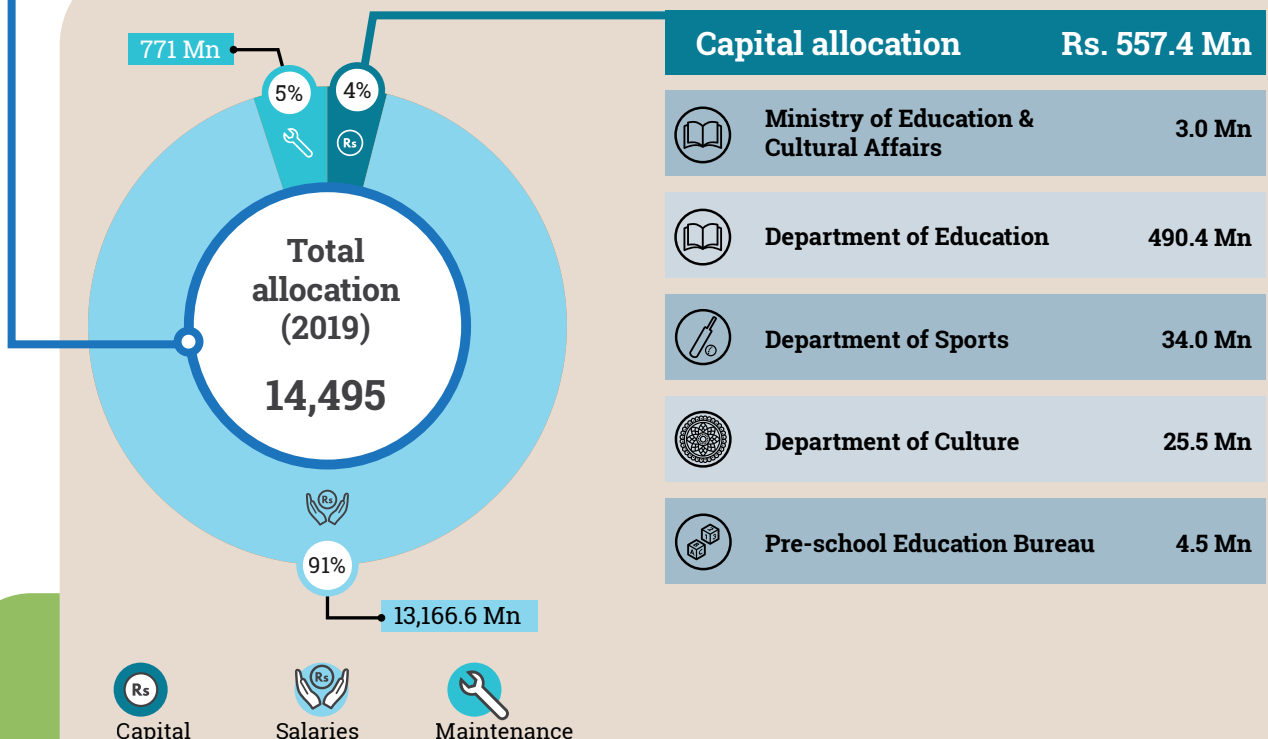
Schools

20,060

provincial teachers

301,109

students





Ministry of Health and Social Services

The Department of Health Services, Department of Indigenous Medicine, Department of Social Services and Department of Probation and Rural Electrification unit come under the purview of the ministry.

There are 127 Provincial Hospitals, 46 Ministry of Health (MoH) offices and 451 maternal & childcare clinics in the Eastern Province. There are 1,186 provincial doctors, 2,559 provincial nurses and 796 health midwives.

The capital budget is allocated to the supply of medical equipment and construction and improvement of hospital units, MoH offices and staff quarters.

The per capita allocation in health is Rs. 4,121.

127 provincial hospitals

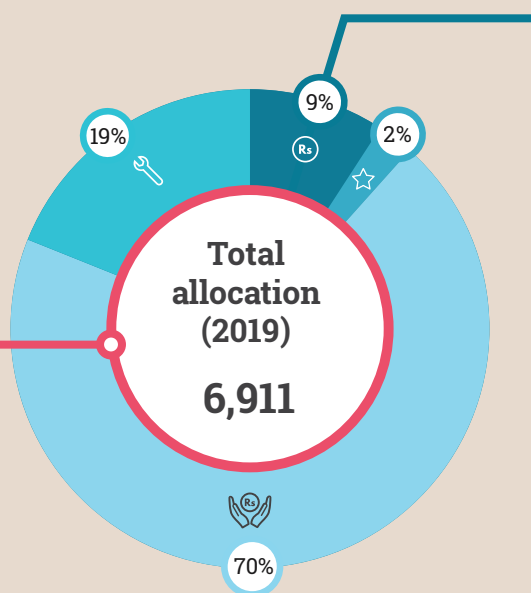
46 MoH offices

451 maternal & childcare clinics

1,186 provincial doctors

2,559 provincial nurses

796 health midwives



Rs
Capital

Special Projects

Rs
Salaries

Maintenance

Capital allocation

Rs. 637.0 Mn



Ministry of Health and Social Services

1.0 Mn



Department of Health Services

431.0 Mn



Department of Indigenous medicine

85.0 Mn



Department of Social services

26.5 Mn



Department of Probation

74.5 Mn



Rural electrification unit

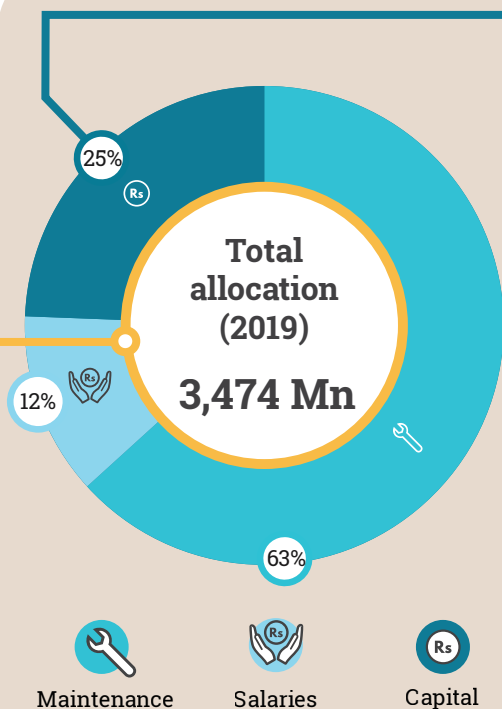
19.0 Mn





Ministry of Local Government

The Departments of Local Government, Rural Industries, Rural Development, Road, Passenger Transport Authority, Tourism Bureau, Housing Authority and Building come under the purview of this ministry.



Capital allocation		Rs. 858 Mn
	Ministry of Local Government	2.0 Mn
	Department of Local Government	248.5 Mn
	Department of Rural Industries	2.0 Mn
	Department of Rural Development	402.0 Mn
	Transport Authority	28.5 Mn
	Tourism Bureau	53.5 Mn
	Department of Buildings	1.0 Mn
	Housing Authority	28.5 Mn



Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture oversees the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Production & Health, Irrigation, Fisheries, Co-operative Development and Co-operative Employees Commission. It leads the development of the food and agricultural sector ensuring food security, job creation and poverty eradication.

There are 27 major tanks, 41 medium tanks, 1,091 minor tanks in the Eastern Province. The province also has 206,176-hectare acres of paddy land and 272,503 farm families, emphasizing the importance of maximizing the sector's contribution to the provincial economy.

The per capita allocation in agriculture is Rs. 0.874.

27

major tanks

41

medium tanks

1,091

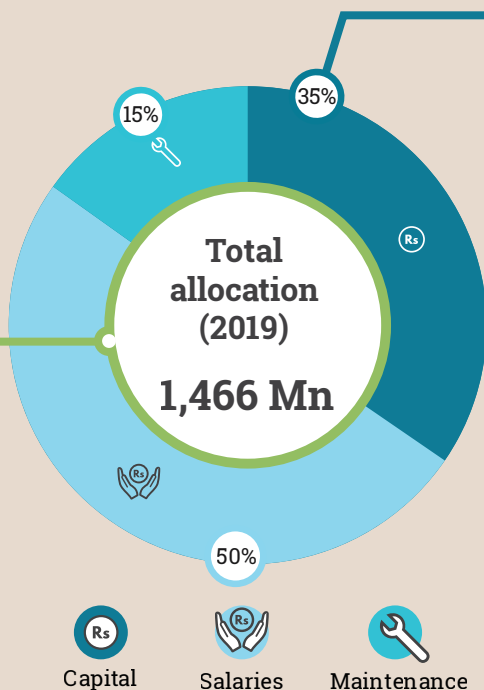
minor tanks

206,176

hectare acres of
paddy land

272,503

farm families



Capital allocation

Rs. 505.0 Mn



Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation

3.5 Mn



Department of Agriculture

165.5 Mn



Department of Animal Production & Health

148.5 Mn



Department of Irrigation

157.5 Mn



Fisheries Unit

26.5 Mn



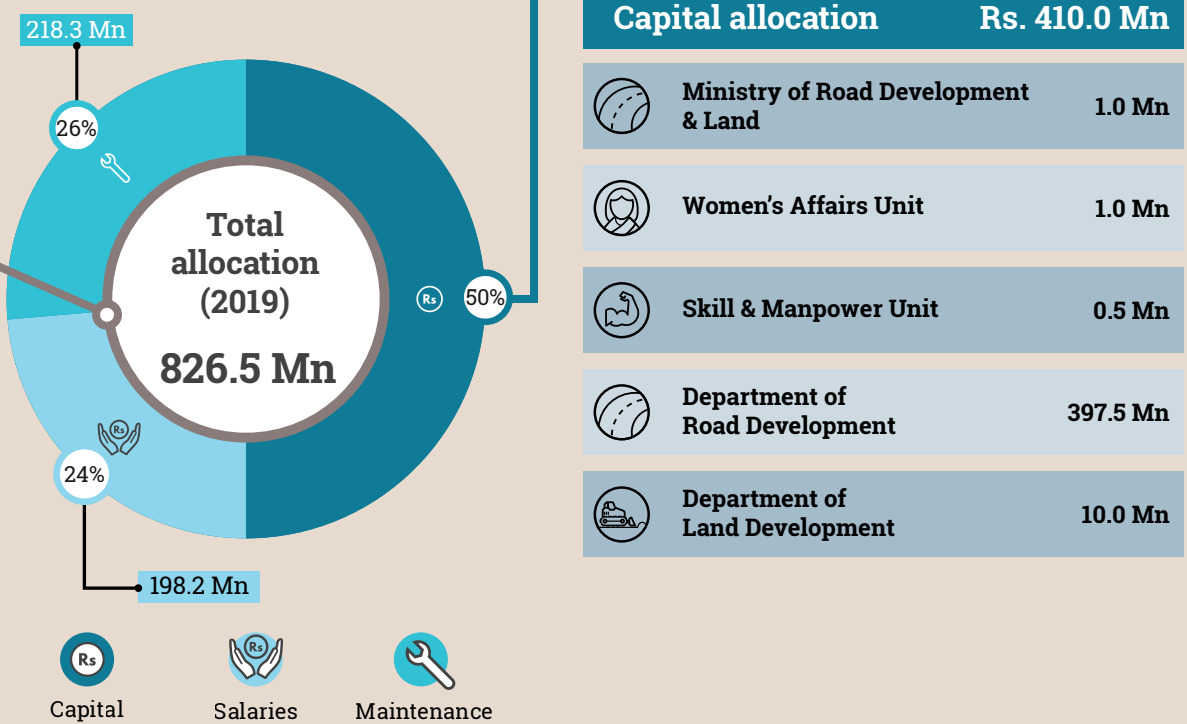
Department of Co-operative Development

3.5 Mn



Ministry of Road

The Ministry of Road oversees the Department of Road Development, Department of Land Administration, Women Affairs and Skills & Manpower.



What Does the EPC Intend to Achieve in 2019 with its Budget?



Education

- Completion and refurbishment of 21 school buildings, repairing of school furniture and equipment and the construction of 22 new school buildings
- Conducting awareness programmes to reduce school dropout rates
- Allocation of a monthly allowance of Rs. 500 for 3,000 orphan students in the primary sector



Health

- Extension of Outpatient Department (OPD) services till 10pm daily
- Improvement of hospital facilities.
- Construction of Outpatient Department (OPD) at Primary Medical Care Units, China Bay (15.0 Mn)
- Construction of Chest Clinic at Manayaveli (53.0 Mn)
- Construction of quarters at Base Hospital Kattankudy (Rs.5.0 Mn)
- Construction of Laboratory, Base Hospital Maha Oya (15.0 Mn)
- Improvement of hospital unit in Kalmunai (12.0 Mn)
- Reduced infant and maternity mortality rates
- Introduction of medical tourism activities
- Increased payment from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 for tuberculosis patients



Electricity

- Providing an extension of 15km to grid lines in three rural areas in the Eastern Province.
- Installation of 43 solar energy lamps in three rural areas in the Eastern Province.



Culture and Tourism

- Improvement of 16 cultural heritage sites from all communities.



Agriculture, Farming and Food Security

- Increasing awareness on modern technology and agricultural diversification among farmers.
- Creating awareness on post-harvest technology to minimize losses.
- Establishment of two fruit villages and three food villages in 2019.
- Provision of inputs and equipment for farmers – Ground nut pod removers (10), black gram dehullers (5), inter cultivator machines (70), chainsaws (40), grass cutters (100)
- Seed distribution – Ground nut seeds (MT 3000), cowpea seeds (MT 2500)
- Establishment of agricultural extension service centre and segment extension service centre – 02 Nos.
- Establishment of traditional food promotion centre and supply of equipment (Hela Bojun) at Batticaloa Kinniya Road & Navalady Junction Batticaloa - KPW
- The Eastern Province contributes to 17% of national milk production.
- Increase of livestock production – the province saw buffalo milk production of 53, 625 litres, egg production of 413, 459 eggs and 119, 976 litres of dairy milk produced daily.



கிழக்கு மாகாண சபை
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Eastern Provincial Council

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