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Progress **6**



Ministry of Environment



Mahinda Chintana

Blending all your thoughts
Develop man towards preserving the family
Develop family towards preserving the village
Develop village towards preserving the country
Develop country towards preserving the world

These aspirations
"Chintana of Mahinda"
Are place before you

My dreams, an independent nation
A country of greenery
Prosperous tomorrow
And a virtuous man

Those expectations
Ought to be made a reality
The faith I have in me
No doubt will help fulfil them

Mahinda Rajapaksha
President of Sri Lanka

Message of the Hon. Minister

I am pleased to send a message to the publication "Progress 2006 - Ministry of Environment" which highlights achievements of the Ministry and its Agencies including Projects, during the period of June - December 2005 and January - June 2006, and the expected targets during the year 2007.

The prime objective of the "Mahinda Chintana" is to build up a greening country and a prosperous future. The concepts of "Haritha Piyasa, Wana Piyasa, Prosperous village and Harnessing the Blue Skies and Seas" are some of the environmental programmes envisaged to achieve the said objective successfully. The efforts made by the Ministry and its Agencies including projects to realise these targets have been highlighted in this document. One such salient measure taken towards this objective is to prohibit the manufacture of polythene or any polythene product of twenty (20) microns or below in thickness for in-country use, and the sale with effect from 1st January 2007. This notification has been published in the Government Gazette dated 10.10.2006.

Both Polonnaruwa and Hambanthota Districts were declared as Model Environmental Districts and for this purpose, provisions have been made to develop the special plans and implement the same. The first week of October 2006 was declared as the National Environmental Week and many programmes on environmental Management, education, promotion and Development were completed. The important feature of this event was that the above programmes were implemented with the participation of all stakeholder groupers ie Ministries, Departments, NGOs, Community Groups and the Private Sector.

I take this opportunity to thank all the staff of the Ministry, Agencies and the Projects for their relentless effort extended towards implementation of "Mahinda Chintana" in order to manage the Environment and conserve natural resources successfully.

Maithripala Sirisena

Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation &
Mahaweli Development and Environment

Message of the Hon. Deputy Minister

It is a great pleasure in sending a message to the annual publication of the Ministry of Environment titled as "The Progress 2006 - Ministry of Environment"

In this context it has been highlighted well the contribution rendered for sustainable development in the country by the Ministry of Environment, Agencies and the Projects under the purview of the Ministry within a period of one year and the future forecasts for the year 2007.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the services of all the staff of the Ministry, Agencies and the Projects coming under the purview of the Ministry, who dedicated to implement those programmes successfully to fulfil the concept of the "Mahinda Chintana."

Pandu Bandaranaike

Deputy Minister of Environment

Message of the Secretary

It is a great privilege to send a message to the annual report titled **“Progress 2006 – Ministry of Environment”** which provides data and information about performance of the Ministry during the period from June 2005 to June 2006 and future forecast for the year 2007.

This report provides an outlook of the achievements in respect of environment management and natural resource conservation in different parts of the island under the various projects implemented by the Ministry and the Agencies during the above period.

It should be recalled that these programmes were tremendously fulfil many targets of the "Mahinda Chintana" which focuses a greening country and a prosperous future.

It is worthwhile to mention that these programmes were greatly supported to achieve a number of concepts in the Mahinda Chintana such as Haritha Piyasa, Wana Piyasa, Urban Solid Waste Management, Harnessing Blue Skies and Seas, Sustainable Villages, Environment Friendly Technologies, Conservation of Bio diversity and Traditional Knowledge.

I wish to extend my gratitude to all staff members of the Ministry, Agencies and Projects who took vigorous action with dedication in implementing those programmes.

JRW Dissanayake

Secretary
Ministry of Environment

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Vision

A healthy and pleasant environment sustaining nature for the well being of the people and the economy

Mission

Provide leadership to manage the environment and natural resources in order to ensure national commitment for sustainable development for the benefit of the present and future generations

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MAJOR PROBLEMS IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR OF THE ISLAND

- ◆ **Forest cover depletion**
- ◆ **Haphazard waste disposal**
- ◆ **Land degradation**
- ◆ **Uncontrolled sand mining**
- ◆ **Air Pollution and Climate change**
- ◆ **Depletion of biodiversity**
- ◆ **Pollution of inland waters**
- ◆ **Pollution of marine and coastal ecosystems**
- ◆ **Unsustainable Utilization of Natural Resources**

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

1. Identification/ analysis of problems in environment and natural resources sector through stakeholder consultation to enable policy formulation
2. Undertake strategic impact assessment of environment and natural resources related policies
3. Development of natural resources policies, policy dissemination and ensuring implementation
4. Take measures to ensure in harmonization of environmental policies with other sector polices so that environmental sustainability is ensured in development processes
5. Take measures to ensure compliance with international commitments arising out of Multilateral Environmental Agreement for which Sri Lanka is a party
6. Development of strategies, master plan and action plans to implement the environment and natural resources related policies
7. Execute pilot project related to new sector policy initiatives
8. Develop and maintain environment & natural resources sector wide monitoring system, comply with monitoring systems and producer reporting and take remedial actions.
9. Carry out policy researches, analyze and dissemination of results of policy implementation and evaluation and evaluation among the general public
10. Create environmental education and awareness at national level in relation to the environment and natural resources policy reforms and other major environmental initiatives
11. Create enabling environment for public and political commitment towards sound environmental management
12. Capacity building for environment and natural resources related policy implementers and other stakeholders
13. Provide supportive regulatory framework to carry out the environment and natural resources management activities

FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS IN THE MINISTRY

Functions and responsibilities of the Ministry are shared among nine functional Divisions, namely;

Natural Resources Management Division (NRMD) mainly focuses on the formulation of natural resources related policies and coordination of their implementation

Biodiversity Division (BD) provides policy directions towards conservation of biodiversity

Pollution Management Division (PMD) provides policy guidance in managing the environment basically through controlling of pollution

Policy Planning Division (PPD) facilitates the implementation of the National Environmental Policy through policy and planning efforts with partners in environmental and natural resources management

Environmental Economics and Global Affairs Division (EE&GA) provides directions in addressing issues pertaining to four major thematic areas namely; Environmental Economics, Climate Change, Air Quality and Global Environmental Affairs.

Promotion and Environmental Education Division (P&EED) creates necessary awareness on environment and natural resources management issues so that participation can be obtained at all levels

Human Resources Development Division (HRDD) develops human resources in the Ministry and its agencies in order to build the necessary capacity for environment management.

Legal Division(LD) provides the necessary legal support to the Ministry and also to the line agencies to achieve their mandate in environmental management in the country.

Finance Division (FD) and the **Administrative Division (AD)** provide support services in financial, institutional and administrative matters to assist the Ministry and its agencies in performing their roles effectively.

AGENCIES IN THE MINISTRY

- ◆ Forest Department
- ◆ Department of Wildlife Conservation
- ◆ Central Environmental Authority
- ◆ Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
- ◆ State Timber Corporation
- ◆ Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
- ◆ Wildlife Trust of Sri Lanka

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY WITHIN A YEAR



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY

POLICY FORMULATION, PLANNING AND MONITORING

➤ ***The National Policy on Wetlands and Management Strategies***

Wetland eco systems play a unique role by serving as flood retention areas, traps for sediments and nutrients released to the environment, support to a rich fish population and source of raw materials for various industries. Wetlands have supplied human communities with food, drinking water, building materials, and many other benefits for millions of years. Therefore they stand as one of the most productive eco systems in the world. At present, majority of wetlands of Sri Lanka are adversely affected by human activities. In order to minimize such activities and manage wetlands of Sri Lanka in a sustainable manner the Ministry has formulated the National Policy on Wetlands and obtained the approval of the Government for its implementation. The Cabinet also has approved strategies and program of actions for implementation of the policy. The institutional arrangement that enables the implementation of the policy includes Wetland Management Unit (WMU) at national level and Wetland Facilitating Committees (WFCs) at provincial, district and divisional levels. Making aware the relevant stakeholders on the wetland management is an essential requirement for the successful implementation of the National Policy.” A series of programmes to implement the national policy was carried out by the CEA.

➤ ***Implementation of the National Environment Policy through National Environment Action Plan***

The Ministry obtained the approval of the government for the National Environment Policy (NEP) in year 2003. The National Environmental Action Plan titled, '*Caring for the Environment 2003–2007, path to sustainable development*' was formulated for implementation of the policy. Actions have been identified in this plan under six development sectors. Institutions at national,

provincial and divisional level are responsible for implementation of this action plan. In order to make such implementing agencies aware of the Action Plan, awareness workshops were conducted in the Central, North Central and North Western Provinces. Participants at these workshops proposed that the Ministry should assist them to prepare Provincial Environmental Action Plans that are compatible with the National Action Plan as their Action Plans lack any action to address significant environmental issues. Provincial Environmental Action Plans for the Central, North Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa provinces have been drafted and arrangements have been made to obtain the comments from the relevant stakeholders to finalize them. At the end of this exercise each province will implement environmental programmes which are in line with the National Action Plan and provide necessary recommendations for the next National Environmental Action Plan.

• ***Mid Term Review of the National Environmental Action Plan***

National Environmental Action Plan contains five year action plans covering six economic development sectors which have been designed to implement at national, provincial, district as well as at local authority levels. Since three years have passed from the formulation of the plan, the Ministry decided to carry out a mid term review of the progress of implementation of the plan. The overall objective of the exercise is to determine to what extent the CFE recommendations have been implemented by the sector based agencies, private sector, provincial administration, local authorities and the NGOs. A consultant has been recruited for this exercise and outcome of this exercise will be taken as the inputs for the next National plan.

➤ ***Preparation of National Policy on Sand as a Resource for the Construction Industry***

Sand is a major raw material used in the construction industry that has a national demand of approximately 07 million cubic meters per year. Almost all of this is manually or mechanically harvested from riverbeds, carved from riversides or mined from sand deposits on land. Unrestricted harvesting of sand is resulting in heavy rates of soil erosion, land degradation, increased river-water turbidity, lowered water tables and salinity intrusion in the lower reaches of rivers. In order to minimize the environmental impacts of utilizing sand while sustaining the economic benefits, the National Policy on Sand as a Resource for the Construction Industry was formulated. Action has been taken to obtain the Cabinet Approval.

In the mean time use of alternative sources such as quarry dust, sea sand will be promoted and research on alternatives will be encouraged.

➤ ***Incorporation of Cleaner Production technologies into economic development activities***

The Ministry has prepared a National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy in 2004 and obtained the approval of the Government for its implementation. The objective of this policy is to incorporate the Cleaner Production concept and practices into all development sectors of the country. National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy requires formulation of sectoral cleaner production policies based on the National Policy. Accordingly, Health and Tourism sectoral policies and strategies were developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Tourism.

While formulating the National Cleaner Production Policy, awareness has been created regarding the Cleaner Production concept among national level stakeholders in all development sectors. The Cleaner Production concept is being followed in some leading industries such as

tea, rubber, sugarcane, etc with a view to improve productivity.

➤ ***National Policy on Traditional Knowledge and Practices***

Sri Lanka is endowed with rich biodiversity and is considered as one of the biodiversity ‘hotspots’ in the world. With the increase of human population, accompanied by expansion of the land area under urban, agricultural and industrial development have contributed to the loss and reduction of extents of natural forest ecosystems and their inherent species as well as genetic diversity. Traditional Knowledge and practices are believed to be played a vital role in protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. Therefore the draft National Policy on Traditional Knowledge and Practices was finalized with a wide consultative process.

➤ ***National Biosafety Policy***

Being a country which has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity, Sri Lanka is under obligation to implement the articles of the convention and develop its national policies for the safe transfer, handling, use and release of any GMO that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Having recognized this requirement, the Ministry has finalized the National Biosafety Policy.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

Introduction:

Biodiversity conservation related activities of the Ministry are implemented through the Biodiversity Secretariat. National Experts Committee on Biological Diversity (NECBD) provides guidance for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan and also assists in revising them periodically in the light of experience gained through the implementation.

➤ Establishment of Mini Biodiversity Parks

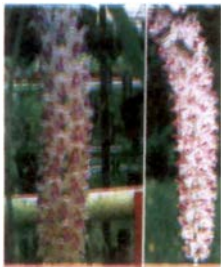
In order to make students aware on identification of plant species, importance of their conservation, 04 Mini Biodiversity Parks were established at Paththunpitiya Maha Vidyalaya - Nawalapitiya, Janadhipathi Vidyalaya - Colombo, Senartahparavitana Maha Vidyalaya, Gampaha and University of Moratuwa. This program helps to increase the tree cover in school premises and build up positive attitudes among school children on protection of the environment.

North -Western Province



Atteria
Murraya paniculata (L.)

Uva Province



Foxtail Orchid
Rhynchostylis retusa

Northern Province



Vishnu Kranthi (proposed)
Evolvulus alsinoides

North -Central Province



Ahela
Cassia fistula L.

Central Province



Maharathmal
Rhododendron arboreum var. zeylanicum

Western Province



White Lotus
Nelumbo nucifera

Eastern Province



Godamanel
Crinum zeylanicum

Sabaragamuwa Province



Vesak mala
Dendroium muaccarthiae

Southern Province



Heen Bovitiya
Osbeckia octandra

Provincial Flowers of Sri Lanka

➤ **Establishment of plant Sanctuaries**

In view of conserving endemic, threatened and important tree species including Bodi Vruksha, 08 plant sanctuaries were established at Dambadeniya (Kurunegala District) Temple, Sandarajagala Wana Arana(Kegalle District), Paramadamma Viharaya (Colombo District), Sapugaskanda Rajamaha Viharaya (Gampaha District) Ashokarama Maha Viharaya (Kalutara District) Kotikagoda Rajamaha Viharaya (Mathara District)

➤ Six Expert Committee meetings on land degradation were conducted.

➤ Tree planting programmes in 45 schools and 05 police stations were conducted.

➤ An Addendum to the Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP) was completed with the participation of experts of the National Experts Committee during the reporting period.

➤ **Portfolio of Strategic Conservation sites/ protected areas gap analysis in Sri Lanka**

Completed the Study on the portfolio of Strategic Conservation sites/protected areas gap analysis in Sri Lanka which better represents the biological diversity and ecological systems and replicates sites to provide added protection for biodiversity values.

➤ **Publishing Register of Traditional Knowledge**

The Register of traditional knowledge which could be used in the protection of forest and wildlife related biodiversity, Coastal and marine biodiversity, Crop agriculture and domesticated animal biodiversity was published.

➤ The National Species Conservation Advisory Group consists of experts of various fields of biodiversity was established to provide guidance for conservation of species diversity in Sri Lanka. and three meetings were conducted during the reporting period.

➤ **Establishment of Eco-friendly Fishing Village at Kahadamodara - Tangalle**



School children were keenly interested in the rehabilitation of Tsunami affected Kahadamodara estuary area



Eco village was constructed with the support of fishing community under Tsunami rehabilitation programme in Kahadamodara

Kahadamodara is a traditional fish landing centre located at Tangalle Divisional Secretariat. Due to the Tsunami incident they lost their houses as well as the fishing crafts. The eco village was constructed with the support of fishing community and 300 mangrove plants were planted in the Kahadamodara estuary area with the participation of the school children and villagers.

- Holding National Dialogue to Endorse the 12 Guiding Principles for the Rehabilitation and Management of the Coastal Zone in the Tsunami affected Region.

Guiding principles were translated into National languages and translated documents were distributed among the stakeholders.

PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES

Introduction:

Prevention and minimization of pollution in all forms ie solid, liquid and gaseous, play a critical role in the management of Environment and Natural resources of the country. Although steps were taken through different management practices still this is a serious national problem and due recognition should be given to arrest the situation.

➤ ***Kelani River Pavithra Ganga Programme***

This programme was designed and launched in 1998 to keep the inland water bodies clean through an integrated water management approach. Control discharges of municipal wastes, industrial effluents, application of cleaner production methodologies to control water pollution, control of dumping of saw dust from saw mills, tree planting along river banks, measures to mitigate river bank erosion, implementation of water quality monitoring system to identify sources of pollution were among such short term measures undertaken. Under this programme, water quality of the Kelani River at 12 sensitive locations is being monitored fortnightly, and displayed using 24 information boards located on both sides of the river. These display boards are renovated and updated regularly. An Awards scheme for local authorities was introduced for their involvement in identification of sources of pollution. Leaflets, stickers and posters were designed with a view to make the general public and school children aware on this programme and get their support to keep the Kelani River and other inland water bodies clean. The Ministry, in collaboration with the National Cleaner Production Center, conducted cleaner production Walkthrough audits and Cleaner Production Dissemination Seminar for 50 industries under this program.

The main outcome of this programme so far is to increase awareness among school children and the general public living along the Kelani River and their active involvement in the programme. The

water quality monitoring results indicate a reduction of pollution of the river at selected locations.

➤ ***Implementation of National Strategy for Solid Waste Management (NSSWM)***

• ***Publication of the database on municipal solid waste in Sri Lanka***

A Database on Municipal Solid Waste in Sri Lanka published in 1999 December was updated and published during the reporting period and available for reference to all concerned parties to develop and implement integrated solid waste management Plans Island wide. The overall objective is to promote implementation of waste prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling and final disposal in an environmentally sound manner. The Database was distributed to all the Local Authorities, major stakeholders, and Universities.

• An Integrated Solid Waste Management plan was prepared for the Kotte Municipal Council under the Sustainable Cities Program in collaboration with the Kotte Municipality

• Implementation of the Medium Term Action Plan for the Final disposal of municipal solid waste in urban areas

Initiatives have been taken in collaboration with the Ministry of Provincial Council & Local Government, Central Environmental Authority, relevant Provincial Councils and Local Authorities to establish final disposal facilities/ sanitary landfill sites in urban areas. In this exercise 18 and 15 sites were recommended in Central and Southern provinces respectively.

• ***Beauty City Concept - City Cleaning Program***

This program mainly focuses on the implementation of identified actions for improving the cleanliness of the selected cities, particularly a city free of sporadic garbage piles and dumps.

The Ministry decided to continue the implementation of Beauty City Concept - City Cleaning Program for the consecutive second year in view of successful outcome revealed in the year 2004 by the CEA Programme.



Haphazard disposal of solid waste has become a serious threat to biodiversity



Urban communities were made aware on importance of waste management under Beauty City Concept - City Cleaning Program



Unauthorized constructions contribute a lot for reducing the beauty of the city



Beauty City Concept - City Cleaning Program greatly supports to enhance the aesthetic value of the urban areas

53 Local Authorities have joined the City Cleaning program during the reporting period concerned. During this period a number of successful programmes were completed by LAs in different parts of the island. The program has greatly supported to LAs to build up team spirit among stakeholders, strengthen cooperation and co-ordination among Departments, authorities, NGOs, Private sector and communities to implement Beauty City concept - Clean City Program effectively



Community has a crucial role to play in a sound solid waste management

Environmental Education, Training and Awareness

Introduction:

The overall objective of this Ministry is to build up a healthy and pleasant environment sustaining nature for the well being of the people and the economy. Therefore environment concerns are built into the development process is a major

▶ *Awareness Programs for Journalists*

Seven workshops at regional level were conducted for journalists at Central, North- Central, North-Western provinces and Gampaha, Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle & Matara, districts on environmental issues relevant to each province/district. Air pollution, biodiversity, solid waste management, soil erosion, natural disasters (land slides), human-elephant conflict, global warming, ozone layer depletion etc. were the subject areas discussed in those workshops. Selected group of environmental journalists from various media institutions were made aware on main functions of the Ministry and agencies under the purview of the Ministry.

▶ An awareness program on environmental communication was conducted for officers who engaged in environmental promotional activities of the Ministry and the agencies under the purview of the Ministry was successfully completed.

▶ Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are a group of 12 chemicals and nine of which are pesticides which are no longer used in Sri Lanka and these are Aldrin, Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDT), Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Mirex and Toxaphene Dioxins and Furans, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Hexachlorobenzene (HCB). These chemicals are toxic and in order to make aware the general public of these chemicals 17 visual Display structures were produced with messages on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Solid Waste Management. 2000 grey cloth bags were prepared with a message on POPs. 11,000 interactive CDs were prepared on POPs and Solid Waste Management to distribute among Schools,

challenge. Hence it is very much essential to build up capacities and enhance the skills of the stakeholder groups to undertake such a difficult task and complete the same successfully. The training, education and awareness creation play a critical role in this regard.

Local Authorities and Government Institutions. Reprinted 100,000 Picture Books and 25,000 Guidelines on Waste Management, to distribute among school children and teachers, islandwide. 5000 caps were produced with a message on POPs.

▶ *Hand Book on Biodiversity Research*

In order to meet basic requirements of the researches engaged in biodiversity, Hand Book on Biodiversity Research has been prepared with special emphasis on Biodiversity research priority areas, biodiversity research classification, institutional setup, legal instruments, Non-legally binding instruments and specialized equipment for biodiversity conservation.

➤ *Awareness creation on Biodiversity Conservation*

Twelve awareness creation programmes were conducted for school children in Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, Colombo, Gampaha, Matara, and Kandy districts on bio diversity and biodiversity conservation.

➤ Awareness creation programmes on Environmental Law were conducted for the police officers in Gampaha and Kalutara districts.

➤ Awareness programs on environmental law were conducted for police officers in Badulla, Hambantota, Matara, Kandy, and Colombo

➤ 'Mihisara radio Programmes were broadcasted twice in a month on various environmental themes to create awareness among the general public

➤ 3000 copies of 'Soba' magazine was printed and distributed among the university libraries, public libraries, research institutes and schools. The magazine consists of interesting articles and poems to convey important messages on environment and natural resources conservation.

➤ *Jeewa Hodiya* –

'Jeewa Hodiya' which is a colorful book targeted to provide basic knowledge on biodiversity to primary school students, was published and distributed.

➤ The Ministry web site (<http://www.menr.lk>) was restructured and launched. It provides important information about functions and services of the Ministry and its agencies.

➤ The Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) conducted short term training courses for members of the staff of the Ministry on personality development, leadership excellence and performance development. Training on computer application was also provided by the Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (InGAF) for a selected group of officers of the Ministry. The total number of participants who attended these local training courses was 300. Financial assistance was provided for one officer to follow a M.Sc. Degree Course. In addition, 100 officers of the Ministry and agencies under the Ministry were offered short-term foreign training on subjects related to the environment. The contribution of trained officers under various aspects of environment management helped to make the Ministry an efficient and capable organization in environment management.

➤ *Commemoration of World Environment Day*

A series of programmes to commemorate World Environment Day 2006 were conducted starting from June 05th 2006. This year's theme for World Environment Day was 'Don't Desert Dry Lands'. The Promotion & Environmental Education division coordinated commemoration programme of World Environment Day. Main function was

held at "Pulathisi Buddhi Mandapaya" Polonnaruwa. There were number of programs among them, Environmental walk, tree planting, awareness workshops were prominent. Most important event of the day was declaration of Polonnaruwa as a model environmental district.



World Environment Day - 2006 Celebrations

Action was initiated to establish an eco friendly fishing village in Kahandamodara. This programme included rehabilitation of a degraded mangrove forests in the village to provide and organise fishing facility for tsunami affected fishing communities in the area. A similar programme was launched to establish an eco-village in Madampe. The main objective of all activities and programmes implemented under the World Environment Day was to generate positive ideas in the minds of people regarding environment protection.

➤ ***Commemoration of World Biodiversity Day***

Biodiversity Day was commemorated on 25th of May 2006 at Kannangara Maha Vidyalaya at Colombo / Nikawewa / Devanampiyatissa Vidyalaya Galgamuwa with the participation of 6000 students. The participants were given an impression as to what biodiversity was, and the importance of biodiversity for balanced existence of the world.

▶ ***Commemoration of World Mountain Day***

Mountain Day was commemorated at Peradeniya Botanical Garden and published a magazine on "Kandu, Shikara and Parwatha" and organized a competition on Mountain Biodiversity. Simultaneously paint exhibition and poem competition was organised by Saundraya Nirmana Sansadaya of the Ministry in the Stae Tmber Corperation premises. The winners of the competition were awarded with valuable prizes and all participants were awarded with certificates.

➤ ***Commemoration of World Day of Indigenous People***

The World Day of Indigenous People was commemorated on 09th August 2005 with the participation of 300 invitees who were interested in sharing the traditional values of indigenous people. Traditional knowledge on agriculture, irrigation, and medicine were shared among participants at the workshop. Participants highlighted the importance of merging indigenous, traditional knowledge with modern technology.



Mangrove plantation established in the Tsunami affected Kahadamodara estuary to mark the World Environment Day 2006

▶ ***World Earth Day***

As a result of a huge protest made by the university undergraduates of American Universities on the 22nd of April 1970 to attract the attention of world leaders towards environmental pollution, this day was declared as the World Earth Day and it is celebrated every year. The Ministry of Environment with the support of other Agencies, NGOs and Private Sector completed a number of education awareness and environment development programmes to mark this day in 2006.

▶ ***Commemoration of International Ozone Day***

The International Ozone Day is celebrated on the 16th of September every year by many communities in different parts of the world. The International Ozone Day celebrations for the eleventh consecutive year were completed under the theme of "Act Ozone Friendly Stay Sun Safe" Prizes and Certificates were awarded at this ceremony to winners of Quiz competition, and inter school drama competitions. Among other interesting events island wide inter school quiz competition was prominent. This programme was highly appreciated by school teachers, school children and the general public who participated in this event.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International Conventions ratified by the Ministry and agencies under the Ministry

International Convention and Date of Ratification	Focal Point
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands - 1990.06.15	Department of Wildlife Conservation
Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural heritage -1980.06.06	Forest Department and Cultural Department
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) - 04.05.1979	Department of Wildlife Conservation
Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wildlife – 06.06.1990	Department of Wildlife Conservation
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer – 15.12.1989	Ministry of Environment
Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer – 15.12.1989	Ministry of Environment
Basel Convention on the control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their disposal – 28.08.1992	Ministry of Environment
Convention on Biological Diversity – 23.03.1994	Ministry of Environment
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - 23.11.1993	Ministry of Environment
United Nations Convention on Combat Desertification - 09.12.1998	Ministry of Environment
The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from the Ships (MARPOL) – 24.06.1997	Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil – 30.11.1983	Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
International Convention on Civil liability for Oil Pollution Damages – 12.04.1983	Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
International Convention related to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution casualties – 12.04.1983	Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
International Convention on the establishment of an international fund for compensation for oil pollution damages – 12.04.1983	Marine Pollution Prevention Authority

➤ ***Implementation of the Recommendations of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Sri Lanka***

United Nations Convention on Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was adopted in June 1994 as a response to increasing threats of desertification, droughts and land degradation. Although Sri Lanka does not have deserts, we have signed and ratified this convention in 1995 and 1998 respectively as the country experiences land degradation and serious droughts. The UNCCD came into force in December 1996 and now there are 174 parties to the convention. The universal membership of this convention exemplifies international manifestation for supporting activities to combat desertification and land degradation all over the world.

The main objective of UNCCD is to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of droughts in countries experiencing serious droughts and/or desertification. Finally it aims at preventing land degradation in the hyper arid, semi arid and dry sub humid areas in the member countries.

In Sri Lanka preliminary signs of desertification are visible in areas like Mannar, Puttalam and Hambantota. Quantitative increase of these signs become more and more evident. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources prepared the first and second National Status Reports on land degradation in Sri Lanka in 2000 and 2002 respectively by highlighting land degradation issues. The recommendations made in these reports have provided a basis for the development of a National Action Programme (NAP) to combat land degradation in Sri Lanka. During the reporting period the Ministry has appointed a National Expert Committee on Land Degradation and Droughts. The main tasks and responsibilities of the National Experts Committee on Land degradation and droughts are to advise the Government on matters relating to land degradation and droughts in Sri Lanka including the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

➤ ***Basal Convention***

Sri Lanka ratified the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their disposal in August 1992. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is the Focal Point and the Central Environmental Authority is the competent authority for the implementation of the convention. A National Coordinating Committee has been established for the implementation of the Basel Convention in Sri Lanka. Under the direction of this committee the regulations to control the transboundary movements of hazardous waste were formulated and submitted to the Department of Import and Export Control for Gazetting under the Imports and Exports Control Act.

Sri Lanka's status of hazardous waste management has been reported to the Secretariat of the Basal Convention.

A four year Project Proposal was prepared to Develop a National Implementation Plan for Electronic and Electrical waste management in Sri Lanka as part of a regional program for the Asia and the Pacific Region. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention provides financial assistance for the implementation of the project. The MOU for the project was signed in August 2006 and it is expected to implement the first two phases of the project in 2006, covering development of an inventory of electronic and electrical waste in the country.

➤ ***Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)***

The Ministry signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs in September 2001. This Convention calls for the reduction and elimination of use of some of the world's most harmful chemicals. These include highly toxic dioxins as well as PCBs and pesticides such as DDT. A UNEP/GEF project to develop a National Implementation Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs and is at the final stages of preparation with few inputs needed for completion. During the reporting period completed activities include the preliminary Inventories of POPs Pesticides, Dioxins and Furans as well as PCBs. These

inventories have been developed to understand the country situation and the extent of POPs contamination within Sri Lanka and the level of generation of certain POPs chemicals due to human activities. The inventories have been reviewed, edited and are currently being printed for publication.

The following progress has also been made under the Convention

The training manual “Preparation of a National Environmentally Sound management Plan for PCBs and PCB- Contaminated Equipment” and the Advance Draft “ Guidelines on Best Available Techniques and Provisional guidance on Best Environmental Practices relevant to Article 5 and Annex C of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants” were re-printed in July 2005 and distributed free to technical personnel, especially in the electricity sector. Five workshops for Central and Zonal Engineers of the Ceylon Electricity Board, Lanka Electricity Company Limited and Lanka Transformers Limited were conducted in Colombo, Kandy, Anuradhapura, Nuwaraeliya and Galle and approximately 300 engineers and support staff were trained with the assistance of a foreign consultant from Germany. The training involved the detection of one of the main POPs chemicals relevant to Sri Lanka which is Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) which were used extensively in transformers up to 1986. These PCBs have been detected extensively during tests and have to be controlled under the Stockholm Convention. An officer has been trained on the operation of the Analyzer equipment for PCBs and continuous tests are being made on transformer oils from all over Sri Lanka and a data base is being maintained and updated.

➤ ***United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)***

Climate Change has been ranked as a major threat to humanity during the past century. Therefore, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted at the Rio summit in 1992 in order to stabilize the greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous

anthropogenic interference with the climate system. It is recognized that industrialized countries should be more committed to address the issue of climate change than the developing countries since industrialized countries are the major contributors of greenhouse gases. Therefore the convention on climate change recognized the “Common but differentiated responsibilities” principle in addressing climate change issues. Sri Lanka ratified the UNFCCC on 23rd November 1993.

In order to achieve the objectives of the UNFCCC, a legally binding protocol was adopted at the Third Conference of parties to the UNFCCC held in Kyoto, Japan in 1997. Under the Kyoto Protocol, the industrialized countries should reduce their combined greenhouse gas emission by at least 5% during the period 2008-2012, compared to their emission level in 1990. Sri Lanka acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 3rd September 2002. The following activities has been completed to date:

- Ministry collaborated with the Meteorological Department to hold Public Awareness Seminar on Climate Change in which it delivered a lecture on “UNFCCC & CDM Project” in Nuwara Eliya , Kandy, Kegalle, Rathnapura, Badulla, and Monaragala Districts.
- Conducted Awareness Workshop on “CDM & its Applicability for Sri Lankan Industry and Energy Projects” in collaboration with the SMED Project of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Sri Lanka . The objective is to create awareness on CDM and its benefits especially among private sector.
- Steering Committee has been established to provide overall policy guidance for the Project on Development of Carbon Finance Business Strategy in Sri Lanka
- Several Awareness Workshops and seminars were conducted to make various stakeholders aware on Climate Change, its impacts and measures needed to face the challenges.
- Several awareness workshops and seminars were conducted to make Public Officers and

CDM Project Developers aware on the CDM mechanisms and its benefits.

- Two research programmes namely the Senior Research Programme -20 and Junior Research Programme – 38 were completed
- A proposal was submitted to UNDP for the Self-Assessment Exercise for the preparation of the 2nd National Communication to the UNFCCC -2005.

- Funding for the preparation of project proposal for 2nd National Communication was approved by UNFCCC.

**Financial Performance of the Ministry
(From 30th June 2005 to 30th June 2006)**

	Target Rs.000	Progress Rs.000
Capital	164,765	125,860
Recurrent	61,093	52,779

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR YEAR 2007

ACTIVITY		IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY
➤ POLICY FORMULATION, PLANNING, MOITORING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT		
01	Finalization of Provincial Environmental Action Plans	PPD
02	Review of sector based environmental action programmes of the CFE and publish the findings	PPD
03	Preparation of State of Environment Report.	PPD
04	Formulation of the National Policy on Sand as a Resource for the Construction Industry	PPD
05	Preparation of Annual Action Plan of the Ministry and District Implementation Plan of the Ministry & its Agencies.	PPD
06	Purchase of law books. Hearing of statutory appeals under the National Environmental Act	LD
07	and Mines & Minerals Act.	LD
➤ NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION		
01	Establishment of Plant sanctuaries	BD
02	Establishment of mini Biodiversity parks	BD
03	Establishment of Environmental friendly villages	PMD
04	Implementation of the Action Plan for the “ Badowita- Eco Village)	PMD
05	Restoration of degraded catchment areas, River bank rehabilitation and adoption of soil conservation measures under combating land degradation	NRMD
06	Distribution of 8000 energy efficient furnaces in two villages per district excluding Western Province	NRMD
07	Introduce organic farming in eco villages	NRMD
08	Improvement of village infrastructure in 30 villages	EE & GA
09	Establishment of Bio-Economic Park and introduction of eco-tourism development program.	EE & GA
10	Eco-tourism Development programme with local community participation at the Kahandamodara Eco Fishing Vilage	EE & GA

➤ Environmental Education, Training and Awareness		
01	Commemoration of International Days and Conventions related to Natural Resources Management - World Wetland Day (02 nd February) - World Water Day (22 nd March) - World day to Combat Desertification and Drought (17 th June) - International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction (02 nd Wednesday of October) - National Tree Planting Day (15 th October)	NRMD
02	Conduct Extension and Public Awareness Campaigns on Natural Resources management	NRMD
03	Commemoration of World Biodiversity Day	BDD
04	Commemoration of World Indigenous Day	BDD
05	Commemoration of World Mountain day	BDD
06	Awareness & Education programmes on Biodiversity conservation for school children, NGOs and the General Public.	BDD
07	Environmental Education and Awareness creation on stakeholder groups.	EE&GA
08	Printing of a Newsletter and Soba Magazine	P&EE
09	Commemoration of World Environment Day	P&EE
10	Conduct environmental exhibitions	P&EE
11	Commemoration of World Environment Day	P&EE
12	Production of documentary films on environmental issues	P&EE
13	Post Graduate studies at local universities for staff officers of the Ministry.	HRD
14	Local training programmes for staff of the Ministry to upgrade technical knowledge and skills.	HRD
15	Local training programs to develop managerial skills, leadership skills, and behavioural and attitudinal changes amongst the staff officers	HRD
16	Training on Computer Based application packages for Programme Assistants and allied grades	HRD
17	Conduct workshops on Environmental law for university students, Judges and Magistrates.	LD
18	Print 2 nd edition of the law hand book.	LD
19	Conducting Workshops on Environmental Law for Police Officers	LD
➤ PREVENTION / MITIGATION / CONTROL OF POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES		
01	Implementation of Medium term action plan for the disposal of municipal solid waste in urban areas.	PMD
02	Implementation of the Pavithra Ganga Programme in Kelani River.	PMD
03	Implementation of the cabinet decision on waste tyres.	PMD
04	Implementation of the cabinet decision of plastic waste.	PMD
05	Implementation of the National Strategy for solid waste management.	PMD
06	Project for electrical & electronic waste management in Sri Lanka	PMD
07	Implementation of cabinet decision on cleaner production	PMD

08	Establishing a Bio-gas digesters in animal farms and local fairs at local authorities in Gampaha	EE&GA
09	Demonstration projects on waste management at Embilipitiya.	EE&GA
10	Air pollution reduction from the land transport sector in Sri Lanka.	EE&GA
11	Pilot scale beauty city & city cleaning projects in 50 Local Authority area.	PPD
Climate Change and Environmental Economics		
01	Continue projects on “ Preparation of second National Communication (SNC) on climate change”	EE&GA
02	Continue World Bank Funded Project on “ Development of Carbon Finance Business Strategy in Sri Lanka’	EE&GA
03	Printing a book titled climate change in Sri Lanka	EE&GA
04	Preparation of Awareness Materials for climate change & CDM projects.	EE&GA
05	Conduct half day workshop on “ UNFCCC & CDM Project” for school children	EE&GA
➤ International Cooperation		
01	Coordination of activities related to International Conventions	NRMD
02	Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Sri Lanka	NRMD
03	Implementation of the Basel Convention on the Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their disposal.	PMD
04	Implementation Plan of the Pilot Project for the control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their illegal traffic and preparation of a user friendly manual and network obtain approval of all the stakeholders.	PMD
05	Implementation of the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention.	PMD
06	Strengthen the National Coordination activities of the GEF focal point	EE&GA
07	Setting up a reference library in GEF National Focal Point.	EE&GA
08	Establishment of a GEF planning, monitoring and evaluation cell	EE&GA
09	Development and Implementation of a GEF Strategy	EE&GA

Total Budget for 2007: Capital - Rs. 179.5 Million Recurrent – Rs. 135 Million

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AGENCIES OF THE MINISTRY *WITHIN A YEAR*



FOREST DEPARTMENT

Vision

Sustainably managed forest & tree resources for providing environmental services and meeting needs of forest products for the country while contributing to the national economy and well-being of the people.

Mission

Conserve and develop forest resources in Sri Lanka to ensure the prosperity of the nation

Introduction

The Forest Department (FD) was established in 1887 under the provisions of the Forest Ordinance (FO) with a view to effectively and efficiently manage the forest resources both natural and plantations for the benefit of the present and future generations. The functions of the FD has been organized under seven technical Divisions such as Forest Inventory and Management, Forestry Research and Education, Social Forestry & Extension, Planning and Monitoring and Protection and Law Enforcement. For achieving these objectives the FD has been vested with the following responsibilities.

Major Responsibilities

- Conserve and maintain adequate forest cover for amelioration of climatic conditions, the conservation of soil and water resources, conservation of flora and fauna, and for aesthetic, historical, recreational social and economic purpose.
- Build up plantation forest estate progressively to meet the future timber requirements of the country both for internal consumption and export and also to contribute towards conservation of soil and water
- Ensure optimum use of forest land through integrated and multiple land use approaches, taking into account diversity of potential uses.
- Ensure the scientific management and sustainable development of the forest resources so as to supplement the wood requirements of the country
- Ensure that environmental safeguards are included in all forest development and

utilization activities, so as to protect biological diversity.

- Establish close links among institutions concerned in promoting conservation and forestry development, so as to enhance the effectiveness of their individual efforts
- Promote community participation in development, management and conservation of forest resources through community-based forestry programs
- Conduct forestry education and extension programs in order to promote awareness of forest conservation and development.

Major Challenges

- Maintain national forest cover at precious level.
- Enforcement of law against violators of regulations framed under the Forest Ordinance
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Prevent encroachments of forest lands from various land use practices
- Ensure participation of communities in the buffer zone management at a satisfactory level.

Progress (30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

► Reforestation - Reforestation activities were carried out in 919.4 ha of harvested plantations with economically valuable timber species to meet the timber requirement of the country.

► Environmental Management
Replanting was carried out in 651 ha of degraded forest lands all over the country to increase tree cover of the island. Tree plantation program was undertaken in 210 ha of barren lands of the country.

In addition, 334 ha of lands within the buffer zones of natural forests both in the wet zone and dry zone were planted with valuable timber species. Steps were also taken to mobilize community-based organizations to obtain their support for environment management activities.

► **Plantations Management**

Management activities in 2,538 ha of young plantations established in past three years were carried out during the reporting period to induce the growth of plants. 472 ha of existing forest areas were enriched with valuable tree species so as to increase the productivity of such forests



Forest Plantation managed by Forest Department

► **Education, Extension and Awareness-**

Replanting activities were carried out along 7.5 Km of roadside with the participation of local communities and 18Km of canal banks as a measure to canal bank protection. In addition 112 numbers of demonstration plots, 1339 lectures, 117 video shows and 44 exhibitions were organized to raise awareness among the general public on forest conservation.

► **Maintenance of Nurseries and Production of seedlings**

400000 of seedlings were produced in nurseries maintained by the Department. Continuous supply of a healthy and well maintained stock of seedlings for replanting programmes has been ensured by these activities.

Financial Performance:

	Target (Rs.000)	Progress (Rs.000)
Capital	337580	332185
Recurrent	295302	290538.5

Revenue Generated: Rs73.9 million

Action Plan 2007

Activity	Target	
	Physical	Financial Rs.000
Seedling Production	1125000 Seedlings	9000
Environment management	Manage Sinharaja, Knukles, Udawattakele and other conservation forests	10000
Education and Extension	Conduct school seminars ,workshops Exhibitions	8000
Awareness programme	production of material T V Programme, radio programme field Demonstrations ,Awareness campaigns	10000
Reforestation	Commemoration of world environment day ,tree Planting day	
Silviculture treatments and maintenance	250ha	10000
	500ha	10000

Recurrent: Rs.678 .8 million

Capital: Rs. 90.25 million

Revenue forecasted: Rs.492.50 million

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Mission

To conserve wildlife and their habitats in Sri Lanka, by making their management socio-politically acceptable, economically viable and ecologically sustainable. It is a participatory management that involves research, education and law enforcement in order to ensure the maintenance of biodiversity and forest cover as is feasible.

Introduction

The Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) which is responsible for overall conservation of fauna and flora of the country was set up in the year 1949 under the provisions of the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO). The functions of the DWLC have been organized under 9 Divisions namely Environmental Conservation, Community Outreach, Law Enforcement, Planning, Health and Management, Management & Development, Research & Training, Accounts and Administration. These functions are governed by FFPO and the Wildlife Policy approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in the year 2000. The Department is protecting and maintaining a network of protected areas which claims 13% of the total land area of the island for the purpose of conserving the natural resources contained therein. These include 19 National Parks, 4 Nature Reserves, 3 Strict Nature Reserves and 66 sanctuaries.

Major Responsibilities

- Conservation of the fauna and flora of the country and maintenance of its diversity.
- Fulfil the international obligations under Ramsar, CITES, and Bon Conventions
- Enforcement of law under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance(FFPO)
- Protection of declared wildlife reserves
- Protection of protected species under FFPO outside the protected areas

Major Challenges

- To arrest Poaching of wild animals and unabated illegal trading of wild animals and their parts thereof
- Enforcement of law against illegal logging

- Prevent encroachments of wildlife reserves for various land use practices
- Conservation of endangered, rare and threatened species within the wildlife reserves
- Resolution of Human Elephant Conflict
- Promotion of Nature based Tourism

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

► National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wild Elephants

Having recognized the State commitment to conserve and manage both wild and tamed elephant as well as to ensure the long term survival of elephants both in wild and in captivity, Department has formulated a National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wild Elephants in Sri Lanka.

► Conservation of Endangered Species

Action was initiated to conserve the endangered species of animals. In this exercise, six orphaned elephants were released back to their natural habitats at Udawalawe National Park. A joint program to conserve wild elephants was conducted in association with the Railway Department in the North Western and Mahaweli Wildlife regions and minimize elephant deaths due to train accidents.

► Extension and Conservation Education

To ensure the support of the general public for the programs implemented by the Department, it is important to enhance their knowledge and enhance awareness among them regarding protection and conservation of wildlife. With a view to achieve this objective public awareness programs were conducted in various parts of the country with the participation of general public. One such programme was erecting of display boards to disseminate various information on wildlife conservation..

► **Establishment of a Communication Network**

A proper communication network is essential for the conservation of wild animals in protected areas. In order to fulfil this long felt need, National VHF Radio Communication System was expanded covering all wildlife regions ie North Western, Mahaweli, Central, Western, Southern, Yala, Bundala and Eastern regions.



Communication network of the DWLC was improved

► **Protection and Law Enforcement**

In order to prevent illegal operations by various parties in parks and sanctuaries, weapon training was provided by Special Task Force (STF) to 175 wildlife officers to handle firearms to face the challenges and threats of poachers. The Department has thereby reduced such illegal activities in parks and sanctuaries, to a greater extent.



Wildlife Official underwent training on firearms was awarded certificates by Hon. Minister

► **Automation of Ticketing Facilities**

It has been noticed that a considerable delays occur issuing of entry tickets at National Parks. In order to minimize these delays and improve the visitor facility, automation of ticketing office and

new ticketing system was introduced. A new pricing structure has been developed to increase revenue in compatible with visitor facilities at Yala National Park.

► **Infrastructure Development for Protection**

Infrastructure development plays a critical role in carrying out the mandate of the Department efficiently. In recognizing this need the Department has , provided additional infrastructure facilities. Under this program new bungalows were constructed in Manawila, Thalawila, and Pannikawila in the Wilpattu National Park and declared opened for public.



Infrastructure facilities were provided in National Parks

Financial Performance:

	Target (Rs.000)	Progress (Rs.000)
Capital	264,754	230,015
Recurrent	69,000	62,017

Revenue Generated: Rs. 7 million

Action Plan 2007

Activity	Targets	
Awareness programmes	Physical	Financial Rs. '000
	Students, rural people and Govt. Officers at Kawdulla NP, Maduruoya NP, Wasgamuwa NP, Anuradhapura, Haggala, Horton Plains, Rawanaella, Sripada & VRR	2,245
Boundary Demarcation	Areas of Buddangala, Gal oya, Sellakka oya	975
Constructions	2 culverts (Herathgama- Parawahana), 2 water bodies- Maimbulkanda sanctuary, 2 beat office- Dayagama & Gonaganara, Information center- Lahugala, quarters- Bellanwila sanctuary, natural root (Anawilundawa- Pahinichcha) 12 Toilets, 5 wells, 1 Bridge, 1 Beat office, Angammadilla office & quarters	12,780
New Buildings	2 Beat offices, 1 Garage, 1 Museum, 1 watch tower in Udawalawe NP	7,850
Establishment of Concrete polls & sign boards	256 polls at Galoya, Kudumbigala & Lahugala, 18 sign boards at Anuradhapura, Ampara, Kalaoya & Padaviya	2,838
Improvement of Communication Facilities	Purchased 12 - Walki Talkies, Maintenance of Data communication system, improvement of Computer System	1,750
Rehabilitation	4 Staff Quarters, 10 water bodies, 4 wells, 2 AD office, 4 circuit bungalows, 5 beat offices, 1 park warden quarters, 7 ranger offices, 57 km of roads, 4 combined quarters, 3 land scaping, 1 roof, 1 watch tower, 2 bungalows	32,495
Removal of fire belts & invasive plants	Fire belt at Ampara, Degavilla, Pollonnaruwa, Rawanaella, invasive plants at Kandy, Yala North, Kaudulla NP & Wasgamuwa NP	3,845
Sign board	142 boards at Galways land, Haggala, Rawanaella, Wasgamuwa, Katharagama, Sripada	2,950

Land survey & Demarcation	Maimbulkanda, Muthurajawela & Rawanaella Bellanwila sanctuary, Victoria, Randenigala and Rantambe	4,550
Live fence & electric fence construction	80 km of electric fence & 28 km of live fence	18,400
Foot paths & Roads	36 Km foot path & 90 km roads	5,250
Surveillance (During on drought seasons)	Pollonnaruwa	2,225
Printing	10000 leaflets & 100000 publications	975
Park Management	Thabbowa sanctuary	2,900
Grassland management	Polonnaruwa, Thabbowa	1,650
Minor Elephant drives in NW Region	3 drives	2,400
Water facilities	Kandy, Hambantota & Nilgala	1,500
Acquisition of law enforcement equipments	Weapons	500
Total		108,078

Total Budget for 2007 : Rs 108 Million
Revenue forecasted Rs. 15 million

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

Vision

A healthy, productive and pleasant environment that meets the aspirations of the present and future generations of Sri Lanka

Mission

To protect and enhance the quality of the environment for the people of Sri Lanka through pollution control, natural resource management and environmental education based on our technical expertise and commitment.

Introduction

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) was established under the National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980, amended in 1988 and 2000 to make provisions for the

- Protection, management and enhancement of the environment
- Regulation, maintenance and control of the quality of the environment
- Prevention, abatement and control of the Pollution

The CEA is organized under five main divisions namely Environment Management & Assessment, Environment Pollution Control, Administration and Finance, Environment Education & Awareness and Legal Unit.

Major Responsibilities

- Support effective mechanisms for environmental management by an institutional arrangement which co-ordinates the work of existing organizations.
- Implement the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures in accordance with the National Environment Act.
- Regulate, maintain and control the types, constituents and effects of waste, discharge, emissions, deposits or other sources of pollution including noise.
- Monitor and maintain the quality of the environment by specifying /developing standards, norms and criteria.

- Monitoring of ambient air and water quality to determine pollution trends
- To specify methods to be adopted in taking samples and making tests for the purpose of this act.
- To promote R&D on the environment and design appropriate training initiatives
- To make people conscious of the local, national and global environmental problems
- To make effective use of the media and other methods to create awareness and understanding of environmental issues in order to generate public participation
- To provide information and documentation services and information source
- To establish links with national, regional and international environmental information systems for acquisition and dissemination of information
- To promote, encourage, coordinate and carry out long range planning in environmental protection and management.

Major Challenges

- Enforcement of regulations framed under the National Environment Act
- Develop positive attitudes of stakeholder groups on environmental management
- Persuade all types of industries for environmental screening through EPL system.
- Effectively incorporate environmental concerns into the development projects and programs
- To ensure that development oriented agencies adopt all an environmental friendly stance in promoting development

Progress (30th June 2005 to 30th June 2006)



Building constructed for the site office and stores for Solid Waste Management Project Gallaella

- **Clean City Program**

The Beauty City concept - city cleaning programme is a cabinet approved environment programme jointly implemented by the Ministry of Environment, CEA and Local Authorities. The programme is mainly concentrated on keeping the cities clean and beauty. The programme is enriched with number of vital components namely awareness creation, solid waste management, urban greenery, tree cover improvement and canal rehabilitation. Fifty three (53) Local Authorities (LAs) have joined the programme so far. The programme has contributed a lot for the development of collective effort, strengthen the inter agency coordination & cooperation at the grass root level to achieve the common objective "keep the cities clean and beauty". Identification



A Sharmadana Campaign organised by Negombo Municipality under Beauty City Programme

of problems which are connected to the city cleaning have been completed by all 53 Local Authorities. Out of 53 LAs 23 have completed the first and the second steps of the programme.



Drain system in Negombo MC area rehabilitated Under Beauty City Programme



Community groups engaged in cleaning cities under Beauty City Programme



Community groups engaged in cleaning cities under Beauty City Programme

- **Solid Waste Management Day**

The 'Solid Waste Management Day' program was implemented seeking a solution for selected solid waste related issues of a given Local Authority. Out of 8 programs planned to be implemented in this year, 7 programs were completed at Samanthurai, Karagam Lawaya, Aranayake, chunnakkam, Kantale, Mihintale, and Matara Town.

- Estimation of hazardous waste is an important aspect in order to assess the country status. However, estimation of hazardous waste being generated by the industries should be carried out and updated periodically in order to develop strategies for minimizing environmental and health impacts. The CEA took an initiative to develop a Hazardous waste Tracking System (a software) with the expert advice from the Department of Chemical and Process Engineering of the University of Moratuwa to fulfill the need.

- National Strategy for Solid Waste Management emphasises the importance of waste management focussing at avoidance, reduction, reuse, and recycling and final disposal in an environmental sound manner. In an endeavor to fulfill the long-felt need, CEA developed a comprehensive set of technical guidelines on solid waste management for the use of the Local Authorities, investors and other stakeholders.

- 70% of the socio economic survey and 75% of preparatory work of the Wetland Directory (mapping) completed. Framework of the digital database completed.

- To fulfill the national obligation Under the MALE Declaration, 18 rainwater samples were collected and analyzed for trans boundary air pollutants.

- 24 Gas samples (12 NO₂ & 12 SO₂) were tested for gases which caused acid rains.

- Task Force comprising of the Ministry, CEA and other relevant Agencies was set up to establish and implement the Wastewater Discharge Fee (WDF) Scheme in Sri Lanka.

- The National Environmental Act (NEA) being amended to include provisions for WDF scheme.

- WDF calculation method was developed and tested for different types of existing industries. An instruction manual on WDF calculation method was prepared by the CEA.

- Regular water quality monitoring programme on Kelani river, Maha Oya, Boralesgamuwa & Koggala Oya was carried out and 247 water samples were analyzed. Analytical results would be used as base line for future activities of water quality management.

- One of the major responsibilities of the CEA is prevention and control of environmental pollution issues. The main instrument through which the CEA performs this function is the Environmental Protection License (EPL). 200 new EPLs were issued, 141 EPLs were renewed and 95 new sites were recommended for EPL scheme during the reporting period.

- In addition to the implementation of the EPL scheme the CEA grants Environmental clearances for new industrial activities in order to prevent, minimize and control pollution. 231 environmental clearances have been granted during the reporting period.

- With a view to mitigate the significant environmental impacts, the EIA unit of the CEA continued its major regulatory function of administering the EIA process for prescribed projects. These include convening of scoping meetings and technical evaluation meetings, setting up of Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA reports, evaluation of the EIA reports, facilitating the public participation process and subsequent approval. Approval was granted for 29 prescribed projects during the reporting period.

- Prepared a set of regulations on converting tea plantations into potato cultivation, and the same were gazetted. The draft regulations for Gregory Lake & Bentota River were sent to the Legal Draftsman for approval.

- 2291 public complaints on environmental pollution received by the CEA were resolved during the reporting period.

• **National Tree Planting Program**

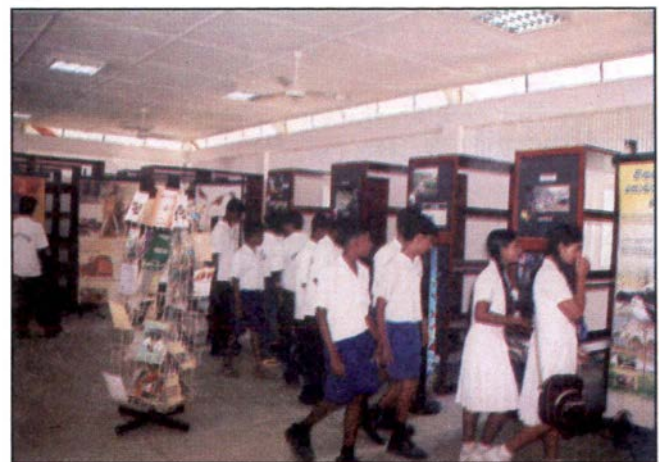
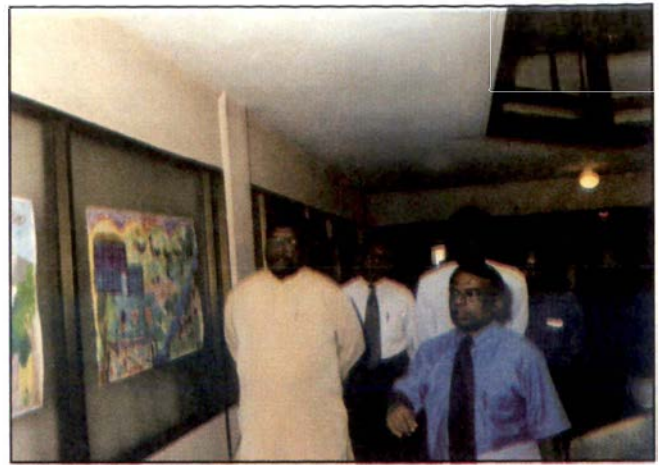
The coastal vegetation in the eastern and southern provinces destroyed by the Tsunami devastation was rehabilitated through the National Tree Planting day of the CEA. This activity was implemented in Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Trincomalee Districts in association with Divisional and District Secretaries.

• **President’s Environmental Award Program For Excellent Environmental Services**

The CEA continued her President’s Environment Reward Program for the individuals as well as institutions who performed extraordinary work/service towards the protection and conservation of environment. 19 Hotels, Schools, Industries, NGOs, Local Authorities, and Private sector and the individuals were awarded under this program.

• **World Environment Day**

As an important environmental event, the World Environment Day (WED) is annually celebrated. The WED 2006 was celebrated on the 5th of June under the theme of Don’t desert Dry Lands. A number of programmes implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Line Agencies, Private sector, NGO Sector and the Communities, on the day as well as during the month to make the people aware on the importance of Natural resource management including watershed, forest and water management. Among the programmes awareness creation, habitat improvement, tree planting were the prominent events. The Environment Walk in Polonnaruwa was attended by more than 2000 people including school children, NGOs, private sector, CBOs and civil Society. The function was graced by the Hon. Minister of Environment. The CEA played a prominent role in this event providing environmental flags, banners and placards to the school children and the members of the Environmental Pioneer Brigades of the schools. Singing the Environmental Song and delivering the Environmental Pledge were performed by the Environmental Pioneer Brigade of the Royal College Polonnaruwa.



Exhibition organised to mark the World Environment Day 2006



Hon. Minister of Environment awards a certificate to a winner of Painting Competition organised to mark World Environment Day 2006

• **Release of an Environmental Atlas**

Preparation of an Environmental Atlas incorporating environmental information and data is a long felt need. The CEA has completed this valuable document and arrangements are being made to publish it.

Financial Performance:

	Target (Rs.000)	Progress (Rs.000)
Capital	17.5	10.85
Recurrent	162.55	157.72

Revenue Generated: Rs 24 million

Action Plan 2007

Activity	Financial Target Rs,000"
1- Environmental Management and Assessment	
1.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA, IEE, SEA)	200
1.2.Natural Resource Management	350
1.3 Research & Special Projects	200
2- Environmental Pollution Control	728.8
2.2 Monitoring System of Key Environmental parameters	1511.2
2.3 Hazardous Waste and Solid waste management	760
3- Environmental & Education & Awareness	
Issue 4 Quarterly Environmental News letter	1000
4- Environmental Law Enforcement	500
To obtain consultancy from the AG's Department	
5- Operaration Planning & Monitoring	
6- Regionalization of CEA	5000
7- Management of Environmental Service delivery	3000
8- Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets	5,000
9- School Programmes	6,000
10- Acquisition of fixed assets	18,500
11- Other –	500

Total budget for the year 2007: Rs 293.5 million

Revenue forecasted Rs. 28 million

MARINE POLLUTION PREVENTION AUTHORITY

Vision

A pollution free marine environment around Sri Lanka for the sustainable national development and the well being of its people and the economy by the year 2020.

Mission

Establish marine pollution prevention authority as an agency with required skills, competence and structure to prevent and control pollution and sustainably manage the marine environment within Sri Lanka waters through enhancement of awareness, effective enforcement of regulations & international conventions and co-ordination & mobilization of resources & stakeholders, to offer a pleasant marine environment for the wellbeing of present and future generations.

Introduction

Marine Pollution Prevention Authority (MPPA) was established under the Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 59 of 1981. The functions of the MPPA is organized under two main Divisions namely Legal and Operations. The objectives of the MPPA are to contribute to protect the marine environment from ship based and shore based maritime related activity and to comply with national and international obligations. In achieving these objectives the MPPA has been assigned the following responsibilities;

Major Responsibilities

- Formulate and execute schemes for marine pollution prevention
- Take measures to manage and safeguard territorial waters
- Provide shipboard waste reception facility
- Provide facilities for bunkering activities
- Formulate and implement National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- Create awareness among general public and administrative and implement activities as per the provisions of the Act

Major Challenges

- Minimizing marine pollution from land based activities from the heavy population pressure and rapid industrial development in the coastal belt.

• Protect marine environment from indiscriminate dumping of municipal and other domestic waste in to the ocean.

• Minimizing the threat of marine pollution due to oil spill through navigational and maritime activities and in particular the threats of sabotage from terrorism. Operationalization of NOS COP, in case of an oil spill contingency NOS COP continues to remain only a plan. Combat training and capacity building cannot be financed as RNE denied the proposed assistance.

• Minimize likelihood of introductions of invasive alien species of biota through ballast water discharges.

• Make relevant parties aware and develop positive attitudes on the need to protect marine environment

• Ensure close collaboration among relevant stakeholder groups for effective implementation of Oil Spill Contingency Management Plan

• Build up capacity of staff since expertise are not locally available

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

▪ As per Marine Pollution Prevention Act, agencies responsible for coastal and marine pollution prevention should prepare own contingency plan for tier one oil spills. Accordingly MPPA developed Guidelines for oil spill

contingency plan for tier one oil spill and intimated all related agencies to submit their oil spill contingency plans for approval of MPPA. Purpose is to minimize environmental impact of minor oil spills by operationalising their own contingency plan.

• Waste Oil Collection Facilities:

As a result of Tsunami devastation, existed oil collection facilities of some fishery harbors were destroyed. MPPA provided receptacles to all fishery harbors to collect waste oil from fishing vessels. Sign boards were set up to make people aware.

• Expansion of MPPA activities for better coordination and monitoring of marine pollution

MPPA has planned to establish regional offices in several Coastal Districts and as a part of this exercise two offices were established in Kalutara and Hambantota during the reporting period.

• Beach Cleaning

Several beach cleaning programmes were carried out with participation of school children, Non Government organizations and other stakeholders in Kalutara and Galle Districts.

• Revision of MPPA Act:

Process of revising the Marine Pollution Prevention Act was finalized by the Legal draftsman and the new provisions on exploration

of petroleum has now incorporated together with widened powers in several new areas embodying provisions to make regulations.

• Awareness Building among School Children, Public Officers and General Public

MPPA established a separate unit for awareness creation among public on marine environment and its pollution impacts. The school Marine Groups established in more than 100 schools in the 7 coastal Districts (Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha and Putlam) and continued the awareness creation programmes to educate school children. Several beach cleaning programmes were carried out during last twelve months with participation of school children, Non government organizations and other stakeholders in Kalutara and Galle Districts.

In addition to that special programme was organized at Hikkaduwa to commemorate the World Ocean day falls on 08th June 2006. This programme included walk, tree planting programme and a seminar. More than 1000 people participated in the programme.

Financial Performance:

	Target (Rs.000)	Progress (Rs.000)
Capital	17.5	10.85
Recurrent	162.55	157.72

Action Plan 2007

Project	Estimated Cost in Rs.000,
01. National Oil spill Contingency Plan activities (a. Drills, b. joint oil spill contingency plan etc.)	2500
02. Two response centers in North	1000
03. Establish 5 regional offices	2000
04. Awareness programme for school children and General public	1000
05. Waste reception facility	1000
06. Establishment of Mini laboratory and water quality testing of sea out falls	1500
07. Other (Bunkering, ballast water programme)	1000
Total	10,000

Total Budget for the year 2007 : Rs .10 million

Total Recurrent: Rs.20.36 million

Total Capital: Rs.15.00 million

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MINES BUREAU

Mission

To promote and manage the mineral resources of the country to ensure the mineral potential is realized for the benefit of Sri Lanka and that minerals are extracted in an efficient, safe and environmentally sound manner.

Introduction

The Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB) was established under the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992 with a view to identify, promote, conserve and manage the mineral resources of the country. The Bureau is organized under two main Divisions i.e. Geology and Mining. To achieve the said objectives, The major responsibilities of the Bureau are as follows:

Major Responsibilities

- Undertake systematic geological mapping and preparation of geological maps
- To identify and assess the mineral resources of Sri Lanka
- To evaluate commercial viability of mining for processing and export of such minerals
- To regulate the exploration and mining of minerals and the possessing and the processing trading in and export of such minerals by issuing of licenses.
- To advise the Minister on measures to be adopted for the promotion of the extraction and production of minerals, on a commercial basis.

Major Challenges

1. Explore and quantify mineral deposits and ensure sustainable uses
2. Optimal utilization of mineral resources of the country in an efficient, safe and environmental friendly manner

3. Control illicit mineral mining to reduce adverse socio-economic and environmental impacts
4. Assist early warning mechanisms and damage minimization of natural hazards such as landslides and tsunami
5. Explore environmental friendly materials as substitutes for sand, coral and clay
6. Implement Mines and Minerals Act

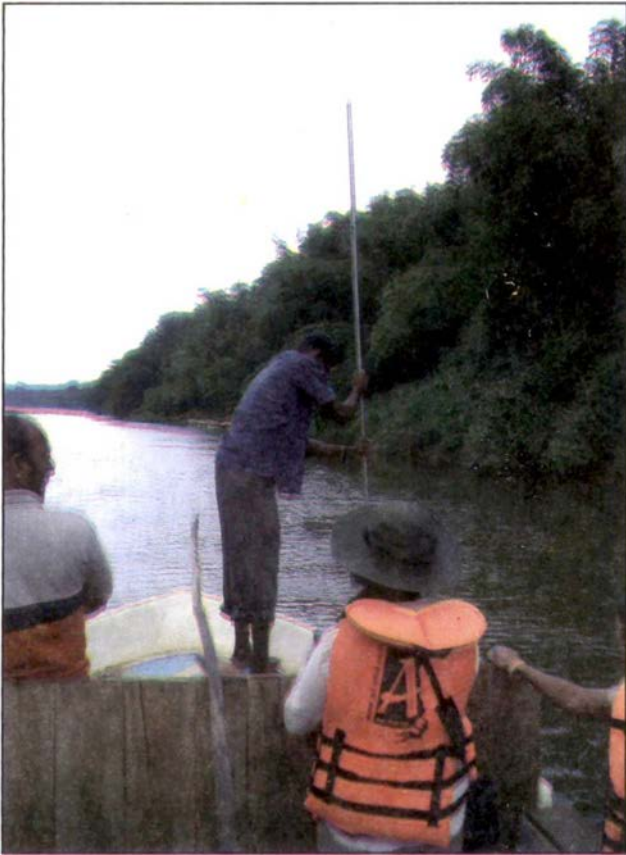


Sand Mining carried out in an environmental unfriendly manner is a serious problem

Progress (30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

► Geological Mapping

Eighty percent (80%) of the work related to preparation of four geological map sheets (No. 04, 09, 06 and 15) was completed. These map sheets cover, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Ampara, Moneragala, Mannar, Trincomalee Districts and part of Mullaitive. Geological descriptions related to each map sheet were prepared. These maps will be used for assessing the mineral resources of the country and extraction of such resources in a sustainable manner.



River Sand survey being carried out in Deduru Oya

► Mineral Survey

A mineral survey was conducted in the Western Province to locate potential mineral occurrences available in the Western Province. Small to medium scale mineral occurrences such as graphite, gemstones, gold, vein quartz, quartzites, feldspar, mica and kaolin, lateritic iron ore, building stones, road metals and dimension stones, sand, gravel and structural clays were found in Kalutara, Gampaha and Colombo districts. These survey results will help to make future plans for extraction or conservation of mineral resources in these provinces.

In addition, a study was conducted in Uva, Sabaragamuwa and North Central Provinces to locate mineral deposits suitable to be reserved through a gazette notification. Mineral surveys in these provinces have already been completed.

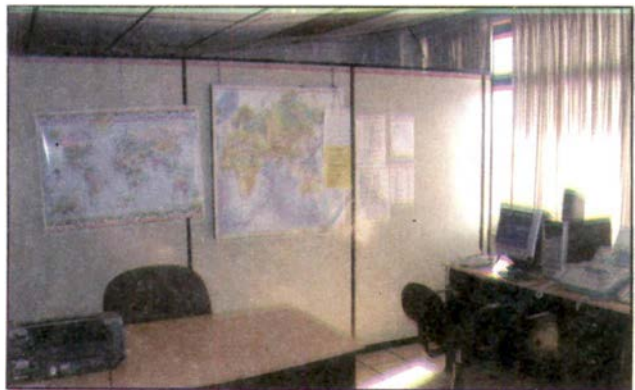
► River Sand Survey in Deduru Oya / Maha Oya

Due to the heavy demand from the construction industry, sand has become a scarce resource. Excess extraction of river sand reduces environmental viability of natural flow of river ecosystems. Since a successful alternatives for river sand has not yet been identified, a survey was initiated in Deduru oya and Maha Oya to locate sand deposits that can be utilized for construction purpose and other mineral requirements. GSMB carries out this survey annually and make recommendations to the respective Divisional Secretaries regarding the issue of permits for sand extraction. During the reporting period the field work related to Deduru Oya survey was completed and the Maha Oya survey is progressing satisfactorily. Information regarding availability of sand deposits was conveyed to the respective Divisional Secretaries as usual.

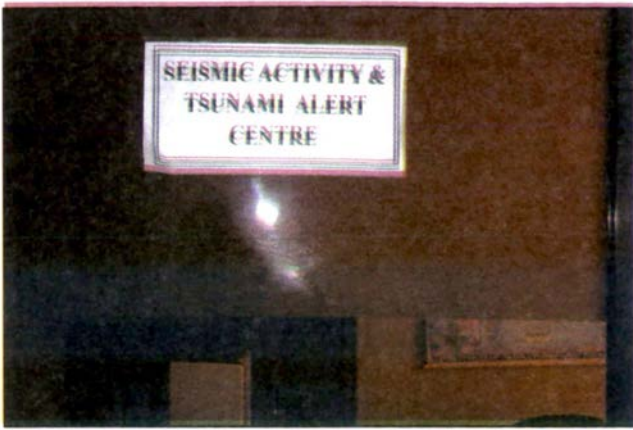
► Tsunami Alert Centre

A 24 hour Earthquake and Tsunami Alert Centre was established and now is in operation. The scientists, engineers & technical officers provided their services to maintain this unit as there were a lot of inquiries from the public, government institutions and media on earthquakes and tsunamis.

The centre monitors the seismic activity in the region around Sri Lanka in view of warning of a possible catastrophe Tsunami. The centre also responds to inquiries from the public, government institution and media. The officers work on roster basis.



Tsunami Alert Center



Tsunami Alert Center established for early Tsunami warning

► A tree-planting program was successfully completed along the riverbanks of Ma Oya in Gampaha and Puttalam Districts for rehabilitation of degraded and affected lands due to sand mining.

► As a short-term measure to minimize river bank erosion due to sand mining, laying of sand bags on the river banks was carried out in Manampitiya area in the Polonnaruwa District and planting of bamboo and Kumbuk trees on the river banks in the Dimbulagala and Thamankaduwa areas carried out as a long-term measure.

• Licences Issued

Category	Number of Licences	
	Target	Progress
Artisal Mining Licences	6370	4498
Industrial Mining Licences	2000	2504
Reserved Mineral Licences	13	06
Trading Licences	1105	286
Transport Licences	33,500	191,646

Action Plan 2007

Activity	Target	
	Physical	Financial/ Rupees*000
Investigation of potential gold mineralization in Central High lands	Identification of economic gold deposits	210.75
Detailed Geological Mapping of sheet Nos. 20 & 17	Printing of detailed geological maps	562
Ni Survey in the southern part of Sri Lanka	Identification of economic Ni deposits	129.35
Geological mapping & map printing	Printing of two geological maps of 1:100,000	402.08
Geophysical survey for overburden characterization in urban areas (colombo)	Identification of overburden thicknesses of the area. Preparation of such maps.	150
Brick & Tile clay surveys in Ma Oya/ Deduru Oya drainage basins	Identification of minerable brick and tile clay deposits.	760
Opening of new regional officers	Three regional offices	1,350
Rehabilitation of degraded lands of Maha Oya and Deduru Oya areas.	Back filling and replanting	10 000

Revenue forecasted for the year 2007: Rs 150 million

STATE TIMBER CORPORATION

VISION

Be in the forefront of the Timber Industry in Sri Lanka and fulfill the timber requirement for logs, sawn timber and other timber based products including furniture in the country, with commitment towards excellence and national development, meeting the total aspirations of valuable customers.

MISSION

Whilst protecting the environment through scientific forestation and thereby our forest reserves focus, our endeavors on the expansion and improvement of activities in order to accomplish the expectations of people by fulfilling their requirement of timber and timber based products.

Introduction

The State Timber Corporation was established in 1968 under the provisions of State Industrial Corporation Act No. 49 of 1957 for the purpose of ;

- Extracting timber from the forests, conversion of such timber into sawn timber and finished products, sale of logs, construction of forest roads.
- Acquisition, construction and operation of logging units, saw mills, impregnation and preservation plants, seasoning and drying kilns and other necessary equipment and installations.
- Operation of timber and firewood sales depots.
- Manufacture and marketing of any by-products from timber.

Later the following functions were also added with the diversification of activities of the Corporation.

- Import of timber
- Afforestation, re-forestation and scientific management of forest and forest plantations owned by the Corporation.
- Agricultural products
- Export of timber and timber based products
- Purchase of timber from private lands
- Processing of forest related products.

Major Challenges of the State Timber Corporation

- To handle all productions and disposal of logs, sawn timber and other timber based products in an environmental friendly manner.
- To develop standards for timber and timber based products with a view to satisfy the needs of customers belong to various sectors/groups.
- Inspection and certification of quality of timber.
- To offer the products at an affordable price.
- To satisfactorily complete the projects identified by the Board of Management, which has been planned and proposed to realise the “Mahinda Chinthana”

Progress (30th June 2005 to 30th June 2006)

1. Aforestation of Corporation lands and Government lands (50 ha.)

As a part of this exercise establishment of plant nurseries to provide required number of seedlings has been commenced and planting activities will be started on up coming rainy season.

2. Establishment of Biodiversity Parks

Steps have been taken to establish a Bio Diversity Park at Minneriya to commemorate the World Environment Day 2006 and dry zone threatened species were planted therein.

3 Set up National level Wood Craft Training Institute.

A series of different training programmes relevant to the activities of STC is progressing in collaboration with NITA & NITES. Some of the training programmes have been planned to start at Kaldemulla Complex belongs to State Timber Corporation within the year 2006.

4. Development of Traditional Wood Works Center

Steps were taken to establish a Traditional Wood Works Training Centre with a view to popularise carpentry among school leavers.



A new timber Depot Declared Opened for the Benfit of Consumers

5. Establishment of Research Unit at Kaldemulla.

Pinus Boron Treatment Process was successfully tested and it has been applying at Boralanda Depot.

. Installation of 04 Nos. Veheran Sawmills at Dela, Boralanda, Keppetipola and Kumbukkana to minimise wastage and thereby increase profit of the Corporation.



A new impregnation plant installed at Kappetipola

Progress

(FROM 30th June 2005 TO 30TH June 2006)

	Target		Progress	
	Physical	Financial Rs.'000	Physical	Financial Rs.'000
Logs M ³	100,964	794,917	112,599	1,056,331
Sawn Timber M ³	8,389	168,629	4,537	124,674
Transmission Poles No.	43,400	160,998	47,462	161,393
Sleepers No.	150,265	633,827	116,977	524,414
Round Poles No.	79,196	5,964	197,486	9,927
Fence Posts No.	39,180	2,433	127,206	12,346
Firewood M ³	49,326	20,329	89,831	28,943
Panelling L.M.	28,200	1,689	5,431	214
Furniture Rs.Mill.	40	48,746	41	50,756
Others		20,176		35,470

Total Earnings: Rs1748 million
Profit: Rs. 321 million

Expenditure: Rs. 1427 million
Stumpage Payment: Rs175 million

SOURCES OF TIMBER FOR PRODUCTION

	Crown Lands	Private Lands
Production of Logs (m ³)	105,275	7,324
Production of Sawn Timber (m ³)	4,537	-
Production of Transmission Poles (No.)	24,146	23,316
Production of Sleepers (No.)	85,099	31,878
Production of Round Poles (No.)	179,806	17,680
Production of Fence Posts (No.)	119,492	7,714
Production of Firewood (m ³)	78,909	10,922
Production of Paneling (L.M.)	5,431	-

Major Activities Planned for the year 2007

Activity		
	Physical	Financial
Logs M ³	91,011	885,324
Sawn Timber M ³	7,335	148,338
Transmission Poles No.	54,200	257,450
Sleepers No.	64,000	379,200
Round Poles No.	97,700	7,403
Fence Posts No.	51,250	3,915
Firewood M ³	57,200	32,520
Paneling L.M.	30,000	1,560
Furniture Rs.Mill.	65.2	93,788
Others		6,562

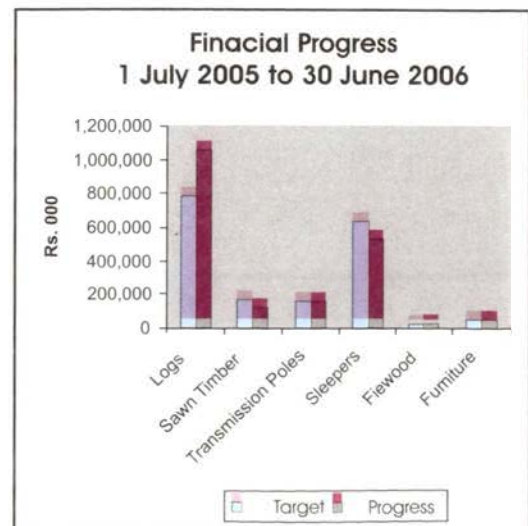
Expected Stumpage Payment : Rs. 211 million

Expected Other Expenditure :Rs. 1608 million

Revenue Forecasted :Rs. 2140 million

Profit Expected: Rs. 532 million

Total Budget for the year 2007 : Rs 1816 million



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY *WITHIN A YEAR*



FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (FRMP)

Introduction

The Forest Resource Management Project has been designed in line with the policy and institutional reforms, long term sector development priorities and investment strategies as envisaged by the National Forest Policy (1995), Forestry Sector Master Plan (1995), Five Year

Implementation Programme (1998) and other recent developments in the sector.

The overall goal of the project is to increase the value and sustainability of the country's forest by creating an enabling policy and governance framework for enhanced participation of local communities and other stakeholders in forest resource development and management.

Total cost of the Project : US \$ 35.5 million

Implementing Agencies : Forest Department

Ministry of Environment

Central Environment Authority

Duration: from 2001 to 30.06.2008

Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006: US \$ 15.53 million

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006 : US \$24.43 million

Objectives

1. Establish and operationalise participatory sustainable forest management of a spatially demarcated permanent forest estate for increasing forest protection and production
2. Enhance access of the local communities to gainful employment and human resource development opportunities leading to poverty reduction

to the Ministry and Forest Department for awareness creation and extension programmes are the other main activities planned under this component.

2. Sustainable Forest Resource Development and Management

Reduction of poverty levels of local communities and ensuring productive forest cover throughout the island are the main targets of this component. The main activities carried out under this component are; establishment of 7900 ha of agro forestry woodlots, improved management of 7,300 ha of well-stocked farmer woodlots, salvage extraction of 5,500 ha of low productive forest plantations, re-establishment of plantations with appropriate species, buffer zone development activities in 2,800 ha of encroached forest lands and enrichment planting in 1,300 ha

Project Components

1. Participatory Forest Planning, Management and Awareness

This component was designed to increase community participation for boundary demarcation of all forestlands managed by the Forest Department. Preparation of Integrated Management Plans and Operational Plans for each forest range and provision of assistance

3. Institutional Strengthening for Improved Sector Performances

This component supports the Forest Department in effecting policy / institutional reforms, reorganizing the Forest Department for providing higher decision making authority to the field level staff and strengthening training capacity of Sri Lanka Forestry Institute (SLFI)

Major Outcomes

- Participatory forest planning, management, and awareness creation
 - Delineation demarcation, surveying, and mapping
 - Integrated management planning
 - Awareness and Extension



Survey and Demarcation of forest Reserves is an important activity for maintaining the forest cover of the island

- Sustainable forest resource development and management
 - Participatory forest development and management
 - Community based agroforestry and social forestry development
 - Improved management of wood lots and plantations
 - Rehabilitation and management of degraded plantations

- Participatory rehabilitation and management of protected forests
 - Buffer zone development for multiple-use forestry
 - Enrichment planting and management of other natural forests
- Production forest management
 - Improvement rehabilitation and management of degraded plantations
 - Private sector pilot leasehold management of state plantations



Farmer Woodlot established by the FRMP

- Institutional strengthening for improved sector performance
 - Organizational Strengthening
 - Human resources development

Progress (June 2005 to 31st June 2006)

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Achievements from June 2005 to June 2006</i>
<p>1. Survey & Demarcation The Project provides support for boundary demarcation of all forest lands managed by the Forest Department through surveying and delineation in close consultation and participation of local communities. The estimated Project target is 17,500 km. of Forests.</p>	<p>Physical : Survey and Demarcation completed in 3,372 km.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 268.2 million</p>
<p>2. Integrated Management Planning Preparation of Integrated Management Plans were undertaken at Divisional Level and Range Level to include resource inventories and protection strategies. Based on these Integrated Management Plans, Operational Plans for forest Ranges will be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Physical : 04 nos. District Plans 04 nos. Operational Plans 07 nos. Range Management Plans completed.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 25.28 million</p>
<p>3. Public Awareness Creation & Extension Programmes The Project provided assistance to the Natural Resources Management Division of Environment Ministry, Forest Department and Central Environmental Authority to develop and implement Awareness Creation & Extension Programmes. Part of the Awareness & Extension Programmes was conducted by NPIU. The Awareness Programme spotlights the new policy developments in forestry sector and its role in promotion of tree growing, economic and financial value of forests and promote policy and institutional changes for encouraging participatory forestry sector development.</p>	<p>Physical : 07 Regional Level Workshops, 03 National Level Workshops, 03 Tree Planting Campaigns and World Environmental Day programme conducted. 37 TV Programmes, 41 Radio Programmes, 21 Public Awareness creation Programmes completed and 02 Demonstration Plots were performed. 02 Magazines published. 14 Training Programmes and 02 Exhibitions on Public Awareness creation programmes were implemented. 05 Environmental Messages were telecasted.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 19.2 million</p>
<p>4. Civil Works In order to improve infrastructure facilities of the Forest Department, living quarters and office buildings for the field staff were constructed under the Civil Work programme. In some ranges and regions, expansion of existing buildings were carried out to improve the space of those office buildings.</p>	<p>Physical : Extensions to 10 RFO Office, Buildings completed, 01 RDCF Quarters and 01 RDCF Office building completed.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 20.3 million</p>
<p>5. Vehicles & Equipment Vehicles were procured for the Forest Department to enhance mobility of the field staff and thereby strengthening the field activities of the Department. Single Cabs procured under Project funds were distributed to the Range Offices</p>	<p>Physical : 15 nos. of Single Cabs and 100 nos. of Bicycles were procured. Orders were placed for 25 nos. of Motor Bicycles and 10 nos. of Cabs.</p>

<p>and these vehicles are being utilized for combating forest offences and patrol the sensitive forest areas. Computers were procured to the Forest Department to improve the database of the Department. Survey Equipments were procured to the Forest Department to strengthen the field staff who are engaged in field activities, such as survey, demarcation and inventory work.</p>	<p>35 nos. of Computers, 03 nos. of Note Book Computers and Survey & Inventory equipment were procured.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 19.1 million</p>
<p>6. Forest Management Activities</p> <p>a. Participatory Rehabilitation & Management of Protected Forests Enrichment Planting - Stand improvement is conducted through enrichment planting in degraded areas with most promising species for Natural Forest restoration. The scope of this component is 1,300 ha.</p> <p>Buffer Zone Planting - The interventions under this component will cover an extent of 2,800 ha. of encroached forest lands located on the peripheries of the natural forests, especially in wet zone districts with the aim of preventing further encroachments into the forests and to enhance the farm income, so that the forest dependence will be minimized.</p> <p>b. Production Forest Management Re-forestation – The Project support is provided to upgrade existing forest plantations by the introduction of new technologies for improved planting stock, harvesting techniques, stand establishment and maintenance practices. The scope of this component is 5,600 ha</p> <p>Improved Management of Old Plantations – Silviculture treatments such as, pre commercial thinning, commercial thinning, pruning, singling, creeper cutting and cleaning of plantations were carried out under this activity to ensure the healthy growth of forest plantations. The scope of this component is 15,000 ha</p> <p>Maintenance of Young Plantations - Young plantations were maintained carrying out operations such as weeding, vacancy planting, fertilizer application and opening up of fire lines.</p> <p>c. Participatory Forest Resources Development and Management</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Degraded Plantations - The Project support was provided for salvage extraction</p>	<p>Physical: Enrichment planting conducted in 483 ha of natural forests. 640 ha of Enrichment Plantations were maintained.</p> <p>Buffer Zone planting conducted in 783 ha of lands. 573 ha of Buffer Zone plantations were maintained.</p> <p>Financial– Rs.67.23 million</p> <p>Physical: Re-forestation has been conducted in 695 ha of lands.</p> <p>Improved Management activities were conducted in 1474 ha of plantations</p> <p>4027 ha of young plantations were maintained.</p> <p>Financial: Rs. 141.08 million</p> <p>Physical: 785 ha of degraded plantations were rehabilitated.</p>

<p>of low productive forest plantations and re-establishment of plantations with appropriate species mix and adequate post planting maintenance. The scope of this component is 5,500 ha.</p> <p>New Woodlots – This activity is being carried out in degraded forest lands where local farmers are involved in growing trees in various spatial arrangements in combination with annual crops under a lease agreement. The Project target is to establish 8,600 ha. of agroforestry woodlots during the Project period.</p> <p>Woodlot Management - The well stocked farmer woodlots are subjected to improved management by this component. The scope of this component is 7,300 ha.</p> <p>Development of Home Gardens - Home gardens were developed for increased productivity by incorporating forest tree species.</p>	<p>785 ha New Woodlots were established</p> <p>2040 ha Old Woodlots were maintained.</p> <p>461 nos. Home Gardens were developed.</p> <p>Financial – Rs.146.73 milion</p>
<p>7. Capacity Building Forest Department officials made to participate in Training Programmes, Workshops, Fellowships and Study Tours as a means of Capacity Building.</p>	<p>Physical : In country Training Programs 11 workshops 13, Study Tours 02 Overseas Seminar / Workshop 02 completed Financial : Rs. 5.2 Million</p>
<p>8. Consultancy Services Consultancy Services were provided by International Consultants as well as by Domestic Consultants to assist Project implementation.</p>	<p>Physical : 4.25 Person Months completed. Financial : Rs. 1.16 million</p>

Action Plan 2007

Activity	Target	
	Physical	Financial Rs. '000
1. Survey, Delineation and Demarcation	Survey and Demarcation of 4500 Km of Forest Boundaries	483,370
2. Integrated Management Planning	Completion of 20 Nos. Range level plans	2,000
3. Public Awareness Creation and Extension	TV Programmes, Radio Programmes, TV Documentaries, awareness Campaigns, Field Demonstrations, Support to the Environment Pioneer Programmes	13,700
4. Woodlot Development & Management	New woodlots- 950 ha Maintenance of Woodlots -1200 ha Management of Old Woodlots -750 ha Home Garden Development - 6,000 ha	60,000
5. Rehabilitation, Enrichment Planting and Buffer Zone Development	Rehabilitation of Degraded Plantations-950 ha Maintenance of Rehabilitation Plantations- 2500 ha Enrichment Planting - 950 ha Maintenance of Enrichment Plantations - 2300 ha Buffer Zone Development - 900 ha Maintenance of Buffer zone Plantations- 1800 ha	185,000
6. Improved Management of Production Plantations	Re- establishment of Regeneration Cutting Areas- 1100ha Maintenance of Young Plantation- 2500 ha Management of Old Plantations- - 2500 ha	177,000
7. Capacity Building	Workshops, seminars & Training Programmes, Fellowships	9,795
8. Consultancy Services	Specialist Inputs 2.0 person months Support Services 2.00 person months	6,000
9. Civil Work	Continuation of RDCF Office Building, Extension to RFO Office Building and Other Building	18,580
10. Procurement of Vehicle and Equipments	05 Single cabs, 01 Motor Car and Equipments for Offices	10,230

Total Budget for 2007: Rs 993.6 million

**PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
PROJECT (PAM & WCP)**

Introduction

The Project aims to conserve the nation's valuable natural resources and preserve its biodiversity, by addressing institutional and legal deficiencies in

Protected Area (PA) Management, and also it is expected to stimulate nature-based tourism and to contribute to the development of a sustainable PA management and wildlife conservation system.

Total cost of the Project : US\$ 33.5 million

Implementing Agencies : Wildlife Department
Ministry of Environment
Protected Area Conservation Fund

Duration is From 06th June 2000 to 30th June 2006

Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006: US \$ 11.13 million

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006 : US \$ 13.99 million

Objective

The objective of this project is to conserve the nation's valuable natural resources and to preserve its wildlife biodiversity for the well-being of the present and the future generations.

Project Components

1. Enhancing Institutional Capacity of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)

The capacity of DWLC was enhanced through the provision of international and local consultancy services, internal and external training programmes, study tours, upgrading of facilities such as Wildlife Education and Training Centre at Giritale and DWLC's Head Office in Colombo and provision of materials, equipment and vehicles. Project supported to strengthen human resources, financial and administrative capacity and systems to improve transparent management of DWLC. Provision of training in areas such as ecology, habitat management, communication, conflict resolution, and Geographic Information system (GIS), remote sensing, etc to the staff of Department was an important activity under this component. The project also supported a community outreach and extension technical team to increase the community participation in wildlife conservation activities. Development of capacity

of DWLC improved to meet future challenges in eco tourism promotion by means of development of eco tourism system plan and policy, providing technical and supervisory inputs on all aspects of visitor management, developing nature interpretation facilities, visitor satisfaction surveys in Protected Areas is among the major activities under this component. In addition, this project supported systematic monitoring of biodiversity in Protected Areas.

2. Participatory Adaptive Management of Protected Areas

This component supported participatory management programs that address strategic threats and opportunities in Protected Areas. The project supports the consolidation and revision of existing management plans into operational work plans and implementation of an adaptive management program to mitigate strategic threats. Development of opportunities, provision of new skills, infrastructure, equipment and vehicles to support program implementation and development of quality eco tourism products and services are the main activities planned under this component. As a part of the adaptive management to resolve the human- elephant conflict, the project supports the installation of 120 km. of electric fence. Enrichment of habitats including eradication of invasive species within 7 Protected Areas would

be a priority activity under this component. Unmarked boundaries of Protected Areas are being demarcated using a participatory process.

3. Collaborative Conservation Planning

This component has established a platform on which to develop increased collaborative conservation planning among the stakeholders. Strengthening the Biodiversity Conservation Secretariat (BCS) within the Ministry to prepare the Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP) is a main action under this component. It supports a process to identify lands that helps to fill critical gaps in the current Protected Area system and link existing sites together. The BCS is expected to coordinate all development activities undertaken in Protected Area Buffer Zones by various agencies, without proper coordination.

4. Sustainable Financing for Community Partnership Building

This program facilitates creation of better opportunities for Protected Area Buffer - Zone communities to overcome poverty situations while obtaining people's participation in park management activities. Funds provided under this

component are allocated for community development activities to address the issues related to conservation and community development especially in buffer-zones of Protected Areas.

Establishment of a Protected Area Conservation Trust (PACT) for Protected Areas, development of micro plans in consultation with Community Based Organizations and Non-Government Organizations and financing of selected projects identified in those plans are the main activities under this component.

Major Outcomes

1. Institutional capacity of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) enhanced.
2. Participatory adaptive management plans for Protected Areas prepared.
3. Protected areas through collaborative Planning were conserved.
4. Socio-economic status of Communities in the buffer zones of the protected areas through sustainable financing and community partnership building uplifted.

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

<i>OVERALL TARGET</i>		<i>PHYSICAL</i>	
<i>PROGRESS</i>	<i>FINANCIAL Rs. '000</i>	<i>PHYSICAL</i>	<i>FINANCIAL Rs. '000</i>
1. Enhancing Institutional Capacity of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)			
<i>a. Procurement of vehicles</i> -07 2W- Tractors, 03 Boats, 07 Water Bowsers, 02 Jeeps, 09 Hand tractors, 66 Push bicycles, 10 Double Cabs, 45 Motor bicycles, 07 4W- Tractors.	51,830	a. 30 4WD vehicles and 45 motorcycles were procured.	64,640
<i>b. Procurement of Furniture and office equipment</i> - Computers, Printers, Digital Camera, Electric Generators, Radio Equipment, Binoculars, Air Conditioner, PC Server, Remote Access Server, Pen Drives, Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Cabinets and Racks	35,750	b. 28 Computers, 80% of requirements for furniture, audio visual equipment, and other necessary equipment were procured.	15,708

<p>C. Procurement of Machinery -Fire control equipment, Laboratory equipment, Wildlife health equipment, Field Kits, Electric fence equipment, Computers, equipment for Radio Communication System, Management Information System (MIS), Private Automatic Branch System (PABX) and Geographical Position System (GPS)</p>	12,550	<p>c. 80% of requirements of fieldkits were procured. Specifications were prepared for Fire control equipment. Tenders were invited for GPS collars.</p>	13,700
<p>d. Construction of Head Office building and the following Park buildings; Udawalawa (12), Bundala (6), Horton Plains (12), Peak Wilderness(14), Kaudulla (01), Ritigala(11), Wasgamuwa(08), Minneriya(16)</p>	325,000	<p>d. Buildings and structures including Visitor Centers, Auditoriums, Park Warden Offices, PW Quarters, Staff Quarters were constructed at Horton Plains, Bundala, Kaudulla, Wasgamuwa and Minneriya. Constructions at Udawalawa and Ritigala are in progress. Camping sites, view decks and Nature Trails were also developed enabling to manage the parks efficiently and effectively.</p>	79,015
<p>Land and Land Improvement Item No.2,3 and 4</p>		37150	57,373
<p>2. Participatory Adaptive Management of Protected Areas</p>			
<p>a. Habitat Management – Eradication of invasive species in 1600 ha of pilot Protected Areas, establishment of grassland in 100 ha, management of grassland in 100 ha, tree planting in 10 ha</p>		<p>Uprooting of invasive species in 3771 ha & 100 ha of Grassland management was completed..</p>	
<p>b. Boundary survey and demarcation - Boundary demarcation of 1333 Km of Udawalawa, Bundala, Peak Wildernes and Ritigala, procurement of 15,000 boundary posts.</p>		<p>b. project identified and demarcated 300 Km out of 625 Km of boundaries of PAs.</p>	
<p>c. Enhance Protection - Establishment of fire belts (325 Km) in Udawalawa and Kaudulla, and electric fences (225 Km) in Minneriya, Ritigala and Meegalewa.</p>		<p>c. To control the fire damages in Pilot PAs 125 ha fire lines were established. Another 80 ha of Fire lines will be established during the year.</p>	
<p>d. Facilitating management of pilot Protected Areas - Rehabilitation of 18 tanks and water bodies in Protected Areas, construction and renovation of 650 Km of Protected Area road network.</p>		<p>18 tanks and water bodies rehabilitated and 650 km of Protected Area road net work renovated.</p>	

3. Collaborative Conservation Planning			
<p>a. Biodiversity baseline survey in 07 parks, b. Socio-economic survey in 197 villages around Protected Areas, c. Habitat mapping and gap analysis in 07 parks, d. Establishment of Biodiversity Secretariat, e. Completion of Biodiversity Action Plan (BCAP), f. Review of conservation system, g. Updating endangered species list, h. 23 researches on biodiversity and Protected Area management, 35 Awareness programmes on wildlife and Protected Area Management, 06 publications on wildlife conservation.</p>		<p>a. Biodiversity Baseline Survey was commenced to assess the Biodiversity of 4 pilot PAs as a baseline and to monitor the biodiversity periodically. b. 75% of the component C has been completed.</p>	
4. Sustainable Financing for Community Partnership Building			
<p>a. Social Mobilisation activities in 117 villages around PAs. b. Implementation of Micro Plans. c. Preparation of operational manual d. Appointment of 05 Regional Grant Review Committees (RGC) and a National Grant Review Committee (NGC).</p>		<p>101 micro plans out of 198 have been developed for each village in buffer-zone of Pilot PAs and approved by the National Grant Review Committees. These project proposals are aimed at uplifting of socio-economic status of buffer zone communities through introducing alternative income generating activities and thereby reduce the pressure on wildlife and biodiversity of Pilot PAs.</p>	
5. Other Capital Expenditure	195,542		162,815
6. Training	47,750		36,779
7. Operational Cost	13,500		10,987
8. Other Goods and Services	30,474		19,974
Total	749,546		460,991

Action Plan 2007

Activity	Target	
	Physical	Financial
1. Civil work		
1.1 Construction of DWC Head Office for Dept of Wildlife Conservation	1 No	180,000
1.2 Construction of Park Buildings	1 Nos - Ritigala	52,000
2. Procurement of Equipment	Computers - 10 GPS/Satellite Collars Fire Protection Equipment Electric Fence Equipment Water Pumps/ Bush Cutters	39,000
3. Training & Capacity Building		
3.1 Foreign training	01- MSc, 02 - Study Tours	12,000
3.2 Local Training & work shops	15 Training Programmes	3,000
3.3 Awareness Programmes	20 Awareness programmes	2,000
4 Media Programmes	06 TV Programmes 10 Radio programmes	5,000
5. Bio Diversity Baseline Survey	04- National Parks	54,000
6. Survey & Boundary Demarcation	150 Kms	19,000
7. Habitat Management	Maintenance -600 Ha	100,000
8. Elephant Conservation	Electric Fence - 20 Km	6,000
9. Preparation of Provincial Biodiversity Action Plan	6 Nos	8,000
10. Consultancy Service	4 Consultants	40,000
11. Research	15 Researches	15,000
12. strengthening & Capacity Development		
12.1 Strengthening Biodiversity Secretariat	Training/ Equipments	5,000
12.2 Conservation System Review	15 Conservation Profiles	7,000
13. PACF Activities in 198 Villages & Community Outreach Activities	60 Project Proposals	150,000
14 Operation & Maintenance		40,250
		27,400 (VAT)
Total		763,650

Total Budget for the year 2007 : Rs 764 Million

IMPLEMENTATION OF MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Introduction

The upper layer of the Earth's atmosphere, Ozone has been functioning as the last line of defence against the harmful Ultraviolet Radiation (UV Rays). This life protecting Ozone Layer is being depleted by the release of anthropogenic chemicals such as Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), Halons, Carbontetrachlorides(CTC), Methylchloroform (MC), Methyl bromide (MeBr) and Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) which are widely used in various industries. Destruction of the Ozone Layer allows more UV radiation to penetrate and reach the surface of the Earth. This will cause skin aging, skin cancer, eye cataracts, blindness and suppression of immune system. Small increase of ground level UV rays will result in adverse effects on food chains of marine and fresh water ecosystems, agriculture, biodiversity, structural materials and global climate.

As a result of global commitment to protect earth's Ozone layer, "Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)" and "Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)" emerged. The Government of Sri Lanka is a signatory to Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention since 15th December 1989. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established to implement the "Institutional Strengthening Project for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances" under the Ministry of Environment in April 1994.

Objective

Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for reduction of imports, use and illegal trade of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), training and awareness creation and promotion on reduction, recovery, recycle and reuse of ODS and finding alternatives for Methyl Bromide applications.

Project Components

1. Institutional Strengthening Project for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances

Institutional strengthening is much important to phase out of ODS by 2015. The main activities

under this component are; data collection on ODS consumption and reporting to Ozone Secretariat and Fund Secretariat, organizing seminars and International Ozone Day Celebrations, awareness creation, monitoring and control of ODS and equipment working with ODS, activities related to implementation of Montreal Protocol in Sri Lanka.

2. Methyl Bromide (MeBr) Phase out for all remaining uses in Sri Lanka excluding Quarantine and Pre shipment applications

Methyl Bromide is basically used as pesticides. Larger portion of the imported MeBr are used in quarantine and pre-shipment activities, which are exempted from the Montreal Protocol obligations. As MeBr is a major substance that damages Ozone layer, alternatives are needed for its users. Evaluation of alternatives, data collection, application of treatment, sampling analysis, monitoring after treatment and demonstrations, providing necessary assistance to the Registrar of Pesticides when importing MeBr, training and awareness programmes are being carried out under this component.

3. Incentive Programme

The objective of this programme is to eliminate the consumption of CFCs (Chloro Fluro Carbons) in commercial and industrial sectors by December 2007, through the payment of financial incentives to enterprises for converting their system from CFCs to HFC (Hydro Fluro Carbon) or HCFC (Hydro Chloro Fluro Carbon). Industrialists who wish to convert the systems can submit applications to the National Ozone Unit(NOOU) and obtain the approval of the Technical Evaluation Committee of the NOU for the proposed methodology of undertaking the conversion. Industries that obtained the approval of TEC will be initially paid 40% of incentive and the remaining 60% will be paid on completion of the conversion process. Publicity for this programme has been given through news paper advertisements and stakeholder workshops.

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

Activity & Objective	Progress
<p>Training of Technicians</p> <p>a) The main objectives: i) Training of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning technicians in good practices that should be adopted in service and maintenance in order to reduce the emissions and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). ii) Introducing up to date practices such as recovery, recycling, charging and prevention of possible leakage of such refrigerants iii) Use of alternative refrigerants and technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine technician training workshops were organized throughout the country including northeast and 430 technicians were trained and certificates were awarded. • A special programme was conducted from 11th to 13th October 2005 to train 17 Trainers (Tamil Speaking) from North-East province with the collaboration of Ceylon German Technical Training Institute (CGTTI).
<p>Training of Customs Officers</p> <p>The main objective: To provide the knowledge on prevention of illegal imports and trade of ODS</p>	<p>Nine training programmes were organized and 191 Officers from Sri Lanka Customs and BOI were trained.</p> <p>ODS Task Force was established with the membership of officers of Customs Department, Import & Export Control Department, Office of Registrar of Pesticides and the National Ozone Unit, to take quick decisions on matters of illegal trade of ODS, specially decisions on Customs related matters</p> <p>An online ODS database system was designed specially to facilitate the ODS licensing procedure. NOU is the recommending authority that issues recommendations to the Controller of imports to issue ICL for imports of ODS and ODS containing equipment</p> <p>Sri Lanka Customs detained 180 equipments that were imported with out ICL and referred to NOU.</p>
<p>Awareness creation Campaigns for various target groups</p>	<p>For Government Officers, School teachers, and students</p> <p>Ten awareness creation workshops were conducted during the period of concern for school teachers, university students and school children.</p> <p>Five Seminars were organized for Government officers in Matale, Balangoda, Gampaha, Polonnaruwa and Kalutara.</p>

Island wide Ozone Quiz programme as a parallel activity to the National Ozone Day celebration was conducted for School children

Awareness creation through print media

Booklet about the Ozone Science and activities carried out by the NOU, Two posters Leaflet, Exercise books with messages and two editions of “Ozone Witty” (Newsletters) were printed and were distributed.

International Ozone Day celebrations 2005

The International Ozone Day celebrations for the eleventh consecutive year under the theme of “*Act ozone friendly stay sun safe*” Prizes and Certificates were awarded at this ceremony to winners of Quiz competition, Poster competition, and Inter school drama competitions.

Workshop for media personnel

With the idea of getting media coverage for the “International Ozone Day Celebrations – 2005” NOU organized a workshop for print and electronic media professionals on 6th September 2004. This activity was organized with the assistance of Media Resource Service and Environment Committee of the SLAAS. Nearly 50 media personnel representing different organizations participated and they covered the ozone day activities through their media institutions.

T.V. Programmes

A cartoon film (15 minutes) produced by the UNEP dubbed into Sinhala with Tamil sub titles telecasted via ‘Rupavahini’ on 16th September 2005 at 6.30 pm. ‘Lakhandu’ news bulletin was sponsored by the NOU, for months of April, August and September. The idea of this sponsorship was to carry the message of the Ozone Layer protection to the general public. In addition to that, 5 radio jingles were (15 seconds) broadcast over the radio channels of National Service, Commercial Service, City FM and ‘Thendral’, which are operating under Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) during the month of September. Five 15 second TV Clips telecasted over Independent Television Network in-between popular TV programmes

<p>Incentive Programme for the Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration End-user Sector under Refrigerant Management Plan for Sri Lanka</p> <p>objective is to achieve reductions in the consumption of CFC-12 and R-502 in the commercial and industrial refrigeration end-user sub-sector through limited incentive payments to enterprises that elect to replace or retrofit the existing CFC-12 or R-502 refrigerant based equipment.</p>	<p>Wide publicity was given through print and electronic media and two companies have completed the retrofitting of refrigeration systems which had been working with CFC-12 to HCFC-22.</p> <p>Equipment required for recovery and recycling of CFC was distributed among nine training institutions which train AC/Ref technicians. A set of such equipment is worth nearly Rs.700,000.00 and was given free of charge.</p>
<p>Distribution of equipment-</p> <p>Equipment required for recovery and recycling of CFC</p>	<p>Refrigeration & MAC Recovery & Recycling centre was established in Technical College and these equipment worth more than one million.</p>
<p>Preparation of Halon Bank Management Programme</p>	<p>Halons which are used as fire fighting agents, have been recognized as the first group of aggressive chemicals to be phased out internationally under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete ozone layer. As the first step in that direction, Halon Bank Management Plan has been formulated in Sri Lanka under the auspicious of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>

Action Plan 2007

Activity	Physical Target	Financial Target Rs '000
1 Institutional Strengthening Project		Rs. 3,500,000
	Data Collection on ODS consumption & reporting	
	Awareness creation programmes for various target groups	
	International Ozone Day Celebrations	
	Updating the official web page, Preparation & distribution of awareness creation materials	
	Organizing Coordinating Committee meetings	
	Issuing recommendations to import ODS & used equipments	
	Providing logistics for other programmes implemented under the NOU	
	HCFC Survey	
	Day to day operations of the Unit	

2 Customs Officers Training Programme (Enhancement of National Capacity to monitor trade and prevent illegal trade of ODS)		Rs. 1,000,000
	Training Customs Officers & enforcement Officers on prevention of illegal trade on ODS	
	Maintaining Information Centre	
	Holding ODS Task Force meetings & strengthening of ODS regulations	
	Practical sessions at work place for officers of Sri Lanka Customs	
	Awareness creation	
	Maintaining and updating the online ODS data base	
3 Technicians Training Programme (Extension training programme on Good Refrigeration Practices)	Technicians Training workshops and awareness creation Establishing data banks for technicians & service centers	Rs. 2,000,000
4 Halon Banking for Sri Lanka Awareness creation on ODS		Rs. 500,000
	Collection information of Halon users, development of a Halon Bank & database	
	Organizing training workshops & Awareness creation	
5 Recovery & Recycling programme		Rs. 500,000
	Establishment of Recovery machines & establishing recycling centers	
	Training workshops & awareness creation	
	Publicity (Print & Electronic media)	
6 Recovery, Recycling & Retrofitting programme for Mobile AC systems		Rs. 500,000
	Distribution of equipment & establishment of MAC recovery centers	
	Training workshops and awareness creation	
	Publicity (Print & Electronic media)	Rs. 100,000
	Retrofitting of 150 government vehicles	
7 Providing Incentives and monitoring	Calling applications, application processing & providing incentives through UNDP, Colombo	Rs. 8,100,000
	Publicity (Print & Electronic media)	
	Awareness creation workshop	
	Monitoring	

Total Budget for the year 2007 : Rs 8.1 Million

SRI LANKA AUSTRALIA NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SLANRMP)

Introduction

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) project identification Mission fielded in 1999 reported that assistance was still needed in Sri Lanka's forestry sector and that opportunities for AusAID to support the sector. As a result, the Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management Project came into existence. The project began in 2003 and it covers the districts of

Kurunegala, Matale, Puttalam and Anuradhapura. The project is supporting communities to improve the management of natural resources, promoting a participatory and holistic approach to improve household livelihoods through improved utilization and integration forestry. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction through improved natural resource management in the dry and intermediate zones of Sri Lanka

Total cost of the Project : Aus \$ 9,382,544

Implementing Agencies : Forest Department

Duration: Feb. 2003 to Jan. 2009

Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006: Rs.456 million

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006 : Rs.371.89 million

Objectives

1. To improve the capacity of the Forest Department and other service providers to implement participatory resource management programs that improve utilization, encourage co-ordination mechanisms and ensure integration of service providers
2. To test, develop and implement processes for the community management of natural resources that equitably improve livelihoods and reduce poverty of rural households in the dry and intermediate zones
3. To effectively manage and coordinate the project with the Forest Department and other stakeholders.

Project Components

1. Institutional support for integrated natural resources management
2. Participatory natural resources management systems
3. Project management

Major Outcomes

1. Appropriate policy and legislation for participatory forestry management developed.
2. Participatory community development plans prepared.
3. Innovative micro finance mechanisms to support micro enterprises and other identified programs developed
4. Self Help Groups and Community Based Organizations strengthened
5. Human resource management, finance and administrative systems were effectively operated.

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

Progress	Sub Component
<p>Systems Development and Applied Research-</p> <p>Selection of sites-</p> <p>Participatory Planning-</p> <p>Community forest management</p>	<p>Project activities have been expanded to the Monaragala District. Site selection has been completed and the participatory planning process is in progress. The stakeholder workshop for all relevant government and non government organisations has been completed. Revision of old management for 12 old sites has been initiated in line with the new guidelines for preparation of forest management and resource management planning</p>
<p>Awareness training & Extension-</p> <p>Training of trainers program-</p> <p>Awareness program</p>	<p>24 Forest Department Field Officers were trained on community based resources assessment techniques. Two stakeholder workshops on different management approaches have been conducted. 90 Community members were trained on food processing, community based eco-tourism and tree nursery management.</p>
<p>Community Support, Micro finance activities, Village infrastructure</p>	<p>Six training programs on microfinance support and micro enterprise support were conducted in 6 new sites. Two new micro enterprises on brick making and retaining maize and banana were commenced during the period.</p>
<p>Vehicles and equipment</p>	
<p>Project management</p>	<p>Salaries and other allowances paid. Office equipment purchased</p>

Action Plan - 2007

Activity	Target	
	Physical	Financial
1. Vehicle	Procurement of 15 motor bicycles	FAG 2,000.00 FARDF 2,700.00
2. Furniture and Equipment	Procurement of Computers, GPS units, survey equipments and other office furniture	FAG 1,000.00 FARDF 1,000.00
3. Land & Land Improvements	1. Implementation of participatory management plan for 31 sites 2. Selection of 10 new sites and planning process for preparation of management plans. 3. formation of CBOs for 10 new sites.	FAG 70,000.00 FARDF 4,000.00
4. Personal Emoluments	1. Office trainings - 30 officers 2. Community Training - 90 community members 3. Training of Trainers course - 2 courses	FAG 75,000.00
5. Other Goods & Services	Operation and maintenance expenditure related to project implementation	FAG 30,000.00 FARDF 6,000.00
Total		191,700.00

Total Budget for the year 2007 : Rs 192 Million

PROJECT ON INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES OF SRI LANKA (InSCEP)

Introduction

The Ministry of Environment has been entrusted by the Cabinet of Ministers to effectively and efficiently manage the environment and natural resources base to ensure national commitment for sustainable development which benefits both present and future generations.

Environment and natural resources management is a collective effort and all the stakeholders, Private sector, Non- Governmental Organization including community has a crucial role to play. It is the responsibility of the Ministry to bring all

these agencies together to achieve the common goal of sustainable development.

In realizing the magnitude of the task and the capacity of the Ministry it was decided to build up capacity of the Ministry and the CEA to successfully achieved the objectives. The Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of Environmental Programs were mainly focus on the strengthening of the institutional arrangements of the environmental sector of the Ministry of Environment and the CEA in achieving its objectives.

Total cost of the Project : Rs 317 million

Implementing Agencies : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Central Environment Authority

Duration: 2003-2006

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006 : Rs.125.33 million

Objectives

Main Objective

Strengthening the capacity in the delivery of environmental management services.

Immediate Objective

Enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and CEA and Provincial and Local authorities in delivering environmental services both national and local level

Project Components

A. Institutional Sector and Organizational Analysis (ISOA) and follow up activities of Integrated Resources Management project

B. Implementation of Environmental Component of the North East Coastal Community Development Project

C. Support to Advisory Technical Assistance (AdTA) process of the ADB for Developing an Investment Plan for Environment & natural resources sector

Major Outcome

- The institutional structure, functions and responsibility of the Ministry of Environment & CEA in order to achieve the main objective of the sustainable development principles reviewed and recommendations suggested
- An Investment Plan for Environment and natural resources sector formulated
- Wetland directory updated
- SMA plan prepared & operationalized
- Legal reforms and compliance mechanism completed
- Capacity build up for the implementation of the National Environmental Policy

Progress of the Ministry (30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

Activity	Overall Project Target	Cumulative Progress up to End of 2 nd Quarter 2006
Component A		
Review Institutional Structure, functions, analyze present deficiencies and a structural analysis (ISOA Process)	In- depth structural analysis and functional analysis of the M/E and CEA	Physical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The functional analysis of the Ministry has been finalized and draft structure has been prepared and scheduled for discuss to finalise. Financial : 2.04 million
Development of environment and natural resources related policies and strategic plans	Incorporating environmental concerns in to the development process through formulating policies and strategic plans	Physical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft policy on sand as a resource for construction industry, National Policy on Wetlands, draft policy and sectoral cleaner production policies for the health, tourism and fisheries sector prepared and strategies for health sector developed. • Draft national policy on Traditional Knowledge was prepared and action has been taken to obtain the cabinet approval. • Draft hand book on legal procedures to be followed in bio-diversity researches prepared and sent to the experts for their comments. • As a follow-up to the Investment Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector a pilot project is being implemented to develop Samapath Kalapa Plans in Wayamba Province. A Natural Resources Management Unit has been established in Wayamba Province for this purpose and development of 6 Sampath Kalapa plans are in progress. • In order to ensure the implementation of the Caring for Environment (CFE) at provincial level Provincial Environmental Action Plans are being prepared. So far final draft provincial plans for central , north central, Uva provinces and 2nd draft plans for North western province and 1st draft for Southern and Sabaragamuwa province prepared. Financial : Rs. 2.703 million
Capacity building of the staff of the ME through providing local and international training and exposure	Strengthen the capacities of the staff of the ME in carrying out the functions of the ME	Physical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to develop the skills in environmental documentary filming, 15 officials of the ministry and its agencies were trained on preparation of environmental

		<p>documentary filming and a filming on air pollution highlighting Colombo-city was prepared.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several local and international training programmes in the field of environment and natural resources were provided for all levels of the staff <p>Financial : Rs. 12.55 million</p>
<p>Awareness programmes, campaigns and competition at various of society</p>	<p>Create awareness among stakeholders on environment and natural resources management aspects and to ensure the implementation of National Environmental Policy through awareness creation</p>	<p>Physical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to strengthen the capacities of implementers of CFE a rewarding scheme has been proposed at Local Authority (LAs) level. Accordingly capacities of 13 LAs are being developed to identify the pollution sources and the LAs will be financially awarded for their performance. Assessment of criteria for the incentive scheme developed with a team of expert. • Action has also been taken to review the existing CFE and to undertake a sector based review of the sectors concerned. A National Consultant has been selected for this purpose and 6 sectoral review meeting held. • Various awareness programmes/exhibitions for the school children, local authorities, police officers, judges, divisional secretaries, journalists and other stakeholders on the aspects of environmental conservation, management, laws and regulations, new policy initiatives held. In addition various campaign and competition among school children was also conducted to commemorate the nationally and internationally important environmental days. • Various publications on environment and natural resources related aspects such as solid waste database, Jeewa Hodiya, Soba magazine etc., printed and distributed among stakeholders. <p>Financial: Rs.7.59 million</p>

**Progress of Central Environmental Authority
(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)**

Activity	Overall Project Target	Cumulative Progress
COMPONENT A - Institutional Sector Organisational Analysis and Regional Capacity Building		
Adequate resources for effective & efficient services		Procured 50 computers, 50 UPSs ,10 laptops ,20 Heavy duty printers a,10 Inject printers and 4 multi media projectors ,Laptops and Multimedia were distributed to regional offices.
Increased capacity and accountability of implementing agencies towards CEA	Establish integrated database system(IDBS)	Two missions came form ITC, Netherlands ,Under 1st mission ,need assessment done for the establishment of an IBS. According to the recommendations of the report, second mission developed conceptual framework and action plan for IBS.
	Conduct Workshops on Compliance Monitoring	4 Awareness workshops conducted for the officials of regional offices islandwide, on Financial and administrative procedures and system in order to strengthen the regionalised structure of CEA and monitor and review the progress of its decentralized activities.
Clear and comprehensive legal framework and effective and responsive law enforcement mechanism	Develop Regulations under National Environmental Act.	Draft gazette notification was submitted to the Legal Draft. Dept. in order to amend the prescribed activities which requires an EPL & related regulations for standards for waste water, hazardous waste and Polythene and banning the use of machinery for Sand Mining and Clay Mining. Technical draft of the regulations on formulating standards for Community Noise Levels.
	Dialogue with Judiciary on environment	Organised and completed Seminar for the Judicial Officers under the patronage of Hon. Chief Justice with the Assistance of Judicial Service Commission ,Judicial Service Association and the Judges Association.
	Awareness programme with Police Officers	A w/s was held for Chief Inspectors of Police and Superior Officers of the Police of the Western Province including Inspector General of Police. 53 Assistant Superintendents were appointed island wide as Co-ordinating Officers to protect and promote the environment.

	Develop & establish legal compliance mechanism on EPL	The consultant completed the 1st mission on legal Compliance mechanism on EPL system and submitted the report to CEA.
Aware, responsive and sensitive public and political culture towards environment issues.	Preparation of Environmental Magazine	Environmental Magazine done.
	Reward Environmental Champions	Award ceremony held for institutions and Individuals those who have performed extraordinary work/service towards the protection and conservation of environment.
	Information Materials & awareness programmes on wetlands	One leaflet prepared and printed. One workshop on Wetlands conducted. 05 TV massages for awareness on Wetlands were prepared and are being telecast through Deana & TV Lanka channels.
	Environmental Atlas	Environmental Atlas printed.
	Nature Field Centres at Bellanwila-Aththidiya.	95% construction activities completed
	Continue function & maintain Nature Field centre at Kegalle	Environmental Educational programmes continued. Teacher trainings conducted.
Adequate capacity for environmental management in the regions	Train staff in selected specialities	One officer trained in Project Management, Two week GIS training conducted by The International Centre for GeoInformatics Application & Training was given to officers of CEA including regional offices.
	Relocate R/O /Galle with Lab Facilities	A land has to be acquired.
Improve EIA/SEA Procedure	Improve EIA Methodology	01 Awareness program was conducted for Kegalle & Ratnapura Districts. , Guidelines for Minihydro power ,Housing And Hotel projects have been drafted, and are to be finalized.
	Conduct training programs on improved EIA procedure & SEA.	A proposal on SEA was developed to rehabilitate & rebuild Tsunami affected coastal belt ,based on proposal prepared by Netherlands Commission for EIA, Tsunami Environmental Response Team (TERF) was formed under the chairmanship of M/ E. Environmental Help Desk was formed under

		the Chairmanship of CEA. . A chief Technical Coordinator was appointed for the CEA to carryout the functions of Helpdesk. Scope of the EIA was finalised adopting the recommendations of the Netherlands commission for EIA. The policies that require SEA immediately have been identified having discussions with relevant parties.
	Improve EPL System	The consultant completed the first and the second mission of the assignment on improving EPL System and Legal compliance Mechanism on EPL system and report was submitted to the CEA. Reforms to the EPL system was initiated. A training manual for environmental inspectors was prepared. Information on best available technologies on pollution control was made available for the officers in a form of a CD. Legal policy has been developed to adopt a fast response system as a legal compliance mechanism.
Innovative Pollution Control	Preparation of EIA Guidelines	EIA Guidelines prepared. Printing is in progress.
	Promote Cleaner Production	JaEla CP Centre continuously functioned. Centre Introduced different approaches of Conducting CP Audit ,15 CP audits were conducted and continued. 03 CP Training programs completed and representatives of 56 factories were trained. 03 CP teams were trained to be trainers. CP followed up at factory level for 40 factories to assess the progress of the trainees. CP Centre initiated Oxygen belt concept- which is a planted tree belt work as a filter of CO2 ,35 trees were planted under that at Maithree mawatha as the 1st stage and 25 trees are planned to be planted. Community based Environmental Protection Committees (EPC) were created and awareness program on CP done for EPCs at Gallewatta and Jositawatta. Planned a massive environmental weariness programme within 5 GS divisions, two EPC s will lead this under the guidance of CP centre and the proposal submitted for sponsorship for the program.
	Accredit Laboratory CEA	Initiated many Quality Control processes as a preliminary step to obtain the Lab Accreditation. 3 day program on Procedures, manual & the conditions required for accreditation was given to

		Lab staff. Lab equipment were calibrated. 2 referigerators, purchased in order to enhance the samples storage facility and digital thermometer was purchased.
Load Based License Fee Scheme	Develop Technical Capacity	- Developed Genetic Emission Factors & developed Institutional Capability - Develop Technical Capacity & Establish Fund & Admin Structure
	Onsultancy Assignment	Second & Third missions of the consultancy was executed and addressed the planned tasks.
	Legal policy on Load Based License Fee Scheme	Drafted legal policy was finalized. Legal Task force formed and a copy of corresponding legislation of the Philippines was handed over to the legal taskforce to drawup regulations for Sri Lanka
	Administrative Structure and the Human Resources development Plan	Administrative Structure and the Human Resources development Plan was drafted
	Waste Discharge Fee Regulations	Waste Discharge Fee Regulations drafted
	Manuel for Environmental Inspectorates	Manuel for Environmental Inspectorates was prepared.
	The introductory brochure on Waste water discharge fee scheme.	The introductory brochure on Waste water discharge fee scheme was drafted.
	Assist Industries on Cleaner Technology-Installation of Flow measuring facilities	Industries assisted on Cleaner Technology-Installation of Flow measuring facilities
	Trainers Training programmes on Technical aspects ,Pollution load Calculation protocol and Sampling Procedures	04 offices in EPC & OP& M Divisions trained in computerized project management.03 Trainers Training programmes on Technical aspects , Pollution load Calculation protocol and Sampling Procedures conducted.

Solid Waste Management	Support Clean City Initiatives	04 Clean city programmes completed (Galle, Trinco.,Kandy,Jaffna) and 07 SWM Day programmes completed.(Samanthurai , Karaganlewaya , Aranayake , Chunnakkulam ,Kantale,Mihintale,Matara Town.
	Promote Local Initiatives	7040 Garbage Bins distributed
	National Strategy for SWM	Task completed and Started Implementation of National Strategy for SWM as a pilot project with selected LA s island wide
	Implement Solid Waste Management projects	Tamankaduwa-100% construction completed, Electric fence completed, Started project operation. Haputale Composting project- 92% work completed. Mawanella sanitary land fill project-85% of overall work completed. Construction is in progress. Pathadumbara P. S. SWM project-Selected activities are in progress., Kuruwita P.S. SWM project- Activities are in progress , required machinery purchased. Technical guidelines on SWM in Sri Lanka prepared and printed in English and Sinhala
Hazardous Waste Management	Development of HAZNET	Continuation of HAZNET Tracking System
		Interim report submitted for comments.
Wetland Action Plan	Wetland Day Celebrations	Wetland Day Celebrated. An awareness program on wetlands done at a school in Talangama
	Preparation of National Wetland Directory	Continue preparation of National Wetland Directory Draft of National Wetland Directory was submitted. Workshop for experts is scheduled to be held in July in order to finalize it.
Implement Reed Bed Pollution Control Systems	Construction of Reed Bed system & monitoring	The construction works of the pre-treatment system completed. The construction of Reed Bed for both sites completed. The plant was tested for hydraulic flow in January. The best adaptable reed species were selected. The shoots of reeds were planted according to the guidelines and monitored.

Capacity building of NGO/CBO for involvement in environment through implementation of environmental projects	Implementation of environmental sensitive projects	47 projects being implemented. 05 in Galle, 03 in Kandy , 04 in Trinco , 04 in Jaffna , 04 in Ampara , 04 in A'pura , 05 in Hambantota , 06 in Badulla , 08 in Kegalle , 08 in Colombo, 03 in Kurunegala.
Special Programmes	Assist Air Quality Promotion	AirMac continuously functioned. , A Road side Vehicular Emission Testing (VET) program conducted. A program committee has been appointed by Ministry of Transport in 2005 for establishing VET centres. Exhibition stole conducted by AirMac on Env't'l day, preparation of Noise Levels for community activities done.
	Support Clean City Initiatives(CCI)	4 CCI programmes completed. 07 Solid waste management Day programs completed at Samanthurai , Karagam Levaya, Aranayake, Chunnakkam ,Kantale,Mihintale,and Matara. CCI programmes completed at Matara town, Vaunna,Diyatalawa and Thirunelv. Shramadhana Campaign for May Day SWM program done. Attended live radio program on banning polythene. one(1) study visit on SWM,34 inspections carried out Tsunami effected areas. Field visits on relief efforts and integrated sustainable waste management with Neth. experts in Batticaloa, Ampara,Hambantota and Tissamaharama Areas.
	Develop Project Planning Skills	20 officers trained.
	Implement Regionally Sensitive Special Environmental Programmes	Implementation of 40 Env't'l projects are being continued. Agreements for 12 projects have to be signed. Fund were released for 35 projects.
	Adopt Pollution Control in Service Stations	Moratuwa University has put up the demonstration plant at the selected service station at Attidiya. A sample of the treated waste water tested by the CEA lab. Modification for the same plant has been proposed by the University of Moratuwa. BoQ for the propose modification has been received for the proposed modification .Informed the industrialists to upgrade the proposed treatment system by consulting the U.of M.

	Post Tsunami Environmental Support	A SEA Proposal to rehabilitate and rebuild Tsunami affected coastal belt developed based on the Netherlands commission for EIA. Conference held for GA/DS/Div. Secretaries of Tsunami affected districts on 5th August 2005 on Mechanism to implement by the Post Tsunami Env't'l Action Plan which was based on Rapid Assessment directed and implemented by the Ministry & CEA. Water Quality Monitoring carried out -Hambantota District
COMPONENT: B - Implementation of the Environmental Component of the North East Coastal Community Development Project(NECCDEP)		
Improved Community level Resource Management	Train CEA & other staff on GIS	CEA-Project staff training on GIS was held on 25-26th August 2005. Officials of GIS unit of CEA was trained by the ITC, Project officers were trained on GIS and PRA Techniques.
	Undertake field surveys	Field survey completed. The details of the GPS locations taken are 251, 368 and 125 in Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara districts respectively. Resource Profile prepared.
	Participatory mapping at community level	Participatory Mapping completed by the CEA staff.
	Establish priority environmental issues	Some priority environmental issues identified.
	Identification of Management Interventions	Management interventions identified.
	Prepare resource inventories & maps.	Resource mapping almost completed by GIS Unit,CEA
	Format/ methodology for preparing environmental profiles and zoning	Methodology for preparing of environmental profile finalised
Prepare and Operationalize Special Management Area Plans	Develop 3 SMA plans	3 SMA plans for Trincomalee , Batticaloa & Ampara Biodiversity Zones were developed.
	Format/ methodology for preparing environmental profiles and zoning	Data collected for preparation of envt'l profiles which have to be submitted to the GIS lab of CEA.

	Methodology for resource and land use maps (remote sensing etc.) through twinning	Awareness creation on resource mapping and profile development was done. Methodology prepared for mapping
	Solid Waste Management programmes in Trincomalee & Batticaloa within the SMA plans	2 solid waste management programmes in Trincomalee & Batticaloa within the SMA plans has been planned.
	Establishment of 2 urban protected areas in Trincomalee & Batticaloa	2 urban protected areas established.
Carryout a Study on Coastal Resources in the Northern Province	Study on Coastal Resources in the Northern Province	TEC & Tender Board established. TOR for the study finalized by the TEC. Consultancy team & professional team were selected to carry out the study.
		Selected activities in Jaffna District parallel to study
Coastal Resource Planning		
Strengthening of Enforcement	Develop material & modules for awareness campaigns with experts	Materials and modules on Environmental Awareness and Natural Resources Mgt. Prepared. Action has been taken to translate the EPL Guidelines, Solid Waste Guidelines and the Wetland Manual, Leaflets, a book on Environmental Questions and Answers.
	Train DEOs in conducting awareness campaigns	Training workshops were conducted for DEOs & line agency staff in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Weerawila and Jaffna.
	Capacity Building among others/Line Agencies	Two programmes on capacity building for the line agency staff in Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee held.
	Procure transport facilities (3 cabs & 50 M.B.cs)	Vehicle procured. (3 Double Cabs and 50 Motor bikes.) Cabs were distributed to the DPD and Jaffna Sub regional office. Actions have been taken to distribute motor bikes among the DEO s of North & East in Feb 2006.

	Establishment of Arugam Bay & Batticaloa Sub-Office	Sub offices established & they are in operation
	Purchase of Laboratory Equipments to the Eastern University	Laboratory equipments purchased and installed at the Eastern University.
	Modification of the vehicle(Mobile lab)- Eastern University	Tender called for the modification of the purchased vehicle to a mobile lab.
	Operation and maintenance of the Laboratory and mobile lab.	Monitoring activities are in progress
	Establish laboratory & mobile Environmental unit	Procured Mobile Env't'l Unit, and modifications has to be done.

NATIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS SELF ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Introduction

The National Capacity Needs Self Assessment Project (NCSA) is a partnership between the Government of Sri Lanka and United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The project aims to improve the implementation of the United Nations Conventions on Biodiversity (UNCBD), Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and meet the country's commitments under these agreements.

The NCSA process provides Sri Lanka with an opportunity to review the global environmental responsibilities the country has assumed since the Rio Earth Summit and determines how to reconcile these responsibilities with national sustainable development priorities. The NCSA project aims to identify, through a country driven consultative process, priorities and needs for capacity building for each of the three Convention thematic areas namely, biodiversity, climate change and land degradation

Total cost of the Project : US \$ 220,750

Implementing Agencies : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Duration: January 2005 to July 2006

Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006: Rs.13.825 million

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006 : Rs.13.825 million

Objectives

- Identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building to address issues related to Biodiversity, Climate Change & Land degradation and development of a framework for national action and external assistance for future capacity building.
- Identify the priorities and needs for capacity development to protect the globally significant environment in Sri Lanka, taking into account the above three global conventions on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, and also to explore synergies among and across these areas.

Project Components:

1. Identify, confirm and/or review issues for action within the thematic areas of Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation.
2. Explore related capacity needs within and across the 3 thematic areas.

3. Preparation of Capacity Development Action Plan.

Major Outcomes:

1. Basic thematic profiles in all 3 thematic areas; Biodiversity, land degradation and climate change prepared.
2. Final thematic assessment reports in all 3 thematic areas; Biodiversity, land degradation and climate change completed.
3. Cross Cutting Assessment prepared.
4. NCSA Report & Capacity Development Action Plan prepared.
5. Targeted and coordinated actions and requests for future and external funding and assistance catalyzed through Capacity Development Action Plan.

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

Thematic profiles for 3 thematic areas; Biodiversity, land degradation and climate change were completed. Preparation of National Capacity Needs Self Assessment Management Plan has been completed.

PERSISTANT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS PROJECT (POPS)

Introduction

Sri Lanka became a signatory to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in 2001. The Convention came into force on 17th May 2004 with the signature of the 50th party to the convention according to article 26 (1) of the convention. It seeks to control and eliminate

from all use, twelve persistent organic pollutants known as the “dirty dozen” of chemicals, which are toxic, accumulate and are transported through air, soil and water.

The Project aims to prepare a National Implementation Plan (NIP) that will outline the situation relating to POPs in Sri Lanka.

Total cost of the Project : US \$ 520,000

Implementing Agencies : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Duration: December 2002 to December 2006

Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006: Rs.26.49 million

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006 : Rs.24.34 million

Objectives

1. Establishment of coordinating mechanism and process organization
2. Establishment of POPs Inventories and Assessment of National Infrastructure and capacity
3. Priority Assessment and Objective setting
4. Formulation of National Implementation Plan(NIP)
5. Endorsement and Submission of NIP

Components

- 1. Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organization of processes** - Establishment of Project Coordinating Unit (PCU), preparation of work plan for project implementation, raising of public awareness on POPs and related problems are the activities planned under this component.
- 2. Establishment of POPs inventory and assessment of infrastructure and capacity**

- 3. POPs Information System** – Designing of linking databases, establishment of a system to liase with Secretariat and establishment of information system are major activities under this component.
- 4. Formulation of a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and Action Plans on specific POPs** - development and assessment of options for POPs and draft and publication of National Implementation Plan for control of POPs are the main activities planned under this component.

Major Outcomes

- Developed capacities building and institutional strengthening for PoPs management and monitoring
- Awareness raised on the implications of PoPs
- Preparation of National Implementation Plan on PoPs management
- Inventories of PoPs completed
- Obligations of Sri Lanka towards Stockholm Convention fulfilled.

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

Target	Progress
Priority setting and determination of Objectives	Priorities were set and objectives determined Financial Progress Rs 1,218 Million
Preparation of National Implementation Plan	The NIP is at the final stages of preparation with few inputs needed for completion. The 3 rd Draft of the National Implementation Plan is being further reviewed and few further inputs are to be added. Financial Progress Rs 1,716.Million
Establishment of PoPs Inventory and assessment of infrastructure and capacity	Three preliminary inventories, which give the country status with respect to the twelve chemicals at the printer for publication. Financial Progress Rs 2,572 Million

PROJECT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES AND THEIR PILOT IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction

International Environmental Governance process of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) recognized the need to develop a strategic plan for capacity building for developing countries. The regional office of UNEP received a request from Sri Lankan Government for assistance under the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP) for Technology support and Capacity-building. The regional office fielded a mission in 2005 in Sri Lanka to seek the capacity needs of the Ministry of Environment, which are as follows;

Develop an eco-fishing village in Sri Lanka to contribute to integrate energy, water and waste efficiency in the reconstruction - This model eco-fishing village will be constructed to promote environmental friendly development approach and eco-tourism program with local fishing community.

The conservation Maragala Mountain is the paramount important as it serves as the essential watershed area. The conservation includes conserve biodiversity; soil conservation; medicinal plants, awareness of eco-tourism; buffer zone management protection of archeological items; and improve water holding capacity of Geelone Mountain. Therefore, the major outcomes of the project can be listed as follows;

- Prepare guidelines for eco-development principles; and
- Conservation of the Maragala mountain range & serve as the essential watershed area for Maragala town.

Project Components

- Reforestation to control soil conservation
- Demarcation of protected area, acquisition of land & survey in Maragala
- Home gardening

- Construction of small tanks to conserve water
- Plantation of endogenous species
- Develop and provide the basic infrastructure facilities
- Establish bio-diversity parks
- Improve eco-tourism
- Eco-fishing village with facilities of fishing gear repair work, Boat yard, Fishing auctioning area, Fishing Storages and Information and exhibition centre

Objectives

- Conservation of the Maragala Mountain range and serve as the essential watershed area for Monaragala Town.
- Development and provide the basic infrastructure facilities to the Geelone area such as Agriculture, Provide water facility, and improve health facility
- Provide better organized fishing facilities for the tsunami affected fisher communities closer to the sea to continue and improve their employment and livelihoods
- To promote environmentally friendly and sound development approach within the coastal areas affected by the tsunami
- To build-up the knowledge base of environmental sustainability in cities and the towns
- To promote eco-tourism programme

Major Outcomes

- Model eco- fishing village which provides environment friendly development approach for fishing, promote eco-tourism program with local fishing community and harness energy, waste and water in the eco-village
- Guidelines for eco-development principles
- Sound management of Maragala Mountain eco-system

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

- **Establishment of Eco Friendly Fishing Village**

The eco village constructions were started during the end January 2006 with the support of Kahadamodara fishing community. At the beginning of the fishing village constructions 300 mangrove plants were planted along the coastal area of the Modaragawa in Kahadamodara with the participation of the school children and villagers. In order to success this mangrove restoration program the project assisted Kahadamodara Primary School to establish 3 school children groups called “ Green Force”. These Green Forces will look after the planted mangrove trees until they adopt to the existing environmental conditions in the area. In addition these Green Force also planted 1700 mangrove plants obtained from the NARA in the mangrove forested area and name according to the instructions given by the NARA. In addition, rain water harvesting system and infrastructure facilities for the eco village such as retaining all from the sea side to prevent seasonal flooding and electricity supply was provided by the project.

- **Conducted National Dialogue to Endorse the 12 Guiding Principles for the Rehabilitation and Management of the Coastal Zone in the Tsunami affected Region.**

Guiding principles were translated into National languages and translated documents were distributed among the stakeholders.

Endorsement of Guiding Principles and their incorporation in Coastal Planning and Reconstruction. Disseminated the endorsed Guiding Principles among all the stakeholders involved in Tsunami reconstruction and coastal planning.

PROJECT ON IN-SITU CONSERVATION OF CROP WILD RELATIVES (CWR)

Introduction

This project is designed for in-situ conservation of crop wild relatives through enhanced information management and field applications. It is a multi country project coordinated by International Plant genetic resources Institute

(IPGRI) and funded by UNEP/GEF. The national focal point of this project is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The national project coordinating office is established at Horticultural Crop Research Development Institute, Department of Agriculture, Gannoruwa.

Total cost of the Project : Rs 66 million

Implementing Agencies : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
Ministry of Agriculture

Duration: March 2004 to March 2006

Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006: Rs. 21.3 million

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2nd Quarter 2006 : Rs. 9.5 million

Objectives

- Effective conservation of crop wild relatives and using them for crop improvement
- Development of an information system on Crop Wild Relatives
- Identification of priority crop wild relatives that have to be conserved
- Establishment of an Inter- agency Committee on conservation of crop wild relatives
- Training of people on information management on crop wild relatives
- Development of a National Conservation Action Plan on crop wild relatives.
- Increase the involvement of the community in conserving crop wild relatives

Project Components

National Information System on Crop Wild Relatives - Development of data management and sharing policies, establishment of a website of

CWR of Sri Lanka, digitising CWR data in the National Herbarium are among the main activities of this component.

Enhance capacity and conservation actions - Identification of priority taxa and areas for conservation, develop guidelines for prioritising and developing participatory research program are the major activities under this component.

Public awareness - Main activities under this component are identification of target groups and preparing strategies, baseline survey on awareness and establishment of 04 ex-situ CWR demonstration sites.

Project management - Procurement of office equipment and vehicles, conducting project management committee meetings and National Steering Committee meetings are the activities under this component.

Major Outcomes

- Safe and effective conservation of crop wild relatives

- Increased availability of crop wild relatives for crop improvement in Sri Lanka, together with an information system that can support crop wild relative conservation

Progress(30th June 2005 upto 30th June 2006)

- **Information Management System**

The project has established a national CWR information management committee comprising of officers from all stakeholder institutions. Stakeholders have been provided with infrastructure for involving in the information management network. All the CWR related data sources in Sri Lanka have been identified and personnel nominated by the departments of Forest, Wildlife Conservation, Agriculture, Indigenous medicine and Customs were trained on basic information management skills by the project (Financial Progress Rs. 2,119,000)

- **Capacity building and Conservation actions**

Project completed a training need analysis to find out training needs of all stakeholders of the project. A training program was designed accordingly and conducted training in Information Technology, Geographic Information Systems, Remote Sensing, Red listing etc.

An identification manual for recognizing crop wild relative species of the five selected priority crops has been completed and available for use.

National conservation legislation was critically analyzed to find out their adequacy for in situ conservation of CWR and related activities. The findings have been distributed among stakeholders in the form of a report.

Eco-geographic survey on priority CWR was initiated by the third quarters most areas of the country has been covered but the survey is being continued.

A complete list of Crop wild relatives in Sri Lanka has been prepared. According to this there are 662 species of Crop Wild Relatives belonging to

67 families in Sri Lanka of which 110 species are endemic.

All CWR related data at the National Herbarium including the herbarium sheets have been digitized and available for use from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.



Protecting of important crop wild relatives plays an important role in conservation of biodiversity in Sri Lanka

A website for CWR project has been established at [http:// www.agridept.gov.lk/cwr](http://www.agridept.gov.lk/cwr)

Information technology Park in Gannoruwa and Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.

Financial Progress Rs. 2,623,000

• **Awareness Creation on CWR**

Crop Wild Relatives Demonstration sites were established at the Department of Agriculture

- Baseline survey on public awareness on CWR was completed and the results were published.

Financial Progress Rs. 1,246,000

Action Plan 2007

	Target	
	Physical	Financial Rs. '000
Develop CWR database	Training in database management	400
Training technical working group	Training in in-situ conservation, red listing, wide hybridization, PGR conservation and management	750
Public awareness program	Establish live CWR demonstrations, TV and radio program	1200
Participatory research	Survey of viable populations and conservation of CWR, participatory conservation of CWR	2500
Information sharing and policy development	Information inventory, training on benefit sharing	2000
CWR conservation area identification	Eco geographic survey of 5 priority crops	1300
Total		8150

Total Budget for the year 2007 : 8.1 Million

Upper Watershed Management Project

Introduction

The project was designed to address forest and land degradation problems in the upper watersheds of four river basins (Uma Oya, Walawe Ganga,

Kirindi Oya & Kalu Ganga), which have resulted in declining farm productivity and income in the watersheds, and have adversely affected downstream agriculture, irrigation and hydro-power resources through flooding and siltation.

Vision

To achieve a balance between production & protection in watersheds.

Mission

Sustainable natural resource management in critical Upper Watersheds through Integrated Participatory Watershed management for Improved Livelihoods and human and environment development.

Total Cost of the project cost : US \$ million 23.7 million (Rs 2,123 million)

Implementing Agencies: a) Ministry of Environment
 b) Forest Department
 c) Project Implementing Unit

Duration : 5th May 1998 to December 2005

Cumulative disbursement as at end of June 2006 : Rs 1,697 millio

Objectives

◁ Rehabilitate, sustainably manage and protect critical watersheds giving benefits to the local community.

◁ Improve income of project beneficiaries.

◁ Strengthen the capacity of agencies in charge of watershed management.

◁ Facilitate the preparation of a National Watershed Management Policy.

◁ Poverty alleviation and gender consideration.

2. Promotion of Conservation Oriented Farming Systems.

3. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

Progress (From 30th June 2005 to 31st December 2005)

◁ Activities related to forest rehabilitation and maintenance carried out in 845 ha.

◁ On farm soil conservation activities carried out in 519ha.

Project Components

1. Participatory Rehabilitation and Protection of Forests.

Financial Progress : Rs 128.1 million

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