



Progress Report 2008 and Action Plan 2009

**“Oh! Great King,
the birds of the air and the beasts
have an equal right to live and move about
in any part of this land as thou. The land belongs
to the people and all other beings and thou art only
the guardian of it”**

Arahath Maha Mahinda Thero

Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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Ministry of Environment &
Natural Resources.

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

- Identification /analysis of problems in environment and natural resources sector through stakeholder consultation to enable policy formulation.
- Development of environment and natural resources policies, policy dissemination and ensuring implementation.
- Undertake Strategic Impact Assessment of environment and natural resources related policies.
- Take measures to ensure harmonization of environmental policies with other sector policies so that environmental sustainability is ensured in development process.
- Take measures to ensure compliance with international commitments arising out of MEAs for which Sri Lanka is a party.
- Development of strategies, master plans and action plans to implement the environment and natural resources related policies.
- Execute pilot projects related to new sector policy initiatives.
- Develop and formalize environment and natural resources sector wide monitoring system, comply with monitoring requirements, reporting and take remedial actions.
- Carry out policy research, analysis and dissemination of results of policy implementation and evaluation to the general public.
- Create enabling environment for public and political commitment towards sound environmental management.
- Create environmental education and awareness at national level in relation to the environment and natural resources policy reforms and other major environmental initiatives.
- Capacity building for environment and natural resources related policy implementers and other stakeholders.

Message of the Hon. Minister of Environment & Natural Resources

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The attention of the world has been drawn to the natural disasters faced by all the countries. The main factor behind them has been identified as global warming. In the race to achieve industrial development, countries tried only to overcome one another and hence did not give due attention to environmental concerns. The result of this was the over-exploitation of natural resources and the pollution of air, water and soil that have resulted in a breakdown of the essential processes of the earth.

The world started paying attention only when hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives due to calamities such as hurricanes, tsunamis, floods, droughts and earthslips.

It is the duty of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to address issues in the international fora and more importantly to ensure that the usage of natural resources be maintained in a manner that would ensure their availability for the future generations by their management, conservation and restoration.

One cause of widespread pollution in the country is the dumping of solid waste. In order to address this issue, a project involving more than 5.5 billion rupees named "Pilisaru" was initiated in 2007 that was the first such national effort and helped focus necessary attention to the problem. This intends to rid Sri Lanka of the solid waste problem by 2012 and has been able to create Sanasa Pilisaru Bank Accounts, Pilisaru Pola (fairs) in schools, the provision of necessary technical, financial and material assistance to local Government bodies to achieve this objective. At present, 79 local government bodies have joined hands with our Ministry to make this effort a success and many others are trying to overcome their shortcomings and join this programme.

Another problem that we have drawn our attention is the increasing amount of electronic waste or e-waste. A programme has been launched to educate both the public and the traders using market-based instruments. The involvement of private sector to help post-usage plastic management including reusing and recycling, which is part of the "Pilisaru" project. It is also intended to increase the usage of organic fertilizers thereby reducing the foreign exchange that is used to import fertilizers and to strengthen the effort to provide people with food that do not contain toxic and harmful substances.

A parallel effort has been launched to beautify the urban areas. This is called "Piyakaru Purawara" Programme and as an initial effort a series of events have been organized in the schools, public and private organizations named "Piyakaru Purawara - Pilisaru" programme.

We are stepping into 2009 in order to vigorously implement these projects that have been launched by us.

The next effort to which this Ministry has directed much attention is to minimize human elephant conflicts and to promote co-existence of both elephants and people are called "Gaja Mituro". One move was to establish electric fences that would be 660 Km long within the next three years which was initially intended to last 11 years. It is intended to complete 220 Km of electric fencing during 2008.

The Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance was amended in order to promote conservation efforts and strengthen the role played by the Department of Wildlife Conservation.

It is intended to put more efforts to properly manage the large extents of the ocean that we would be getting in the future and the Marine Pollution Prevention Act is being amended to meet these needs.

A programme has been launched to promote the economic status and well being of the people by providing 600 villages with solar power and rain water conservation through the "Haritha Gammana" programme, with the assistance of "Gama Neguma" and "Maga Neguma" programmes.

A series of programmes have been launched to conserve endangered species of plants and animals and the National Red Data Book has been a great help in these efforts.

The "Haritha Arama" programme to establish medicinal plant gardens in religious places and the "Hela Thuru Viyana" to plant indigenous trees instead of alien species are also in progress, and it is intended to take these into national programmes in 2009.

A programme known as "Jeewa jawaya" has been launched to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and to promote bio-fuels and there would be more research efforts to promote the the jatropa plantations established for this purpose.

The "Ran Derana" programme has been launched to supply sand to the needs of the country and to save sand resources from unscrupulous elements. It is also intended to promote value-added products from minerals that are exported and to give concessions to venture who promote and produce them.

The "Dewa Jawaya" is a programme intended to make the "State Timber Corporation" the premier timber supplier and is intended to minimize waste and have efficient management practices through opening of new branches, timber research institutes and new machinery and equipment.

In addition to these roles played by the institutes under our preview, the National Ozone Unit of the Ministry has taken necessary steps to promote ozone friendly Tea Production and to prevent the importation and use of ozone depleting products by educating the public. The important role played by this Unit has been acknowledged and appreciated by international forums who have awarded honors to it.

There are efforts to increase the Contribution of Indigenous Knowledge in biodiversity conservation. The number of Green Pioneers in schools have been increased upto 200,000 within this year and it is intended to have a generation of environmentally conscious youth in the country.

A Secretariat on Climate Change has been established with the advice of Sri Lankan experts in the global level to foresee the adverse impacts of global climatic changes that may affect us and to make us able to cope up with them and to take precautions.

The Carbon Fund has opened up an avenue for the private sector to reach the carbon market and thereby ensure both economic gains and environmental conservation. It is seen that the U.N Human Development Index does not take the adverse environmental impacts of developed countries. We have been successful in not only exposing this but also to challenge this by introducing a new yardstick of development that we have named Sustainable Human Development Index.

All this and the efforts to seek new avenues in environmental conservation and restoration has made 2008 an eventful and very important period of time. It is intended to venture forth in this direction in the future to make Sri Lanka a country inhabited by environmentally conscious population in a land teeming with greenery.

Patali Champika Ranawaka

Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

Message of the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

It is a great privilege to issue a message to the “Progress Report 2008 and Action Plan 2009” which provides data and information about the performance of the Ministry during the period from June 2007 to June 2008 and the programme of action for the year 2009.

This report provides an account of the achievements in respect of environment management and natural resources conservation in different parts of the island under various projects implemented by the Ministry and its Agencies during the period under preview. It should be mentioned that these programmes have fulfilled many targets of the Mahinda Chintanaya which aims at a prosperous future in a protected environment in Sri Lanka.

I wish to extend my gratitude to all members of the staff of the Ministry, its Agencies and Projects who worked with dedication in implementing these programmes.

M.A.R.D Jayatillake

Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

FUNCTIONAL DIVISIONS IN THE MINISTRY

Functions and responsibilities of the Ministry are shared among twelve 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
- **Sustainable Development Division** Facilitates the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy and function as a Secretariat for newly established National Sustainable Development Council which will be chaired by H.E the President.
- **Policy Planning Division** facilitates the implementation of the National Environmental Policy through policy and planning efforts with partners in environmental and natural resources management.
- **Climate Change Division** provides directions in addressing issues pertaining to climate change.
- **Air Resources Management and International Relations Division** provides directions in addressing issues pertaining to air quality and international 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
- **Sustainable Environment Division (SED)** provides the policy directives and support to implement the special environmental management and natural resources conservation projects undertaken by the Ministry.
- **Special Projects Division** Prepares and implements projects in line with national priority programmes through community participatory approach ensuring sustainable development in the country placing due weightage on the environmental parameters
- **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

STRATEGIC PRIORITY PROGRAMMES

Beginning from 2007, the Ministry has taken initiatives to implement following strategic priority programmes to address current key challenges in the environment and natural resources sector in the country.



"Pilisaruru"

Waste Management Programme

Lack of a national approach to solid waste management has brought about numerous negative environmental consequences. In order to remedy this situation, a Cabinet approved program named "Pilisaruru" Waste management programme has been initiated to establish Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) programmes in the country. The main objective of this programme is to implement a national programme by involving all relevant stakeholders to address waste management issues in the country. The stakeholders involved are Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils, Provincial Councils, Ministry of Urban Development and Sacred Area Development, Western Province Waste Management Authority etc. The role of the Ministry is to act as a facilitator to mobilize financial resources to Local Authorities to undertake solid waste management projects and provide technical guidance through the CEA.

Following major activities have been carried out during the reporting period under this programme.

- Initiatives were taken by the CEA with other relevant agencies to clear land issues and ensure to have environmentally sustainable solid waste disposable projects.
- 09 project proposals to construct compost plants at Kolonnawa, Mirigama, Pohorawatte, Dompe, Kochchikade, Anuradhapura, Medirigiriya, Waga and Hikkaduwa were completed and subsequent site visits were carried out to identify current issues, suitability and to plan for the future activities. Conceptual designs have been prepared for some of these composting plants.
- 165 No. of compost bins were supplied to Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council to avoid waste scattering during new year festival season.
- Pilisaruru official launching programme was held at the Presidential Secretariat.



Sanasa Pilisaruru Bank Account

➤ 04 project proposals for constructing of land fill sites at Malamulla, Dompe, Anuradhapura, and Kandy have been prepared and experts visited the sites and evaluated the suitability.



Compost Processing Machine at Bandarawela being inspected by the Hon. Minister

➤ 27 project proposals from Local Authorities for mini solid waste projects have been received and evaluated by the Technical Evaluation Committee. These project proposals are ready for implementation.

➤ The CEA in collaboration with other relevant agencies such as Local Authorities, Divisional Secretaries and Waste Management Authority had several discussions and field visits to relevant sites to get cleared land matters and social issues emerged of the respective lands.



Balangoda Compost Project being inspected by the Hon. Minister



Green Cities -

"Piyakuru Purawara" Programme



Shramadhana campaign organized by the Ministry under "Piyakuru Purawara" programme

The Green Cities - "Piyakuru Purawara" Programme is a Cabinet approved environment programme jointly implemented by the Ministry, CEA and Local Authorities. The main objective of this programme is to help Local Authorities (LAs) to maintain a pleasant environment in the cities. The programme is enriched with number of vital components namely awareness creation, solid waste management, urban greenery, tree planting and canal rehabilitation. Eighty four (84) Local Authorities (LAs) have joined this programme so far and actively contributed for the development of collective effort, strengthened inter agency coordination and cooperation at the grass root level to achieve the common objective of this concept. The following activities were performed during the reporting period.

- Waste management programmes were initiated in order to implement the 3R Concept. Solid waste exchange centers were provided to Balangoda and Kotikawatte Pradeshiya Sabahs
- Eight "Kasalapola" and Shramadhana campaigns were held in selected schools and Pradeshiya Sabahs with a view to clean up polluted urban ecosystems.



Hon. Minister awarded certificates to students at "Kasala Pola"

- 280 awareness creation programmes on waste management for school children and general public were carried out with a view to clean up polluted urban eco systems.
- Dematagoda canal was rehabilitated with the assistance of Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation
- Projects were initiated to develop Diyawanna urban park and costal zone improvement in collaboration with the the UDA and the MPPA respectively. Improvement of coastal zone includes establishment of waste disposal mechanisms for Kandakuliya fishery community, removal of berried fishing vessels scrap along the southern coastal line, establish beach parks and establishment of reception facilities for fishing vessels generated waste at fishery harbors and anchorages.



School Students participating in "Kasala Pola"



"Ran Derana" Programme

This programme has been initiated with the main objective of giving a maximum value addition locally to the minerals that are being exported. In order to meet this objective, a Mineral Investigation Unit has been established at Geological Survey and Mines Bureau to study and propose suitable recommendations for value addition to minerals. This Unit is responsible to introduce the importance of value addition to minerals and entering into Mineral Investment Agreements (MIAs) for the companies/ people who are engaged in export of minerals. In order to achieve this objective, an awareness programme for the investors was organised and a ToR for the project proposals to guide the investors for their convenience has been prepared by this unit. Project proposals have been submitted by nine investors and they have been evaluated by this Unit during the period concern.



"Wana Senasuna"

Forest Hermitage Programme

The purpose of this programme is to involve Buddhist Clergy and devotees for protecting the forests with cultural values. The presence of Buddhist Priest who come to aranyas for religious activities will help to prevent any illegal activities in the area. The programme also disseminates the message of the value of forest conservation to the people through pilgrims. During the reporting period forest areas with biodiversity values and cultural values have been identified and cultural values are being allocated to establish hermitages. Accordingly,



Wana Bhoomi Deeds are being awarded to Buddhist Priests by Hon. Minister 48 forest areas from Matara, Badulla, Hambantota, Monaragala, Gampaha, Galle, Kalutara, Pollonnaruwa, N- Eliya, Anuradapura ,Kurunegala, Ratnapura, Trincomalee, Kandy, Ampara, Matale, Puttalam and Kegalle Districts have been allocated under this programme.



Wanaboomi Deeds are being awarded under the Wanasenasuna programme at a National Ceremony held at the CEA



" Haritha Gammana" - Eco Village Programme

The main objective of this programme is to ensure environmental sustainability of village development programmes while enhancing socio economic status of village communities and minimize environmental degradation. Activities completed during the progress reporting period include followings

- Initiatives have been taken to establish 400 solar power plants, 65 bio gas units as alternative energy sources and construct 200

rain water tanks to store water at 50 villages. Of them 15 bio gas systems have been established at Udawalawe, Panahaduwa, Rathkarawa and Rajanganaya

Micro catchments at Matugama, Kuruwita and Sri Pada were improved.

Rapid Rural Appraisals at village level were conducted to investigate the actual field situations. Beneficiaries will subsequently be selected via "Haritha Kamitu".



Harithagammana Programme was held under the patronage of Hon. Minister at Balangoda



"Haritha Niyamu" Programme

The Central Environment Authority (CEA) conducts awareness and educational programs at various levels targeting school children, teachers and community at large to secure their participation in environmental conservation. "Haritha Niyamu" Programme is one such programme conducted by the CEA in order to expand the existing Environmental Pioneer Brigade programme island wide. Following activities were completed to expand the Environmental Pioneer Brigade programme under the "Haritha Niyamu" programme.

➤ 16500 new recruits have joined the programme and they were distributed with copies of 14659 Environment Pioneer Programme note books and 16500 Environment Pioneer Badges

➤ Environmental Pioneers were used to participate in various cultural events to improve the awareness of public specially the pilgrims on protecting and conserving the environment. These included Poson festival at Anuradhapura, Esala festival at Kandy and Kataragama and Esasla festival at Hanguranketa

➤ 9 Teacher training programs at zonal education level for teacher training on the program were implemented as part of the expansion of EPP

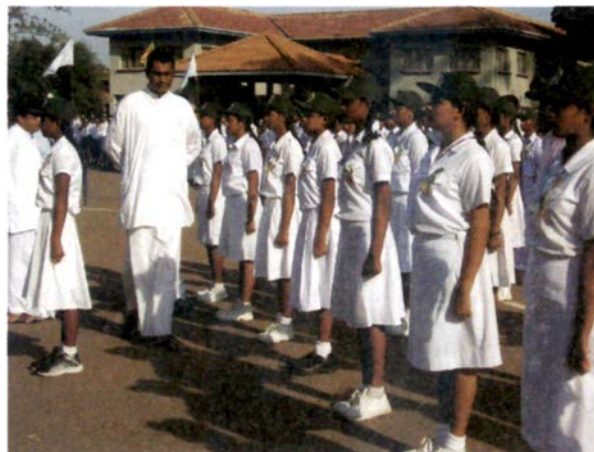
➤ “Suwasara Thaksalawa” - Selection of best environmentally friendly school

Selection of the best Environmental Pioneer School was completed at Divisional, District and national levels with the objective of encouraging the program. Under this program the improvements of the school environment as well as the environmentally friendly attitudinal improvements among the children were evaluated using a questionnaire.



H.E President awards the medals to Environment Pioneers at a Ceremony held in Presidential Secretariat

➤ With the objective of providing an opportunity for sharing experiences three interaction programs were conducted in Mihintale, Kandy and Kataragama for Pioneer Brigade members



Hon Minister inspects Env't. Pioneer Camp held at Bingiriya Training College



"Jeewa Jawaya" Programme

Non-renewable fossil fuels are becoming increasingly limited in the world and found to be generating adverse environmental impacts. On Understanding that the this situation will further be worsening in the future, project termed "Jeewa Jawaya" was proposed to introduce an alternative source of fuel which is bio fuel to Sri Lanka that is widely being used in many other countries in the world. The main objectives of this programme are (a) to introduce renewable energy source to Sri Lanka as a measure to reduce the amount of foreign exchange spent on fossil fuels and to reduce the adverse environmental impacts generated by them (b) to demonstrate the ability of production of bio-fuel in Sri Lanka using Weta Endaru (*Jatropha curcas*) seeds (c) to popularize bio-fuel usage in Sri Lanka and to promote private sector and local communities planting *Jatropha* for seed production.

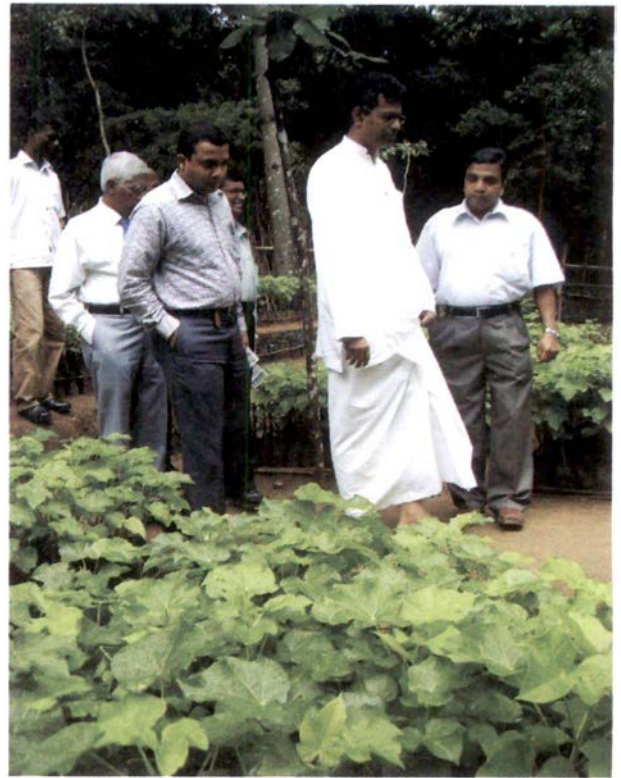
This programme is being implemented by the Forest Department and following activities have been carried out during the reporting period.

15,000 and 20,000 Jatropha plants were raised at Forest Department nurseries in Digana, Kandy and Habarana, Polonnaruwa respectively. Seeds and cuttings collected from Ampara, Anuradhapura Badulla, Hambantota, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Puttlam and Ratnapura were used to produce the planting material.

Two Research plots in the wetzone and the Dry zone (2.0 ha - Ambakote, Digana, Kandy and 5.0 ha Habarana, Polonnaruwa) were established to assess the growth performance and the oil content of plants collected from different locations.

In order to assess the feasibility of planting Jatropha as an associated crop in Coconut plantations, two coconut estates namely, Lenawa Estate in Melsiripura and Gertland Estate in Kuliypitiya were selected and Jatropha seedlings planted under mature trees of coconut.

An island wide survey has been carried out (1) to assess the feasibility of introducing Jatropha and Glyricedia as economical crops to private lands and home gardens(2) to assess the land resource available for cultivation of above crops. Awareness leaflet has been produced to popularize Jatropha planting in Sri Lanka.



Weta Endaru nursery being inspected by the Hon. Minister at Kandy



"Dewa Jawaya" Programme

"Dewa Jawaya" is one among the 10 priority projects initiated by the State Timber Corporation. The project spanning from 2008 to 2012 consists of following long term objectives

- To increase the production and competitiveness of furniture and other wood based projects
- To maximize utilization of under utilized timber species
- To increase the market share of sawn timber while meeting customer expectation
- To expand timber sale outlet chain with a view to capture major share in the timber market by the STC. .

Following progress has been made during the progress reporting period under “Dewa Jawaya” programmes

- Timber Technology Training Institute was established at Kaldemulla to increase productivity through employee training. 200 employees have completed training at this institute.
- A Traditional Furniture Production Unit, a timber impregnation plant and a timber seasoning plant were established at Boossa



Traditional Carpentry at Boossa STC Center

- New timber sales depots have been opened up at Piliyandala and Dambulla to strengthen the timber sales network to offer a more support service to the general public.
- Stacking sheds were constructed at Melsiripura, Kaldemulla, Ratmalana, Meerigama, Kurunegala, Keppitpola and Orugodawatte Units
- Mini biodiversity park was established and maintained at Minneriya in order to conserve endangered timber species.



Renovation of the STC Timber Depot at Boossa to increase the capacity under “Dewa Jawaya” programme



" Helathuru Viyana" Programme

The forest ecosystems which are administered by the Forest Department and the Department of Wildlife Conservation vary from undisturbed primary forest to highly degraded barren lands. Forest plantations such as Teak and Pinus also play an important role in meeting the national wood demand of Sri Lanka. These forest types have been subjected to various levels of degradation due to human interference.

The Pinus introduced with the main purpose of obtaining pulp for paper production industry was also not successful specially in Dry patanas causing various environmental problems. Hence, the Forest Department, after a careful study, has now stopped planting *Pinus* in Sri Lanka. Also these Pinus plantations are located in areas with a higher slope. Therefore, through this "Helathuru Viyana" programme it is expected to convert *Pinus* plantations into native broadleaved species with an appropriate scientific methodology. The main objective of "Helathuru Viyana" is restoring degraded forest ecosystems with native plant species.

- A 2.0 ha Research Plot was established in Waga Range, Kalutara to assess the performance of different native plant species under Pine plantations.
- A field training workshop was conducted for senior technical staff of the Forest Department to develop plans for conservation of pine plantations to native species
- 67 ha of Pinus plantation in Kalutara District was clear felled and planted with Hora which is an endemic species
- A seminar titled “Utilization of Native Tree Species for Forest Landscape Restoration” was held with participation of researchers, academics, scientists and forestry practitioners. The outcome of the seminar was used to develop an action plan for the future.
- Initiatives have been taken to plant with native species at four new sites at Kalutara, Kandy, Matara and Ratnapura.



**"Parisara Mithuru Hawula"
Programme- Establishment of
Consortium of Environmental NGOs**

It is an accepted concept that environmental conservation cannot be done in isolation and the collaboration of all parties such as NGOs, CBOs, private sector and the community at large is a prerequisite in this regard. There are large numbers of environmental NGOs that are working together with CEA on the conservation effort and they have a strong link with the community at grassroots level. These linkages will help the CEA to implement their programs

successfully while ensuring the sustainability and the ownership of the programs locally. The main objective of the "Parisara Mithuru Hawula" programme is to create a consortium of environmental NGOs so as to improve the quality of environment programs implemented at grassroots level and to ensure the ownership of environment initiatives.

The Central Environmental Authority under the direction of Hon. Minister invited the leading environmental NGO's for a meeting in order to develop a strategy to implement programmes in connection to the environmental conservation by forming district level forums.



Environmental NGOs successfully used to participating in removing Lantana invasive plants at Udawalawe National Park

Policy Formulation, Planning and Monitoring

➤ Preparation of a Five Year Implementation Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector

With a view to incorporate the programme of action identified in the Caring for the Environment; Path to Sustainable Development (CFE), the Ministry has developed a number of national policies, strategies and action plans under various thematic areas such as Biodiversity Conservation, Land Degradation, Persistent Organic Pollutants, E-Waste Management, and Protecting the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities etc. similarly, strategic documents in the form of National Strategy for Clean Development Mechanism, National Policy and Strategy for Cleaner Production etc. also have been prepared. Having recognized the necessity of incorporating all such initiatives in to a comprehensive plan, as a follow-up to the CFE the Ministry has taken steps to prepare a consolidated National Action Plan for environment management for the next five years (2008-2012). The first draft Report has been prepared during the reporting period and stakeholder comments and observations have been invited for the final draft for further improvement.

➤ Preparation of Sustainable Human Development Index

annually by the UNDP since 1990 includes estimates of many indicators that measure the well being of human beings. One such measure is Human Development Index (HDI). This HDI provides a more composite indicator of human development , incorporating life expectancy, adult literacy and enrollment in schools at all levels and income measures by purchasing power parity.. Despite the inclusion of all these measures, the HDI still does not take into account other factors that improve human well being such as gender equality, distribution of income, human freedom and rights, as well as environmental sustainability. If this HDI is modified to measure sustainability aspects of development as well as other environmental assessment parameters including carbon emission, which have global impacts, then such a modified index could better assess the real nature and extent of human development process and sustainability of such development. The Ministry, having identified these shortcomings in the HDI, has proposed to construct a more comprehensive index, by modifying HDI to include environmental and ecological concerns and poverty and climate change factors. This new index developed is termed as the Sustainable Human Development Index (SHDI) which includes the Ecological Index, Climate Change Index, Poverty Index and HDI.

The Human Development Report published

Table: Estimates of Human Development Index(HDI) and Sustainable Human Development Index(SHDI)

Country	HDI	SHDI
Sri Lanka	0.743	0.354
USA	0.951	0.232
Bolivia	0.519	0.389

Source: Sustainable Human Development Index
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources

➤ **Preparation of Sri Lanka Environment Outlook (SLEO)**

There has been a growing recognition in recent years of the importance of periodic analysis and assessment of the State of Environment (SoE) at national, regional and global levels. This has been emphasized in Agenda 21, which emerged from the United Nations Conference on Environmental Development (UNCED) followed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2002 in Johannesburg. The Ministry has prepared its first SoE report in 2001 highlighting the then priority environmental issues. As the SoE of a country refers to the prevailing conditions of biophysical and socio economic conditions, timely review of such document is crucial in terms of decision making. Having recognized the developments in the environment and economic sectors in the country over the last 5-7 years, initiatives have been taken by the Ministry to produce an updated SoE report in the form of Sri Lanka Environmental Outlook (SLEO) 2006 in compatible with the Global Environment Outlook. The overall objective of this exercise is to prepare a National Report, which will provide all concerned people in Sri Lanka with an assessment of the State of Environment and possible warnings of future problems. The draft final Report has been prepared during the reporting period and editing of the document is being carried out for further improvement.

➤ **Incorporation of Cleaner Production Principles 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 Principles and practices in to all development sectors of the country. Accordingly, National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy for Health sector was finalized, printed and published. The objective of this policy is to adopt cleaner production concepts and practices in to the health care systems and services to maintain sustainable consumption and production and improve eco-friendly and healthy living.

In line with the National Cleaner Production Policy, Ministry has been facilitating public and private partnerships to promote sustainable farming in tourism sector. Accordingly, a pilot project has been initiated at the Beruwala Neptune Hotel in collaboration with the National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC).

➤ **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 play a vital role in protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. The National Policy on Traditional Knowledge and Practices was finalized with a wide consultative process. As a part of process on implementation of the policy, following progress was recorded during the period

- Launched the National Policy on Traditional Knowledge and Practices
- Conducted traditional knowledge National Symposium
- Established the Language Laboratory at Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation to protect traditional knowledge practices
- Published Traditional Knowledge of Volume III
- **Implementation of Mangrove for Future (MFF) Initiatives.**
- Establishment of a National Steering Committee to co-ordinate, monitor and steer the implementation of MFF at the national level.
- Conduct National Capacity Building and Training Needs Assessment Workshop to identify gaps, needs, strengths, and opportunities in Integrated Coastal Resources Management.
- Preparation of draft National Strategy and Action Plan for Ecosystem based Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Sri Lanka, with the advice and guidance of the National Steering Committee.

MFF Initiatives is a regional programme formulated for implementation in the countries that were hit most severely by the Indian Ocean Tsunami. Its objectives are to strengthen the environmental sustainability of coastal development and promote investments in coastal ecosystem management for sustainable development.

MFF was designed through a comprehensive process of consultation with the many agencies, sectors and groups involved in coastal management in Indian Ocean Countries. It involves close collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, research institutes and universities, UN agencies and other multi lateral bodies. The Ministry of Environment was involved in close consultation with UNDP and the World Conservation Union in the development of these initiatives. The MENR which is the national executing agency of MFF, during the reporting period has carried out following activities

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.

Conservation of Threatened Plant species through ex-situ conservation

➤ Establishment of mini biodiversity parks

In order to make students aware on identification of plant species, importance of their conservation, 05 Mini Biodiversity Parks were established at selected Districts in the country. This program helps to increase the tree cover in school premises and buildup positive attitudes among school children on protection of the environment.

➤ Establishment of plant sanctuaries

In view of conserving endemic, threatened and important tree species including Bodi Vruksha, 48 plant sanctuaries were established at selected temples and churches in number of Districts.

➤ Establishment of Medicinal Plant Parks

Six Medicinal plant parks were established in the Districts of Kurunegala, Gampaha and Puttalam



Hon. Minister paying a visit to Medicinal plant park at Ampara



Hon. Minister of Environment and Natural Resources participates with Chief Minister Central Province at the Ceremony held to declare Provincial Flower for Central Province

➤ Preparation of the National Report on Biodiversity to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources as the National Focal Point for the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity has an obligation and commitment to submit the Third National Report on Biodiversity to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in accordance with the CBD-COP decision VII/25

on National Reporting. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides the necessary financial support to facilitate the preparation of the Third National Report through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Colombo office, Sri Lanka. The objectives of this projects are to

(1) to provide available information and data to the Convention Secretariat according to the CBD-COP decision VII/25 on national reporting to facilitate the evaluation of the status of implementation of the convention

(2) to provide information and data available, to improve the competence of national biodiversity information for the measures taken and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention in the country during the period of 1994-1997.

In this regard, initiatives have been taken by the Ministry to prepare the Third National Report on Biodiversity. The Report will result the followings;

1. information on national status of implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity in Sri Lanka for the period 1994-1997.
2. Preparation of a widely accessible Working List of Known Plant Species in Sri Lanka
3. Preparation of National Biodiversity Indicators relevant to the implementation of the Convention.
4. Preparation of National Biodiversity Estimates for integrating national biodiversity considerations in economic decision making.



Prof. B. Marabe, Faculty of Agriculture, Peradeniya University hands over the National Action plan for Agro Biodiversity to Hon. Minister

➤ **Collection, Storage and Dissemination of biodiversity related information**

Preparation of National Database on Marine Molluscs and Statistical Compendium on Biodiversity was completed.

➤ Following biodiversity related research and Assessments were facilitated and carried out during the progress reporting period

- Conservation programme on marine molluscs
- Research study on Distribution and Abundance of *Annona glabra* in the wetlands of Colombo Districts
- Ecological studies on Kalawewa river basin
- Study on mangroves and preparation of mangrove guidelines
- Survey on Paleo biodiversity sites
- Research study on Gregory Lake at Nuwara-eliya

➤ **Coordination Mechanism for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**

- Meetings of National Expert Committee on Biodiversity, National Species Conservation Advisory Committee, National Expert Committee on Bio Safety and National Coordination Committee on Biosafety were held during the period.

➤ **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.**

➤ **Establishment of "Thuru Uyana" and "Thuru Viyana"**

The micro catchments in the villages are degraded due to a number of reasons and needs to be addressed to achieve sustainable village proposed in the "Mahinda Chintana" Programme. Unless these catchments are improved, the reservoirs get polluted through silting and eutrophication resulted in the loss of productivity. Therefore initiatives were taken to plant local species of plants with community participation in order to enhance the tree cover in the village.

As a part of this exercise, 100 Thuru Viyans and 268 Thuru Uyanas were established with a view to enhance the tree cover in the Districts of Matale, Kurunegala, Badulla, Kegalle, Kalutara, Kandy and Kegalle .



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 Launching of Thuru Uyanas at Balangoda
 under the patronage of Hon. Minister

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. Under this programme, 13 Local Authorities were facilitated to conduct Monitoring Committees for decision making at Local Authority level to address environmental problems based on the water quality data. During the reporting period a higher level capacity building programme was successfully conducted on technical and management issues for relevant stakeholders with the assistance of University of Moratuwa to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the Pavithra Ganga Programme. A pilot scale project was implemented for Kalu Ganga to control river bank erosion. The objective was to minimize bank erosion by introducing biological methods. A land in the Kalutara District Secretariat was identified as a suitable location to implement the programme and a guide book was developed and distributed among school children to maintain the sustainability of the project activities through out the year 2008.

➤ Control the use of Plastic and Polythene

Under the National Environmental Act, the manufacture and import of thin polythene of 20 microns or less in thickness, was banned with effect from 01.01.2007. The Ministry, provided wide publicity to ensure compliance for the gazette notification of banning use/manufacture of polythene films of 20 microns or less. During the progress reporting period, the Ministry, prepared an interim report showing the effectiveness of this policy of banning use/manufacture of polythene films of 20 microns or less.

Plastic Partnership Committee comprised of private sector, plastic industrialists and government agencies has been established to streamline collection and recycling of thicker plastic material to ensure environmentally sound disposal of these material. Three Plastic Management Committee meetings were conducted during the progress reporting period

➤ Development of Market Based Instruments (MBIs) to facilitate pollution control

In order to implement the National Program of Action (NAP) for the protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities, a resource mobilization strategy needs to be developed. Under the NAP, three projects were completed in collaboration of relevant stakeholders and the following deliverables in the form of reports were made available for reference.

1. Development of Market Based Instruments for Environment Management in Sri Lanka.

2. The Study on Economic Significance of Coastal Region of Sri Lanka in the context of socio Economic and Environmental Changes of Pre and Post Tsunami Disaster

3. The Assessment of Squatter Settlements and their Linkages to Coastal Pollution along the Coastline from Negombo to Kalutara.

In addition an Environment Conservation Levy was established as an outcome of the MBI study.

➤ **Establishment of an Environment Conservation Levy**

Environmental Management cannot be achieved only by using command and control methods. Various other incentives are required to improve its efficiency. Use of MBIs is one of the strategies that can be used by the Government for changing behavior of the general public through economic incentives to reduce pollution and to improve efficiency of natural resource management. Environment Conservation Levy is one such market base instrument (MBIs) that is proposed by the Ministry to improve the efficiency of environmental management.

Items such as electronic products, batteries etc. which contain chemicals and heavy metals can cause irreversible damages to the environment if these chemicals are exposed to the ecosystem even in small quantities. Rehabilitation cost to the society will be much higher than the cost of initial investment which is necessary to prevent

such damages. This situation has been specially considered when selecting items to be levied in the proposed Environmental Conservation Levy system planned by the Ministry. The proposed items to be levied are cellular phones, electrical equipments, batteries, mercury flourasants use, Asbestos tires, and glass products. The funds generated out of this levy can be utilized to take environmental conservation measures timely.

Environmental Conservation Council has also been proposed to establish in order to ensure effective and efficient utilization revenue collection from the levy. This council comprises of Senior Government Officers and experienced Personnel in the fields of economics and environment. Under the supervision of this council steps will be taken to address the pollution problems that need to be addressed on priority basis.

➤ **Establishment of a National Platform for solid waste management.**

A National Policy on Solid Waste Management has been adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2007. Among other things, the Policy highlights the importance of a concentrated effort for its implementation at National, Provincial and Local Authority level. In line with the national policy, the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers was obtained to implement the 'Pilisaru Program' to facilitate solid waste management in the country. Activities are in progress for the island wide implementation of the Pilisaru Program, which considers a mix of strategies coupled with law enforcement.

A National Platform (an Apex Body) for solid waste management has been established to coordinate the implementation of the National Policy and to monitor the progress of the

“Pilisaru Programme” at National, Provincial and Local Authority levels. The mandate of the Apex Body is to provide overall guidance, national coordination and programme facilitation through resource mobilization

➤ **Vehicular Emission Testing (VET) Programme**

Following progress was recorded under the VET Programme

- Emission Testing Centers were established with the support of private companies in order to strengthen the Vehicle Emission Testing programme.

- Seven awareness creation on VET program was conducted for the Districts of Kandy, Kurunegala, Ratnapura, Kegalle, Galle, Puttlam, and Hambantota

- Road side testing programme were held in the Districts of Kurunegala, Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya

- National Symposium on Air Resources Management in Sri Lanka 2007 was held for the third time under the theme "Air that We Breathe"



Vehicle Emission Testing Programme commenced with the opening of vehicle emission testing centers

Environmental Education, Training and Awareness

Introduction:

The awareness creation, extension, training and capacity building activities play a vital role in the management of environment and natural resources. The National Environment Policy has stressed the need for it. It is important that the capacities of the stakeholders built up to implement the country's National Environment Action Plan as well. Various training and extension programs are being implemented by the Ministry through out the year and major achievements during the reporting period are given below.

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

➤ A workshop was held for media personnel in Badulla and Nuwara-eliya Districts on land degradation, earth slips, sustainable use of mineral sand resources

➤ Awareness programs on environmental law were conducted for police officers in Kegalle and Galle Districts.

➤ A Workshop for Capacity Building of the Custom Officers on export and import control of hazardous waste and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was conducted to create awareness, and efficient control of transboundary movements.

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

➤ A radio programme was conducted to commemorate the National Green Month.

➤ 5400 copies of 'Soba' Annual Publication 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.

➤ The Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) conducted short term training courses for members of the staff of the Ministry on Good Governance, Project management, personality development, leadership excellence and performance development. Training on computer application was also provided by the SLIDA for 37 officers of the Ministry while training on financial management, computer application was provided by the Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (InGAF) for 55 officers of the Ministry. In addition, the Department of Official Languages provided training on Tamil language for 30 officers of the Ministry. The total number of participants who attended these local training courses was 180. Financial assistance was provided for two officers to follow environment related Diplomas and certificates. 240 officers of the Ministry and agencies under the Ministry were offered short-term foreign training on subjects related to the environment and financial assistance was

provided to one officer to follow a M.Sc. in a foreign university. 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**



School Children participating in Environment Walk in World Environment Day

A series of programmes to commemorate World Environment Day 2008 were conducted starting from June 05th 2008. This year's theme for World Environment Day was *'Kick the Habit. Towards a Low Carbon Economy'*. This year Environment Day was celebrated at Vihara Maha Devi Park and among the programmes held declaration of an Environmental Charter was prominent. This environmental Charter which was developed and printed in Sinhala and Tamil Languages was declared at the inaugural ceremony of the World Environmental Day celebrations with a view to promote sustainable production and consumption island wide. The charter opened for signatures on the 4th June 2008. Three Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources, Public Administration and Indigenous Medicine signed the charter at the ceremony. Environmental Charter aims to promote simple life styles for a sustainable future.

Other prominent programmes held during the World Environment Day were Environmental walk, tree planting and awareness workshops on the protection of the environment.



Hon. Minister awards certificates to winners of the Poster Competition held to commemorate World Desertification Day

➤ Posters on Provincial Flowers, Invasive Aquatic plants and Shells, Leaflets on rats, bats and traditional knowledge and medicinal plants and postal stamps on Provincial Flowers and sea shells were prepared in order to create awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation

➤ Conducted 19 environmental and natural resources related workshops for school children in Gampaha, Colombo, Anuradhapura,, Kurunegala, Kalutara, Ratnapura and Kegalle Districts. These workshops were used to educate the school children on biodiversity, air pollution, ozone layer protection etc.

➤ A documentary film on Invasive Plants was produced and telecasted on Rupavahini.



Deyata Kirula Exhibition held at BMICH

This film was used to educate the general public, school children and teachers on various invasive plants of Sri Lanka and their control.

➤ A 30 second TV filler to promote alternatives for polythene was produced and telecast on Rupavahini and Swarnawahini.

➤ Implementation of the Recommendations of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation 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 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. In addition to that, the Third National Status Report on Land Degradation has been prepared by updating the Second National Status Report. 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. The Ministry has appointed a National Expert Committee on Land

Degradation and Droughts. The main tasks and responsibilities of the National Expert Committee 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.

Following progress have been reported during the reporting period.

Ministry, in collaboration with the Land Use Policy Planning Division (LUPPD), initiated River Bank Conservation Programme on Puselli Oya and Arukwatte Oya situated in Divisional Secretariats of Padukka, Hanwella and Homagama.

➤ 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.

In line with the obligations under the Basel Convention, steps were taken to control the entry of hazardous waste to the country. In collaboration with the Department of Customs, HS sub divisions have been developed for e-products and e-waste identified under the Basel Convention.

Guidance Manual for “Safe and effective detection and investigation of illegal traffic and transboundary movements of hazardous waste and other wastes in Sri Lanka” was prepared and revised at a workshop held for the custom officers.

➤ In order to address the problem of E-waste, a four year project for the Development of a National Implementation Plan for the control of Electronic waste has been initiated. The project is carried out through a grant

assistance provided by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. The first phase of the project was completed and the final stakeholder workshop was held to obtain comments and recommendations of the stakeholders to finalize the draft report prepared by the CEA.. Initiative to establish an end of life mobile phone collection system by the private sector was discussed and importance of strengthening the collection system was highlighted at the workshop. The final report prepared incorporating comments made by the stakeholders at the workshop. This final report of component one was printed and sent copies to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to secure balance funding. The report was displayed at the 9th Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention. Financial resources will be provided by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention for continuation of the project.

➤ A sub Committee was appointed to develop an e-waste Management policy representing Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR), Central Environmental Authority (CEA), National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC), Ministry of Industries and Board of Investment (BOI).

➤ **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. 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 during the progress reporting period.

➤ **Implementation of Sri Lanka CDM Strategy**

The Ministry has taken array of activities for the development of the CDM sector in the country.

- Ten CDM projects were proposed and of them seven have been approved by UNFCCC

- New CDM project pipeline was prepared with 27 projects.

- Draft report of CDM Strategy was prepared including CDM Policy for Sri Lanka,

CDM projects approval process, and Institutional Structure for CDM management process

➤ **Establishment of Sri Lanka Carbon Fund Ltd.**



Climate Change Secretariat and Sri Lanka Carbon Fund Ltd ceremonially opened under the patronage of the Hon Prime Minister

Carbon trading is one of the tools for reducing green house gas emission by the developed countries. This concept rewards countries that meet their targets and provides financial incentives to others to do so as quickly as possible. Those who overshoot their emission reduction targets can earn and sell surplus credits in the market; one credit for each tone of reduced Carbon Dioxide emissions. The potential for carbon market for Sri Lanka is very promising and it is estimated that the country could earn upto about Rs 2,500 million by trading about 2.5 million tons of Carbon Dioxide at the rate of US \$ 10 per credit. Cabinet approval was obtained to establish the **National Carbon Fund (NCF)** and appointing officials under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to the Treasury to develop Fund establishment procedures.

During the progress reporting period, National Launching Ceremony of Sri Lanka Carbon Fund Ltd. was held under the patronage of the Hon. Prime Minister. This Carbon Fund Ltd has already been registered in the Government.

➤ **Launching of Climate Change Secretariat**



Climate Change Secretariat was ceremonially established under the patronage of Hon. Prime Minister. Hon. Prime Minister also launched the Logo to the Secretariat at the Launching ceremony of the Climate Change.

National Advisory Committee on Climate Change was established during the progress reporting period as a part of the establishment of Climate Change Secretariat. Objectives of this committee are

(1) to ensure that climate change policies and programmes are consistent with national development priorities and objectives

(2) to function as a forum to address climate issues in the context of national development agenda and as a consultation forum in the development of climate change related policies and actions

(3) to recommend research studies on mitigation, impacts and adaptations to be undertaken by researches, promoting private sector participation in CDM project.

➤ Two awareness workshops were conducted to make Public Officers and CDM Project Developers aware of the CDM mechanisms and its benefits.

➤ Approval was obtained for the proposal prepared for the 2nd National Communication to the UNFCCC and the project agreement has been signed between the UNDP GEF and the Ministry to implement the project. National Project Co-ordinator and other staff have been recruited

Implementation of Montreal Protocol

The Government of Sri Lanka is a signatory to Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) and Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) since 15th December 1989. The objectives of the Protocol are to implement the Montreal Protocol for reduction of imports, use and illegal trade of Ozone Depleting substances, training and awareness creation and promotion on reduction, recovery, recycle and reuse of ODS and finding alternatives for Methyl Bromide applications.

In order to fulfill Montreal Obligations, following project activities are implemented.

1. Institutional Strengthening (IS) project for the phase out of ODS in Sri Lanka.

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 creations, monitoring and control of ODS and equipment working with ODS,

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

Methyl Bromide is basically used as pesticides. Larger portion of the imported MeBr are used in quarantine pre-shipment activities, which are exempted from the Montreal Protocol obligations. 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 carried out under this component.

3. Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) for Sri Lanka.

This was initiated mainly with the aim of providing assistance for maintenance and servicing procedures in order to comply with the expedited phase out schedule of CFC. The main activities of the project under this component are training programme for custom officers, programme for training of technicians on good practices on refrigeration, Incentive programme for industrial & commercial end users & monitoring of RMP activities

4. Sri Lanka National Compliance Action Plan (NCAP) for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances.

This is the road map for accelerated phase out of ODS in Sri Lanka and for meeting its national compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

Progress for 30th June 2007 to 30th June 2008

Technicians Training Programmes

The technician training programme on Good Practices in Refrigeration was established to (1) train refrigeration and air conditioning technicians in good practices that should be adopted in service and maintenance in order to reduce emissions and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) (2) introduce upto date practices such as recovery, recycling, charging and prevention of possible leakage of such refrigerant (3) to use of alternative refrigerants and technologies

The following progress was made under the Technicians Training Programme during the progress reporting period

- Eight three day training workshops were conducted throughout the country and 471 technicians were trained and certificates were awarded.

- Formulation and development of National Code of Practice in refrigeration and establishing as a Sri Lanka Standard (SLS).

- Data have been collected and reported to UNEP.

Custom Officer Training Programme

The main objective of this programme is to provide knowledge on prevention of illegal imports and trade of ODS and to help curb illegal trading activities in ODS. Assistance was provided under this programme to Customs and Import & Export Control Department on matters on illegal trade of ODS and special attention was given to detain equipment that are imported without licences. Two training programmes were organized for Custom Officers to provide knowledge on prevention of illegal trade.



Hon. Minister is lighting the Oil lamp at the occasion of Ozone Day celebration

Implementation of Halon Bank Management Plan (HBMP)

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 a part of the implementation programme Halon installation of Ceylon Tobacco Company was transferred to Sri Lanka Air Force for their critical use

Recovery & Recycling Programme

Recovery and Recycling of CFC is essential in order to face the challenges after the termination of CFC importation. Recovery equipments with refrigerant identifiers were donated under this programme to Refrigeration and Air Conditioning workshops at a ceremony held under the patronage of Hon. Minister during the reporting period.

Mobile and Air conditioning project

The objective of this project is to implement a National Recovery & Recycling in the Mobile Air Conditioning (MAC) sector to reduce the amount of refrigerant currently being vented in both repairs & maintenance activities. The following progress was made under this project during the period concern.

➤ 12 Mobile and Air Conditioning Recovery & Recycling centres were established in 12 selected districts and training programmes were conducted for technicians who are employed in these centers, especially in retrofitting process of CFC based Mobile Air Conditioning systems.

➤ 158 government vehicles were retrofitted by converting Air Conditioned systems worked on CFC to ozone friendly technology.

Financial Performance

(From 30th June 2007 to 30th June 2008)

	Target Rs.'000	Progress Rs.'000
Capital	1,084,035	860,759
Recurrent	129,541	128,604

Awareness creation programmes for teachers, government officers and students

Sixteen awareness creation programmes were conducted for school teachers, government officers and students. Awareness creation materials such as booklets, leaflets and posters were distributed.

Asia pacific Regional Quiz Competition

National Ozone Unit of the Ministry celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol and conducted series of competitions. Asia Pacific Regional Quiz competition was held in Thailand and two students represented Sri Lanka won the 2nd place.



Hon. Minister of Environment and Natural Resources is distributing equipments and identifiers

International Ozone Day Celebration 2007

International Ozone Day celebration was held on 12th September 2007. Hon. Patali Champika Ranawaka, the Minister of Environment & Natural resources graced the occasion as chief guest. Prizes were awarded to winners of several competitions and awareness creation materials were distributed among participants.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR YEAR 2009

ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY
➤ POLICY FORMULATION, PLANNING, MONITORING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	
1. Preparation of policies on Access to Genetic Resources & Conservation of Paleo Biodiversity & Information Management	BDD
2. Implementation of Provincial Biodiversity Profiles & Action Plans	BDD
3. Implementation of Five Year Implementation Plan	PPD
4. Conduct Awareness Creation programs on Environmental related Laws and Regulations	LD
5. Conduct Legal aids programs for Industrialists, Police Officers and General Public under the National Environment Act and Mines and Minerals Act	LD
6. Purchase of law books.	LD
7. Hearing of statutory appeals under the National Environmental Act, and Mines & Minerals Act.	LD
8. Preparation of Annual Action Plan of the Ministry and District Implementation Plan of the Ministry & its Agencies	PPD
9. Drafting of Environmental Law Hand Book	LD
10. Coordination of activities in relation to implementation of Mangroves for Future Initiatives	PPD
➤ NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	
1. Establishment of Plant sanctuaries	BDD
2. Establishment of Biodiversity parks	BDD

3.	Documentation of Traditional Knowledge	BDD
4.	Facilitate and carry out biodiversity related research and assessments	BDD
5.	Preparation of fourth National Report on Biodiversity	BDD
6.	Preparation of Acts on Biosafety	BDD
7.	Completion of Statistical Compendium of Biodiversity	BDD
8.	Establishment of "Atawisi Bodhi" at religious places	BDD
9.	Assessment of urban biodiversity	BDD
10.	Evaluation of species & updating Red List	BDD
11.	Completion of establishment of optimum Protected Area Network	BDD
12.	Distribution of agricultural equipment for tree planting activities and environmentally related library books	NRMD
13.	Rehabilitation of degraded sites due to sand mining	NRMD
14.	Tree planting activities in stream reservation in a selected district in the hill country	NRMD
15.	Preparation of a natural resources profile	NRMD
16.	Establishment of green villages	SED
17.	Micro Catchment Rehabilitation	SED
18.	Establishment of plant Sanctuaries	SED
19.	Establishment of wildlife observation centers	SED
20.	Establishment of urban parks	SED

21.	Establishment of energy parks	SED
22.	Coordination of activities in relation to Disaster Risk Reduction	PPD
23.	Plantation of 100 000 jack fruit trees in selected districts	SPD
24.	Renovation of abandoned tanks	SPD
25.	Establish plant nurseries	SPD
26.	Supply planting materials to aborigines	SPD
27.	Tree plantation in degraded forest areas	SPD
28.	Establish osu uyana	SPD
➤ ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS		
1.	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 October) - National Tree Planting Day (15 th October)	NRMD
2.	Conducting of National Green Month, Dayata Kirula Exhibition	P&EE
3.	Conduct Extension and Public Awareness Campaigns on Natural Resources Management	NRMD
4.	Commemoration of World Biodiversity Day	BDD
5.	Awareness & Education programmes on Biodiversity conservation for school children, NGOs, and the General Public	BDD
6.	Awareness Creation on Traditional Knowledge Policy	BDD

7.	Printing of Soba Magazine	P&EE
8.	Commemoration of World Environment Day	P&EE
9.	Production of documentary films on environmental issues	P&EE
10.	Post Graduate studies at local universities for staff officers of the Ministry	HRDD
11.	Local training programs to staff of the Ministry to upgrade technical knowledge and skills	HRDD
12.	Local training programs to develop managerial skills, leadership skills, and behavioral and attitudinal changes amongst the staff officers	HRDD
13.	Training on Computer Based application packages for Programme Assistants and allied grades	HRDD
14.	Conducting of workshops for the enhancement of service requirements of each service group	HRDD
<p>➤ PREVENTION/MITIGATION/CONTROL OF POLLUTION & ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES</p>		
1.	Implementation of the Pavithra Ganaga Programme in Kelani River & Kalu River	SDD
2.	Formulation of sectoral policy and Strategy for Agricultural sector in line with the National Cleaner Production Policy	SDD
3.	Printing of the Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy for Fisheries Sector	SDD
4.	Implementation of the cabinet decision on cleaner production	SDD

5.	Implementation of Vehicle Emission Testing (VET) Programme	Air Resources Management & International Relation Division
6.	Implementation of Clean city programme	SED
➤ CLIMATE CHANGE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS		
1.	Strengthen the National Co-ordination activities of the GEF Focal Point	Air Resource Mgt. & International Relations Division
2.	Preparation of an Economic Model on Green Accounting to calculate environmental services to the economy	SDD
3.	Implementation of Second National Communication on Climate Change	Climate Change Division
4.	Establishment of CDM Secretariat for the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism Strategy including Carbon Fund Development	Climate Change Division
5.	Establishment of Climate Change Secretariat & Research Studies under Climate Change	Climate Change Division
6.	Establishment of Multilateral Environment Agreement (MEA) Secretariat and preparation on awareness materials on MEAs	Air Resource Mgt. & International Relations Division
7.	Strengthen Air Resources Management Center	Air Resource Mgt. & International Relations Division
8.	Implementation of Vehicular Emission Testing Programme and Symposium	Air Resource Mgt. & International Relations Division
➤ INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
1.	Coordination of activities related to Convention on Desertification and Land Degradation	NRMD
2.	Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Convention to Combat desertification in Sri Lanka	NRMD

3.	Implementation of the Basel Convention on the Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their disposal	SDD
4.	Implementation of the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention.	SDD
5.	Implementation of Biosafety Protocol	BDD
6.	Implementation of Biosafety Clearing House Mechanism	BDD
7.	Implementation of Montreal Protocol	NOU
8.	Implementation of Forest Resources Management Project	FRMP

Total Budget for 2009 : **Capital - Rs. 2250.55 million**
Recurrent - Rs. 153.88 million

BDD - Biodiversity Division
NRMD - Natural Resources Management Division
SDD - Sustainable Development Division
PPD - Policy Planning Division
SED - Sustainable Environment Division
SPD - Special Projects Division
NOU - National Ozone Unit
FRMP - Forest Resources Management Project
HRDD - Human Resources Development Division
P&EED - Promotion and Environmental Education Division
LD - Legal Division



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AGENCIES OF THE MINISTRY

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 five 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 Forest Law 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 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

➤ **Reforestation** - Reforestation activities were carried out in 886 ha of harvested plantations with economically valuable timber species to meet the timber requirement of the country.

➤ Environmental Management

During the progress reporting period Man and Biosphere reserves such as Udawattekele, Kurulukele, Kankaniyamulle, Badagamuwa, Yagirala, Ranawaragalakande, Korakahawewa were maintained under this component to provide facilities for research, education and recreation.

➤ Plantations Management

Management activities in 2617 ha of young plantations established in past three years were carried out during the reporting period to induce the growth of plants.. 734 ha of existing forest areas were enriched with valuable tree species so as to increase the productivity of such forests

➤ Education, Extension and Awareness-

Replanting activities were carried out along 66 Km of roadside with the participation of local communities and 15 Km of canal banks as a measure to canal bank protection. In addition 90 numbers of demonstration plots, 774 lectures, 140 video shows and 42 exhibitions, 214 seminars and workshops were organized to raise awareness among the general public on forest conservation.



Training on Survey of Forests

➤ Maintenance of Nurseries and Production of seedlings

2,710,620 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.

➤ **Maintenance of Established Research Trials**

Research is essential for better management and conservation of forests. Therefore the Department maintained 64 numbers of established trials while 02 numbers of new research trials were established during the progress reporting period.



A Research Trial maintained by the Forest Department

Two sites 5 ha each in Wellawaya and Nikaweratiya were planted with Teak seedlings selected from 400 plus trees collected from different localities of the country. This will serve as the base population for further improvement work of Teak.

Financial Performance

(From 30th June 2007 to 30th June 2008)

	Target Rs.'000	Progress Rs.'000
Capital	96,265	86,339
Recurrent	667,602	604,233

➤ Revenue Generated: 561 million

Action Plan 2009

Activities	Target	
	Physical	Financial (Rs '000)
Silvicultural Treatments	10,619ha	30,000
Reforestation in RCT Areas	1064ha	68,200
Maintenance of Rehabilitated Plantations	779ha	11,500
Maintenance of Enrichment planting	668ha	10,500
Maintenance of Buffer Zone Planting	852ha	13,200
Maintenance of Young Plantations	3360ha	79,500
Seed and polythene bags	150 kg khaya seeds & 2.2 million polythene bags	9,500
Enumeration and stumpage calculations	1,000	2,000
Maintenance of Visitor Centers		2,750
Maintenance of roads in forest plantations		2,200
Maintenance of Old Wood Lots	425ha	3,600
Management of Old Wood Lots	400ha	1,000
Seedlings and Nurseries	2 million	12,500
Sri Lanka Forestry Institute	10 training	10,000
Experiments, Research & new research trials		8,000
Establishment of Farmer Wood Lots	400ha	10,500

Environmental Management	06 areas	12,500
Education and Extension	100 programs	12,000
Home Garden Development	2,500	2,500
Ecotourism		15,000
Jeewa Jawaya Project		3,000
Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management Project		39,500
GEF Project continuation		10,000
Total		367,950

Recurrent : Rs 762.26 Mn

Capital : Rs 367 Mn

Revenue forecasted for 2009 : Rs 747 Mn

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 as much 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, Ecotourism & 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.. These include 20 National Parks, 4 Nature Reserves, 3 Strict Nature Reserves and 60 sanctuaries.

Major Responsibilities

➤ Conservation of the indigenous fauna and flora of the country and maintenance of its diversity.

➤ Fulfill the international obligations under Ramsar, CITES, and Bon Conventions

➤ Enforcement of law under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance(FFPO)

➤ Protection and management 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 and habitat destruction within wildlife reserves

➤ Prevent encroachments of wildlife reserves for various land use practices

➤ Conservation of endangered, rare and threatened species in the country

➤ Resolution of Human Elephant Conflict

➤ Promotion of Nature based Tourism

Progress(30th June 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

➤ Establishment of a Protected Area Network

The Department is involved in establishing a network of "protected areas" for the purpose of conserving the biological natural resources contained therein. Mapping of such areas, survey and boundary demarcation with concrete posts and sign boards are the sub activities under this main activity. During the reporting period survey and demarcation of Anawilundawa, Nimalawe and Wilpattu has been completed while survey was completed at Randenigala orphanage, Maimbulkanda, Angamedilla, Buttala and Kekirawa. Signboards have been erected at Western region, eastern region, Bundala and Sigiriya.

➤ Protection and Law Enforcement

In order to prevent illegal operations by various parties in parks and sanctuaries, 4 regions were issued with gun permits to face the challenges and threats of poachers. The Department has also issued thirty five permits of tusk certificates and conducted 206 raids in parks and sanctuaries.

➤ 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.

➤ Community Outreach and Livelihood Development

In order to pave the way to participatory management of protected areas, and to improve livelihood of surrounding communities, the Department has initiated a novel action process with the establishment of community outreach in order to reduce dependency on protected area resources. As a part of this exercise awareness programs were conducted at Bundala, Kaudulla, Minneriya and Wasgomuwa to create an enabling environment for outreach activities and stakeholders participation for micro-planning at village level.



Livelihood Development through Community Outreach



Electric Fences established by the Department



Live Fences established by the Department

➤ **Research and Training**

Research and training is essential for better management and conservation of wildlife. Therefore the Department conducted 25 training programs and 11 research projects on wildlife conservation.

➤ **Habitat Management**

Selected wildlife habitats in "protected areas" have been improved and managed under this activity. In this exercise weeds were eradicated at Moneragala, Udawalawe & Horagolla & grasslands are being maintained at Horton plains and Udawalawe National Park. Fire Belts were constructed and maintained at Maduruoya Kaudulla and Rawanaella.

**Summary of expenditure
(30th June 2007- 30th June 2008)**

	Target (Million SLR)	Progress (Million SLR)
Capital Expenditure	226.9	328.69
Recurrent Expenditure	343.54	107.09

Action Plan 2009

Main Activity	Physical Targets	Financial '000
Establishment of Protected Area Network	Demarcations of Boundary of 6 parks, Establishment of Sign Boards, Renovation of sign boards	5,000
Ecotourism Management	Angamedilla, Maduruoya, Kaudulla, Development and improvement of information centers, Prepared sustainable garbage dump, Maintainance of Visitor center .	7,000
Eco-development in and Out Protected Areas	Community Outreach programs(1) in central province, Continuation of CBO activities (5) in central province, Mahaweli and Udawalawe	1600
Conservation of Endangered Species	Medical equipments, cages and accessories, baby elephant releasing	8,600
Information and Communication System	Ticketing Automation (Minneriya, Wasgomuwa, Kaudulla), telephone Facility and e-booking	2,000
Rehabilitation of Road Network	Road Network (100 km), construction of bridges (04)	13,500

Rehabilitation of Water Bodies	4 tanks	6,900
Building & Structures	New Head Office , 3 Combined quarters, 4 beat offices, 3 range offices, rehabilitation of AD office, Plabeddale visitor centre, Circuit bungalow renovations and Tree Top Camp in Mahaweli, camp site development, repaired buildings of Wildlife Trust	148,050
Plant Machinery and Equipment	2 Solar system, furniture, Water pump, Wheel Barrow (10), Ladders	1,800
New Vehicles & Maintenance of Vehicles	new vehicles and repaired vehicles	6,500
Furniture and Office Equipment	File Cabinet, Photocopier, office furniture	4,000
Enrichment of wildlife habitats	Maintenance of Lantana Removal areas, Grassland Management, Maintain Fire belt	14,200
Establishment of Road Network in PAs	Establishment of road Eastern side parallel to railway track (13km), Road network in Udawalawe Northern entrance, Road Network in Kahallepallekele sanctuary and in other protected areas	4,000
Research and Training	Wildlife Health and Management ,Office Management, Bungalow Management, Computer Training, Conducting of selected Research Projects	4,000
Extension, Education & Interpretation	53 Awareness Programme , 10 school programs, Seminars (10), Publications, Exhibition, TV programme	2,000

Conservation, Education & Interpretation	68 Awareness Programme, Purchase of books for library, Production of exhibition materials, Printing of posters (Butterfly posters Sinhala medium), Media Work shops	3,000
Protection and Law Enforcement	Prepared cages for refuge animals, Awareness Programmes on amendments to FFPO, Conducting awareness programs to minimize controversy due to weak enforcement	21,700
National Wildlife Training Center Girithale	Regular staff training programmes and infrastructure developments	13,000
Project II		23,250
Total		290,100

Recurrent - Rs. 403.8 Million

Capital - Rs. 290.1 Million

Revenue forecasted for 2009 Rs. 10 Million

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

Vision

A clean and green environment through
service excellence

Mission

Flagship of the nation in protecting and managing the quality
of the environment by promoting public participation,
enforcement, advanced technological interventions and
environmental education

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, Human Resources Development, Administration and Finance, Environment Education & Awareness and Planning and Monitoring 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 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.
- Introduce Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) on spatial plans
- Implement Waste Water Discharging Fee Scheme for Industries
- Implement Environment Protection License (EPL) Scheme
- To ensure that development oriented agencies adopt all an environmentally friendly stance in promoting development
- To ensure that rapid industrial development in the country does not lead to environmental degradation.
- Establishment of a proper hazardous waste management system in the country which tracks hazardous waste from cradle to grave.
- To make polluting industries adopt cleaner technology in order to cut cost and reduce pollution at the same time
- To get Local Authorities to be more responsible and adopt environmentally friendly methods of solid waste disposal including sanitary landfill sites
- Ensure proper siting of industries with a view to minimizing impacts on the environment
- To ensure that major policies and programmes implemented by the government have a minimal impact on the environment

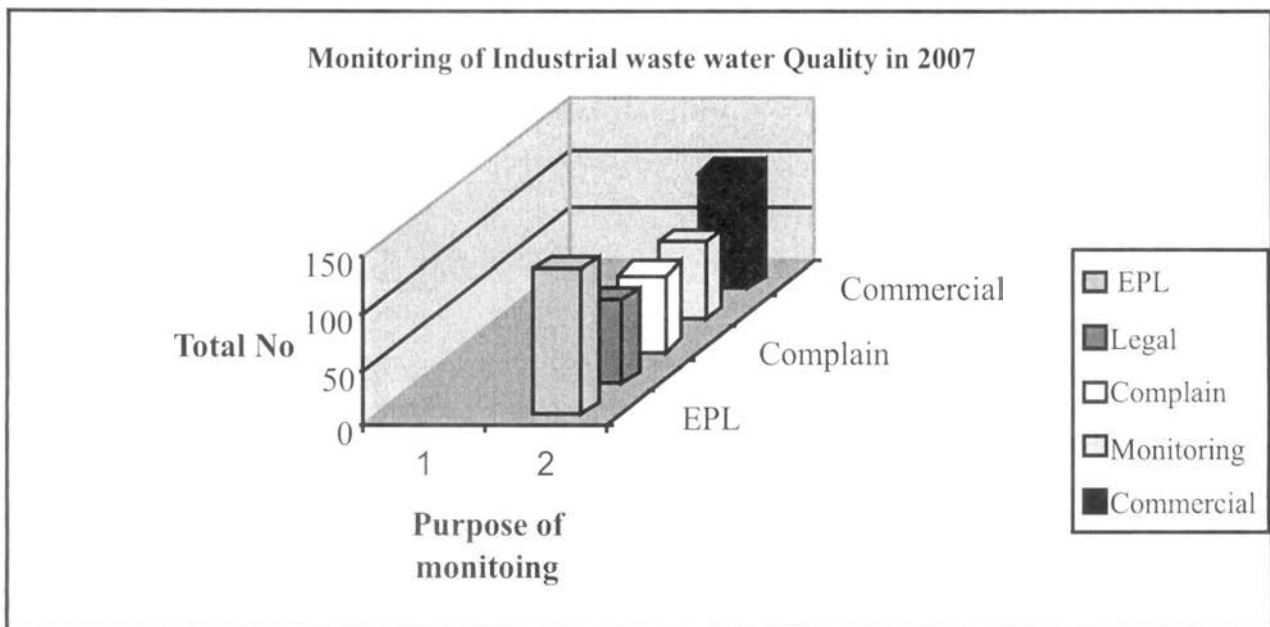
Major Challenges

- 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 peruse and conserve environmentally sensitive areas and unique eco systems in the country while achieving the development goals of the country.

Progress (30th June 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

Regular water quality monitoring programme on Kelani river, Maha Oya, Boralesgamuwa Wewa was carried out and 208 water samples were analyzed. In addition to above 138 water samples were analyzed for Kirama Oya, Upper Kotmale and other water bodies. Analytical results would be used as base line for future activities of water quality management.



➤ Initiatives have been taken to amend the National Environment Act for effective implementation of the Water Discharge Fee (WDF) scheme

➤ As a part of the implementing the Hazardous Waste Management regulation, licenses were issued for three industrial facilities for collection, transportation and storage of hazardous waste.

➤ Environmental clearances are issued with conditions to mitigate adverse environmental impacts for various non prescribed projects. Accordingly, 575 site clearances have been issued for hotel projects, land filling, telecommunication towers, mining activities, Tsunami housing projects and urban development projects etc.

➤ Department of Customs refer to the CEA when waste / scrap and recycled material such as PVC, Foam rubber, Polyethylene are imported into the country in order to get the CEA's opinion prior to release the cargo. Some

of the waste material referred to are in the list B of the Basel Convention while some are not listed. In an effort to streamline the process, the CEA developed guidelines pertaining to the approval procedure which then was adopted by the NCC for the Implementation of Basel Convention. These guidelines are currently being practiced to ensure the cleanliness of the material being imported and 100% usage without leaving any residue being disposed in the country. Accordingly, 23 numbers of inspections have been undertaken to inspect the respective industries and the containers imported during the reporting period.

In addition being the competent authority for the implementation of Basel Convention in Sri Lanka, during the reporting period CEA has given the approvals for five transits and two export (transboundary movement) of waste materials listed in the List "A" of the Basel Convention.

➤ Sound management of chemicals is a particular challenge for governments to respond with various tools or methods such as laws, policies and practices from the local to the national and international. These methods would protect the citizens and the environment from the detrimental effects of chemicals while maintaining access to their benefits. In this situation the CEA needs expert advice and assistance on technical issues related to environmentally sound management of chemicals. Having identified this requirement a Technical Advisory Committee for the Management of Industrial Chemicals (TACMIC) in Sri Lanka was established during the reporting period to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the obligations assigned to the CEA as the Rotterdam Convention pursuing the same line as the Pesticides Technical Advisory Committee established under the provisions of the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980.

➤ Being a Party to the Basel Convention and a developing country it is an obligatory need to introduce a control mechanism to regulate wanton influx of used e-items in to the country. Currently Sri Lanka does not have adequate regulations or a proper management system and facilities to cater electronic waste in the country, uncontrolled importation of Electrical and Electronic Equipments (EEE) could result in adverse health and environmental impacts due to hazardous nature of e- waste.

Since there is a huge amount of used computers being imported to the country, the CEA drafted the guidelines to regulate importation of used computers as the initial step of the regulatory mechanisms to be introduced for the EEE.

➤ In collaboration with National Poisons Information Centre several awareness programmes were organized through Provincial Offices of CEA to mark the National Poisons Prevention week which falls from 15th May - 20th May. As a part of this exercise, a leaflet on management of Household Hazardous Waste and Toxic substances were prepared both in Sinhala and English languages.

➤ As a part of the initiatives for supporting solid waste management undertaken by the Local Authorities, the CEA together with the Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council Secretariat formulated a project to develop a low-cost semi-engineered sanitary landfill for Mawanella Pradeshiya Sabha under the Dutch assisted Capacity Building for Regional Environmental Program (CABREP). This project was completed and ceremonially opened by the Hon. Minister for Environment & Natural Resources during the reporting period and now the landfill is being operating successfully.



Low Cost semi engineered sanitary landfill site at Mawanella was ceremonially opened by Hon. Minister

➤ The CEA, being the central agency at national level for providing national standards, criteria and guidelines to all agencies and organizations dealing with the environmental regionalization programme was launched in 2002 by establishing two Regional Offices in Central Province and Southern Province at regional level. Having established the above regional offices, the CEA has taken steps to replicate this programme by establishing Provincial Offices in each Province except North Western Province to ensure a better arrangement for the performance of activities of the CEA and functions relating to management and protection of the environment. Three District Offices namely Nuwara-eliya, Ratnapura and Kalutara were established during the reporting period.



Digesters for waste handling and an Electrical generator established for the Pathdumbara Pradeshiya Sabah

➤ 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). 369 new EPLs were issued, 361 EPLs were renewed and 406 new sites were recommended for EPL scheme during the reporting period.

Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

In Sri Lanka, project level Environmental Impact Assessment has been effectively implemented since 1993. Although project level EIA is effective in addressing environmental impacts at the project level,

it often fails to take into account cumulative and systematic effects of several projects on the surrounding environment. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) could prove to be a more effective tool in this regard, as SEA is applied at a higher strategic level, thereby ensuring that possible environmental impacts of a Policy, Plan or Programme are addressed at the strategic level. In 2006 cabinet approval was obtained with a view to introducing Strategic Environmental Assessment in Sri Lanka. In order to put the SEA concept into practice, the CEA has been instrumental in carrying out several pilot scale SEA's. During the reporting period, SEA was carried out for the comprehensive development plan which has been drawn up for the Trincomalee District which is considered to be a priority project of the Government. The SEA will look into the possible environmental impacts of the proposed development plan on the sensitive ecosystems in Trincomalee including the Trincomalee Bay which is a very unique eco system.

➤ The EIA guide book I containing a general guide for project approving agencies and EIA guide book 2 containing a general guide book to conducting environmental scoping and the booklet on EIA were amended and printed. These books provide detailed guidelines on the EIA procedure to project proponents as well as other stake holders.

➤ 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 5 prescribed projects during the reporting period.

➤ Initiatives were taken to declare several environmental sensitive areas as "Environmental Protection Areas" under the provisions of the National Environment Act. Accordingly, Knuckles mountainous area was declared as Knuckles Environmental Protection Area. Gazette notifications have been prepared for, Bolgoda lake and Wathurana swamp forest have been submitted and awaiting for the concurrence of the Legal Draftsman Dept. Preparatory works have been done to declare Bentota Estuaries, Kogggala Lagoon and Hantana Mahaveli River as environmentally protection areas.

➤ 3356 public complaints on environmental pollution received by the CEA and of them 298 were resolved during the reporting period.

Preparation of an Environmental Resources Information System for Sabaragamuwa Province

A lack of a base data is the main problem facing today for GIS/RS analysis for environmental managing, planning, monitoring and awareness activities. On identifying this issue, the CEA compiled an environmental spatial database for the Sabaragamuwa Province. This database could also be used for environmental modeling. In this exercise, environmentally related information and socio-economic data at the Grama Niladhari level was collected and 333 GPS data have been collected in Kegalle District and incorporated in to the database.

Mapping of Habitats of Maduganga Wetland Eco system

Maduganga is a very sensitive ecosystem which is being gazetted as an Environmentally Sensitive Area by the Central Environmental Authority. Mapping of the landuse patterns and sensitive ecosystem which require protection is very important from the point of view of conservation. In this study Landsat images of 1992 TM (Thematic Mapper) and 2001 ETM+ (Enhanced Thematic Mapper) were used. The two images were classified un-supervise for identification of land use types and prepared an interpretation key for ground verification. For this purpose digital data of 1:10,000 scale maps covering the area were purchased from the Department of Survey and used as a secondary data source for the identification of existing land use types. Above two maps and the interpretation key were used in field verification. 35 GPS locations were collected from different land use types in the study area as per the interpretation key. By incorporating field verified data, final thematic maps were prepared. These maps will be very useful for environmental management and monitoring purposes particularly in areas which are not accessible and to carry out time series analysis in order to identify change of land use types in the study area.

➤ Nature Field Centre Programme

- Carried out awareness programmes at Bellanwila- Attidiya centre and Kegalle centre

- Suitable locations were selected for the establishment of Nature Field Centers at Nellikelle at Ampara, Rawanaella at Badulla, Pompekelle at Badulla and Muthurajawela at Gampaha

Following special projects were implemented during the reporting period.

- Solid Waste Reduction, Minimizing in Gampaha Municipal area
- National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Program

- Environmental Resource Information System
- Post Tsunami Environmental Rehabilitation Project
- School Pioneer Program
- Project on Water Quality and Its Impacts on Acute Renal Failures
- "Pilisaru" Program for Solid Waste Management

Regulations and Orders made under the NEA during the period

1507/9 dated 23.07.2007	Order under Section 24C and 24D of the National Environmental Act to declare Knuckles Area as an Environmental Protection area and limits of the Knuckles Environmental Protection Area, identify permitted uses & conditions which permitted uses are to be carried out.
1533/16 dated 25.01.2008	Order under Section 23A of the National Environmental Act to determine the activities for which EPL is required.
1534/18 dated 01.02.2008	Regulations No. 1 of , National Environmental (Protection and Quality) regulation.

Financial Performance:

	Target (Rs.'000)	Progress (Rs.'000)
Capital	43,849	22,944
Recurrent	283,880	265,868

Revenue Generated: Rs 57 million

Action Plan 2009

Activity	Financial Target Rs. ' 000
Environment Impact Assessment	1,000
Natural Resources Management	1,000
Research & Special Projects	2,000
Environmental Pollution Control	1,000
Monitoring System of Key Environmental Parameters	2,500
Waste Management	1,000
Environmental Education & Awareness	500
Legal Unit	3,000
Management of Environmental Service Delivery	2,000
Planning & Monitoring	300
Regional Recurrent Expenses	5,000
Total Divisional Recurrent	19,300
Estimated Recurrent Expenditure	
Personal Emoluments	270,839
Traveling Expenses	17,000
Supplies	21,600
Maintenance Expenditure	12,000
Contractual Services	26,650
Transfers	400
Other Recurrent	14,611

Divisional Recurrent	19,300
Total Recurrent	382,400
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets	
Building and Structure Improvements	5,000
Plant Machinery and Equipment	5,000
Acquisition and Improvements of Capital Assets	
Furniture and Office Equipment	5,000
Machinery- Laboratory equipment	10,000
Building & Structure	10,000
Other Capital Assets	
Awareness Programmes	6,000
Purchase of other Books	1,000
Total Capital	42,000
Special Projects	17,900
Total Estimate Recurrent & Capital	424,000
Total Estimates Treasury Funds	442,300

Estimated Income Rs 50 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 sustainable 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 NOSCOP, in case of an oil spill contingency NOSCOP continues to remain only a plan. Required provisions of training and capacity building to implement the NOSCOP is limited due to lack of funding.

➤ 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 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

➤ Revision of National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCOP)

NOSCOP is the National Plan to prevent and minimize the pollution of marine environment in the event of accidental oil spills. The Government in 2000 approved this plan. In order to meet the emerging challenges, MPPA has taken initiatives to revise the NOSCOP. Final draft has been formulated for submission to the Parliament through a stakeholder consultation

➤ **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 three additional offices were established in the Districts of Matara, Puttlam and Colombo 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 Kalutra and Galle Districts.



Coast Guards were recruited to carry out marine pollution prevention function

➤ 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. Revised Act has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Regulations pertaining to several areas were drafted and the Bill is still to be passed by the Parliament.

➤ Awareness Building among School Children Public Officers and General Public

MPPA established a separate unit for awareness creation among general public on marine environment and its pollution impacts. The school Marine Groups were established in more than 215

schools in the 7 coastal Districts (Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Kalutra, Colombo, Gampaha and Putlam) and continued the awareness creation programmes to educate school children.

Ballast Water Poster Exhibition was held under the theme "Threat of Ballast water" in order to educate the general public on marine pollution due to the discharge of ballast.



World Ocean Day commemorated under the patronage of the Hon Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

Poster competition highlighting the threat of invasiveness from Ballast transferred plants and animal forms, was held among 200 School Marine Groups in coastal Districts of Sri Lanka. 100 selected posters were displayed and the winners were awarded prizes and certificates by the Hon Minister and the Secretary.



Ballast Water Poster Exhibition held under the patronage of Hon Minister of Environment & Natural Resources and winners were awarded with certificates

World Ocean Day Programme

Special programme was organized to commemorate World Ocean Day fall on 08th June 2008. This programme included launching of a book titled "Caring for Water" and copies of the book were distributed among the coastal schools and all religious institutes under the patronage of the Hon Minister.

➤ Signing of International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC)



Removal of oil from ship wreckages were undertaken by the MPPA

The oil spill risks are on the increase in Sri Lankan waters. With the available scanty resources in the country to combat oil spills, international assistance is felt necessary to

combat oil spills in the event of a major oil spill. Having recognized this need, initiatives were taken to become a party to OPRC, since OPRC facilitates to strengthen the mitigating capacity.

Financial Performance

	Target (Rs.000)	Progress (Rs.000)
Capital	14,891	10,082
Recurrent	28,863	27,319

Action Plan 2009

Activity	Estimated Cost Rs.'000
Acquisition of capital assets	6,300
Regulations/Implementation of International Conventions	1,000
Rehabilitation & improvement of capital assets	5,700
Capacity Building	3,000
School Marine Programme/Potential Polluter's Programme	3,500
Establishment of Mini laboratory	4,000
Marine Research Programme	1,000
Water quality monitoring in sea out fall and bathing sites	1,000
Awareness building	3,500
Marine Debris Programme	2,000
Human Resources Development	500
Oil spill contingencies	500
Total	32,000

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 the issue of licenses.
- To advise the Minister on resources to be adopted for the promotion of the extraction and production of minerals, on a commercial basis.

Major Challenges

- Explore and quantify mineral deposits and ensure sustainable uses
- Optimal utilization of mineral resources of the country in an efficient, safe and environmentally friendly manner
- Control mineral mining to reduce adverse socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Assist early warning mechanisms and damage minimization of natural hazards such as landslides and tsunami
- Explore environmentally friendly materials as substitutes for sand, coral and clay
- Implement Mines and Minerals Act

Progress (30th June 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

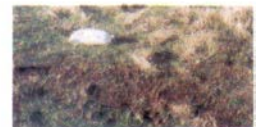
➤ Geological Mapping



Collecting soil samples using a power auger



Rehabilitating the sample site



Rehabilitated soil sample site with sample

Geochemical mapping being carried out by the GSMB

Compilation of the manuscript maps for printing of four (04) geological map sheets (No. 04, 09, 06 and 15) have been completed. These map sheets cover parts of Mullaitivu, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Ampara, Moneragala, Mannar and Trincomalee Districts. Revision of the draft final layout of Sheet #9 (Kathiraveli - Kalkudah) based on the comments given after the first meeting of the technical committee has been completed and is ready for the 2nd and final review of the committee. The quotations have been called from four printers. The State Printing Corporation has been selected for printing sheet # 9 after evaluation of quotations received from four printers. The linework checking of sheet 04 and 06 is in progress while the polygonizing of sheet 15 is in progress. Also the cross section and sheet description have been completed.

These Geological map sheets will be used for various geological surveys related to construction and civil engineering works and ground water investigations. The maps will also be useful in assessing the mineral resources of the country and extraction of such resources in a sustainable manner.

➤ The preliminary field work in relation to Preliminary geochemical mapping of Sheet #88 Hambantota with special emphasis on Ni, Cr, Co and Mn has been carried out around Hambantota area (within Hambantota 1:50000 sheet) as a pilot project collecting about 20 auger hole samples. The preparation of these samples for chemical analyses has been carried out and the chemical analysis is in progress.



Drilling Investigations for limestone deposit was commenced at Aruwakuru deposit off puttalam

➤ **Mineral Surveys / Detailed Sand Surveys**

The first phase of field work in relation to detailed sand survey in Kantale area to estimate the sand reserve of Mahaweli ganga in the particular area has been completed. This survey has been conducted as a part of the scheduled sand survey in the Eastern province. Two other detailed Sand Surveys in the Randenigala and Manampitiya areas have been carried out and reports have been submitted.

The literature survey in relation to Quaternary geological mapping of Sheet # 73 (Kalutara) with special emphasis on kaolin and ball clay and sheet # 91 (Matara) for ceramic mineral survey have been completed and the field work is continued since April 2008. The objectives of the survey are to map Quaternary to Recent sedimentary formation and to identify hitherto

unknown locations of ceramic raw materials especially ball clay and kaolin in Kalutara and Colombo districts, to map available Quaternary to Recent sedimentary formation with special emphasis for ceramic mineral resources available in the Nilwala flood plain and to produce quaternary geological map of the area.

➤ **Geophysical Surveys in Urban Areas**

This study was an extension of a similar work conducted previously in some parts of the Colombo urban area. In this study electrical resistivity properties of subsurface layers are measured using Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) and interpret data for delineation of overburden and bedrock profile. The areas covering Nugegoda, Kotte, Rajagiriya, Kolonnawa, Kelaniya and Gotatuwa have been surveyed. In order to interpret resistivity data, drill hole information have been obtained from the Water Resources Board. Analyzing of already acquired resistivity data and preparation of the maps and reports has been commenced by Geophysicists. More VES were conducted to fill the gaps where data is not available.

- A Mineral Intelligence Unit(MIU) has been appointed to maintain regular cost updating mechanism for local mineral resources and preparation and revision of Mineral Investigation Agreements in collaboration with the Ministry for export minerals such as iron ore,

apatite, dimension stones, graphite, mica and mineral sands etc.



Factory visit by the MIU of the GSMB to check the CEYQUARTZ production progress

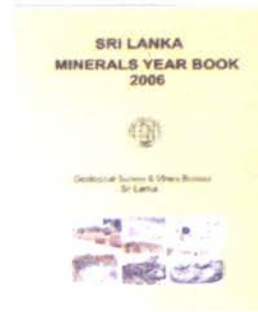
➤ **National Seismic and Tsunami Data Centre (NSTDC)**

National Seismic and Tsunami Data Centre has been in operation since the incidence of tsunami on 26th Dec. 2004. The scientists, Engineers & Technical Officers provided their services to maintain this unit since there were a lot of inquiries from the public, government institutions and media on earthquakes and tsunamis. Routine seismic data monitoring works of the NSTDC has been continued. The National Data Centre (NDC) is now receiving data from 10 International Monitoring System (IMS) stations around Sri Lanka. This will enable our geophysicists to practice interpretation of data using 'Geotool' to locate earthquakes.

The Attorney General has cleared the draft tripartite (GFZ of Germany, Ministry of Disaster Management & Human Rights and Environment and Natural Resources) cooperation agreement to set up and maintain two broadband seismic stations at Hakmana and Rambewa areas. Draft agreement has been forwarded to relevant Ministries for further necessary actions.

➤ **Sri Lanka Mineral Year Book 2007**

Mineral Year Book 2007 containing statistics on production, export, consumption and import of minerals of Sri Lanka was published in January 2008. The report will help to make projections such as future mineral demands, market potential and threats to the availability of some minerals etc,



Seminar on Geological Investigations on Landslides was organized with the participation of 16 government and other agencies during the reporting period.

Licenses Issued

Category	Number of Licenses	
	Target	Progress
Artisanal Mining Licenses	4,800	4317
Industrial Mining Licenses	2825	2,362
Export permits		561
Exploration Licenses	15	08
Trading Licenses	385	402
Transport Licenses	130,000	175,156

ACTION PLAN 2009

Activity	Physical Target	Approximate Financial Target (Rs. '000)
Geological mapping & map printing (Sheets #3, #5 and #12)	Printing of three geological maps of 1:100,000 (Sheet #3 and #5)	2276
Preliminary geochemical mapping and map printing (Sheets #88, # 69 and #31)	Printing of three pedo-geochemical maps of 1:50,000 (Sheet #88, # 69 and # 31)	2257
Quaternary geological mapping and map printing (Sheets # 73, # 79, #80 and #91)	Printing of two Quaternary geological maps.(Sheet # 73 and #91) and compilation of two manuscript Quaternary maps (#79 and 80)	2376
Establishment of two seismic stations	Establishment of two GEOFON seismic stations	2000
Preparation of Urban Geological Maps using Geophysical Surveys for Overburden Characterization in Urban areas (Colombo)	Printing of Urban geological map (Colombo Metropolitan area)	804
Compilation of Mineral Year Book 2009	Publishing of the Yearbook 2009	300
Upgrading of seismic data and Tsunami Alert centre	Acquiring hardware and establishing mechanism for monitoring and analysis of seismic data at the Tsunami Alert centre	1000
Mining related activities		375,100
Total		386,113

STATE TIMBER CORPORATION

VISION

To be the nation's leader in providing most trusted and best quality timber and timber based products.

MISSION

To produce timber based products for our customers through the knowledge, skills gained over the time and contribute to the national and environmental demands of Sri Lanka.

Introduction

The State Timber Corporation was incorporated 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 too were 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

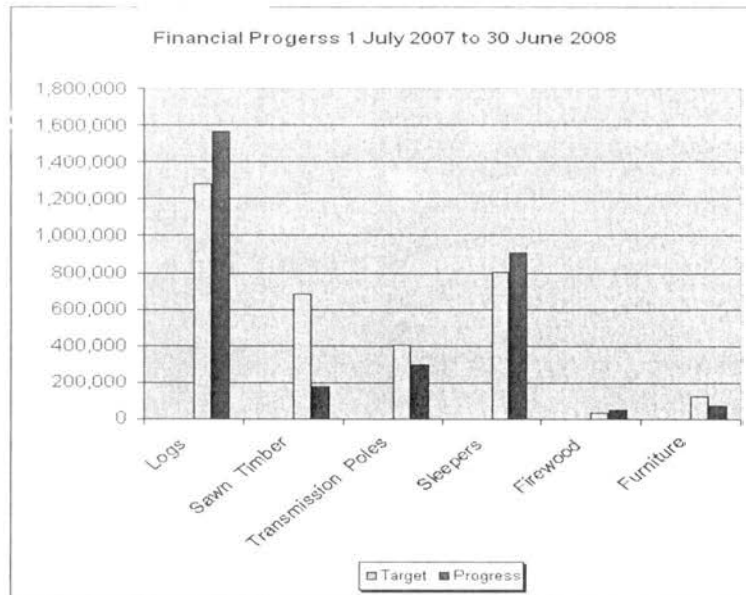
- To handle all productions and disposal of logs, sawn timber and other timber based products in an environmental friendly manner.
- To develop standards for timber and other timber based products with a view to satisfy the needs of customers belong to various sectors / groups.
- Inspection and certification of quality of timber.
- To after 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 (FROM 01ST JULY 2007 to 30TH JUNE 2008)

Activity	Target		Progress	
	Physical	Financial Rs.'000	Physical	Financial Rs.'000
Logs M ³	102,934	1,283,671	107,808	1,565,238
Sawn Timber M ³	12,824	684,444	5,312	177,807
Transmission Poles No	86,210	402,640	55,198	298,270
Sleepers No.	113,830	804,121	129,770	903,123
Round Poles No.	109,739	12,899	156,747	10,994
Fence Posts No.	70,675	6,278	74,896	18,284
Firewood M ³	60,230	35,373	90,193	50,911
Paneling L.M.	75,000	6,780	2,000	619
Furniture Rs.Million	84.5	125,143	64.7	72,934
Others		5,623		12,340

**SOURCES OF TIMBER FOR PRODUCTION
(FROM 01ST JULY 2007 TO 30TH JUNE 2008)**

	Crown Land	Private Land
Production of Logs (m ³)	105,074	2,734
Production of Sawn Timber (m3)	5,312	-
Production of Transmission Poles (No.)	47,407	7,791
Production of Sleepers (No.)	95,095	34,675
Production of Round Poles (No.)	156,482	265
Production of Fence Posts (No.)	74,664	232
Production of Firewood (m ³)	80,959	9,234
Production of Paneling (L.M.)	2,000	-



Action Plan 2009

Activity	Target	
	Physical	Financial (Rs.'000)
Logs M ³	103,740	1,289,934
Sawn Timber M ³	9,678	410,133
Transmission Poles No.	74,000	347,800
Sleepers No.	130,500	1,004,850
Round Poles No.	76,500	5,738
Fence Posts No.	43,100	2,586
Firewood M ³	52,275	28,665
Paneling L.M.	87,000	8,700
Furniture Rs.Million	171	252,856
Imported Timber M ³	5,000	593,750
Elephant poles	13,700	13,700

Expected Stumpage Payment	:	Rs. 613 Mn.
Expected Other Expenditure	:	Rs. 2,628 Mn
Revenue Forecasted	:	Rs. 3,638 Mn
Expected Profit	:	Rs. 397 Mn



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DONOR FUNDED MAJOR PROJECTS

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.

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

Total cost of the Project	:	US \$ 37.72 million
Implementing Agencies	:	Forest Department Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Central Environment Authority
Duration	:	from 2001 to 30.06.2009
Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2 nd Quarter 2008:		US \$ 23.69 million
Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2 nd Quarter 2008 :		US \$ 36.88 million

Project Components

1. Participatory Forest Planning, Management and Awareness

This component is 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 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

3. Institutional Strengthening for Improved Sector Performance

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

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

Progress (June 2007 to 30th June 2008)

Activity	Achievements from June 2007 to 30 st June 2008
<p style="text-align: center;">Survey & Demarcation</p> <p>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 2,063 km.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 251.4 million</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2. Integrated Management Planning</p> <p>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 : Data Collection and 59 nos. Range Management Plans completed.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 1.4 million</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3. Public Awareness Creation & Extension Programmes</p> <p>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 : 05 Nos Regional Level Workshops, 01 No Tree Planting Campaign and 02 Nos TV Programmes, 38 Nos Public Awareness & Tree Planting Programmes, 05 Nos Radio Programmes, 01 No Home Garden competition, 45 Nos Exhibitions and preparation of 02 Nos Training modules completed and 06 Nos magazines printed. Publication of Leaflets, Production of Exhibition Materials and Production of 02 Nos TV Documentaries.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 14.8 million</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4. Civil Works</p> <p>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 : RDCF office building in Colombo completed. Extensions to 01 RDCF Quarters, 02 DFO office buildings & 06 RFO office buildings completed.</p> <p>Financial : Rs. 21.0 million</p>

<p>5. Vehicles & Equipment</p> <p>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 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>Physical :</p> <p>Procured 10 computers and survey & inventory equipment and purchased 05 Nos 2WD Single Cabs, one motor car & satellite imageries.</p> <p>Financial: Rs. 16.1 million</p>
<p>6. Forest Management Activities</p> <p>a. Participatory Rehabilitation & Management of Protected Forests</p> <p>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>Physical:</p> <p>1,508 ha of Enrichment Plantations were maintained.</p> <p>1,402 ha of Buffer Zone plantations were maintained.</p> <p>Financial Rs.118.44 million</p>
<p>b. Production Forest Management</p> <p>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>Physical:</p> <p>789 ha planted in regeneration cutting areas.</p> <p>Management of 3894 ha production plantations.</p> <p>Maintenance of 3265 ha production plantations</p> <p>Enrichment & Stumpage Assessment in 720 ha.</p> <p>Financial: Rs. 136.2 Million</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 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>Physical:</p> <p>934 ha Rehabilitation Plantations and 1218 ha of woodlots maintained. 194 ha of new woodlots established 856 ha of woodlots managed 3125 ha home gardens developed.</p> <p>Financial Rs.14.62Million</p>
<p>7. Capacity Building</p> <p>Forest Department officials made to participate in Training Programmes, Workshops, Fellowships and Study Tours as a means of Capacity Building.</p>	<p>Physical :</p> <p>11 local training programmes 01 M.Sc. Programme, 02 Study Tours, 02 Fellowships & 02 Nos Overseas Training Programmes. Financial : Rs. 15.83 Million</p>

Action Plan

Main Activity	Sub Activity	Target	
		Physical	Financial (Rs.'000)
1 Delineation, Survey and Demarcation of Forest Boundaries	1.1 Surveying and Demarcation	Nil	34,500
	1.2 Survey Department Support Cost		
2. Organizational Strengthening	2.1 Staff Salaries	Recurrent Nature Expenditure	22,100
	2.2 Project Office Space		
	2.3 Loan Interest		
3. Capacity Building	3.1 Consultancies	Project Completion Report Preparation	1,200
4. Other	4.1 Vehicle and Equipment & operation and maintenance cost	Recurrent Nature Expenditure	4,500
Total			62,300

Total Budget for 2009 Rs. 62 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.

Objectives

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.

Total cost of the Project	:	US\$ 33.5 million
Implementing Agencies	:	Wildlife Department Ministry of Environment Protected Area Conservation Fund
Duration	:	From 06 th June 2000 to 31 st December 2008
Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2 nd Quarter 2008:		RS. 1930 million
Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2 nd Quarter 2008 :		RS. 2371.2 million

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 bufferzones 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 activities carried out in Protected Areas prepared.
3. Protected areas through collaborative Planning were conserved.
4. Socio-economic status of Communities in the buffer zones through sustainable financing and community partnership building uplifted while ensuring participatory management of Protected Areas.

Progress(30th June 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

Overall Target		Progress	
Physical	Financial Rs.'Mil	Physical	Financial Rs.'Mil
Component A: Enhancing Institutional Capacity of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)			
a). Revision of Legislation b). Restructuring of DWC	189.6	Draft FFPO submitted to Cabinet for comments Recruitment schemes for recruiting 7ADs, 6DDs, and 2 Directors were approved by the Public Service Commission. Interviews for recruiting 02 Directors were held. Initiatives have been taken to advertise 06 DD posts and 07 Ads Regional DD for North Western appointed Identified Financial, Administration and management authorities were delegated to Regional Asst Directors.	132.78

<p>c. Delegation of financial, administration and management authorities</p>		<p>Manuals of Delegation Authorities, Corporate Planning, Biodiversity Baseline Survey were completed and copies were circulated among DWC offices</p>	
<p>d. Biodiversity Survey</p>		<p>Biodiversity Baseline Survey was completed in 04 PAs to assess the Biodiversity of 4 pilot PAs as a baseline and to monitor the biodiversity periodically and workshop in this regard was held during the reporting period. The Phase II of BBS commenced in three parks namely Minneriya, Badulla and Udawalawe</p>	
<p>e. Construction of park buildings</p>		<p>Building complexes at Wasgomuwa, Bundala, Hortan Plains, Kaudulla, Minneriya,, Udawalawe and Ritigala completed.</p> <p>Buildings and structures included Visitor Centers, Auditoriums, Park Warden Offices, Quarters, Camping sites, View decks and Nature Trails etc.</p>	

f). Media, Publicity and awareness programs		10 video documentaries produced on 07 PAs and Protection Area Conservation Fund were telecast over ITN.	
g). Habitat mapping and gap analysis		Socio economic survey, Habitat mapping and gap analysis completed.	
h). Research Projects		13 Research projects completed and symposium held	
i). Capacity Building		Diploma in Wildlife Management conducted at Giritale Training Centre. Two study tours on Ecotourism and Visitor Services and wildlife Management conducted.	
Component B: Participatory Adaptive management of protected areas			
a) Revision of management plans	98.56	3 year Rolling plans for 07 PAs completed	61.27
b) Electric fencing		70 Km (75%) completed	
c) Habitat enrichment - Removal of invasives		100 ha new areas completed. BOQs, plans and tender documents prepared for 880 ha	
d) Fire lines		187 km completed	
E) Equipments and vehicles		08 motor cycles procured 90% of requirements for furniture, audio visual equipment, and other necessary equipment were procured. Specifications and tender documents prepared for procuring machineries	

Component C: Collaborative Conservation planning			
a). Protected Area gap analysis	26.28	Habitat mapping and Protected Area gap analysis completed.	16.52
Component D: Sustainable Financing for Community Partnership Building			
a). Community Outreach Programme	221.58	Rs 252 million allocated among CBOs	207.14
b). Project proposal development		127 project proposals have been developed and approved by the National Grant Review Committees.	
c). Number of projects approved by the NGRC		232 proposals approved	
d). Number of projects for which funds have been released		Funds released for 115 projects	
Total	536.02		417.71

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.

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.

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 2 nd Quarter 2008:	Rs. 574 million
Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2 nd Quarter 2008 :	Rs. 611 million

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 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

Action	Achievement
Implementation of Participatory Management Plans and Preparation of new management plans	New Management Plans have been completed for 13 sites. Accordingly 44 management plans are under implementation. Preparation of management plans for another 12 sites are in final stage. Planning process has been initiated for additional 10 sites in Kurunegala, Matale,, Anuradhapura and Puttlam Districts.
Institutional support for Integrated Natural Resources Management	Twelve community training have been completed and 945 community members were trained. 220 Forest Department field officers were also trained on community based resources assessment techniques. Five study tours, for Forest Department field staff and teaching staff of the Sri Lanka Forestry Institute has been organized to provide exposure to the project field activities.
Extension & awareness	Extension materials on home garden development, tree management, fire protection, community mobilization and farmer woodlots were developed during this period. 03 educational documentary vedios were also produced
Improve mobility and other facilities of the field staff	In order to provide the required transport facilities for the field staff 04 motor bicycles have been purchased and supplied. Office equipment such as 02 desks top computers and 08 lap top computers were also purchased. Essential Forestry field equipment needed for tree management and laboratory equipment for Research Centres were also provided by the project

PROJECT 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.

- 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

Total cost of the Project	:	Rs 66 million
Implementing Agencies	:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Ministry of Agriculture
Duration	:	March 2004 to March 2009
Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2 nd Quarter 2008:		Rs. 74,699,900.00
Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2 nd Quarter 2008 :		Rs. 67,889,800.00

Objectives

- Effective conservation of crop wild relatives and using them for crop improvement
- Development of an information system on 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 2007 upto 30th June 2008)

- **National Information Management System**

The national CWR information management committee coordinated by the Plant Genetic Resources Center of the Department of Agriculture has established a national database on Crop Wild Relatives and information on wild relatives of thirty priority species have been included in the database during the reporting period.

- **Capacity building and Conservation actions**

The eco-geographic survey on priority CWR was completed in most areas of the country has found out many new localities with priority CWR species, conservation status and potential threats were recorded.

Project in collaboration with the Forest Department selected the Kanneliya Forest Reserve for implementation of CWR conservation actions. Accordingly a conservation management plan for the Kanneliya forest and species management plan for an endangered wild cinnamon species were initiated during this period.

With funding from the project Rice Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture has completed the characterization of rice wild relatives and one species is being utilized in the rice breeding process to transfer desirable characteristics from wild relatives to modern varieties. University of Peradeniya continued the research on trying to identify efficient Rhizobia from wild vigna species with project funding.

Red listing process for wild cinnomom species was completed by the University of Ruhuna with the assistance from the project.



Awareness Creation CWR

Project continued establishing Crop Wild Relatives Demonstration Sites and established a new demonstration site at proposed agriculture Technology Park in Bata atta.

LIBRARY
Ministry of Environment &
Natural Resources.

(Tumba karavila a wild relative of bitter gourd)

Action Plan 2009

Main Activity	Sub Activity	Target	
		Physical	Financial (Rs. '000)
1. Activate National CWR information system	1.1. Develop linkage to international system 1.2. Develop national CWR database 1.3 Develop procedures for access.	Linkage established Database established at Access possible.	1,413
2. Implement conservation actions	2.1. Training for use of CWR database. 2.2. Develop proposals for improved benefit sharing 2.3. Study effect of climate change on CWR	One training conducted. Benefit sharing proposals developed. Climate change study completed	7,875.9

	<p>2.4. Develop species management plan</p> <p>2.5 Develop management plan for Kanneliya</p> <p>2.6. Rice and vigna breeding with CWR</p>	<p>Preparation of species management plan</p> <p>Kanneliya management plan published</p>	
3. Increase public awareness	<p>3.1. Prepare and distribute information poster.</p> <p>3.2. Prepare information booklet in sinhala</p>	<p>Poster distributed among partners</p> <p>Booklet published</p>	8,667
4. Winding up the project activities	<p>4.1 Project management activities.</p> <p>4.2 Dissemination of project results.</p>	<p>Project activities timely completed</p> <p>Good practice compendium published</p>	4,443.9
Total			22,399.8

