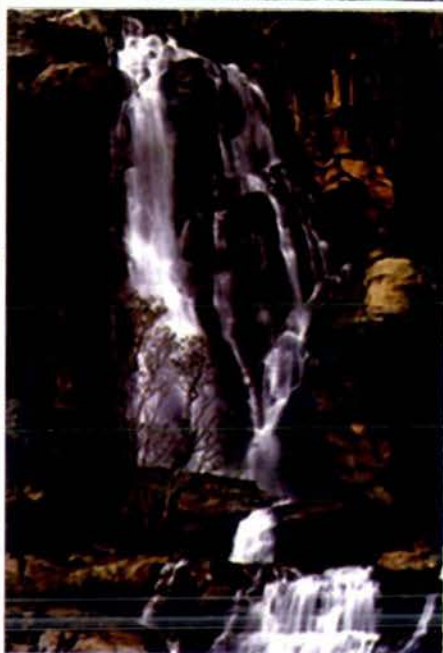
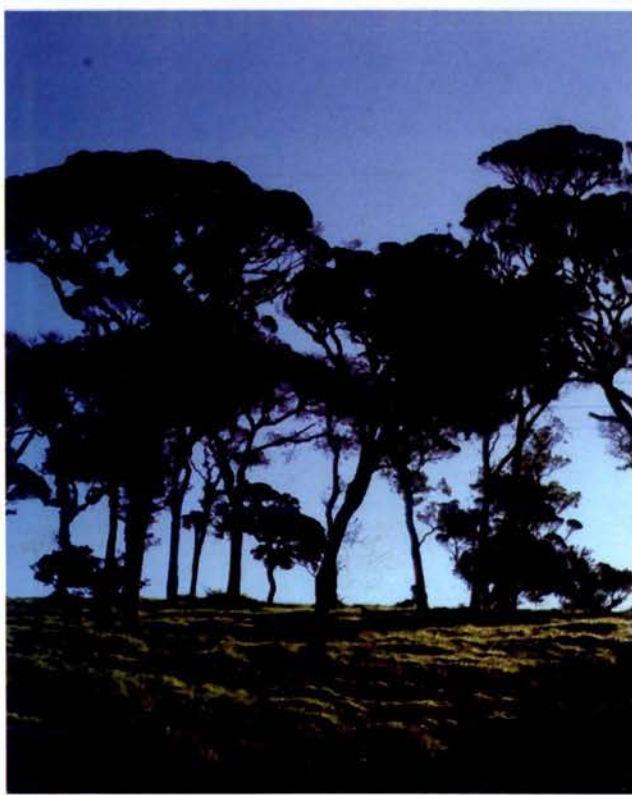




## MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES



**PROGRESS REPORT 2005 AND ACTION PLAN 2006**

## MESSAGE OF THE HON. MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

It is my pleasure to present the Progress Report 2005 and Action Plan 2006 of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. This report provides an outlook of the performance of the Ministry during the last 02 quarters of 2004 and first 02 quarters of 2005 and the Action Plan for 2006.

During the period under review, the massive destruction caused by *Tsunami*, forced us to view the interaction between development and environment in a more sensitive angle. Environmental problems drew our urgent attention amidst various other problems that emerged as aftermath of tsunami. As the construction of human settlements anew became priority need of the affected areas, environmental impact assessments of such constructions became very important. Having this idea in mind, my Ministry with the cooperation of stakeholders such as private sector organizations, NGOs and environment lovers planned to generate a favourable thinking in the minds of people through the World Environment Day 2005 celebrations which aptly has declared its theme, "Green Cities-Plan for the Planet". This programme continued throughout the year raising awareness among stakeholders at various fields to incorporate the environmental concerns with development projects. Among various natural challenges and global competitiveness, my Ministry has committed to implement the Action Plan 2005 fulfilling the nation's expectations for well-managed healthy environment.

I take this opportunity to thank all the staff of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and to other line agencies coming under its purview for the relentless effort and the donor agencies for their assistance and cooperation given during last year. The Ministry and I are committed to achieve the mission of the Ministry, viz.

*"to provide the 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"*.

In this task a collaborative effort of all relevant agencies is vital. While I earnestly request the unstinted support to achieve this mission I am fully confident that the nation in return meet it contribution toward protecting the environment.

**A H M Fowzie, MP**  
**Minister of Environment and Natural Resources**  
**08 - 11 - 2005**

## **MESSAGE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

It is a great pleasure in sending a message to the special publication issued on the review of the last year development activities of the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources.

Being the Deputy Minister of Environment & Natural Resources I am quite happy of the progress achieved in the year 2005. Compared to the activities implemented by the Ministry during the last decade, a remarkable progress has been achieved in 2005.

The year 2005 can be considered a year in which a great challenge was placed upon those who price natural resources merely for the purpose of fulfilling their political objectives and profit motives. As well, my Hon. Minister and I were able to create a good impression of the Ministry, among the people, by introducing resource conservation oriented policies, strategies and national action plans for the protection of environment and its natural beauty.

We during the previous year, have taken many critical steps to address a number of environment problems such as sand mining, gem mining and other mineral extractions, illicit felling, disposal of harmful waste materials, contamination of rivers, air pollution and protection of rear wild animals.

We were also able to reach a broad consensus on the activities such as environment conservation projects and natural resources management etc. at both national and International level. Identification of post tsunami impacts on environment and consequently introduction of a strict environment conservation policy in a leading activity that we should perform in the coming year.

As well, in the last year, a need to make changes in the attitudes of the staff at the Ministry and of the other institutes, which come under the purview of the Ministry, arose. Nevertheless, such a change has not yet fully made and I am of the view that the staff of the Ministry be trained to cultivate positive attitudes in themselves.

Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources should be identified as an institute which required employees who are ready to perform their duties with a special national feeling going beyond the traditional government service. Otherwise, an appropriate effective programme should be introduced to the present staff in order to make them enable to serve with positive attitudes and a national feeling. This should be a target to be met in the year 2006. I suggest that progress reviews and follow up activities of each institute be held monthly. An effective communication system should also be implemented within the Ministry and I further suggest that in managing the Ministry resources, the environment of the Ministry be arranged suitably.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks to all the staff, ie from the secretary to the lowest grade member of the Ministry and the members of the respective organizations and institutes.

**Bandula Basnayake ,MP**  
**Deputy Minister of Environment and Natural Resources**  
**08 - 11 - 2005**

## **MESSAGE OF THE SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

It is a great pleasure of presenting the progress made by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources from 30<sup>th</sup> June 2004 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2005 to the Parliament, which offers an opportunity to concerned parties in environmental management and conservation to review the performance in respect of Ministry's action plan approved by the Parliament during the previous budget discussion.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is committed to play the lead role in ensuring sustainable management of environment of Sri Lanka. Towards this we have made efforts to minimize environmental degradation and improve the status of environment and natural resources of the island by means of law enforcement, awareness and capacity building of stakeholder institutions and sharing responsibilities with all parties interested in management of environment and natural resources. The National Environment Policy, which has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2003 illustrates a clear path to proceed with the programmes designed to ensure the healthy and pleasant environment for both present and future generations. The Ministry in addition to its leadership role at the national level is also playing the role of the leading partner in almost all environmental programmes implemented throughout the country by other stakeholders such as NGOs, private sector, civil society organizations, etc.

During the reporting period, the Ministry has taken steps to introduce reforms in existing institutional structure in order to strengthen its capacity to perform its duties and responsibilities in a more effective and accountable manner and transform the Ministry into a multi-disciplinary organization that continuously supports maintaining environmental sustainability.

We welcome your constructive critique and suggestions on the contents of this document to enable the Ministry to make qualitative improvements in the future.

**P.M.Leelaratne**  
**Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.**  
**08 - 11 - 2005**

## *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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**THE MINISTRY**

## **THE MINISTRY**

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources was established in year 2001 with a view to manage and conserve the rich natural resource base of the country and thereby ensure its sustainable development. Existence of resources essential for the stability of living and non-living components on the globe could be ensured only through the careful monitoring of utilisation of natural resources in development activities and reducing the consumption of such resources up to a minimum level.

The Ministry is committed by its mandate, to ensure national development through management of natural resources in a wise manner. International relations built up by the Ministry throughout its short history have facilitated the country becoming a partner in global programmes for environment conservation and management. The combined effects of international cooperation and national commitment have made the 07<sup>th</sup> Millennium Development Goal of ensuring *environmental sustainability*, a goal achievable by 2015.

With a view to improve the status of the environment of the country, the Ministry and its agencies implement projects and programmes, taking into consideration the following strategic priorities:

- Ensure management of land, water and air resources to maintain and enhance their quality and productivity.
- Conservation of fauna and flora.
- Ensure conservation and sustainable use of bio-diversity and natural resources.
- Ensure the management of waste streams to improve the environmental quality and minimize public health risks.
- Monitor meteorological parameters and take steps to minimize the risks of climate change.

- Promote cleaner production.
- Ensure conservation of marine ecosystems, catchments of rivers and major reservoirs.

### **Divisions of the Ministry**

Functions and responsibilities of the Ministry are shared among nine 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. The main responsibility of the Division is formulating and reviewing the National Policy Framework on Biodiversity.
- **Pollution Management Division** provides policy directives in managing the environment basically through controlling of pollution and through enhancing efficiency of resource utilization and resource recovery.
- **Policy Planning Division (PPD)** facilitates the implementation of National Environmental Policy through policy and planning efforts with partners in environmental and natural resources management.
- **Environmental Economic and Global Affairs Division (EE&GA)** provides directions in addressing issues pertaining to four major thematic areas, namely; Environmental Economics, Climate Change, Air quality and Global Environmental affairs.

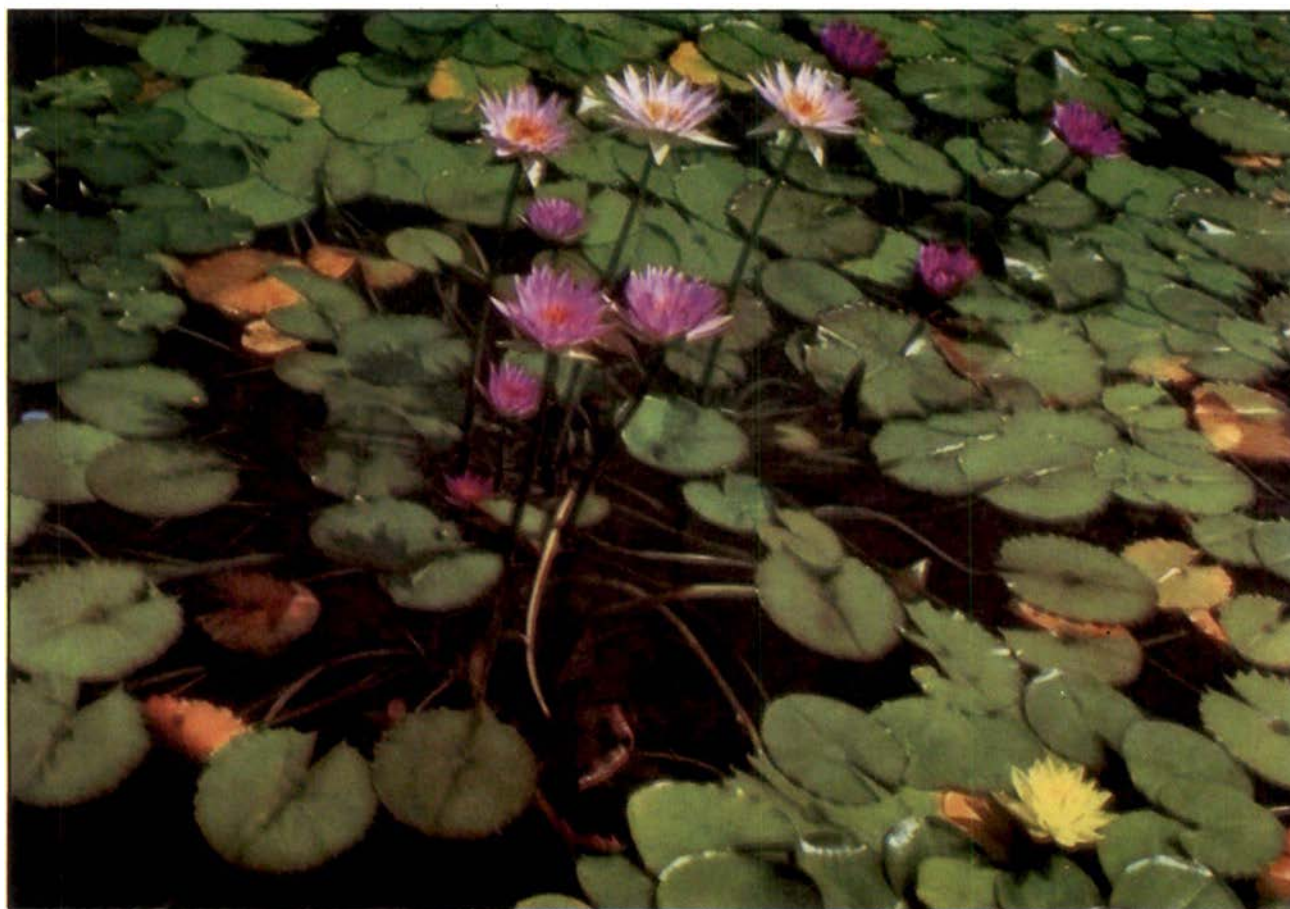


- **Promotion and Environmental Education Division (P&EED)** creates necessary awareness on environment and natural resources management issues, so that participation can be obtained at all levels.
- **Human Resources Development Division (HRDD)** develops human resources in the Ministry and its agencies in order to build the necessary capacity for environmental 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 (Annex-Organisational Structure).

#### Agencies under the purview of the Ministry

- Forest Department
- Department of Wildlife Conservation
- Department of National Zoological Gardens
- Department of Meteorology
- Central Environmental Authority
- Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
- State Timber Cooperation
- Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
- Wildlife Trust of Sri Lanka





**PROGRESS OF THE MINISTRY**

## POLICY FORMULATION, PLANNING AND MONITORING

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

Wetland eco systems play a unique role by serving as flood retention areas, traps for sediments and nutrients released to the environment, support to a rich fish population and source of raw materials for various industries. Wetlands have supplied human communities with food, drinking water, building materials, and many other benefits for millions of years. Therefore they stand as one of the most productive eco systems in the world. At present, majority of wetlands of Sri Lanka are adversely affected by human activities. In order to minimize such activities and manage wetlands of Sri Lanka in a sustainable manner the Ministry has formulated the National Policy on Wetlands and obtained the approval of the Government for its implementation. The Cabinet also has approved strategies and program of action for implementation of the policy. The institutional arrangement that enables the implementation of the policy includes Wetland Management Unit (WMU) at national level and Wetland Facilitating Committees (WFCs) at provincial, district and divisional levels. The WMU was established under the Central Environment Authority as the national level secretariat for management of wetlands. The National Wetland Steering Committee (NWSC) has been recognized as an essential mechanism to provide policy guidance and to coordinate the activities of the above institutional arrangement. The NWSC has been appointed with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers. Regulations for implementation of the policy are being drafted. The policy will be successfully implemented with the support of the proposed institutional arrangements and regulations resulting in various benefits to the country.

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

The Ministry obtained the approval of the government for the National Environment Policy

(NEP) in year 2003. The National Environmental Action Plan titled, 'Caring for the Environment 2003–2007, path to sustainable development' was formulated for implementation of the policy. Actions have been identified in this action plan under six development sectors. Institutions at national, provincial and divisional level are responsible for implementation of this action plan. In order to make such implementing agencies aware of the Action Plan, awareness workshops were conducted in the Central, North Central and North Western Provinces. Participants at these workshops proposed that the Ministry should assist them to prepare Provincial Environmental Action Plans that are compatible with the National Action Plan as their Action Plans lack any action to address significant environmental issues. Preliminary arrangements were made for preparation of Environmental Action Plans for Central, North central, Sabaragamuwa, North Western and Uva provinces. At the end of this exercise each province will implement environmental programmes which are in line with the National Action Plan and provide necessary recommendations for the next National Environmental Action Plan.

In addition, six Committees on Environment and Policy Management (CEPOMs) have been established as coordination mechanism for effective implementation of the National Environment Action Plan. 09 CEPOM meetings were conducted during the reporting period.

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

Sand is a major raw material used in the construction industry that has a national demand of approximately 07 million cubic meters per year. Almost all of this is manually or mechanically harvested from riverbeds, carved from riversides or mined from sand deposits on land. Unrestricted harvesting of sand is resulting in heavy rates of soil erosion, land degradation, increased river-water turbidity, lowered water

tables and salinity intrusion in the lower reaches of rivers. In order to minimize the environmental impacts of utilizing sand while sustaining the economic benefits, the *National Policy on Sand as a Resource for the Construction Industry* was formulated. The draft policy was published in newspapers in Sinhala, English and Tamil to obtain public comments on the policy. The policy was finalized incorporating the comments received from the general public.

The Ministry expects to implement this policy soon after the approval of the government is obtained, to manage the utilization of sand while meeting the national demand. In the mean time use of alternative sources such as quarry dust, sea sand will be promoted and research on alternatives will be encouraged.

➤ **Incorporation of Cleaner Production technologies in to economic development activities**

The Ministry has prepared a National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy in 2004 and obtained the approval of the Government for its implementation. The objective of this policy is to incorporate the Cleaner Production concept and practices in to all development sectors of the country. A National Action Plan for implementation of the policy has been prepared in order to improve productivity and prevent industrial pollution, rather than treat after pollutants are generated. The Ministry is currently facilitating various development sectors to prepare sectoral cleaner production policies.

While formulating the National Cleaner Production Policy, awareness has been created regarding the Cleaner Production concept among national level stakeholders in all development sectors. The Cleaner Production concept is being followed in some leading industries such as tea, rubber, sugarcane, etc with a view to improve productivity.

➤ **National Action Plan for the Protection of Marine Environment from land based activities**

The coastal and marine environment of the world is degrading rapidly due to various land-based activities. This has become an issue of international concern. A Global Programme of Action (GPA) to protect the marine environment from land based activities was adopted by 108 countries represent the European Commission at an intergovernmental conference held in 1995. At a regional workshop for the implementation of GPA in South Asia held in 1997, it was decided to develop a National Programme of Action by all South Asian countries to implement the GPA. A National Programme of Action for Sri Lanka was prepared with the financial assistance of UNEP and launched on 05<sup>th</sup> June 2004. Coastal and marine water pollution, coastal erosion, degradation of marine habitats and their biodiversity and deterioration of environmental quality in sites of special significance are the four prioritised areas identified to address through this National Programme of Action. The awareness and capacity building programmes required for implementation of this Action Plan are being carried out.

➤ Awareness programs on environmental law were conducted for police officers in Gampaha, Kalutara, Polonnaruwa and Colombo.

➤ Appeals regarding EPL, metal and sand mining and court cases were handled.

➤ 45 Graduates were recruited to the Ministry as Program Assistants (33), Research Assistants (10) and Legal Assistants (02) under the Graduates Recruitment Program of the Government.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION**

### ➤ **Establishment of Mini Biodiversity Park**

In order to make students aware of plant species, importance of trees and how to conserve rare and endemic species, 02 Mini Biodiversity Parks were established in Mahanaga Maha Vidyalaya-Kegalle, and Rambukpitiya Maha Vidyalaya-Nawalapitiya. This program helps to increase the tree cover in school premises and generate positive attitudes among school children on protection of the environment.

➤ Biodiversity conservation related activities of the Ministry are being 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 of implementation. The Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP)

was revised and the final draft was prepared during the reporting period.

➤ The Natural Resources Management Division of the Ministry coordinated fourteen cases of acquisition of private forestlands for forest conservation activities.

➤ Two meetings of Fauna and Flora Advisory Committee were conducted.

➤ Two Expert Committee meetings on land degradation were conducted.

➤ Tree planting programmes in 119 schools and 38 police stations were conducted.

➤ Seven land inspections were completed for facilitation of EIA and IEE process for approving projects.

## **PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES**

### ➤ **Rapid Assessment of the Environmental damage due to Tsunami Disaster**

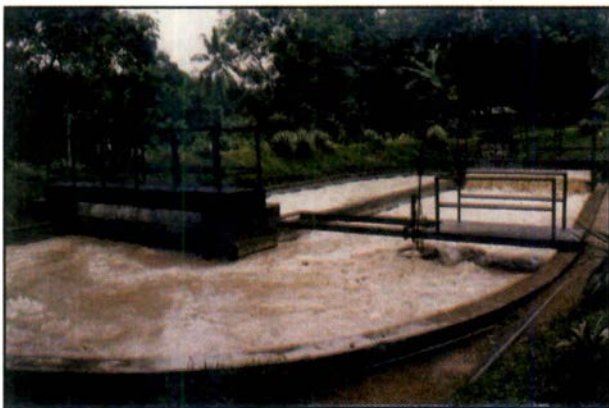
The Tsunami disaster on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004 caused a massive environmental destruction that should be handled with great care to ensure the recovery of the natural systems affected. In order to identify environmental and ecological issues which emerged after the Tsunami, and make recommendations for future investments, a 'post tsunami assessment' was undertaken to assess the damage caused to the environment. This study was carried out by a group of national experts with financial assistance from UNEP and SACEP funds. Recommendations were thereafter made in terms of reports consisting of findings of the study.

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

This programme was designed and launched in 1998 to keep the inland water bodies clean through an integrated watershed management approach. A pilot project was launched to keep the Kelani River clean from Avissawella to the river mouth. Control of discharges of municipal wastes, industrial effluents, application of cleaner production methodologies to control water pollution, control of dumping of saw dust from saw mills, tree planting along river banks, measures to mitigate river bank erosion, implementation of water quality monitoring system to identify sources of pollution were among such short term measures undertaken. Under this programme, water quality of the Kelani River at 12 sensitive locations is being monitored once a fortnight, and displayed using 24 information boards located on both sides of the river. These display boards are renovated

and updated regularly. An Awards scheme for local authorities was introduced for their involvement in identification of sources of pollution. Leaflets, stickers and posters are designed with a view to make the general public and school children aware of this programme and get their support to keep the Kelani River and other inland water bodies clean. The German Government in collaboration with the Ministry has completed a pre-feasibility study to establish a Waste Water Treatment Plant in Peliyagoda. Initial steps to set-up this Water Treatment Plant have already been taken.

The main outcome of this programme so far is the increased awareness among school children and the general public living along the Kelani River and their active involvement in the programme. The water quality monitoring results indicate a reduction of pollution of the river at selected locations.



A Waste Water Treatment Plant

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

NSSWM has been formulated on the basis of the broad policy on solid waste management from waste generation to final disposal. Under this activity, the Western Provincial Waste Management Authority in collaboration with the Ministry carried out Awareness Programmes on waste management in the Western Province. An Awareness Programme was conducted for school children at Galgamuwa on the concept of waste management.

Data was collected from island-wide local authorities in order to get an idea about the nature and amount of waste generated at local authority level and formulate waste management plans. A database on municipal waste has now been prepared and an Integrated Solid Waste Management plan has been prepared for the Kotte Municipal Council area.

A picture booklet titled, '*Clean environment protects life*' and user guidelines were printed to be distributed among schools. The objective of this booklet is to make school children aware of the important role that they can play in management of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner.

With the increased awareness created through the above programmes the local authorities have begun to recognise 'solid waste' as an issue that should be addressed in an environmentally friendly manner. Some Local Authorities have recognized it as a source of income. School children and the general public have become more responsive to programmes initiated by local authorities for solid waste management.



Open dumping of solid waste

### ➤ Disposal of Industrial Waste

A joint Cabinet Paper prepared with the Ministry of Health to formulate legislation to facilitate environmentally sound disposal of used tyres, which is a health hazard has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. A system has been identified to collect used tyres and dispose of them in an environmentally sound manner. The

Central Environment Authority has prepared guidelines for implementation of the Cabinet decision.

➤ ***Minimising Environmental Impact of thin Polythene (“Sili Sili”) bags.***

The Cabinet of Ministers has approved a Cabinet Memorandum dated 09.09.2005 on the above issue with a view to impose a ban on manufacture of non-biodegradable polythene films having an average thickness of less than 20 microns for a single ply, control the import of non-biodegradable polythene films, introduce national standards for polythene films, formulate national standards on degradable plastics to suit Sri Lankan conditions and make these standards mandatory and promote their use. The Cabinet of Ministers has directed the Ministry to notify

the relevant institutions on action to be taken by them in this regard.

➤ **Implementation of standards for vehicular exhaust emissions**

Standards for vehicular exhaust emissions, fuel and emission standards at importation of vehicles were gazetted in Gazette Notification No.1295/11 of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2003. Tenders were awarded to two private companies to carryout emission testing and issue Certificates of Standard to vehicles at Testing Centres established all over the country. The Ministry of Transport and Central Environment Authority will monitor this activity. At the time of registration of a vehicle, the certificate of standards should be produced to the relevant authority. This activity will be started by mid 2006.



**Control of air pollution – Emission testing**

## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS

- Awareness programmes on air quality management, depletion of the Ozone layer and emerging trends in biotechnology were conducted for decision makers in the field of technical education and vocational training. Fifty-eight officers from Vocational Training Institutes and the Ministry of Vocational Training participated at these programmes. Incorporation of relevant environmental aspects in to various technical education curricula was the objective of these programmes.
- A workshop for 47 Public Health Inspectors in the Colombo district was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, to raise awareness on water pollution, air pollution, air quality management and hospital waste management. Officers who participated at this workshop are expected to be active partners in pollution control in the district.
- A workshop for 15 teachers and 30 students in Ratnapura District was held to improve their knowledge regarding biodiversity, climate change and causes and prevention of land slides.
- **Awareness creation on Biodiversity Conservation**

Nine awareness programmes were conducted for school children in Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, Colombo, Matara, and Kandy districts on bio diversity and biodiversity conservation.
- Awareness programmes on Environmental Law were conducted for the police officers in Gampaha and Kalutara districts.
- 'Parisara Sirisara' radio programmes (177 daily programmes and 25 weekly programmes) were broadcast to create awareness among the general public regarding various environmentally important places and eco systems and environmental issues that can be addressed through community intervention.
- 2000 copies of 'Soba' magazine was printed and distributed. This magazine consists of interesting articles and poems that transmit important messages regarding the environment to school children, the general public, etc.
- **Jeewa Hodiya –**

'Jeewa Hodiya' is a colorful book that is designed to provide basic knowledge regarding biodiversity to primary school students. A draft of the book has been prepared.
- The Ministry web site (<http://www.menr.lk>) was launched. It provides important information about functions and services of the Ministry and its agencies.
- The Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) conducted short term training courses for members of the staff of the Ministry on personality development, leadership excellence and performance development. Training on computer application was also provided by the Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (InGAF) for a selected group of officers of the Ministry. The total number of participants who attended these local training courses was 518. Financial assistance was provided for one officer to follow a M.Sc. Degree Course. In addition, 38 officers of the Ministry and agencies under the Ministry were offered short-term foreign training on subjects related to the environment. The contribution of trained officers under various aspects of environment management helped to make the Ministry an efficient and capable organization in environment management.
- Fifteen officers from the Ministry and its agencies were trained on production of documentary films at Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation. These officers are expected to be involved in preparation of documentary films related to environment, in order to disseminate important information on the environment to various target groups.



## ➤ Commemoration of World Environment Day

A series of programmes to commemorate World Environment Day 2005 were conducted starting from June 05<sup>th</sup> 2005. This year's theme for World Environment Day was 'Green Cities Plan for the Planet'. The main event was the Environment Walk from Galleface Green to Town Hall premises led by Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Minister of Environment and Natural Resources and Hon. Deputy Minister of Environment and Natural Resources with more than 5,000 participants. The best school drama of the drama competition on the World Environment Day was staged at the Town Hall grounds at the end of the procession. The Galle Regional Office of the Marine Pollution Prevention Authority was opened on the same day. A set of waste oil receptacles was distributed among fishermen at Galle Fishery Harbour by MPPA to enable fishing community to dispose of the waste oil from fishing boats in an environmentally safe manner. A series of exhibitions were conducted in various parts of the country to create awareness among various target groups regarding the environment and natural resources. A series of seminars, workshops and lectures were conducted in the month of June 2005 with a view to enhancing public awareness regarding environmental issues of national concern. A tree-planting programme was conducted by the Forest Department on the banks of the Maha Oya. Two shramadana campaigns were conducted by the Department of Wildlife Conservation to remove invasive species in Udawalawa and Bundala National Parks with the participation of a wide range of stakeholders. Action was initiated to establish an eco-friendly fishing village in Kahandamodara. This programme included rehabilitation of a degraded mangrove forest in the village to provide an organized fishing facility for tsunami affected fishing communities in the area. A similar programme was launched to establish an eco-village in Madampe. The main objective of all activities and programmes implemented under the World Environment day was to generate positive ideas in the minds of people regarding environment protection.



World Environment Day Walk



The best school drama of the World Environment Day drama competition

## ➤ Commemoration of World Biodiversity Day

World Biodiversity Day was commemorated on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2005 at Udahamulla Siddhartha Maha Vidyalaya with the participation of 350 students. The participants were given an impression as to what biodiversity was, and the importance of biodiversity for balanced existence of the world.

## ➤ Commemoration of World Day of Indigenous People

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

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### *International Conventions ratified by the Ministry and agencies under the Ministry*

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

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

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

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

In Sri Lanka preliminary signs of desertification are visible in areas like Mannar, Puttalam and Hambantota. Quantitative increase of these signs become more and more evident. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources prepared the first and second National Status Reports on land degradation in Sri Lanka in 2000 and 2002 respectively by highlighting land degradation issues. The recommendations made in these reports have provided a basis for the development of a **National Action Programme (NAP)** to combat land degradation in Sri Lanka. During the reporting period the Ministry initiated the process of formulation of **Sub Regional Action Programmes (SRAP)** to implement UNCCD in SAARC countries

➤ **Basal Convention**

Sri Lanka ratified the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their disposal in August 1992. The Ministry

of Environment and Natural Resources is the Focal Point and the Central Environmental Authority is the competent authority for the implementation of the convention. A National Coordinating Committee has been established for the implementation of the Basel Convention in Sri Lanka. Under the direction of this committee the National definition of Hazardous waste has been formulated. Regulations to control the transboundary movements of hazardous waste are being formulated and brought into operation under the Imports and Exports Control Act. Sri Lanka's status of hazardous waste management has been reported to the Secretariat of the Basal Convention.

Two coordinating committee meetings were held in the reporting period and steps were taken to implement the hazardous waste management plan under the following areas:

- Transboundary movements of Hazardous Waste
- Internal Management of Hazardous Waste
- Implementation of the Hazardous Waste Management Plan
- Amendment to Hazardous Waste regulations
- Training and Technical Assistance on Hazardous Waste Management
- Development of strategies to control electronic waste and used tyres
- Implementation of a pilot project to develop a system to control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

The Ministry implemented a pilot project for the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste in the Asia Region with the Central Environmental Authority, Board of Investments, Sri Lanka Airport and Aviation Authority, Ports Authority of Sri Lanka, Department of Customs and the Imports and Exports Control Department. A User Guidance Manual is being prepared for the use of stakeholder agencies to control hazardous waste traffic.

It is observed that the knowledge, capacity and commitment of stakeholders for hazardous waste

management is increasing as a result of the above exercises.

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

The Ministry signed the Stockholm Convention on POPs in September 2001. This Convention calls for the reduction and elimination of use of some of the world's most harmful chemicals. These include highly toxic dioxins as well as PCBs and pesticides such as DDT. A UNEP/GEF project to develop a National Implementation Plan for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs commenced in 2002 and the following steps have been taken:

- Coordinating Mechanisms and Organisation of Process
- Establishment of POPs inventory and assessment of infrastructure & capacity
- Priority setting and determination of objectives
- Formulation of a National Implementation Plan

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

Climate Change has been ranked as a major threat to humanity during the past century. Therefore, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted at the Rio summit in 1992 in order to stabilize the greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. It is recognized that industrialized countries should be more committed to address the issue of climate change than the developing countries since industrialized countries are the major contributors of greenhouse gases. Therefore the convention on climate change recognized the "Common but differentiated responsibilities" principle in addressing climate change issues. Sri Lanka ratified the UNFCCC on 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2002. The following activities has been completed to date:

- Greenhouse Gas Inventory was prepared for the year 1992.
- Greenhouse Gas Inventory was updated in 1994.
- Draft National Action Plan on Climate Change was prepared.
- The first National Communication of Sri Lanka – 2000 was prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat.
- A study was conducted to assess Sri Lanka's potential for Clean Development Mechanism.
- A National Policy was drafted on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
- Climate Change Secretariat was established.
- A designated National Authority was established as a CDM Project approving agency.
- 1000 copies of the brochure on CDM were printed for distribution to create awareness.
- 500 copies of the "Report on the National Workshop on the UNFCCC and the Institutional Design of the Cooperative Implementation Mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol" were printed.
- Several Awareness Workshops and seminars were conducted to make various stakeholders aware of Climate Change, its impacts and measures needed to face the challenges.
- Several awareness workshops and seminars were conducted to make Public Officers and CDM Project Developers aware of the CDM mechanisms and its benefits.
- Capacity building on negotiations was done by sending a group of Middle level Scientists to participate in the Conference of Parties 8<sup>th</sup> session held in New Delhi.

- Two research programmes namely the Senior Research Programme -20 and Junior Research Programme – 38 were completed to collect country specific information and make an assessment of the country in respect of climate changes, and build capacity of the researchers on climate change, under the Climate Change Enabling Activity Phase II Project 2002-2004.
- The Climate Change Enabling Activity Phase II Project completed 58 Research studies.

- A proposal was submitted to UNDP for the Self-Assessment Exercise for the preparation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Communication to the UNFCCC - 2005.

**Financial Performance of the Ministry:**

	Target Rs.'000	Progress Rs.'000
Capital	18,200	19,600
Recurrent	75,519	82,733

**ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR YEAR 2006**

ACTIVITY		IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY
➤ <b>POLICY FORMULATION, PLANNING, MONITORING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>		
01	Preparation of Action Programme on National Watershed Management Policy	NRMD
02	Coordination of the Mining and Exploration Licensing Procedure	NRMD
03	Monitoring the implementation of National Environmental Action Plan through CEPOM (Committees on Environment Policy and Management) mechanism	NRMD
04	Fauna and Flora advisory committee meetings	NRMD
05	Implementation of National Environmental Action Plan (CFE) through Provincial Environmental Action Plans	PPD
06	Review of sector based environmental action programs of the CFE and publish the findings	PPD
06	Preparation and publishing of State of Environment Report	PPD
07	Strengthening of environmental cells at line ministries	PPD
08	Facilitate the donor assistance for environmental and natural resources management programs	PPD
09	Formulation of the National Policy on Sand as a Resource for the Construction Industry	PPD
10	Preparation of Annual Action Plan of the Ministry and District Implementation Plan of the Ministry and its agencies	PPD
11	Formulation of a national policy on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Sri Lanka	BDD
12	Formulation of a national policy on conservation and sustainable use of traditional knowledge in Sri Lanka	BDD
13	Implement Clean Air 2009 Action plan.	EE&GA
14	Preparation of a hand book on environmental law	LD
15	Purchase of law books	LD
16	Hearing of statutory appeals under the National Environmental Act and minerals and Mines Act	LD

17	Provide assistance for Ministry related court cases and Human Rights cases	LD
<b>➤ NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION</b>		
01	Coordination of acquisition of private forest lands for forest conservation	NRMD
02	Implementation of the investment plan for Environment and Natural Resources sector	NRMD
03	Establishment of 10 eco villages	NRMD
04	Establishment of 02 plant sanctuaries ,02 biodiversity parks and recreation of Botanical Garden, Gampaha	BDD
05	Establishment of model Urban Biodiversity City and green areas in cities	BDD
06	Preparation of a database on extinction species	BDD
07	Preparation of an information directory on indigenous plants	BDD
08	Preparation of a website on recently identified species (fauna and flora)	BDD
09	Activities related to National Expert Committee on Biological Diversity, national Species Conservation Group, Committee on Environmental Policy and Management (CEPOM)	BDD
<b>➤ EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS</b>		
01	Commemoration of International Days and Conventions related to Natural Resources Management- - World Wetland Day ( 02 <sup>nd</sup> February)- - World Water Day ( 22 <sup>nd</sup> March)- - World day to Combat Desertification and Drought (17 <sup>th</sup> June) - International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction (02 <sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of October) - National Tree planting Day ( 15 <sup>th</sup> October) - International Mountain Day ( 11 <sup>th</sup> December)	NRMD
02	Conduct Extension and Public Awareness Campaigns on Natural Resources management	NRMD
03	Awareness and education programmes on Biodiversity Conservation for school children, NGOs and the general public.	BDD
04	Publication of 02 books on Species Conservation (for school children)	BDD
05	Publication of a book on Endemic Flowers	BDD
06	Publication of a book on ‘ Indigenous Veterinary Medicine and Protection’	BDD
07	Preparation of an information directory on indigenous plants	BDD
08	Commemoration of World Biodiversity Day.	BDD
09	Commemoration of World Indigenous Day.	BDD
10	Training of technicians on using test equipment used in air quality testing.	EE&GA
11	Creation of awareness among vehicles owners, drivers and the general public on air pollutants.	EE&GA
12	Awareness programmes for government officers and policy makers	P&EE
13	Printing of a Newsletter and Soba Magazine.	P&EE
14	Conduct environmental exhibitions	P&EE

15	Commemoration of World Environment Day	P&EE
16	Production of documentary films on environmental issues	P&EE
17	Post Graduate studies at local universities for staff officers of the Ministry.	HRD
18	Training for the Total Quality Management leaders in each division of the Ministry	HRD
19	Local training programmes for staff of the Ministry to upgrade technical knowledge and skills.	HRD
20	Local training programs to develop managerial skills, leadership skills, and behavioural and attitudinal changes amongst the staff officers.	HRD
21	Training on quality circle concept for middle level administrative officers	HRD
22	Training on Computer Based application packages for Programme Assistants and allied grades	HRD
23	Conduct Workshops on Environmental Law for Police Officers	LD
➤ <b>PREVENTION / MITIGATION / CONTROL OF POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES</b>		
01	<b>Water Pollution Control</b> Continuation of the following activities of the Kelani River Pavithra Ganga Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitating of monitoring of the quality of the Kelani river at identified locations by CEA and National Water Supply and Drainage Board and dissemination of water quality data through the water quality display boards</li> <li>- Facilitating effective implementation of the Monitoring Committees at local authorities in decision making to control environmental pollution within their respective LA areas, and to maintain the river water quality within acceptable levels.</li> <li>- Conducting National Steering Committee meetings for Kelani River monitoring Programmes with all relevant national &amp; sub national stakeholders.</li> </ul>	PMD
02	<b>Monitoring Pavithra Ganga at National Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness creation on the water quality of the river for the school children, general public through seminars, and youth programs. Awareness material will be prepared.</li> <li>- Renovation of Water Quality information Boards.</li> </ul>	PMD
03	<b>Solid Waste Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate the implementation of the National Strategy for Solid Waste Management at Provincial and Local Authority level.</li> <li>- Distribution database on solid waste.</li> <li>- Facilitate the establishment of final waste disposal sites for Western, Central, North Central Provinces and North East Province.</li> <li>- Pilot project to control electronic waste in Sri Lanka, under the Basel Convention</li> <li>- Preparation of an action plan for the control and environmental sound management of e-waste Printing of Awareness creation materials such as stickers, posters, leaflets on Solid Waste and distribution</li> <li>- Printing of Awareness creation materials such as stickers, posters, leaflets on Solid Waste and distribution.</li> </ul>	PMD



**AGENCIES UNDER THE PURVIEW OF THE MINISTRY**



04	<b>Pollution Management</b> - Formulation of sectoral Cleaner Production Policies and strategy and facilitate its implementation. - Implementation of the market based instrument pilot project under the UNEP/GPA for the protection of Marine Environment from Land based Activities. - Implementation of the Action Plan on the Cabinet Decision "Prevention of Adverse impacts on Environment and Health caused by improper use and disposal of used tyres"	PMD
05	<b>Environmental Management at Local Authority Level</b> - Facilitate of a Solid Waste Management Action Plan for Kotte-Sri Jayawardenapura MC, under the Sustainable Cities Program. - Facilitate implementation of the Action Plan for the "Badowita - Eco Village". - Facilitate establishment of a waste water treatment system for Peliyagoda Urban Council	PMD
06	Implementation of Indoor air pollution management	EE&GA
07	Implementation of vehicle emission testing program	EE&GA
08	Preparation of Second National Communication on Green House Gas Emission	EE&GA
<b>► CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS</b>		
01	Establishment of National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)	EE&GA
02	Preparation of National Sustainable Development Strategy	EE&GA
03	Establishment of Multi stakeholders Mechanism for National Sustainable Development Strategy(NSDS)	EE&GA
04	Preparation of country specific NSDS guidelines	EE&GA
<b>► INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>		
01	Coordination of activities related to international Conventions	NRMD
02	Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Sri Lanka	NRMD
03	Implementation of the Basel Convention on the Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal.	PMD
04	Implementation Plan of the Pilot Project for the control of trans-boundary movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Illegal traffic and preparation of a user friendly manual and network obtain approval of all the stakeholders.	PMD
05	Implementation of the National Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention.	PMD
06	Strengthen the National Coordination activities of the GEF focal point	EE&GA
07	Establishment of GEF field office	EE&GA
08	Establishment of GEF planning, monitoring and evaluation cell	EE&GA
09	Development and Implementation of a GEF Strategy	EE&GA

**Total Budget for 2006: Capital - Rs.59.9 million**  
**Recurrent -Rs.102.4 million**

## FOREST DEPARTMENT

### 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. Over the years various measures have been taken to minimize the rate of deforestation by effective application of the provisions in the Forest Ordinance. The functions of the Department are grouped under seven Technical divisions at Head Office, namely, Silviculture, Forest Inventory and Management, Environmental Management, Forestry Research and Education, Social Forestry & Extension, Planning and Monitoring and Forest Protection and Law Enforcement.

The Department is mainly responsible for management of forest plantations including reforestation, maintenance of nurseries for production of seedlings for reforestation and extension activities, forestry research, creation of awareness on conservation and management of natural forests and implementation of legal provisions under the Forest Ordinance.

### PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2005)

➤ **Plantation Management** – Management activities in 1600 ha of forest plantations were carried out, and 200 ha were declared “Regeneration Cutting and Replanting areas”.



Teak Plantation managed by Forest Department

➤ **Reforestation** - Reforestation activities were carried out in 168.2 ha of clear felled mature plantations. This activity helps to maintain the forest cover of the country.

➤ **Maintenance of Nurseries and Production of Seedlings** - 450,000 seedlings were produced in nurseries maintained by the Department. Continuous supply of a healthy and well maintained stock of seedlings for replanting programs has been ensured by these activities.



A Nursery

➤ **Environmental Management** - Replanting was carried out in 10 ha of forest all over the country to rehabilitate degraded lands. Steps were also taken to mobilize community-based organizations to obtain their support for environment management activities. The Department maintained four Mangrove forest areas, two Man and Biosphere Reserves and Conservation centres in Sinharaja and Kottawa.

➤ **Education, Extension and Awareness** - Replanting activities were carried out along 11 km of stream reservations and 18 km of roadside with the participation of local communities. 12 Awareness workshops on forest conservation were conducted for the general public. A total of 62 public seminars, 250 public lectures, 04 exhibitions, 15 video shows and 07 film shows on forest conservation were conducted, and the

attitudinal changes brought about through publications and other awareness programmes have increased the support of the general public for the forest protection and conservation efforts of the Department.

**Financial Performance:**

	<b>Target (Rs.'000)</b>	<b>Progress (Rs.'000)</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>173,640</b>	<b>137,769</b>
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>328,427</b>	<b>352,163</b>

***ACTION PLAN 2006***

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	
	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Financial/ Rs.'000</b>
Silvicultural treatment and maintenance	Thinning, pruning, cleaning & surveying in 1000 ha of natural forests	2,000
Reforestation	Reforestation in 200 ha of Regeneration Cutting areas in plantations	6,700
Maintenance of nurseries and production of seedlings	Production of 700,000 seedlings	5,600
Forestry Research	Establishment & maintenance of Research Trials	2,000
Environmental Management	1. Management of Sinharaja, Knuckles and other conservation forests and MAB reserves including mangroves 2. Maintenance of Sinharaja, Knuckles, Udawattakele and Kanneliya Conservation Centres 3. Conduction of Awareness programmes on environmental conservation	5,000
Education, Extension and Awareness	200 School Awareness Programmes Production of 300,000 seedlings 48 Radio Programmes 24 T.V. Programmes	9,900

**Total Budget for 2006: Capital – Rs.445 million  
Recurrent –Rs. 63 million**

## DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

### MISSION

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

### INTRODUCTION

The Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC) was established in 1949 and entrusted with the overall conservation of the fauna and flora of the country and the maintenance of its diversity. The functions of the DWLC are largely governed by the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO) and the Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Policy which was approved by the Government in year 2000. DWLC maintains a network of protected areas which cover 13% of the total land area of the country, for the purpose of conserving the natural resources contained therein. These include 15 National Parks, 4 Nature Reserves, 3 Strict Natural Reserves and 55 Sanctuaries.

### PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2005)

#### ➤ *Rehabilitation of Protection Infrastructure*

Regular maintenance of infrastructure is essential to ensure effective management of “protected areas” coming under the control of the Department. During the reporting period, sixteen office buildings, solar systems installed at bungalows belonging to the Department and water pumps were repaired. Twenty vehicles were also repaired for improved mobility.

#### ➤ *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 signboards are the sub activities under this main activity. During the reporting period two hundred signboards were erected and tenders

were awarded in respect of 07 projects to survey and demarcate boundaries of “protected areas”.

#### ➤ *Eco-tourism Management*

‘Eco-tourism’ is a concept that ensures conservation of natural resources through promotion of eco-friendly tourism. National wildlife parks are open for eco-tourism. Four National Parks, namely, Horagolla, Lunugamwehe, Galge (Yala) and Horowpathana were opened to the general public. A Visitors’ Centre in Horagolla was opened with requisite equipment. Two toilet units and a Ticket counter were set-up for visitors at Yala and Lunugamwehe. As a result of the rules and regulations imposed on visitors for protection of natural resources in parks, majority of visitors are now aware of how to enjoy nature without disturbing it

#### ➤ *Eco-development and Community Management*

Development and conservation of eco systems in National Parks with community participation is the main objective of this activity. A water tank at Maduru Oya was rehabilitated for consumption purposes of the surrounding community. Meegalewa biological fence was also rehabilitated in order to reduce human-elephant conflict. Most of these tasks were accomplished with community participation. Sustainability of such activities is comparatively high owing to the benefits derived by the community from participatory activities of this nature.

#### ➤ *Conservation of Endangered Species*

Action was initiated to conserve two main endangered species of animals, namely, the globally endangered turtle and the nationally important elephant. In order to avoid elephant-human conflicts and to minimize human and elephant mortality arising from these conflicts,

the Department erected 03 new electric fences at Neelabemma, measuring 40 km in length. The mortality rate of both elephants and humans in these areas was reduced after erection of these electric fences.

The main threat to the globally endangered turtle is the plundering of its eggs for human consumption and illegal killing of the animal for meat. The Department has launched two special programmes at Rekawa and Bundala beaches to protect turtles as well as their eggs. Increasing numbers of turtle offspring are being released to the sea from natural hatcheries maintained under these programmes.

➤ **Management of Information and Communication Systems**

Management of information and communication systems is essential for timely implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan of the Department. Twenty old computers in the information network were repaired and updated.

➤ **New Infrastructure for Protection**

Additional infrastructure required to carry out the mandate of the Department were supplied during the reporting period. Furniture for 10 regional offices, a new solar system and accessories for Park bungalows were purchased. While the construction of a Beat office building was completed, construction of 02 other office buildings was commenced.

➤ **Habitat Management**

Selected wildlife habitats in 'protected areas' are being improved and managed under this activity. In order to provide requisite conditions for various stages in the life cycles of wildlife, a total of 700 ha of habitats in all 'protected areas' were developed.

➤ **Development of Water Bodies**

Small water bodies in national parks and sanctuaries are being developed to ensure adequate supply of water for wildlife. A total of twenty four water bodies in all National Parks were rehabilitated.

➤ **Development of Road Network in Parks**

The Department is developing a park road network which is required for park management and tourism purposes. During the course of the reporting period, 150 km of road network of national parks were developed. This road network is an important factor for efficient management of parks and promotion of eco-tourism.

➤ **Research and Training**

Research and training is essential for better management and conservation of wildlife. Therefore the Department conducted 9 research projects and 15 training programmes on wildlife conservation for staff of the Department.

➤ **Extension and Conservation Education**

In order to get the support of the general public for the programmes implemented by the Department it is necessary to enhance their knowledge and create awareness among them regarding protection and conservation of wildlife. With this end in view one hundred public awareness programmes were conducted in various parts of the country with the participation of the general public while twenty-three large display boards were erected to disseminate various information on wildlife conservation

➤ **Protection and Law Enforcement**

In order to prevent illegal operations by various parties in parks and sanctuaries, 03 Flying Squads were established and 40 Repeater guns were purchased. The Department has thereby reduced such illegal activities in parks and sanctuaries.

**Financial Performance:**

	<b>Target (Rs.'000)</b>	<b>Progress (Rs.'000)</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>68,807</b>	<b>36,472</b>
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>180,190</b>	<b>204,457</b>

**ACTION PLAN 2006**

Activity	Target	
	PHYSICAL	Financial/Rupees '000
<b>Rehabilitation of Protected Infrastructure</b>		
Buildings	Renovation of 20 office buildings	14,000
Plant and Machinery	Repair of 5 Tractors	1,000
Renovation of vehicles	Repair of 20 Vehicles	5,000
Establishment of PA network	Erection of 300 Sign boards and re-demarcating conflicting boundaries	2,000
Rehabilitation of Water Bodies	Rehabilitation of 40 Water Bodies	4,000
Eco-tourism Management	Furnishing 01 Visitors' Centre, printing leaflets	2,000
Eco-development & Community Management	Continuation of activities identified by the community in the North-western Region	1,000
Conservation of Endangered Species	Rehabilitation of 200 km of Electric fences. Maintaining 02 Turtle Conservation projects in Bundala and Kalametiya areas	4,400
Information & Communication System	Expansion of the VHF communication system by providing 10 Base stations and repairing 10 computers	600
Rehabilitation of Road Network	Rehabilitation of 500 km roads in National Parks	6,000
Furniture & Office Equipment	Furnishing 10 offices with furniture	1,000
Machinery	Purchase of 3 solar systems	500
Building Construction	Construction of 02 new Beat stations	6,000
Habitat Enrichment	Enrichment of 150 ha. Wildlife habitats.	3,000
Rehabilitation of Water Bodies	-	0
Construction of new roads	Construction of 10 km of new roads in PAs	4,500
Training & Research	10 research projects and 20 training programmes	2,500
Extension, Education	Conduction of 100 Public Awareness programmes in all regions	2,000
Conservation education and interpretation	Production of conservation education materials	1,500
Protection & Law Enforcement	Provision of gun racks for 20 offices, purchase of new weapons(20guns), construction of 100 km of Electric fences	12,000

**Total Budget for 2006: Capital – Rs.73 million**

**Recurrent – Rs.251 million**

**Revenue forecast for 2006 : Rs.275 million**

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

### MISSION

*To support the Ex-situ Conservation of Animals by animal welfare, breeding and reintroduction along with education and public awareness.*

### INTRODUCTION

The National Zoo at Dehiwela was established in 1936 under the purview of then Ministry of Interior Affairs. The Department is involved in ex-situ conservation of animals by animal welfare, breeding and reintroduction along with research, education and creation of public awareness. The main functions of the Department are; conservation of the endemic species, maintenance of an accurate Gene Data Base, creation of the proper conditions for entertaining visitors/ the public by exhibiting animals in their near natural conditions and provision of appropriate facilities for visitors. The Pinnawela elephant orphanage also comes under the management of the Department.

The National Zoological Gardens of Sri Lanka is a member of many international conservation organizations and the present Director holds the office of the President of the South Asian Regional Zoo Association. The status of the National Zoological Gardens of Sri Lanka in the international zoo network is being nurtured and developed through this vital contact.

### PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2005)

#### Dehiwela

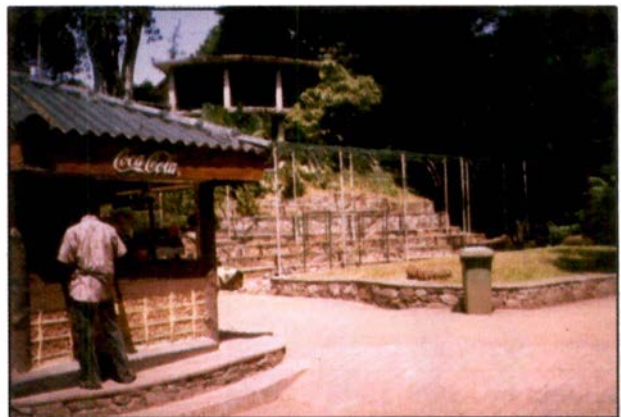
➤ During the reporting period twenty-eight animal cages, 06 official quarters and three tanks in the sea water section were repaired.



Renovated Bird Enclosures

➤ While fifty percent of the repair work of the Cold room was completed, 07 water pumps, 02 generators, 06 other machines, 02 tractors and 02 lorries were repaired.

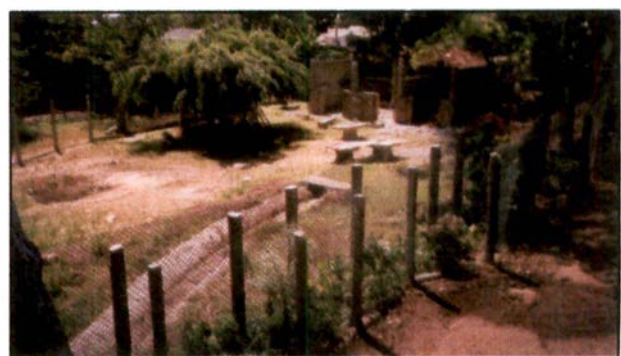
➤ Twenty metres of retaining wall were repaired during year 2004 and 75% of the repair work on 50 metres of retaining wall was completed in year 2005. Two hundred metres of the road network were repaired while landscaping and other development activities to enhance the appearance of the Zoo were also completed.



Improved Visitor Facilities at Dehiwela Zoo

➤ A hand tractor, a generator, an x-ray machine, 02 computers and other machinery were purchased. .

➤ Two animal enclosures and 01 staff quarters were constructed. Two toilet blocks, a Summer hut, an x-ray building and a Welfare canteen were also constructed.



Renovation of Animal Cages – Dehiwela



#### Renovated Animal Enclosures - Dehiwela

➤ The National Zoo was received a cheetah from Germany, Zebra and an Arabian Oryx from check Republic, Camel from Russia and a Black Buck from India.

#### Revenue:

	Number of Visitors		Net Income - 2004 & 2005 Rs.million
	Local	Foreign	
Dehiwela	1257960	11625	364
Pinnawela	401365	240820	

➤ The following animal births were taken place during the reporting period; leopard (01), Spring Buck (01), barking Deer (02), Lechvwe (02), Guanaco (01), Japanese Siker Deer (01), Sable Antelope (02), Greater Kudu (01), Fishing cat (02), Pea fowl (03), Pheasant (02), pigmy Hipopotamus (01), Jungle Cat (02), Rusty Spotted Cat (01), Leyards Parakeet (01), Mouse Deer (02), Mackaw Sp. (04), vARIOUS SNAKES (10)

#### Pinnawala

➤ Renovation of office building and other buildings were completed.  
 ➤ A double cab of the orphanage was repaired.  
 ➤ One hand tractor and office furniture were purchased.  
 ➤ A new Administration building and a periphery wall are under construction.

#### Financial Performance:

	Target (Rs.'000)	Progress (Rs.'000)
Capital	39,663	39,310
Recurrent	49,904	58,343

#### ACTION PLAN 2006

ACTIVITY	FINANCIAL TARGET Rs.'000
<b>Dehiwala Zoo</b>	
1. Construction of Leopard Enclosures	3000
2. Construction of Staff Quarters	7000
3. Construction of Middle Grade Officers' Quarters (3 stage only 6 blocks) - Stage II	8000
4. Construction of an Elephant Enclosures	1000
5. Construction of Tiger and Jaguar Enclosures	2000
6. Construction of a new Welfare Canteen - Stage II	5000
7. Construction of a New Sea Water Section - Stage I	3000
<b>Elephant Orphanage - Pinnawala</b>	
1. Construction of Periphery wall - Stage II	2000
2. Construction of Entrance Complex	2000
3. Construction of a new Administration Building	6000
4. Construction of a Viewing Deck stage I and II	4000
5. Construction of Middle Grade Officers' Quarters	7000
6. Construction of Research Building - Stage I and II	5000
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,000</b>

**Total Budget for 2006: Capital – Rs.33.9 million**

**Recurrent – Rs.77.6 million**

**Revenue forecast: Rs.165 million**



## DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGY

### MISSION

*To provide meteorological, aviation meteorological, climatological, marine meteorological, hydrometeorological, agro meteorological, and astronomical services for national needs and to fulfil international obligations.*

### INTRODUCTION

The objective of the establishment of the Department of Meteorology was to contribute to the economic and social development of Sri Lanka through provision of short, medium and long-term weather forecasts, climatological and astronomical information to institutions in all development sectors and general public of the country. Key functions of the department are; observation and collection of meteorological, climatological, hydrometeorological, agro meteorological elements in conformity with the World Meteorological Organization and International Civil Aviation Organization requirements, understanding the weather and the climate over Sri Lanka, providing relevant information to stakeholders, astronomical, magnetic, seismological and time services and encouraging studies and research in meteorology, climatology, climatic change and allied subjects.

### PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2005)

➤ Renovation of Head office building and Regional Office buildings at Anuradhapura, Nuwara Eliya, Katugastota, Pottuvil, Kurunegala and Maha Illuppallama were completed. The old building of the National Meteorological Centre was partly renovated. A Local Area Network (LAN) system was established at Head Office. A platform for launching the upper air balloon was also constructed at the Head Office.

➤ Office equipment, computer, computer accessories, furniture for the Director General's bungalow and electrical goods were purchased. Five additional telephones were installed for the Tsunami Warning Centre of the Department. Vertical blinds were fixed in new and old buildings of the Head Office.

➤ Meteorological equipments (thermometer, thermograph and hydrograph) were purchased.

➤ Construction work of the Director General's Bungalow and the Nuwara Eliya Circuit Bungalow was completed. Funds were released for construction of a new Meteorological office at Badulla. Furniture and other household items for Nuwara Eliya circuit bungalow and furniture for Director-General's bungalow were purchased. Land preparation for construction of the new Regional Office at Badulla is also in progress.

➤ Land improvement activities at the Head Office premises and outstation offices were completed. The fence of the Katugastota Regional Office was repaired. Half payment was made to initiate construction of the boundary wall at Puttlam Regional Office.

➤ Official telephones were supplied to meteorologists. Telephone facility was also provided for the Meteorological Office at Trincomalee.

➤ Donor Funded Capital Project - The British government donated all equipment for a media studio. A British expert trained a Forecaster on making presentations. Indian Government donated Radio Sonde and consumables. Male Meteorological Department gifted a used WF 33 Radar and Hydrogen Generator. (Value of donations: Rs.0.808 million) Customs duty for Radio Sonde and consumables were paid for by the Department.

### Financial Performance:

	Target	Progress
Capital	47,950	25,297
Recurrent	57,450	

**ACTION PLAN 2006**

ACTIVITY	FINANCIAL TARGET RS.' 000
<b>REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	
Repairs to Head Office and Outstation office at Hambantota	1,500
<b>SADIS SYSTEM</b> Purchase of a SADIS System, which disseminates Aviation Meteorological products through a satellite link.	
<b>COLOMBO-KATUNAYAKA LINK</b> – Establishment of a link between National Meteorological Centre (NMC) of the Department of Meteorology in Colombo and Katunayaka International Airport in order to cater to the requirements of the Aviation sector.	14,000
Procurement of Meteorological equipment Mercury Barometers (Kew pattern ) Anemometers ( Electronic wind system) Pyranometer (with data Logger) Barograph and Theodolite	8,000
Construction work of New Meteorological Offices at Polonnaruwa and Moneragala	16,000
Land Improvement at Head Office and Mannar, Badulla, Pottuvil Meteorological offices	250
Other Capital Expenditure	250
<b>ACQUISITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	
Purchase of Radio Sonde, Batteries and Sensors.	6,000
<b>Payment of Customs Duty</b>	2,000

**Total Budget for 2006: Capital – Rs.40 million**  
**Recurrent –Rs.87 million**

## CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY (CEA)

### MISSION

*Make our contribution towards realizing the vision by applying our professional knowledge, competencies and judgment in environment management.*

### INTRODUCTION

The Authority was established in August 1981 under the provisions of the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, which was subsequently amended in 1988 and 2000.

The objective of establishing the CEA was to make provision for protection, management and enhancement of the environment; regulation, maintenance and control of the quality of the environment and prevention, abatement and control of pollution

The functions of the Authority are divided into four specialized categories as follows:

- Environment pollution control
- Environmental Management and Assessment
- Environmental Education and Awareness
- Human Resource Development

### PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2005)

➤ **Environment Management and Assessment** – EIAs (Environment Impact Assessment) and IEEs (Initial Environmental Examination) are internationally accepted transparent processes to predict and identify potentially significant environmental impacts of development proposals and to suggest mitigatory measures to minimize negative impacts and to maximize positive impacts. CEA granted approval for 07 EIAs and 19 IEEs. Twenty-six applications for EIAs are being processed. Under the IEE process 12 mini Hydro Power Plants and 06 Micro Hydro Power Plants were approved. Guidelines for IEE and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for mini hydro, housing and hotel projects were prepared.

➤ **Natural Resources Management** – Environmental clearance was granted for 289 non- EIA/IEE activities. Five hundred and nine (509) public complaints on illicit handling of natural resources were resolved. A Digital Database was established for updating of the wetland directory. Muturajawela Buffer Zone was declared an environmentally sensitive and protected area. These activities will facilitate the better management of natural resource bases of the country.

➤ **Geological Information System (GIS), Research and Special Projects** – Mapping of environmentally sensitive areas in Kalutara and Colombo using GIS technology was completed and an environmental atlas was prepared and printed. Activities related to preparation of an Integrated Database (IDB) on CEA activities which would be helpful for environment conservation and management purposes, was commenced.

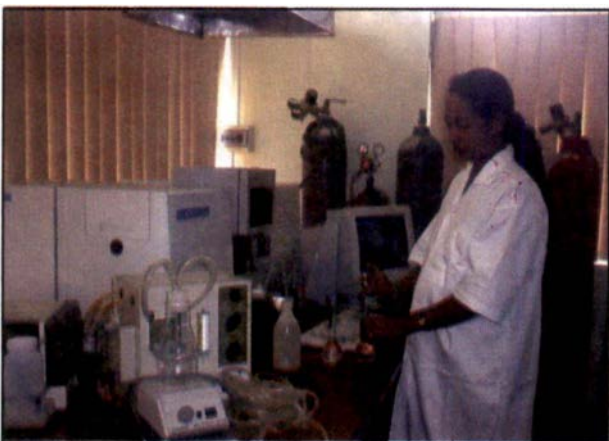
### ➤ **Environmental Pollution Control and Prevention Activities-**

While two hundred and thirty six (236) applications for new industrial sites were processed, 210 new Environment Protection Licenses (EPLs) were granted and 289 EPLs were renewed. Four hundred and forty four industries that had obtained EPLs were monitored during the reporting period and one thousand eight hundred and five (1805) public complaints on environmental pollution were investigated and action taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents. The Cleaner Production Centre at Jaela continued operations. Lab tests on pollution control methods being used at Service Stations are being carried out by this centre. CEA's involvement in prevention of pollution has created awareness among the general public about their right to live in a pollution free environment.



Mobile Laboratory of CEA

➤ **Regular Analytical Functions** – The Mobile Unit continuously monitored the ambient air quality at Colombo Fort and the Air Mac Centre conducted vehicular emission testing. A group of selected officials from the transport and environment sectors were trained on reporting of vehicular emissions and maintenance of automotives. During the reporting period, thirty three (33) rain water samples and 30 particle samples were analyzed at CEA laboratories while hundred and forty one (141) noise level measurements were carried out. CEA has taken initial steps to formulate community noise level standards and regulations. Steps were also taken to analyze three hundred and sixty eight (368) river water samples and four hundred and three (403) waste water samples from industrial effluents. These activities facilitate continuous monitoring of levels of environmental pollution and policy initiatives for prevention of causes of pollution.



Analysis of waste water samples at CEA laboratory

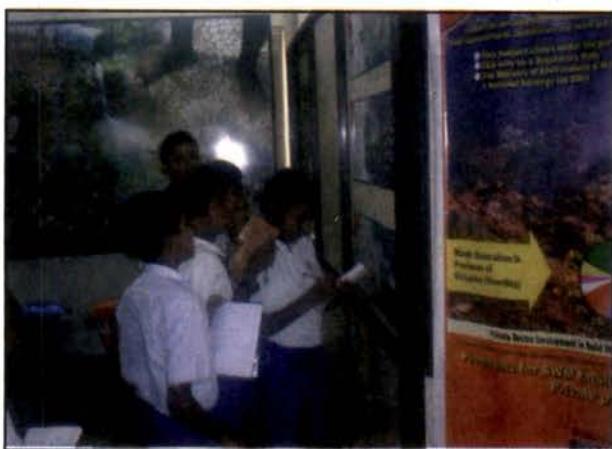


Testing of water quality of freshwater bodies

➤ **Hazardous and Solid Waste Management** – During the reporting period, clearances was granted for 26 waste dumping sites. After due consideration, 40 requests for import and export of hazardous waste were consented to, and fourteen complaints regarding solid waste dumping were resolved. In order to facilitate solid waste management solutions, a landfill site is being designed in Mawanella. Designing activities of landfill sites in Mahara, Tamankaduwa, Haputale and Kuruwita are also in progress with the funds provided by the Government of Netherlands (Rs.1, 785,950.00). Action was also initiated to develop and maintain a database on solid waste. Five thousand compost bins were distributed in various areas of the country. Nine awareness programs on solid waste management were conducted for the general public, school children in various parts of the country.

➤ **Environmental Education and Awareness**– CEA conducted fourteen programs to train pre-school teachers to create awareness among pre-school children regarding various environmental problems. Educational materials suitable for pre-school children were also prepared while the Environmental Pioneer Program was continued. Awareness material on environmental issues and environment law were prepared to be distributed among Grama Niladharis. Seven educational programs and 06 workshops on environmental issues, conservation and protection of environment were conducted for various target groups. Four environmental news bulletins and

13 environmental pioneer news bulletins were published and distributed, and fifty three (53) radio programs on various environmental aspects were also broadcast. CEA actively participated in World Environment Day and National Tree Planting Day programs. CEA is in the process of establishing Nature Field Centres (NFC) and Visitors' Centres island wide, in order to promote knowledge and interest in environment conservation among the general public.



Awareness through exhibitions

➤ **Environmental law enforcement** – Regulations on hazardous waste management, EIA and EPL processes were published. Twelve (12) court cases were filed against violation of the National Environment Act, and twenty five (25) public complaints on violation of environment law were investigated and necessary action taken against the offenders. One EPL was cancelled and applications for 04 EPLs were rejected. In the meantime preparation of gazette regulations on wetlands is in progress.

➤ **Regionalization of CEA Activities and Management of Environmental Services** – Regional offices of CEA are implementing twenty environmental projects in 13 districts. A Human Resource Development Plan is also in the process of being prepared.

**Financial Performance:**

	<b>Target (Rs.'000)</b>	<b>Progress (Rs.'000)</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>12,065</b>	<b>3,026</b>
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>143,973</b>	<b>136,254</b>

**ACTION PLAN 2006**

<b>PHYSICAL TARGET</b>	<b>FINANCIAL TARGET RS.'000</b>
<b>1. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Processing of 10 Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)</li> <li>b. Processing of 40 Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE)</li> <li>c. Conduction of two training workshops to introduce Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</li> <li>d. Issuance of clearance for 200 non-prescribed activities and monitoring.</li> <li>e. Preparation of information material on Natural Resources Management</li> <li>f. Preparation of presentations on extraction of Natural Resources</li> <li>g. Establishment of Spatial Database on Natural Resources</li> <li>h. Establishment of a Wetland Database</li> <li>i. Digitalizing land use maps in Eastern Province</li> <li>j. Mapping of sensitive wetlands</li> <li>k. Preparation of inventory on locally important wetlands</li> </ul>	400
<b>2. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implementation of EPL (Environment Protection License) scheme including monitoring (216 new EPLs and 240 renewals)</li> <li>b. Issuance of environmental clearances for new industrial sites.(300 applications, 228 new recommendations)</li> <li>c. Granting concurrence for 240 new sites.</li> <li>d. Resolution of public complaints on environmental pollution</li> <li>e. Undertaking regular analytical functions on ambient air quality, noise, vibration, river water quality, industrial effluent and Trans Boundary air pollution monitoring.</li> <li>f. Inspection of complaints on Trans Boundary movement of Hazardous Waste.</li> <li>g. Implementation of Hazardous Waste regulations</li> <li>h. Amendment of Hazardous Waste Management regulations</li> <li>i. Crisis management of Hazardous Waste</li> <li>j. Development of regulations and guidelines on management of waste tyres and used batteries.</li> <li>k. Inspections for granting clearance in respect of solid waste sites.</li> <li>l. Facilitating implementation of solid waste management solutions (!0 programs)</li> <li>m. Provision of support for legal prosecutions.( 12 appeal hearings)</li> </ul>	1,950
<b>3. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ten Awareness programs for School Principals and Zonal Directors of Education on various environmental issues</li> <li>b. Ten training programs for school teachers on environmental education.</li> <li>c. Establishment of 10 eco-projects at school level</li> <li>d. Production of environmental education materials and publishing environmental newsletter.</li> <li>e. Distribution of 25,000 environmental badges</li> <li>f. Production of TV programs on environmental issues</li> <li>g. National Tree Planting Day program</li> <li>h. Conduction of 08 Cultural Days.</li> <li>i. Strengthening the Environmental Information Centre</li> </ul>	7,400

<b>4. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>	
a. Amendment of National Environment Act with EPL regulations, hazardous waste regulations and noise regulations	
b. Handling of 80 court cases, hearing of 100 appeals, handling of 80 complaints	250
<b>5. REGIONALISATION OF CEA</b>	
Implementation of Regional Operational Plans	
<b>6. MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>	
a. Strengthening of staff capabilities as per Human Resource development Plan	300

**Total Budget for 2006: Capital – Rs.20 million**  
**Recurrent – Rs.175 million**  
**Revenue forecast : Rs.20 million**

## **MARINE POLLUTION PREVENTION AUTHORITY (MPPA)**

### **MISSION**

*To be an agency with required skills, competencies, organizational structure and infrastructure framework to prevent, control and manage marine pollution in Sri Lankan waters through effective enforcement of regulations, implementation of concerned International conventions, coordination and mobilization of stakeholder and other resources, for sustainable management of marine environment for present and future generations.*

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Marine Pollution Prevention Authority (MPPA) established under the Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 59 of 1981 has the mandate to be the lead agency to prevent, reduce and control pollution in Sri Lankan waters and to give effect to International conventions dealing with marine pollution. Ninety percent of pollution in the marine environment on a global scale is caused due to land-based activities. Therefore, while paying attention to pollution due to oil spills major emphasis is placed on activities leading to the arrest of marine pollution due to land-based activities, through awareness building.

### **PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2005)**

#### ➤ **Awareness building**

The MPPA conducted various awareness programmes on the importance of protecting marine environment from pollution, sources of pollution, impact of oil spills on marine fauna and

flora, ecological and economical value of marine environment, National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP), etc. Potential polluters, school children and the general public were among the participants of these programmes. Five workshops were conducted and 02 dramas were staged under this activity. A model for the exhibition unit was also prepared. Establishment of **School Marine Groups (SMGs)** is a concept, which generates long-term environmental and economic benefits to the country. The members of the SMGs are school children residing in coastal areas. They will be the potential polluters / protectors in the future. By making them aware of every aspect of marine pollution through SMG activities, MPPA is laying the foundation for a generation which is aware of marine pollution and is interested in preventing it. MPPA has established 81 SMGs in schools in coastal areas and initiated various programmes with their support

#### ➤ **National Ballast Water Project**

This project has been designed to establish necessary measures to reduce distribution of

invasive species through ballast water. Necessary information was gathered to develop a web site on this issue.

➤ **Waste Reception Facility for Ship Generated Waste**

Sri Lanka being a signatory of the MARPOL convention requires that every port should be provided with adequate facilities for reception of ship generated waste. MPPA provides this facility through private service providers. During the reporting period 21 service providers were registered and 190 permits were issued. Information regarding ship-generated waste was gathered from fishery harbours, and waste reception facilities were provided to 01 fishery harbour. Monitoring and inspection activities in 03 fishery harbours were completed, and regulations on ship-generated waste were drafted. With the implementation of these regulations, MPPA targeted minimising pollution caused by ship-generated waste. Fishery harbours that operate waste reception services have reduced marine pollution up to a satisfactory level.



Supply of waste receptacles for fishery harbours at Galle

➤ **Bunkering Procedure -**

Regulations have been drafted in order to ensure environmentally friendly bunker operations. However activities have been suspended until regulations are in place. Three bunker suppliers were registered with MPPA.

➤ **Implementation of National Oil Spill Contingency Plan ((NOSCOP)**

NOSCOP is the national plan to prevent and minimize the pollution of the marine environment

in the event of accidental oil spills. This plan was approved by the government in 2000. **Operation Response Team (ORT)** consists of agencies such as MPPA, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Sri Lanka Port Authority, Sri Lanka Petroleum Corporation, Sri Lanka Navy and other institutions involved in management of coastal and marine resources. These agencies take immediate action to mitigate environmental damages caused by oil spills. Quarterly meetings of ORT were held, and two Beach Cleaning Committees (BCC) were formed. Training on sampling procedure was conducted for stakeholders of NOSCOP and the Resource Directory was updated. The above activities under the NOSCOP implementation has paved the way for management of oil spill incidents and pollution of marine waters by various sources within a very short period of time. This plan will enable the country to keep its marine environment clean and rich in ecological diversity.

➤ **Ecological Baseline and Monitoring Programme**

This programme has been designed to monitor the ecological factors of the marine environment. Data required for monitoring were collected and equipment for laboratories were purchased. This activity will enable MPPA to understand the ecological changes in the marine environment and take mitigatory measures to prevent activities that cause negative changes.

➤ **Regional Offices of MPPA**

In order to improve efficiency of MPPA through close supervision and monitoring of its field activities a Regional Office was established in Galle. Arrangements have been made to establish another office at Kalutara



Opening of Regional Office of MPPA at Galle



➤ **Marine Environment Protection and Mitigatory Programme**

This programme has been designed to keep the marine environment free from pollution through regulations, awareness programmes, beach cleaning programmes and formulation of a policy for dispersant use. As this activity requires laboratory level monitoring of marine pollution, equipment was purchased for the laboratory. A committee was appointed to formulate regulations required to protect the marine environment from pollution. Awareness programmes for the coastal community on protection of marine environment from pollution and 02 beach cleaning programmes were conducted with the participation of the coastal community. The fishing community and the school children who participated at these programmes show interest in keeping their environment free of pollution. This tendency will help MPPA to achieve its mission.

➤ **Establishment of an Inspectorate**

An Inspectorate was established in order to prevent pollution of the marine environment by ships and equipment required for a laboratory were purchased. As ships are the main source of marine pollution, continuous inspections along routes of ships is essential to prevent such pollution.

➤ **Development and Coordination of Surveillance Procedure**

A specific procedure is required for close supervision of all aspects of marine pollution. In order to fulfil this necessity, Surveillance groups were formed to keep a close watch on marine pollution.



Beach cleaning programme at Galle after Tsunami

**Financial Performance:**

	Target (Rs.'000)	Progress (Rs.'000)
Capital	7,826	2,431
Recurrent	6,925	2,464

**ACTION PLAN – 2006**

Activity	Target	
	Physical	Financial / Rs. '000
1. Study programme in Sethu Samudrum Ship Canal (SSSC)Project area	1. Data collection and analysis - joint field activities with India	2000
2. Gazetting regulations	1. Regulations for dumping discharges from land and ships 2. Regulations for ship inspections and bunkering 3. Regulations for National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	200
3. Implementation of NOS COP and equipped NCR	1. Conducting oil spill combat exercises and drills. 2. Conducting training courses for related parties and related agencies. 3. Monitoring and inspecting oil pollution incidents 4. Establishment of a Mini laboratory 5. Ecological base line study and establishment of a Database	1700
4. Awareness building among potential polluters, school children and the general public (ongoing programme)	1. Awareness programmes for School Marine groups in 70 schools in the Districts. 2. Five Awareness sessions for the general public and potential polluters. 3. Conduct environment exhibition to celebrate International Ocean Day and Environment Day. 4. Develop publicity material(1 poster, 1 leaflet and News letters)	1000
5. Waste reception facility for ship generated waste (ongoing programme)	1. Supply of waste receptacles to collectors	200
6. Establishment of bunkering procedure to ensure environmentally safe bunker operations (ongoing programme)	1. Issue of licenses for bunker vessels 2. Conducting workshops. 3. Monitoring and inspecting bunkering operations and pollution prevention equipment installed in bunker vessels to ensure safe bunker operations	200
7. Ballast water management programme	1. Port baseline survey, sample collection of analysis 2. Workshop for related parties	800
8. Human Resource Development	Training of staff of MPPA	500
9. Establishment of Regional	Establishment of 2 Regional Offices and purchase of equipment	400

**Total Budget for 2006: Capital – Rs.9.0 million**  
**Recurrent –Rs.11.5 million**

# GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MINES BUREAU

## MISSION

*To promote and manage the mineral resources of the country in order 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

Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB) was established in 1993. It is mainly involved in promoting the conservation and management of the mineral resources of the country. It seeks to ensure that the mineral potential is realized for the benefit of the country and the minerals are extracted in an efficient, safe and environmentally sound manner. The major responsibilities of the Bureau are, undertaking systematic geological mapping and assessing the mineral resources of the country, evaluating the commercial viability of mining and regulating the exploration, mining, processing, trading and export of minerals.

## PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2005)

### ➤ *Geological Mapping*

Sixty percent of work related to preparation of 03 map sheets (No.04, 06 and 15) was completed. These map sheets cover parts of Mulativu, Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Badulla, Ampara, Moneragala and Trincomalee districts. Geological descriptions related to each map sheet were prepared. These maps will be used for assessing the mineral resources of the country and extraction of such resources in a sustainable manner.

### ➤ *Geophysical Investigation*

Geological studies were carried out in and around Colombo to identify the characteristics of overburden (soil layer above the rock) and the depth of the rock from the surface. Maps were prepared based on the study of Dehiwela and Wellawatta areas.

### ➤ *Mineral Survey*

A mineral survey was conducted in the North Central Province to locate potential mineral

occurrences. Large Calcite deposits were detected in the Mahailuppallama - Endagala - Bulnewa triangle. While medium and small scale deposits of industrial minerals (Vein quartz, Quartzite, Mica, Dolomite) were found in Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts, gem deposits were found from Elahera and Bakamuna areas. These survey results will help to make future plans for extraction or conservation of mineral resources in this province.

### ➤ *Survey on water pollution*

Basic information on pollution of natural resources is important for preparation of environmental management plans. Therefore a survey was conducted at constructed canals in Colombo and its suburbs to detect locations where water is polluted by heavy metals such as Lead and Cadmium. Some locations of such canals in the Colombo metropolitan area were identified as highly polluted with Cadmium and Lead.

### ➤ *River Sand Survey in Deduru Oya and Maha Oya*

Due to the increase of demand from the construction industry, sand has become a scarce resource. Excess extraction of river sand reduces environmental viability of natural flow of river eco-systems. Since a successful alternatives for river sand has not yet been identified, a survey was conducted in Deduru Oya and Maha Oya to locate sand deposits that can be utilized for construction purposes and other mineral requirements. GSMB carries out this survey annually, and gives recommendations to the respective Divisional Secretaries regarding issue of permits for sand extraction. During the reporting period, information regarding availability of sand deposits was conveyed to the respective Divisional Secretaries as usual.

➤ **Mineral Year Book**

Mineral Year Book-2004 containing statistics on production, export, consumption and import of minerals of Sri Lanka was published during the

➤ **Licenses Issued**

Category	Number of Licenses	
	Target	Progress
Artisanal Mining Licenses	5624	4670
Industrial Mining Licenses	1420	2454
Reserved Mineral Licenses	13	10
Trading Licenses	544	4869
Transport Licenses	40,000	94,208

course of the year. This report will help to make projections such as future demand for minerals, market potentials and threats to the availability of some minerals, etc.

➤ **Revenue**

Activity	Income Rs. million	
	2004	2005
Artisanal Mining Licenses	2.597	1.354
Industrial Mining Licenses	19.008	9.75
Reserved Mineral Licenses	0.024	0.006
Trading Licenses	23.349	3.48
Transport Licenses	2.62	3.152
Inspection	3.478	2.036
Royalty	96.742	68.178
<b>Total</b>	<b>147.818</b>	<b>87.956</b>

**ACTION PLAN 2006**

Activity	Target	
	PHYSICAL	Financial/ Rupees '000
Geological Mapping and Map printing	Printing of two geological maps of 1:100,000 Scale	4,000
Brick and Tile Clay Surveys. in Maha Oya/Deduru Oya drainage basins	Identification of minable brick and the clay deposits	760
Sand survey - Maha Oya / Deduru Oya	To locate mineable sand deposits	200
Geological survey for overburden characterization in Urban areas (Colombo)	Identification of overburden thicknesses of the area. Preparation of such maps.	975
Ceramic Mineral Survey- Colombo and Kalutara Districts	To locate Ball clay, Kaolin occurrences	270
Establishment of a Geopark in Ratnapura District, targeting school children, tourists and other disciplines	Establishment of Geoparks, contd. from 2005	125
Assisting in upgrading the University Seismic network (University of Peradeniya)	To obtain real time seismic data for GSMB	1,000
Rehabilitation of degraded lands of Maha Oya and Deduru Oya areas	Back filling and replanting	10,000
Opening of new regional officers	Three regional Offices	1,350

**Revenue forecast: Rs 150 million**

## STATE TIMBER CORPORATION (STC)

### MISSION

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

### INTRODUCTION

The State Timber Corporation was established in April 1968 under the State Industrial Corporation Act No. 49 of 1957. The objectives and functions of STC are; extraction of timber from forests, conversion of such timber into sawn timber and finished products, sale of logs, sawn timber and finished products and construction of forest roads required for the above purpose,

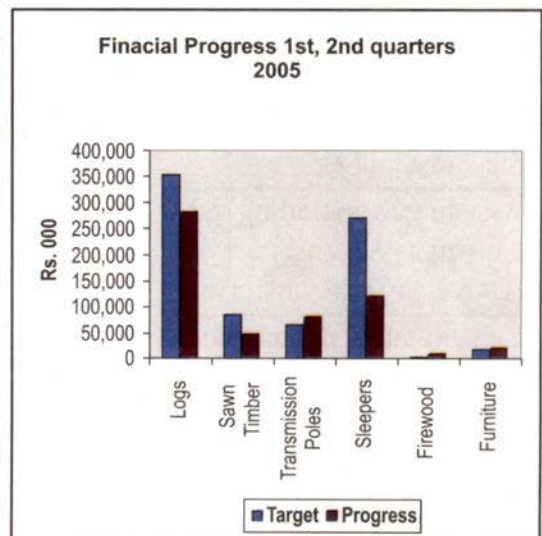
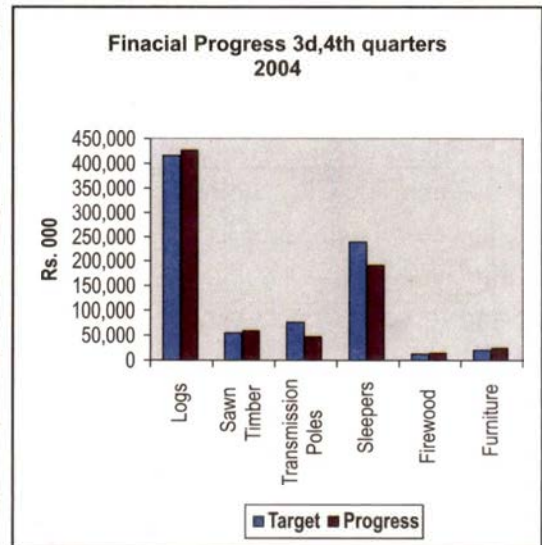
acquisition, construction and operation of logging units, sawmills, impregnation and preservation plants, seasoning and drying kilns and other equipment and installations, operation of timber and firewood sales depots, manufacture and marketing of by-products from timber, import and export of timber, purchase of timber from private lands, processing of forest related products and import of Cane.

### PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2005)

ACTIVITY	TARGET		PROGRESS	
	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL RS.'000	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL RS.'000
Production of logs (m <sup>3</sup> )	89,929	767,006	101,180	706,721
Production of sawn timber (m <sup>3</sup> )	5,948	141,645	3746	10,107,939
Production of transmission poles (No.)	38,738	141,240	47,365	129,471
Production of sleepers (No)	158,650	509,650	85,618	313,545
Production of round Poles (No)	92,078	4,381	211,866	6,805
Production of fence Posts (No)	36,820	4,506	137,853	14,737
Production of firewood (m <sup>3</sup> )	56,708	16050	132,877	23,366
Production of paneling (L.M)	29,400	1545	12,733	520
Production of furniture	30.5	38,995	30.0	44,649
Others		13,002		17,054

#### ➤ Sources of Timber for production

	Crown Lands	Private Lands
Production of logs (m <sup>3</sup> )	93,671	7,509
Production of sawn timber (m <sup>3</sup> )	3,745	-
Production of transmission poles (No.)	11,333	36,032
Production of sleepers (No)	38,090	47,528
Production of round Poles (No)	189,890	21,979
Production of fence Posts (No)	134,758	3,095
Production of firewood (m <sup>3</sup> )	69,448	13,740
Production of paneling (L.M)	12,733	-



## ***ACTION PLAN 2006***

ACTIVITY	TARGET	
	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL RS.'000
Production of logs (m <sup>3</sup> )	95,385	752,869
Production of sawn timber (m <sup>3</sup> )	6,892	113,935
Production of transmission poles (No.)	46,000	174,800
Production of sleepers (No)	135,000	592,650
Production of round Poles (No)	77,940	5,850
Production of fence Posts (No)	64,100	3,846
Production of firewood (m <sup>3</sup> )	74,050	29,260
Production of paneling (L.M)	30,000	1,560
Production of furniture (Rs. Million)	39.7	61,264
Others		17,186

**Revenue forecast for 2006 : Rs.1,785 million**

## **WILDLIFE TRUST OF SRI LANKA**

### ***INTRODUCTION***

The **Wildlife Trust of Sri Lanka** was registered as a charitable Trust, in 1991 under the Trust Ordinance No. 1552 and the Code of Intellectual Property Act No. 52 of 1979. The main objective of the Trust is to conduct education and awareness programmes on wildlife conservation and related activities of the country. The Wildlife Trust is managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of 10 members and the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources functions as the ex-officio Chairman.

### ***PROGRESS (FROM 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2004 TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2005)***

➤ Three 01 day training programmes on wildlife conservation practices were conducted in different parts of the country for 104 participants who represent various community groups. This program was an initiative to obtain public participation for wildlife conservation.

- An educational workshop on various environmental issues was conducted at Udawalawa for 350 students in the area
- A school environmental program was conducted at Haldummulla for 30 students who represented School Environment Committees.
- Two 03-day residential training programs on wildlife conservation were conducted for 08 teachers of Ampara District and 04 other participants
- A program for youth in Gal-oya area was conducted to increase youth participation in wildlife conservation activities.

### ***ACTION PLAN 2006***

- Five 01-day programmes.
- Three 03-day programs.
- Four field visits.
- Provision of facilities for TREE Centre, Randenigala.
- Up grading facilities of the library of the Trust.



**FOREIGN FUNDED PROJECTS**

## FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Forest Resources Management Project (FRMP) has been designed in keeping with the policy and institutional reforms, long-term sector development priorities and investment strategies as envisaged by the National Forest Policy (1995), the Forest Sector Master Plan (1995), Five Year Implementation Programme (FYIP-1998) and other recent developments in the sector. This Project was formulated in 1999 and the loan agreement was signed in May 2000.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- Establish and operationalise participatory sustainable forest management of a spatially demarcated Permanent Forest Estate for increasing forest protection and production, and
- Enhance access of the local communities to gainful employment and human resource development opportunities leading to poverty reduction

Total cost of the Project: US \$ 35.5 million

Implementing Agencies: Forest Department

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Central Environment Authority

Duration: from 2001 to 30.06.2008.

Cumulative disbursements as at end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2005 : US \$ 10.821 million (Rs.1061.70 million)

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2005 : US \$ 16.99 million (Rs. 1656.80 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 and extension programmes are the other main activities 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, enrichment planting in 1,300 ha of degraded areas, upgrading of about 5,600 ha of existing forest plantations by introduction of new technologies and facilitation of private sector investments for carrying out harvesting operations.

**3. Institutional Strengthening for Improved Sector Performance** – This component supports the Forest Department in effecting policy/institutional reforms, re-organizing the Forest Department for providing higher decision-making authority to the field-level staff and strengthening training capacity of Sri Lanka Forestry Institute (SLFI).





**Survey and Demarcation of Forests**



**Establishment of farmer woodlots**



**Silviculturally managed Eucalyptus Plantation**

## PROGRESS

<b>SUB COMPONENT</b>	<b>OVERALL PROJECT TARGET</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE PROGRESS AS AT THE END OF 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 2005</b>
1. Survey, Delineation and Demarcation	<b>Physical :</b> Survey and demarcation of 17,500 Km of natural forests. <b>Financial : Rs. 1,292 million</b>	<b>Physical :</b> 7200 km of forest boundaries were surveyed and demarcated. Survey work for 2350 Km is in progress. Contracts were awarded for survey and demarcation of 2017 Km and bids called for 2469 Km. <b>Financial : Rs.592.47 million</b>
2. Integrated Management Planning	<b>Physical:</b> Preparation of 19 District Plans and 95 Range Plans <b>Financial : Rs.137.4 million</b>	<b>Physical :</b> Finalized the model plans and templates. Initiated planning exercise at regional, district & range levels. <b>Financial : Rs.3.93million</b>
3. Public Awareness and Extension	<b>Physical :</b> A number of Awareness Programmes were planned to be conducted by the Ministry, the Forest Department and the Central Environment Authority <b>Financial : Rs. 76.9 million</b>	<b>Physical :</b> TV and radio programs, Awareness programs and tree planting campaigns were conducted. Magazines, posters, activity books and educational models were published.Sinharaja access road was improved.Various programmes were conducted on World Environmental Day <b>Financial :Rs.13.44 million</b>
4. Woodlot Development and Management	<b>Physical :</b> New Woodlots – 7,900 ha Management of woodlots – 7,300 ha	<b>Physical :</b> New Woodlots - 1962 ha Management of woodlots - 3089 ha Maintenance of existing woodlots – 979 ha
5. Rehabilitation of degraded plantations, Enrichment Planting and Buffer Zone Development	Rehabilitation - 5,500 ha Enrichment Planting - 650 ha Buffer- zone development – 1,400 ha	1332 ha were rehabilitated. Enrichment planting in 906 ha was carried out. Buffer zone development in 870 ha Survey work completed 1091 ha of degraded plantations 1810 ha of enrichment plantings were maintained Eco- tourism Park at Habarana was established. <b>Financial : Rs.85.1million</b>
6.Improved Management of Production Plantations	New planting - 5,500 ha Improved Management – 15,000 ha <b>Financial (4,5,6 activities):Rs. 1,088 million</b>	<b>Physical :</b> 2372 ha of new plantations were established. Plantations in 13724 ha were managed. Silvicultural treatment given to plantations on 970 ha.1405 ha of plantations maintained.Survey work completed in 470 ha. <b>Financial: Rs.482.45million</b>
7. Capacity Building	<b>Physical :</b> 220 Capacity Building programmes (Local Training, workshops, fellowships and study tours) <b>Financial : Rs.92.25 million</b>	<b>Physical :</b> 78 Local Trainings, 65 Workshops 12 Fellowships, 06Study Tours  <b>Financial :Rs. 44.08 million</b>
8. Consultancy Services	208 person months <b>Financial : Rs.185.9 million</b>	212 person months <b>Financial :Rs.182.77 million</b>
9 Civil Work	Construction of 27 new buildings and extensions for 28 existing buildings <b>Financial :Rs.97.7 million</b>	Completed 08 buildings. Construction Work of 09 buildings is in progress. Bids awarded for construction of 14 buildings. <b>Financial :Rs.44.2 million</b>
10. Vehicles &	Procurement of Thirty four 4WD double Cabs, 84 motor bicycles, 500 bicycles, computers, GPS units, survey and inventory equipments <b>Financial :Rs.301.4 million</b>	Computers, GPS units, cameras, survey and inventory equipments, Nineteen 4WD Double Cabs, 02 Jeeps, 01 Motor Car and 49 Motor Bicycles were procured. <b>Financial :Rs.122.99 million</b>

**ACTION PLAN 2006**

ACTIVITY	TARGET	
	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL RS. '000
1. Survey, Delineation and Demarcation	Survey and Demarcation of 3000 Km of forest boundaries.	290,000
2. Integrated Management Planning	Completion of 10 Strategic Plans, & 20 Operational Plans	8,680
3. Public Awareness and Extension	TV Programmes, Radio Programmes, TV Documentary, Awareness Campaigns, Field Demonstrations, Support to the Environment Pioneer Programme	16,500
4. Woodlot Development and Management	New Woodlots – 1200 ha. Management of old Woodlots – 1200 ha. Home garden development- 1500	59,220
5. Rehabilitation, Enrichment Planting and Buffer Zone Development	Rehabilitation - 1250 ha. Enrichment Planting – 500 ha Buffer Zone Development – 650 ha	148,930
6. Improved Management of Production Plantations	New Planting – 1250 ha Management – 2500 ha	126,850
7. Capacity Building	20 Workshops, 15 Local Trainings, 12 Fellowships, 02 Study Tours	17,300
8. Consultancy Services	3.5 person months	3,160
9. Civil Work	01RDCF Office Building and Extensions for 10 RFO Office Buildings	16,000
10. Procurement of Vehicles and Equipments	Six 4WD double Cabs, 25 Motor Bicycles, 100 Bicycle, Computers, GPS Units, Survey & Inventory Equipments	43,500

➤ **Total Budget for 2006 : Rs.755 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. The Project is expected to stimulate nature-based tourism and to contribute to the development of a sustainable PA management and wildlife conservation system.

## **OBJECTIVE**

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

Total cost of the project is US\$ 33.5 million.

Implementing Agency:     a) Department of Wildlife Conservation  
                                  b) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  
                                  c) Protected Area Conservation Fund

Duration is from 06<sup>th</sup> June 2000 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2006

Cumulative disbursement as at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : US\$ 14.4 million (43%)

## **PROJECT COMPONENTS**

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

The capacity of DWLC is enhanced through the provision of international and local consultancy services, internal and external training courses, 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 support to strengthen human resources, financial and administrative capacity and systems to permit 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 DWLC is an important activity under this component. The project also supports a community outreach and extension technical team to increase the

community participation in DWLC's activities. Development of capacity of DWLC to meet future trends in eco tourism 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 supports systematic monitoring of biodiversity in Protected Areas.

### **2. *Participatory Adaptive Management of Protected Areas***

This component supports 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 fences. 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 help fill critical gaps in the current Protected Area system and link existing sites together. The BCS is expected to coordinate all development activities undertaken in Protected Area Buffer

Zones by various agencies, without proper coordination.

### ***4. Sustainable Financing for Community Partnership Building***

This program facilitates creation of better opportunities for Protected Area Buffer - Zone communities to overcome poverty situations while obtaining people's participation in park management activities. Funds provided under this component are allocated for community development activities to address the issues related to conservation and community development especially in buffer-zones of Protected Areas.

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

## PROGRESS

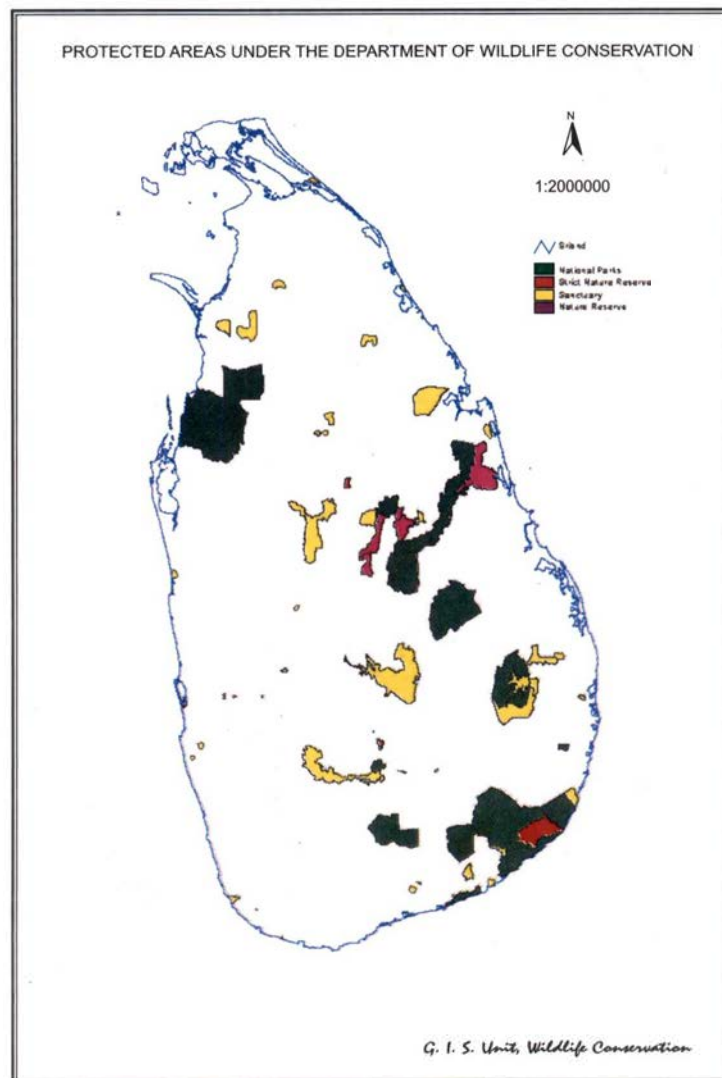
OVERALL TARGET		CUMULATIVE PROGRESS AS AT THE END OF 2ND QUARTER 2005	
PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL Rs.'000	PHYSICAL	FINANCIAL Rs.'000
<b>1. Enhancing Institutional Capacity of the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC)</b>			
a. <i>Procurement of vehicles</i> -07 2W-Tractors, 03 Boats, 07 Water Bowsers, 02 Jeeps, 09 Hand tractors, 66 Push bicycles, 10 Double Cabs, 45 Motor bicycles, 07 4W- Tractors.	131,288	a. 07 2W-Tractors, 03 Boats, 07 Water bowsers, 02 Jeeps, 09 Hand tractors, 66 Push bicycles and 45 Motor bicycles were procured. Specifications and tender documents were prepared for procurement of 10 Double Cabs. Tenders were awarded for procurement of seven 4W Tractors.	56,875
b. <i>Procurement of Furniture and office equipment</i> - Computers, Printers, Digital Camera, Electric Generators, Radio Equipment, Binoculars, Air Conditioner, PC Server, Remote Access Server, Pen Drives , Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Cabinets and Racks	39,091	b. 34 Computers, 19 Printers, 01 Digital Camera, 16 Electric Generators, 300 Radio Equipment, 04 Binoculars, 01 Air Conditioner, 01 PC Server, 01 Remote Access Server, 05 Pen Drives , 86 Tables, 344 Chairs, 51 Cupboards, 38 Cabinets and 34 Racks were procured.	79,281
c. <i>Procurement of Machinery</i> -Fire control equipment, Laboratory equipment, Wildlife health equipment, Field Kits, Electric fence equipment, Computers, equipment for Radio Communication System, Management Information System (MIS), Private Automatic Branch System (PABX) and Geographical Position System (GPS)	46,145	c. Specifications were prepared for Fire control equipment, Laboratory equipment, and Wildlife health equipment. Two Field Kits were procured. Tenders were awarded for Electric Fence equipment. Tenders were invited for computers.	55,763
d. <i>Construction of Head Office building and the following Park buildings;</i> Udawalawa (12), Bundala (6), Horton Plains (12), Peak Wilderness(14), Kaudulla (01), Ritigala (11), Wasgamuwa(08), Minneriya(16)	334,600	d. Site filling for construction of Head Office building was completed. Construction work of 08 park buildings in Wasgamuwa and 16 buildings in Minneriya was completed. Other park buildings were partly constructed (Udawalawa – 75%, Bundala- 75%, Horton Plains –80%, Kaudulla – 40%, Ritigal –15%).	291,424

<b>2. Participatory Adaptive Management of Protected Areas</b>			
<p>a. <b>Habitat Management</b> – Eradication of invasive species in 1600 ha of pilot Protected Areas, establishment of grassland in 100 ha, management of grassland in 100 ha, tree planting in 10 ha</p>	82,143	Uprooting of invasive species in 1600 ha in Udawalawa and Bundala was completed. Grassland was established over 40 ha. 40 ha were maintained as grasslands. Sites were identified for tree planting.	80,207
<p>b. <b>Boundary survey and demarcation</b> - Boundary demarcation of 1333 Km of Udawalawa, Bundala, Peak Wilderness and Ritigala, procurement of 15,000 boundary posts.</p>		<p>b. Boundaries of Udawalawa(84 Km), Peak Wilderness (32 Km), Bundala (30 Km) and Ritigala (20 Km) were demarcated. 9322 Boundary posts were supplied.</p>	
<p>c. <b>Enhance Protection</b> - Establishment of fire belts (325 Km) in Udawalawa and Kaudulla, and electric fences (225 Km) in Minneriya, Ritigala and Meegalewa.</p>		<p>c. Fire belts in Kaudulla (50 Km), Udawalawa (75 Km) was completed. Tenders were awarded for erection of electric fence in Minneriya, Ritigala and Meegalewa.</p>	
<p>d. <b>Facilitating management of pilot Protected Areas</b> - Rehabilitation of 18 tanks and water bodies in Protected Areas, construction and renovation of 650 Km of Protected Area road network.</p>		<p>Two tanks were renovated in...and 399 km of Protected Area roads were renovated in Udawalawa and Wasgamuwa.</p>	
<b>3. Collaborative Conservation Planning</b>			
<p>a. Biodiversity baseline survey in 07 parks, b. Socio-economic survey in 197 villages around Protected Areas, c. Habitat mapping and gap analysis in 07 parks, d. Establishment of Biodiversity Secretariat, e. Completion of Biodiversity Action Plan (BCAP), f. Review of conservation system, g. Updating endangered species list, h. 23 researches on biodiversity and Protected Area management, 35 Awareness programmes on wildlife and Protected Area Management, 06 publications on wildlife conservation.</p>	82,143 (for component 3 & 4)	<p>a. Cabinet paper on Biodiversity Baseline Survey was submitted to the Cabinet. b. Socio-economic survey in 197 villages is in progress. c. Field sampling of Udawalawa, Bundala, Horton Plains and Peak Wilderness was completed. Habitat map for Horton Plains was drafted. d. Recruitments for Biodiversity Secretariat was completed. e. Draft of the BCAP was prepared. f. Conservation profiles were prepared. g. Collection of literature on fauna and flora was completed. Format for database was prepared. h. 11 Research contracts were awarded. Proposals were invited for more researches. 30 Awareness programmes were completed. One book and 03 posters were published.</p>	80,297 (For component 3 & 4)
<b>4. Sustainable Financing for Community Partnership Building</b>			
<p>a. Social Mobilisation activities in 117 villages around PAs. b. Implementation of Micro Plans. c. Preparation of operational manual d. Appointment of 05 Regional Grant Review Committees (RGC) and a National Grant Review Committee (NGC).</p>		<p>a. Field work in progress. b. Funds were provided for 03 micro projects. Preparation of 10 proposals is in progress c. Operational Manual was prepared. d. RGCs for Wasgamuwa and Minneriya were nominated</p>	

**ACTION PLAN 2006**

ACTIVITY (CATEGORY)	FINANCIAL RS.'000	TARGET
Furniture and office equipment	28,750	
Plant and machinery	5,750	
Buildings	187,850	
Land development and land improvement	46,000	
Consultations	174,500	
Training Services	30,000	
Personnel Emoluments	15,000	
Other goods and services	32,150	

**Total budget for 2006: Rs.1.000 million**





## UPPER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT

### INTRODUCTION

The project aims to address the watershed management issues through a holistic and integrated approach that emphasises the “protection” of natural resources while enhancing “production” capacities of poor communities living in the project area. Since poverty has a direct impact on conservation, the project would attend to poverty alleviation by encouraging income-generating activities among project beneficiaries. Project activities are implemented in Divisional Secretary’s Divisions of Nuwaraeliya, Walapane, Welimada, Uva Paranagama, Bandarawela, Ella, Haldummulla,

Imbulpe, Balangoda, Ratnapura and Kuruwita where watersheds of Uma Oya, Kirindi Oya, Walawe Ganga and Kalu Ganga are located.

### OBJECTIVES

- Rehabilitate, sustainably manage and protect critical watersheds giving benefits to the local community,
- Improve income of project beneficiaries.
- Strengthen the capacity of agencies in charge of watershed management
- Facilitate the preparation of a National Watershed Management Policy
- Poverty alleviation and gender consideration

The total project cost is US \$ 23.7 million (Rs.2,123 million)

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

Duration is from 5<sup>th</sup> May 1998 to December 2005

Cumulative disbursement as at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : US \$ 16.6 million (Rs.1,552 million)

### PROJECT COMPONENTS

**1. Participatory Rehabilitation and Protection of Forests** - Increasing public participation in management of upper watershed areas while creating means of income generation for beneficiary communities is the main focus of this component. Activities such as buffer zone planting, establishment of small timber farms and home gardens, boundary marking of conserved forests, public area planting and enrichment planting, conversion of pine plantations in to broad leaf species plantations, fire control programmes, soil management programmes, integrated management of natural resource base focusing on micro catchment through community empowerment and creation of awareness needed for project sustainability are the main activities under this component.



Soil Conservation Measures in Upper Watershed Areas

**2. Promotion of Conservation Oriented Farming Systems** – This component is designed to improve the conditions of soil and micro catchments in upper watershed areas with a far-reaching vision of poverty reduction.

Vegetative soil conservation, off farm soil conservation of check dams and stone terraces, hydrological and erosion monitoring of micro catchments, livestock farming, bee-keeping and other appropriate income generation activities and improvement of

agro-roads and foot paths, irrigation and water control activities, perennial fruit cultivation, introduction of integrated pest management activities are the main activities planned under this component.



Soil Conservation Measures under the project

➤ ***Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening*** – Project provides various types of assistance to its implementing agencies which in return will be useful for upper watershed management and poverty reduction.

**PROGRESS**

<b>OVERALL PROJECT TARGET</b>		<b>CUMULATIVE PROGRESS UP TO 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 2005</b>	
<b>PHYSICAL</b>	<b>FINANCIAL RS.'000</b>	<b>PHYSICAL</b>	<b>FINANCIAL RS.'000</b>
<p><b>1. Rehabilitation of Forests – Uva and Sabaragamuwa Province</b> Maintenance of 1081.9 ha of buffer zone plantations, 27.5 ha of timber farms, 212 Km of boundary plantations, 52.7 ha of enrichment plantations, 22.8 Km of fire belt, 331.6 Km of Hana Plantations. Rehabilitation of 132.8 ha of forest plantations. Preparation of name boards, leaflets, posters. Conducting awareness programmes. Maintenance of 100 nurseries</p> <p><b>Central province</b> Maintenance of 27 ha of plantations and 5 Km road side plantations.</p>	28,098	<p><b>Uva and Sabaragamuwa Province</b> 279.5 ha of buffer- zone plantations, 50 ha of timber farms, 136.8 Km of boundary plantations, 14 km of fire belt 214.8 ha of Hana plantations were maintained. 39.2 ha of forest plantations were rehabilitated. Two Awareness programmes were conducted.</p> <p><b>Central province</b> 11.2 ha of plantations were maintained.</p>	3,889.80
<p><b>2. On-Farm Soil Conservation - DOA Uva and Central Province</b> Soil conservation activities in 403.75 ha and establishment of 91 common irrigation systems. Facilitation and awareness of bee-honey production, composting, fertiliser, fruit planting and seed production. Awareness programmes and exhibitions on environment conservation for school children and the general public.</p>	20,171.6	Soil conservation follow-up activities were carried out in 340 ha. Thirty one common irrigation systems were established. Nine hundred bee -keeping boxes were distributed. Fifty eight training programmes on bee keeping, 15 school Awareness programmes, 03 exhibitions were conducted. Soil testing activities were carried out.	7,045.60
<p><b>3. On-Farm Soil Conservation – AP&amp;H Uva Province</b> Soil conservation follow-up activities, improvement of 200 cattle sheds establishment of 300 cattle sheds (cement) and pasture development activities in 500 plots. Introduction of income generating activities to buffer- zone communities, 04 training programmes on livestock farming for school leavers, establishment of 08 bio gas units, conducting 73 mobile veterinary clinics, 20 educational seminars, Establishment of information centre,, purchasing equipment set to make milk products and organising fresh milk consumption promotion campaign.</p>	16,970	Soil conservation and pasture development follow up activities were carried out. Hundred and fifteen cattle sheds were improved. Eleven training programmes on income generation were conducted. Forty mobile veterinary clinics were conducted.	507.35
<p><b>3. Off-farm Soil Conservation</b> a. <b>Uva and Sabaragamuwa Province</b> Conservation activities in 52.21 Km of foot paths, gullies, agro roads, 07 training programmes for CBOs on conservation and boundary marking of stream reservations and tree planting in 10 Km.</p> <p>b. <b>Uva and Sabaragamuwa Province</b> – Conservation of 7.18 Km of gullies, agro roads and footpaths by Department of Agrarian Development</p> <p>c <b>Balangoda Divisional Secretary's Division</b></p>	a. 24,016.20 b. 3,520.00 c. 1,000	<p>a. Conservation activities were carried out in 20.9 Km of footpaths, gullies and agro roads.</p> <p>b. Conservation activities in 2.1 Km were completed.</p> <p>c. Eight plots were surveyed.</p>	a. 2,486.0 b.731.00 c.134.6

Survey of stream reservations d. <b>Badulla District</b> – Hydrological monitoring and mapping	d.10,814.00	d. Work in progress	d.2763.24
e. <b>Central and Uva province</b> – Land regularization activities for 1445 plots.	e.2,595.30	e. Work in progress	e. 331.60

➤ Total budget for 2006: Rs.20,000

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

**INTRODUCTION**

Effective implementation of National Environment Policy (NEP) necessitates strengthening of cross linkages with other institutes in the environmental sector and private sector agencies. For this purpose, the sector needs to continue to define institutional mandates, boundaries and links. It is also equally important to establish implementation mechanisms in which all institutes and other stakeholders in the sector know what is expected of them, and have those responsibilities endorsed at highest level. Netherlands funded project on *Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of Environmental programmes of Sri Lanka* mainly focuses on the institutional strengthening and the capacity building of the environmental sector

while giving emphasis to the functions and responsibilities of the Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources (MENR) and the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) being lead agencies of this sector.

**OBJECTIVES**

**Main Objective**

Strengthening the capacity in the delivery of environmental management services.

**Immediate Objective**

Enhance the capacity of the MENR, CEA and Provincial and Local Authorities in delivering environmental service both national and local level.

Total cost of the Project:	Rs. 317 million
Implementing Agencies:	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources Central Environmental Authority
Duration	2003-2006
Cumulative expenditure at the end of 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : Rs. 75.4 million	

**PROJECT COMPONENTS**

**A. Institutional Sector Organizational Analysis (ISOA)**

It was felt in the recent assessments that the Ministry is weak in its strategic roles in terms of integrating environment and natural resources into development plans and policies. At the same time it is also felt necessary to review the institutional structure, functions of organizations,

capacity deficiencies etc., in the Central EA through an in-depth institutional analysis. Accordingly, the ISOA aims at contributing effectively to the two objectives of (i) strengthening the environmental management capacity at the Ministry and CEA and (ii) enhancing effectiveness of environment monitoring and enforcement in the region.

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

This component is designed to support the implementation of the North East coastal community Development Project to address the environmental issues in North Eastern Province. Project activities are being implemented jointly with the Ministry of Relief Rehabilitation and Reconciliation.

**C. Development of an Investment Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector (IPENS)**

This component is an Advisory Technical Assistance to support the development of an Investment Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector. This includes (i) preparation of feasibility studies for a prioritized pipeline of investments and (ii) development of an Investment Plan for the Environment and Natural Resources Sector.

**PROGRESS**

ACTIVITY	OVERALL PROJECT TARGET	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS UPTO END OF 2 <sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 2005
Component A		
Review Institutional Structure, functions, analyze present deficiencies and a structural analysis	In-depth structural analysis and functional analysis of the MENR and CEA	Physical: Core functions of the MNER and CEA were identified. Detail SWOT analysis was completed and translated into 6 strategic options. Areas of contention between CEA and MENR identified. Draft structure for CEA and MENR prepared. Both CEA and MENR have developed their own log frames based on the strategic options and the detail action plans were prepared. Follow-up activities are in progress. Financial: Rs. 13.929 million
ISOA follow-up activities-capacity building on policy cycle management	Train the staff of the MENR on Policy Cycle Management	Physical: 2 Training workshops on Policy Cycle Management were conducted for the junior and middle level management of the MNER. Financial: Rs. 0.09 million
Capacity building of the staff of the MENR through providing local and international training and exposure	Strengthen the capacities of the staff of the MENR in carrying out the functions of the MENR	Physical: Several local and international training programmes in the field of environment and natural resources were provided for all levels of the staff. Financial: Rs.0.5 million
Development of Environment and natural resources related policies and strategic plans	Incorporating environmental concerns into the development process through formulating policies and strategic plans	Physical: National policy on Management of Wetlands, sectoral cleaner production policies for the health sector and the draft national policy on Traditional Knowledge was prepared. Financial: Rs. 1. 1 million

Awareness programmes, campaigns and competition at various levels of society	Create awareness among stakeholders on environment and natural resources management and to ensure the implementation of National environmental Policy through awareness creation	Physical: Various Awareness programmes for school children, local authorities, police officers, judges, divisional secretaries and other stakeholders on the aspect of environmental conservation, management, laws and regulations, new policy initiatives were conducted. In addition various campaign and competition among school children was also conducted to commemorate the nationally and internationally important environmental days. Financial: Rs. 1.215 million
Component C		
Undertake an island wide social survey as an input to the IPENS	Incorporate the social aspects into the environment and natural resource sector planning	Physical: A detailed social survey including information on priority sub sector to be included in the investment plan has been carried out. Financial: Rs. 7.379 million

#### ***ACTION PLAN 2006***

<b><i>Action plan of the Ministry</i></b>		
	Target	
	Physical	Financial (Rs. 000')
Establishment of well defined roles and functions of MENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of sector based environmental action programmes given in CFE during 2005 through CEPOM mechanism</li> <li>• Support to Environmental Cells</li> </ul>	5000
Capacity building of implementing agencies to perform their role in implementing the National Environmental Policy (NEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the implementation and management arrangements for the capacity building of implementers of NEP</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of implementing agencies to implement the NEP</li> </ul>	10,000
Capacity building of MENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a long-term Human Resource Development policy and plan for the MENR and its implementation</li> <li>• Evaluation of the effectiveness of training plan and implementation.</li> <li>• Formulation of environment and natural resources related policies and strategic plans</li> <li>• Improve decentralized planning in environment and natural resource management</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of the MENR in policy research, policy analysis, policy monitoring and evaluation etc.,</li> </ul>	25,000

Legal reforms and compliance mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a Plan of Action to effectively deal with the environment and natural resources related legal issues</li> <li>• Provide technical inputs to strengthen the environment and natural resources related regulatory framework</li> </ul>	
Environmental Education and Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of awareness and extension strategy of the MENR</li> <li>• Publications of good practices in the field of environment and natural resources</li> <li>• Commemoration of nationally and internationally important environmental days</li> <li>• Environmental publications and promotional activities</li> </ul>	
System to synergise international agreements introduced in national policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of compliance plans for 12 important MEAs</li> <li>• Strengthen the convention reference centre in consultation with existing focal points</li> <li>• Publication of compliance and develop public awareness programmes</li> </ul>	
<b>Action Plan of the Central Environmental Authority</b>		
<b>Component A</b>		
Improved EPL System, Load based License Fee Scheme and Cleaner Production (CP) Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of reforming the EPL system and standardization of EPL system in regional offices</li> <li>• Preparation of tailor-made technical training modules on environmental pollution control by University of Moratuwa</li> <li>• Independent impact assessment of delegation of powers to Local Authorities on issuing EPLs for Part B activities of the gazette notification No.1159/22</li> <li>• Implementation of Pilot projects on LLF scheme by DHV consultants.</li> <li>• Promotion of CP practices in Moratuwa/Ratmalana and Kelani River Basin area.</li> </ul>	
Hazardous Waste Management(HWM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct workshop on awareness raising as regards the implementation of new HWM regulations.</li> <li>• Preparation of the inventory on the generation of hazardous waste including mapping</li> <li>• Provide support for environmentally friendly disposal system for municipal solid waste for selected Local Authorities</li> <li>• Awareness raising on solid waste management at selected schools.</li> <li>• Facilitate solid waste management by clean city initiative</li> <li>• Conduct special programmes on Solid Waste Management Day</li> <li>• Printing of posters, stickers, leaflets and handouts.</li> <li>• Awareness raising on Solid Waste Management Guidelines</li> <li>• Publicity for solid waste management guidelines through electronic media and media briefing</li> <li>• Promotion of collectors of recyclables</li> <li>• Mapping of solid waste dumping sites in 02 selected provinces</li> <li>• Implementation of pilot project on SWM –phase 389</li> </ul>	

Innovative Pollution Control Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement Reed bed based pollution control methods</li> <li>• Improve pollution control demonstration models in industries</li> </ul>	6,000
Accredited Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up Accreditation Programme Water quality monitoring of six selected water bodies</li> </ul>	3,000
Environmental Management Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement EIA/SEA procedure</li> <li>• Wetland management</li> <li>• Natural Resources management</li> </ul>	45,100
Enhanced Awareness and Education System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reward programme</li> <li>• Support to NGOs</li> <li>• Environmental Magazine</li> <li>• Wetland education programme</li> </ul>	9,875
Extension of Integrated Database System to Wide Area Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> </ul>	3,000
Training and development of staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and development of staff including development of HRD system and procedure</li> </ul>	4,800
Project coordination/ advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor/Coordinate/advice for project implementation</li> </ul>	16,000
<b>Component B</b>		
Community level resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train CEA and other staff on GIS</li> <li>• Undertake field surveys</li> <li>• Preparation of resource inventories and maps</li> <li>• Establishment of priority environmental issues</li> <li>• Preparation of operational plans</li> <li>• Implementation of management inventories</li> </ul>	8,000
Preparation and operationalisation of management area plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of SMA plans</li> <li>• Preparation of format for preparing environmental profiles and zoning</li> <li>• Establishment of methodology for preparation of resource and land use maps</li> <li>• Implementation of SMA plans</li> </ul>	26,500
Study on coastal resources in Northern Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train local staff</li> <li>• Conduct field surveys</li> <li>• Implementation of study including consultancies</li> <li>• Selected activities in Jaffna</li> </ul>	35,400
Strengthening the capacity of CEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of materials and modules for awareness campaigns</li> <li>• Train District Environmental Officers for conducting awareness programs</li> <li>• Review /revise legislation and enforcement procedure</li> <li>• Strengthening of Arugambay and Batticaloa sub office</li> </ul>	6,900

Total Budget for 2006 – Rs.323.65 million



# IMPLEMENTATION OF MONTREAL PROTOCOL

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

### Objectives

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

## PROJECT COMPONENTS

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

Institutional strengthening is much important to phase out of ODS by 2015. The main activities under this component are; data collection on ODS consumption and reporting to Ozone Secretariat and Fund Secretariat, organizing seminars and International Ozone Day Celebrations, awareness creation, monitoring and control of ODS and equipment working with ODS, activities related to implementation of Montreal Protocol in Sri Lanka.

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

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

### 3. **Incentive Programme**

The objective of this programme is to eliminate the consumption of CFCs (Chloro Fluro Carbons) in commercial and industrial sectors by December 2007, through the payment of financial incentives to enterprises for converting their system from CFCs to HFC (Hydro Fluro Carbon) or HCFC (Hydro Chloro Fluro Carbon). Industrialists who wish to convert the systems can submit applications to the National Ozone Unit (NOU) and obtain the approval of the Technical Evaluation Committee of the NOU for the proposed methodology of undertaking the

conversion. Industries that obtained the approval of TEC will be initially paid 40% of incentive and the remaining 60% will be paid on completion

of the conversion process. Publicity for this programme has been given through news paper advertisements and stakeholder workshops.



AC/Ref Technician Training at Ampara

Total cost of the project: Rs. 54.47 million (1US\$ = RS. 102.00)

Implementing Agency : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Duration : Phase I – IV-from March 1994 to 2004  
: Phase v – from January 2005 to December 2006

Cumulative disbursement as at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 :(Rs. Million) : 22.765

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : (Rs. Million) :12.94



Awareness programme for Government Officers – Address by Hon. Minister



Customs Officer Training on prevention of Illegal ODS trade

**PROGRESS :**

Sub Component	Target	Cumulative Progress as at the end of 2004
<p><b>Institutional Strengthening Project for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (Phase IV)</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Two reports on ODS consumption 24 Workshops, TV and Radio Programmes, Newspaper Ads, Updating Web site, Organizing National Ozone Quiz competitions, organizing 6 Coordinating Committee meetings, Preparation &amp; distribution of awareness creating material, Issuing recommendations to import ODS and equipment working with ODS <b>Financial : Rs.13,668,000</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Two ODS consumption reports were prepared. Achieved nearly 60% of the target of ODS reduction. Twenty six (26) Awareness Creation Programmes and Quiz Programmes were conducted. One Teacher Training Programme and three Programmes for government officers were conducted. Participated in two exhibitions and conducted guest lecturers for the general public. Banners and Posters on protection of the Ozone layer were displayed in Colombo, Sri Pada and Anuradhapura. A series of special radio programmes was conducted. Poster competitions and Workshops for Media Officers were also conducted. Newspaper supplements, Leaflets, Exercise books and Year planners was prepared and distributed. <b>Financial : Rs.13,668,000</b></p>
<p><b>Methyl Bromide (MeBr)Phase out for all remaining users in Sri Lanka excluding Quarantine &amp; Pre shipment applications</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Organizing awareness creation workshops for MeBr users. Preparation of necessary policy documents, Carrying out investigations to find alternatives for MeBr. Purchasing chemicals and equipment. <b>Financial : Rs.6,300,000</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Four workshops were conducted and nearly 75 officers were trained. Five field training programmes were conducted. Awareness creation materials were prepared. Investigations are in progress. Chemicals and equipment were purchased. <b>Financial : Rs.6,225,000</b></p>
<p><b>Incentive Programme</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Providing incentives for large scale CFC end users. Awareness creation among end users. Calling applications and application processing <b>Financial : Rs.14,550,000</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Organized a workshop for contractors in refrigeration sector. TV spots were telecast. Issued applications, Incentives (initial payment) issued for three end-users. <b>Financial : Rs.1,247,000</b></p>
<i>SUB COMPONENT</i>	<i>TARGET</i>	<i>PROGRESS 2005 (UP TO 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER)</i>
<p><b>Institutional Strengthening Project for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (Phase V)</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Data collection, one report to Ozone Secretariat, four Awareness Creating Programmes. Two Coordinating Committee meetings, preparatory works for National Ozone Day celebrations, preparation of awareness creation materials. <b>Financial : Rs.1,115,000</b></p>	<p><b>Physical</b> Three Awareness Programs were conducted for government officers in Kandy, Kurunegala and Colombo. Participated at World Environment Day walk and exhibition at Nikawewa. Participated at workshops organised by the Ministry in Gampaha and Chilaw. One school program in Mahiyangana and four teacher training programs in Badulla, Niwithilaga and Galle were completed. One report sent to Ozone Secretariat. Two Coordinating Committee meetings were held. Preparations for Ozone Day are in progress. Preparation of Booklet is also in progress. <b>Financial : Rs.1,611,700</b></p>

<b>Methyl Bromide Phase out for all remaining uses in Sri Lanka excluding Quarantine &amp; Pre shipment applications</b>	<b>Physical</b> Purchasing chemicals and equipment, Finding alternatives, 8 Awareness creation programmes. <b>Financial : Rs.2,650,000</b>	<b>Physical</b> Chemicals and equipment were purchased. Investigations for finding alternatives are in progress. Three filed workshop were conducted ant two meetings were organized for MeBr importers and registered users. <b>Financial : Rs.8,338,000</b>
<b>Incentive Programme</b>	<b>Physical</b> Providing incentives, Awareness creation among end-users. Publicity via print & electronic media. <b>Financial : Rs.1,450,000</b>	<b>Physical</b> Applications are being processed. End Users were met and persuaded to minimize use. TV and Radio advertisements were broadcast .News paper advertisements were prepared

### **ACTION PLAN – 2006**

<b>SUB COMPONENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	
	<b>PHYSICAL</b>	<b>FINANCIAL RS. '000</b>
Institutional Strengthening Project for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)	Data Collection on ODS consumption and reporting to Ozone Secretariat and Fund Secretariat, 16 Awareness Creation Programmes for Government officers, Teachers, School children & general public, International Ozone Day Celebrations, Updating the official web page, Preparation & distribution of awareness creation materials, Organizing 06 Coordinating Committee meetings Issuing recommendations to import ODS using equipment, Providing logistics for other programmes under the NOU	3,300
Methyl Bromide (MeBr) Phase out for all remaining users in Sri Lanka excluding Quarantine and Pre shipment applications	Evaluation of alternatives, data collection, application of treatment, Evaluations, sampling analysis, monitoring after treatment and demonstrations	3,000
Providing Incentives and monitoring	Calling applications, application processing & providing incentives, 01 Awareness workshop, publicity through print and electronic media and monitoring	1,00
Implementation of “ Enhancement of National Capacity to monitor trade and prevent illegal trade of ODS” of the NCAP of Sri Lanka	Training officers from (Sri Lanka Customs, BOI, Import & Export Control Department & Department of the Government Analyst) on prevention of illegal trade in ODS (6 workshops), Establishment & maintenance of Information Centre, Practical sessions at work place for officers of Sri Lanka Customs (3 sessions), Preparation and distribution of awareness creation materials (one poster), Establishment & maintenance of the online data base	1,000
Extension training programme on Good refrigeration practices	Training workshops (12 workshops), Establishing data banks for Technicians & service centres (two data banks), Developing a licensing system, Developing Codes of good practices (One document),	3,000

Halon banking for Sri Lanka	Collection of information regarding Halon users (1 report), Introductory workshop & training workshop (2 workshops), Development of a Halon Bank & database	1,000
Recovery & Recycling programme	Distribution of equipment (50 locations), Introductory workshop & training workshops (3 workshops), Publicity (Print & Electronic media)	1,000
Recovery, Recycling and Retrofitting programme for mobile AC systems	Distribution of equipment (12 locations), Introductory workshop & training workshops (3 workshops), Publicity (Print & Electronic media), Retrofitting of 200 government vehicles	1,000
Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbon Survey	Survey report	250
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,650</b>

## SOUTH WEST RAIN FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT

### **INTRODUCTION**

The South West Rain Forest Conservation Project funded by the GEF/UNDP covers southern part of Sinharaja and Kanneliya-Dediyagala-Nakiyadeniya Forest Complex. The overall goal of the project is protection of the ecosystems in the rain forests of Sinharaja and Kanneliya-Dediyagala - Nakiyadeniya (popularly known as the KDN Complex) through community co-management.

### **OBJECTIVES**

Conservation and management of selected rain forest eco-systems, securing collaboration between local communities, state agencies and other stakeholders, ensuring sustainable use of non-timber forest products and protecting forests against encroachment and illicit logging.

### **PROJECT COMPONENTS**

#### **1. Integrated buffer zone community development focusing on biodiversity conservation and livelihood issues**

**Major activities:** Renovation of Conservation centers at Pitadeniya & Kanneliya. Construction

of 2 bridges at Kanneliya & Pitadeniya to improve infrastructure facility for ecotourists.

#### **2. Strengthened institutional product mechanisms to involve the community**

**Major activities:** Training of officers and Community Based Organization members on biodiversity conservation vocational skills etc.

#### **3. Use of non-timber forest products on sustainable basis**

**Major activities:** Training on NTFP extraction and creation of sustainable NTFP extraction.

#### **4. Improve forest protection from encroachment and illicit logging**

**Major activities:** Establishment of vigilance committees and awareness creation on forest protection and boundary demarcation of Kanneliya forest.

The total cost of the project - US\$ 975713

Implementing Agency: Forest Department

Duration : 2000- 2005

Cumulative expenditure as the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005: Rs. 77.807 million

## PROGRESS

<i>SUB COMPONENT</i>	<i>TARGET (UP TO 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 2005</i>	<i>CUMULATIVE PROGRESS (UP TO 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 2005)</i>
1. Integrated buffer zone community development focusing on biodiversity conservation and livelihood issues	<b>Physical:</b> Renovation of 02 Conservation Centres at Pitadeniya and Kanneliya and provision of visitor facilities. Construction of Pitadeniya and Kanneliya bridges Financial Rs.5.535 million	<b>Physical:</b> Contracts awarded <b>Financial Rs. 1.95 million</b>
2. Strengthened institutional product mechanisms to involve the community discussion making	<b>Physical:</b> Training of 200 officers and 250 CBO members on Biodiversity conservation and vocational skills Printing of 02 Leaflets and 01 News letter <b>Financial Rs.1.985 million</b>	<b>Physical:</b> Completed <b>Financial:Rs.1.67 million</b>
3. Use of non timber forest products on sustainable basis	<b>Physical:</b> Training for extraction of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and creation of sustainable NTFP extraction. Maintenance of demonstration plot. <b>Financial Rs.2.705 million</b>	<b>Physical:</b> Training was completed. Establishment of demonstration plot is in progress. <b>Financial Rs.2.215 million</b>
4. Improve forest protection from encroachment and illicit logging	<b>Physical:</b> Boundary marking of Kanneliya forest, Establishment of 10 Vigilance Committees Awareness creation on forest protection Monthly meeting of Vigilance Committees Financial Rs.1,395 million	<b>Physical:</b> Completed <b>Financial Rs.0.673 million</b>
5. Project Staff	<b>Physical:</b> Recruit 1 Project Manager, 17 Social Mobilising Officers, Supporting Staff <b>Financial Rs.1.9 million</b>	<b>Physical:</b> Completed and payments done <b>Financial Rs.1.73 million</b>

## ***ACTION PLAN 2006***

<b><i>SUB COMPONENT</i></b>	<b><i>TARGET</i></b>	
	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Financial Rs. '000</b>
1. Integrated buffer zone community development focusing on biodiversity conservation and livelihood issues	Completion of construction of bridge at Pitadeniya. Maintenance of Pitadeniya & Kanneliya Conservation Centres. Maintenance of Audio visual equipment & material	2500
2. Strengthened institutional product mechanisms to involve community discussion making	Training of officers and CBO members on biodiversity conservation, Vocational skills Continuation of community based organization activities in Kanneliya & Sinharaja	1000
3. Use of non timber forest products on sustainable basis	Maintenance of nature trails & demonstration plots in Kanneliya & Sinharaja.	1000
4. Improve forest protection from encroachment and illicit logging	Continuation of Vigilance Committee activities.	200
5. Project Staff	Supporting staff salaries & Travelling subsistence	300

### **SRI LANKA AUSTRALIA NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

#### ***INTRODUCTION***

The Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management Project funded by the AusAID covers the districts of Kurunegala, Matale, Puttalam and Anuradhapura. 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.

#### ***OBJECTIVE***

To assist the Forest Department and other agencies connected to natural resource management to develop practices to involve local communities in the participatory management of dry and intermediate zone forests and other natural resources.

The Total cost of the Project - Aus \$ 9,382,541

Implementing Agency : Forest Department

Duration : Feb 2003 to Jan 2009

Cumulative expenditure as the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : Rs. 46.51 million

## PROJECT COMPONENTS

### 1. 1. Institutional Support for Integrated Natural Resources Management

**Major activities:** Restructuring of Extension Division and Forest Information Unit of the Forest Department, training of the staff of the Forest Department and other service providers and Training of Trainers Program

### 2. Participatory Natural Resource Management Systems

**Major activities:** Preparation of Resource Development Plans and Community Forestry

Management Plans and implementation in the field. Identification and provision of micro finance mechanisms to support micro enterprise development.

### 3. Project Management

**Major activities:** Periodic Monitoring of physical and financial progress of the project. Preparation of annual plans approved by AusAID and GoSL. Supervision of implementation of annual plans and submission of progress reports to the relevant agencies

## PROGRESS

SUB COMPONENT	TARGET (UP TO 2nd QUARTER 2005)	CUMULATIVE PROGRESS (UPTO 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2005)
1. Systems Development and Applied Research - Selection of sites - Participatory Planning -Community Forest Management	<b>Physical :</b> Identification of 4 sites in Kurunegla and Matale Districts and preparation of 10 Resource Development Plans <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 10.0 million	<b>Physical :</b> Plan implementation is in progress <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 8.48 million
2. Awareness, Training and Extension Training of Trainers Programme Awareness Programs	<b>Physical :</b> Two groups completed in Kurunegala and Matale districts <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 3.0 million	<b>Physical :</b> Completed <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 2.23 million
3. Community Support Micro finance activities Village Infrastructure	<b>Physical :</b> Training on various micro enterprise development activities and demonstrations Rainwater harvesting <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 6.0 million	<b>Physical :</b> Training was completed. Establishment of demonstration plot is in progress <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 5.25 million
4. Vehicles and Equipment	<b>Physical:</b> Purchase of vehicles and office equipment <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 6.0 million	<b>Physical :</b> Purchase of 4WD vehicle and 4 motor bicycles completed. Purchase of computers completed <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 4.21 million
5. Project Management	<b>Physical :</b> Salaries for Project staff and supporting staff including other allowances Materials and equipment for Project Offices - Operational and Maintenance cost <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 25.0 million	<b>Physical :</b> Salaries and other allowances paid. Office equipment purchased. <b>Financial:</b> Rs. 24.56 million



## ACTION PLAN 2006

SUB COMPONENT	TARGET	
	Physical	Financial Rs. '000
1 Training and Capacity building.	<i>Continuation of Training of Trainers Programme (TOT)</i> Training Need Assessment (TNA) for FD Forestry Extension Officer Development and implementation of training programs for the staff of FD and other relevant institutions Support for Sri Lanka Forestry Institute Technical Awareness workshops and training support for Forestry Information Unit (FIU) of the FD Head Quarters	15,000
2. Site selection and participatory planning to develop Resource Development Plans for each site. Formation and strengthening of self-help groups.	Selection of 4 new forest areas in Anuradhapura and Puttalam Districts and preparation of participatory plans. Continuation of implementation of existing (10) RDPs in Kurunegala and Matale. Formation of 30 small self-help groups. Research and documentation	10,000
3 Implementation of Community Forestry Management Plans	Community nursery programme (30 nurseries) Reforestation and maintenance of 100 ha. Fire protection activities Research trails	15,000
4. Micro finance activities	Training programs, field visits and raw material supply	5,000
5. Village Infrastructure Development	Community wells, Community halls, Rain water collection tanks, Tank rehabilitation	5000
5. Equipment and Vehicles	Motor bicycles for field staff - 10 Computers and Photocopiers for FD offices	9,000
6. Project Management	Supporting staff salaries & travelling and subsistence Equipment and materials for the Project offices	40,000
7. Operations and Maintenance		11,000

### NATIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS SELF ASSESSMENT PROJECT

#### INTRODUCTION:

The National Capacity Needs Self Assessment Project (NCSA) is a partnership between the Government of Sri Lanka and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project aims to improve the implementation of the United Nations Conventions on Biodiversity (UNCBD), Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and meet the country's commitments under these agreements. The NCSA process provides Sri Lanka with an opportunity to review the global environmental responsibilities the country has assumed since the Rio Earth Summit and determines how to reconcile these responsibilities

with national sustainable development priorities. The NCSA project aims to identify, through a country driven consultative process, priorities and needs for capacity building for each of the three Convention thematic areas namely, biodiversity, climate change and land degradation.

#### OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to identify priorities and needs for capacity building to protect the global environment taking into account the three global conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification/land degradation and explore synergies among and across these areas.

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

Implementing Agencies : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Duration: January 2005 to July 2006

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2005 : Rs.467,400.00

### **PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

1. Establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) with National Project Director (NPD) and National Projects Manager (NPM)
2. Establishment of a National Steering Committee (NSC), which is the high level mechanism to coordinate, support and supervise all activities under the project.
3. Establishment of Thematic Working Groups (TWG) to identify the overall mechanism to undertake thematic assessment.
4. Raise awareness among key partners on NCSA process.
5. Preparation of NCSA management plan.
6. Identification of key stakeholders through stakeholder analysis and establishment of an appropriate stakeholder involvement process for the project.
7. Promotion of NCSA process and training of individuals that would be directly involved in the process.
8. Develop an appropriate methodology to carry out baseline appraisal and situation analysis.
9. Capacity self-assessment within the thematic areas.
10. Development of a framework for national action and external assistance for future capacity development for effective global environmental management.

### **PROGRESS**

Project staff has been recruited. Project Management Unit was established. National Steering Committee and three thematic Working Groups have been appointed and commenced work. Inception workshop and a national launching of the project was held in June 2005. (Expenditure: Rs. 467,400.00)

### **ACTION PLAN 2006**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Financial Target (US\$)</b>
Preparation of NCS document based on the finalised thematic reports and establishment of a mechanism for integrated planning	24,500
Circulation of NCS document among the voluntary stakeholders for final reviewing	1,000
Preparation of a Capacity Development Action Plan and implementation	7,550
Monitoring and project management	18,200
Final impact evaluation to provide an overall assessment to NCSA process	10,750

**Total budget for 2006 : Rs.12 million**

## PERSISTANT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS PROJECT

### INTRODUCTION

Sri Lanka became a signatory to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in September 2001. The Convention came into force on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2004 with the signature of the 50<sup>th</sup> party to the convention according to article 26 (1) of the convention. It seeks to control and eliminate from all use, twelve persistent organic pollutants known as the “dirty dozen” of chemicals, which are toxic, accumulate and are transported through air, soil and water.

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

### OBJECTIVES

- a) Establishment of coordinating mechanism and process organization.
- b) Establishment of POPs Inventories and Assessment of National Infrastructure and Capacity;
- c) Priority Assessment and Objective Setting;
- d) Formulation of National Implementation Plan; and
- e) Endorsement and Submission of NIP.

Total cost of the project is US\$ 520,000.00

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Duration is from December 2002 to December 2005

Cumulative disbursement as at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : Rs.15,674 million

Cumulative expenditure as at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : Rs.16,222 million

### PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. Determination of coordinating mechanisms and organization of processes - Establishment of Project Coordinating Unit (PCU), preparation of work plan for project implementation, raising of public awareness on POPs and related problems are the activities planned under this component.
2. Establishment of POPs Inventory and assessment of infrastructure and capacity – Major activities under this component are preparation of National Profile for POPs Management and National inventory on POPs.
3. POPs Information System – Designing of linking databases, establishment of a system to liase with Secretariat and establishment of information system are major activities under this component.
4. Formulation of a National Implementation Plan (NIP) and Action Plans on specific POPs - development and assessment of options for POPs and draft and publication of National Implementation Plan for control of POPs are the main activities planned under this component.

Target (upto 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005)	Progress
<i>Coordinating Mechanisms and Organization of Processes</i> – establishment of Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) and carrying out the project <i>Financial: Rs:7,312,000.00</i>	PCU was established and coordinating activities were carried out. <i>Financial Rs:1,877,000.00</i>
Establishment of POPs Inventory and assessment of infrastructure and capacity <i>Financial: Rs:14,784,000.00</i>	POPs Inventories on PCBs, Pesticides and Dioxins and Furans were established <i>Financial: Rs:1,844,000.00</i>
Priority setting and determination of objectives <i>Financial: Rs:10,000,000.00</i>	Priorities were set and Objectives Determined <i>Financial: Rs:4,878,000.00</i>
<b>Preparation of Draft National Implementation Plan</b> <i>Financial: Rs:10,240,000.00</i>	Draft National Implementation Plan was prepared <i>Financial: Rs:5,446,000.00</i>

### **ACTION PLAN 2006**

Sub Component	Target	
	Physical	Financial Rs. ' 000
Coordinating Mechanism and Organisation of Processes	Winding down of the Project	2,900
Endorsement of POPs National Implementation Plan	Finalisation of the Endorsement of the NIP by stakeholders and winding down of project	1,500

**Total budget for 2006 : Rs.4.4 million**

<p><b>PROJECT ON IN - SITU CONSERVATION OF CROP WILD RELATIVES (CWR)</b></p>
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#### **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.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

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

Total cost of the project is Rs.69.8 million

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  
Department of Agriculture

Duration is from March 2004 to March 2009

Cumulative disbursement as at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : Rs.1,978,980.30

Cumulative expenditure as at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : Rs.1,271,000.00

### **PROJECT COMPONENTS**

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

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

### **PROGRESS AS AT THE END OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER 2005**

<b>Project Targets (2005)</b>	<b>Progress</b>
<b>1. Consultancies</b> – 09Consultancies, 01 Baseline survey, 04 Training programs and 04 Workshops Financial: Rs.7,560,000.00	One workshop was conducted. Financial : Rs.209,000.00
<b>2. Training Services</b> – 30 Training programs Financial : 2,830,000.00	Two training programs were conducted Financial: Rs.109,000.00
<b>3. Personal Emoluments</b> – Payments to National Project Coordinator, Project Assistant, Fund Management Assistant Financial: Rs. 2,010,000.00	Three meetings were conducted Financial: Rs.297,000.00
<b>4. Other goods and services</b> – Procurement of 15 Personal Computers, 01 Digital Photocopier and 01 Multimedia Projector Financial : Rs.14,6000,000.00	01 Digital Photocopier and 01 Multimedia Projector were procured. Financial: Rs.656,000.00

## ***ACTION PLAN 2006***

Physical	Financial US\$
Consultancies (Natural Resource Economist), Designing of information system, analysis of policy framework, conservation actions, public awareness, red listing, national partner meeting	76,000
Training services (National Project Coordinator, Programme assistant)	8,000
Personal emoluments and staff	15,100
Supply of office equipment and education material, maintenance and communication	23,900

***Total budget for 2006: Rs.12.3 million***

### ***NATIONAL BIOSAFETY FRAMEWORK OF SRI LANKA***

#### ***INTRODUCTION***

The National Bio safety Framework is a system of legal, technical and administrative mechanisms set in place to address safety in the field of modern biotechnology. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, being the National Focal Point

and the National Executing Agency for biosafety has to develop a National Biosafety Framework for Sri Lanka .

As a country which has ratified the convention on Biological Diversity, Sri Lanka is obliged to implement the articles of the protocol and develop its national regulatory framework for the safe transfer, handling, use and release of any GMOs resulting from the use of modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The main elements of the framework consist of the following;

1. A regulatory system set in place to address safety in the field of modern biotechnology.

2. An administrative system to handle requests for permits for importation or for field release of GMOs
3. A decision making system that includes risk assessment and management for the release of GMOs
4. Mechanism for public participation and information

#### ***OBJECTIVE***

Establishment of a National Biosafety Framework for Sri Lanka (NBF) in line with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in order to ensure an adequate level of protection in the field of transferring, handling and using Genetically Modified Organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, also taking into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movement.

The total Project Cost is US\$.157,500

Implementing Agency : Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Duration is from May 2003 to May 2005

## CUMULATIVE PROGRESS AS AT THE END OF THE PROJECT

- ***Institutional Coordinators (IC)***- Fifty six ICs appointed under the project assisted for developing the NBF-SL at various stages.
- **Survey** - The office staff, the academic staff of the faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya were trained on survey methodology. Draft questionnaires prepared on several categories such as; policy issues, expertise, physical resources, industry, media, libraries, export / import, technology / techniques / knowledge, service sector, frameworks for import, Health were tested. The national website on biosafety was launched in March 2004 with the following address: [www.biosafety.lk](http://www.biosafety.lk)
- A database on biotechnology and biosafety was set up and updated regular basis.
- ***Awareness Workshops on GMO/GMF*** - A total of 30 awareness workshops on GMO/GMF were conducted in all the provinces other than North and East for all categories of stakeholders on modern biotechnology, safety in transfer, handling, use and release of genetically modified organisms in the field of biotechnology. A Laboratory Training Programme was held for the ICs on the safety aspects.

- The National Coordinating Committee (NCC) appointed 4 national sub-committees to recommend the following:

1. National Policy on Biotechnology and Biosafety
2. Regulatory mechanism for importation of GMO/GMF
3. An Administrative System for risk assessment and management.
4. Techniques & technology

Several meetings of these committees have been held, including 2 National Consultative Meetings, where all the stakeholders were invited.

- ***PUBLICATIONS***

A large number of publications such as brochures, newsletters, posters, booklets on GMO/GMF, CDs containing workshop proceedings and stickers were published in all three languages.

## PROJECT ON NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NSDS)

### **INTRODUCTION**

At the 1992 UN conference of Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio, governments made a commitment to develop and pursue the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS). The Rio+5 Summit in 1997 reaffirmed that the NSDS was an important mechanism for countries to achieve sustainable development. It was also agreed that the coordinating structure, a National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) could be the useful multi-stake holder's assembly to bring all the relevant stakeholders, such as government, business and civil society to a common platform to address issues pertaining to sustainable development. At the UN Millennium Declaration held in 2000, Heads of States and governments reaffirmed their commitment to principles of sustainable development and other provisions of Agenda 21.

The NSDS project in Sri Lanka is aimed at strengthening the capacity of and assisting in establishment of a multi-stakeholders coordinating mechanism, and formulating National Sustainable Development Strategy

(NSDS) towards mainstreaming sustainable development in the decision making process. This Project aims to set in motion coordinated and integrated efforts from a number of key stakeholders (Government Institutions Private Sectors, NGOs, Women's groups, Youth groups, and intergovernmental bodies, etc.) at national level.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- a) Building capacity at the National and Sub Regional levels, formulation of National Sustainable Development strategies (NSDS) and Sub Regional Sustainable Development Strategies (SSDS) respectively through a participatory process.
- b) Assist in guiding the establishment/ strengthening a multi-stake holder's platform, such as the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), at the national level to bring all the relevant stakeholders, such as government, business and civil society, to a common platform in order to prepare as well as implement NSDS.

Total Cost of the project: Rs.5,000,000/=

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Duration: from 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2005 to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2006

Cumulative expenditure as at end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005 : Rs.41,275.00

### **PROJECT COMPONENTS :**

- a) In - country inception cum training workshop on the process and content of Sustainable Development, and Sustainable Development Strategy.
- b) Establishment of the National - Local Collaborating Centre.
- c) Preparation of Country specific NSDS guidelines.
- d) Preparation of Country specific NCSD guidelines.
- e) Facilitate establishment of National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD).



- f) Assist in preparation of National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) report.
- g) Organize National multi-stakeholders consultations to review/revise draft NSDS.
- h) Limited expert review of the draft NSDS
- i) Launching of the final NSDS
- j) Hardware & Software support

***Progress as at the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005***

- The IUCN was appointed as the Local Collaborating Centre and Action Plan was prepared at the Inception workshop. Based on this plan the project will be implemented up to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2006.
- Hardware & Software for the project were purchased.

**Action Plan 2006**

- Establishment of National Council for Sustainable development  
Total budget for 2006: Rs.2.8 million

# Organizational Structure

Annex

