



# PROGRESS REPORT

**1995 - 1996**

Ministry of Transport, Environment  
and Women's Affairs

# **PROGRESS REPORT**

**1995 - 1996**

**Ministry of Transport, Environment  
and Women's Affairs**

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## INTRODUCTION

This Ministry is responsible for overall development for three important sectors, i.e., Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs.

Maintenance of a satisfactory transport network is a prime requirement to achieve economic development in Sri Lanka. In order to achieve this goal, following Institutions, which fall under the purview of the Transport Division, provide valuable services.

- \* Department of Railway.
- \* Department of Motor Traffic.
- \* Sri Lanka Central Transport Board.
- \* National Transport Commission.
- \* Transport Studies and Planning Centre.

In spite of many constraints, every attempt has been made to provide a satisfactory transport service to the people within the framework of People's Alliance Government policy.

The objective of Environment Division is to protect Environment for future generations and to provide a basis for sustainable development. With the rapidly increasing industrialisation, there is a high degree of pollution of land, water and air, which needs to be contained. Natural resources are being depleted without taking into account their non-renewable nature. Steps are being taken to arrest this trend. Environmental Division and Central Environmental Authority are mindful of the fact that action taken to protect environment should not slow down the process of economic growth.

The concept of "Integration of Women into Development" is the main theme of the Women's Affairs Division. Special attention is paid to issues and areas where there are gender disparities and disadvantages to women. Strategies are also formulated to help women to be self-reliant.

**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, ENVIRONMENT & WOMEN'S AFFAIRS**

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The financial position of the Ministry of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs over the money allocated by Government, for the year 1995, from January to September:

	<b>Allocation Rs.in Millions</b>	<b>Expenditure Rs.Millions</b>	<b>Expenditure percentage</b>
1. Transport Ministry, General Administration	7.36	5.30	72.01%
2. Railway Department	4,598.00	1,518.08	33.01%
3. Motor Transport Dept.	27.00	1.80	6.66%
4. Central Transport Board National Transport Commission	517.00	268.29	51.89%
5. Environment Section and Central Environmental Authority	199.70	96.15	48.12%
6. Women's Affairs Section, Women's Bureau and Children's Secretariat	15.82	4.61	29.14%
<b>Total:</b>	<b><u>5,364.88</u></b>	<b><u>1,894.24</u></b>	<b><u>35.31%</u></b>

# **TRANSPORT DIVISION**

**DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS**

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

The train service was maintained at a satisfactory level during 1994/95 in spite of the constraints imposed by the inadequate investments in the past. The normal services operated on the network except on the Northern Line beyond Vavuniya & on the Talaimannar Line. While special trains were arranged during the period for group travelling on requests made, additional trains were put into service to cater to seasonal traffic and special occasions.

The conveyance of food items, petroleum products and other goods were carried out satisfactorily on the lines on which the services were operated.

The broadgauging of Kelani Valley Line was extended upto Padukka from Homagama. It has been planned to continue this project upto Avissawella before the end of 1995.

Crossing facilities were introduced at Kurana Railway Station on the Puttalam Line which has resulted in better time keeping of trains upto Negombo.

In response to public requirements several changes were effected in the Colombo suburban network. Out of the total number of 316 trains operated in the whole network, 275 trains are operated to cater to the Colombo suburban train travellers.

Following is a table showing the performance of SLR during the period under review :-

---

	1994	1995 upto Sept: (July/Sept estimated figs.)
Passenger kilometres (million)	3265	2628
Cargo " "	149	119
Revenue (Rs.million)	916	659
Expenditure " "	1675	1152

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The above tables shows that if the current trend in the passenger kilometre operation and revenue earned continue it will record an improvement.

A crash programme to upgrade the Colombo suburban traffic zone of the track was introduced in October 1994. The following were introduced to the track between January 1994 and September 1995 which resulted in better running condition :-

Rails	..	845 Nos.
Wooden Sleepers	..	
Concrete Sleepers	..	
Ballast	...	7,988 Cubes

With regard to improve the motive power position, 02 Nos. main line locomotives that are ordered from India will be used on the low country areas for heavy passenger/freight trains. 04 Nos. "M5" class locomotives are being re-engined and will be put into service this year for haulage of up country freight trains, resulting in a regular service.

Implementation of the major railway rehabilitation project, viz., rehabilitation of track and locomotives, and improvement of workshops, has been launched with financial assistance from Overseas Economic Co-operation Funds, Japan.

To overcome the serious overcrowding in single power set units, Romanian carriages have been modified to operate with diesel multiple units permitting 200 additional passengers. These modified coaches have been introduced on S8 class units.

Modifications have been carried out to some sections of the obsolete railway signalling reducing frequent signal failures and breakdowns in semaphore signal areas.

During the Government's first year action was initiated for the necessary policy changes. The Sri Lanka Railway was, therefore, able to provide a better transport service to the travelling public. Suggestions and proposals by trade union have been incorporated in the future action plans. Hence, a quantitative and qualitative improvements can be assured in the near future with the result of the actions initiated during 1994/95.

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT  
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Abbreviations

CF - Consolidated fund  
DFA(L) - Direct Foreign Aid (Loans) Month & Year :- September 1995  
DFA(G) - Direct Foreign Aid (Grants)

\*\*\*\*\*SRI LANKA RAILWAYS

(Rs.Millions)

Name of Project	Financial			Physical			Liabilities	Reasons
	Allocation 1994	Jan to end of this Month		Target 1994	Jan to end of this Month		As at the End of this Month Liabilities	For Shortfal /excess Shortfal
		Target	Performance		Target	Performance		
391-4-104-2106-08	CF - 200		90.3					
STABILISATION OF	DFA(L)- NIL							
RAIL SLOPE AT	DFA(G)- NIL							
WATAWALA	Total - 200		90.3	100%	100%	90%	100	
391-4-104-2106-09	CF - 50		NIL					
REPLACEMENT OF	DFA(L)- 475							
KALUTARA &	DFA(G)- NIL							
PANADURA BRIDGES	Total 225		NIL	100%	60%	30%		
391-4-105-2107-01	CF - 01		NIL					
INSTALLATION OF AN	DFA(L)- NIL							
IMPROVED	DFA(G)- NIL							
COMMUNICATION	Total - 01		NIL					
SYSTEM								
391-4-106-2106-01	CF - 01		NIL					
ELECTRIFICATION	DFA(L)- NIL							
OF RAILWAY	DFA(G)- NIL							
SUBURBAN NETWORK	Total - 01		NIL	100%	100%			
391-4-107-2106-01	CF 460							
REHABILITATION OF	DFA(L)- 700							
TRACK	DFA(G)- NIL							
(OECE PROJECT)	Total 1160							

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

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SRI LANKA RAILWAYS

(Rs. Millions)

Name of Project	Financial			Physical			Liabilities	Anticipated	
	Allocation 1995	Jan to end of this Month		Target 1995	Jan to end of this Month		As at the End of this Month Liabilities	Savings	Excess
		Target	Performance		Target	Performance			
*****									
* 48101-2601- * IMPROVEMENTS OF * PERMANENT WAY * BUILDINGS	CF	40							
	DFA(L)	NIL	31.6	30.6					
	DFA(G)	NIL							
	Total	40	31.6	30.6	100%	76.6%	75.9%	1.3	
*****									
* 391 4 101-2603 * STRUCTURES	CF	45	26.5	13.01					
	DFA(L)	NIL							
	DFA(G)	NIL							
	Total	45	26.5	13.01	100%	56%	27.5%	1.2	
*****									
* 391 4 101-2603 * SIGNALING & * COMMUNICATION	CF	65		71.53					
	DFA(L)	NIL							
	DFA(G)	NIL							
	Total	65		71.53	100%	60%	76%		
*****									
* 391 4 104-2106-01 * REHABILITATION OF * THE PWAY WITH NEW * RAILS & SLEEPERS * ETC.	CF	200	265	346	R. 3,600	R. 2,700	R. 866		
	DFA(L)	NIL			S(W) 200,000	S(W) 150,000	S(W) 88,310		
	DFA(G)	NIL			S(C) 100,000	S(C) 75,000	S(C) 48,632		
	Total	200	265	346	B.20,000	B.75,000	B.9,170		
*****									
* 391 4 104-2106-02 * CONCRETE SLEEPER * PRODUCTION UNIT	CF	200		132.13					
	DFA(L)	NIL							
	DFA(G)	NIL							
	Total	200		132.13	100%	75%	72.5%	45	
*****									
R. RAILS (SW) SLEEPER (WOODEN) S(C) SLEEPERS CONCRETE S SLEEPER									

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MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

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Abbreviations:

CF Consolidated Fund  
 DFA(L) - Direct Foreign Aid (Loans) Month & Year :- September 1995  
 DFA(G) - Direct Foreign Aid (Grants)

SRI LANKA RAILWAYS

(Rs. Millions)

Name of Project	Financial			Physical			Liabilities	Anticipated	
	Allocation 1995	Jan to end of this Month		Target 1995	Jan to end of this Month		As at the End of this Month	Savings	Excess
		Target	Performance		Target	Performance	Liabilities		
391-3 105 250% 01	CF	183	40						
PURCHASE OF 133	DFA(L)	NIL							
ROMANIAN COACHES	DFA(G)	NIL							
( 4TH BATCH )	TOTAL	183	40	100%					
391-3-105-250% 02	CF	200	4.24						
PURCHASE OF 317	DFA(L)	NIL							
ROMANIAN COACHES	DFA(G)	NIL							
( 5TH BATCH )	TOTAL	200	4.24				141		
391-3-100-210% 01	CF	10	NIL						
REHABILITATION OF	DFA(L)	200							
W1, W2, CLASS 1000	DFA(G)	NIL							
( 02ND BATCH )	TOTAL	210	NIL				160		
391-3-100-210% 02	CF	10	200						
REHABILITATION OF	DFA(L)	300							
CHIEF MECHANICAL	DFA(G)	NIL							
ENGINEERS									
WORKSHOP (02ND)	TOTAL	350	200	100%	50%	20%			

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT  
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DFA(G) - Direct Foreign Aid (Grants)

--SRI LANKA RAILWAYS

(Rs.Millions)

Name of Project	Financial			Physical			Liabilities	Anticipated	
	Allocation 1995	Jan to end of this Month		Target 1995	Jan to end of this Month		As at the End of this Month Liabilities	Savings	Excess
		Target	Performance		Target	Performance			
* 391-3-102-2101	CF 01	0.5	NIL						
* PURCHASE OF	DFA(L) NIL								
* FURNITURE & OFFICE	DFA(G) NIL								
* EQUIPMENT	Total 01	0.5	NIL	100%	80%	20%			
* 391-3-102-22102-01	CF 20	10	NIL						
* PLANT & MACHINERY	DFA(L) NIL								
* RAILWAY	DFA(G) NIL								
	Total 20	10	NIL	100%	50%	20%			
* 391-4-104-2101	CF 01	0.5	0.067						
* PURCHASE OF	DFA(L) NIL								
* FURNITURE &	DFA(G) NIL								
* OFFICE EQUIPMENT	Total 01	0.5	0.067	100%	50%	20%			
* 391-1-104-2104	CF 25	25	21.14						
* PURCHASE OF	DFA(L) NIL								
* VEHICLES	DFA(G) NIL								
	Total 25	25	21.14	100%	90%	80%	3.5		

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Abbreviations

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 DFA(G) - Direct Foreign Aid (Grants)

SRI LANKA RAILWAYS

(Rs.Millions)

Name of Project	Financial			Physical			Liabilities	Anticipated	
	Allocation 1995	Jan to end of this Month		Target 1995	Jan to end of this Month		As at the End of this Month Liabilities	Savings	Excess
		Target	Performance		Target	Performance			
391-2-102-2101	CF - 02	01	0.034						
PURCHASE OF FURNITURE & OFFICE EQUIPMENT	DFA(L) - NIL DFA(G) - NIL Total - 02	01	0.034	100%	50%	20%			
391-3-101-2604-01	CF - 600		419	EL - 35 HL - 42 PC - 31 C - 360 W - 576	EL -29.16 HL -35 PC -25.8 C -300 W -480	EL - 13 HL - 16 PC - 10 C - 205 W - 352			
REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ROLLING STOCK MAJOR REPAIRS	DFA(L) - NIL DFA(G) - NIL Total - 600		419						
391-3-101-2604-02	CF - 60	35	3.5						
REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ROLLING STOCK MINOR REPAIRS	DFA(L) - NIL DFA(G) - NIL Total - 60	35	3.5						
391-3-102-2104-01	CF - 150	125	127						
RE ENGINEING OF MS CLASS LOCOMOTIVES	DFA(L) - DFA(G) - NIL Total - 150	125	127	100%	75%	25%			
391-3-102-2104-02	CF -		106.8						
PURCHASE OF 60 NO2 TANK WAGONS	DFA(L) - DFA(G) - Total -		106.8						

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EL - ELECTRIC LOCOMO H.L. - HYDRAULIC LOCOMO P.C. - POWER COACHES C. - CARRIAGES W. - WAGONS



MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

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Abbreviations

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 DFA(G) - Direct Foreign Aid (Grants)

-SRI LANKA RAILWAYS

(Rs.Millions)

Name of Project	Financial			Physical			Liabilities	Anticipated	
	Allocation 1995	Jan to end of this Month	Performance	Target 1995	Target	Performance	As at the End of this Month Liabilities	Savings	Excess
		Target							
391-1-102-2101	CF - 04	2	0.1						
PURCHASE OF	DFA(L) - NIL								
FURNITURE &	DFA(G) - NIL								
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	Total - 04	2	0.1	100%	50%	20%	01		
391-1-102-2102-01	CF - 30	8	0.8						
PURCHASE OF 5 NOS	DFA(L) - NIL								
TICKET PRINTING	DFA(G) - NIL								
MACHINES	Total - 30	8	0.8	100%	20%				
391-1-102-2102-02	CF - 01	19	14.927						
RAILWAY TECHNICAL	DFA(L) - NIL								
TRAINING CENTRE	DFA(G) - 20								
KATHALANA	Total - 21	19	14.927	100%	80%	50%			
391-1-102-2103-01	CF - 06	4	1.229						
PURCHASE OF	DFA(L) - NIL								
COMPUTER	DFA(G) - NIL								
	Total - 06	4	1.229	100%	100%	30%			
391-1-102-2104-01	CF - 15	15	12						
PURCHASE OF MOTOR	DFA(L) - NIL								
VEHICLES	DFA(G) - NIL								
	Total - 15	15	12						

SRI LANKA RAILWAYS  
A C T I O N      P L A N   -   1 9 9 6

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES :

- |   |   |         |    |
|---|---|---------|----|
| 1. Improvement of passenger amenities in selected Railway Stations.                     | - | Rs. 3   | M. |
| 2. Major repairs to rolling stocks and locomotives.                                     | - | Rs. 700 | M. |
| 3. Purchasing of M5 Class locomotives.  | - | Rs. 530 | M. |
| 4. Rehabilitation of W1 Class 10 locos under OECF Funds.                                | - | Rs. 417 | M. |
| 5. Rehabilitation of Chief Mechanical Engineers Work Shop Ratmalana under OECF Project. | - | Rs. 577 | M. |
| 6. Improvement of signalling and communication network.                                 | - | Rs. 80  | M. |
| 7. Rehabilitation of the Permanent Way with New Rails and Sleepers.                     | - | Rs. 350 | M. |
| 8. Production of 60,000 Concrete Sleepers.  | - | Rs. 100 | M. |
| 9. Replacement of Kalutara and Panadura bridges with German assistance.                 | - | Rs. 285 | M. |

**DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR TRAFFIC**

## DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR TRAFFIC

The Department of Motor Traffic is the agency for the implementation of the Motor Traffic Act No.14 of 1951 and the regulations made thereunder, the Finance Law No.47 of 1973 and the Tax on Transfers Law No.13 of 1978. It was also assigned the additional responsibility of implementing the Finance Act No.16 of 1995.

The main functions of the Department are :-

1. Regulation of Motor Traffic on Highways by legislation or subsidiary legislation.
2. Registration of Motor Vehicles and proto-types of motor vehicles.
3. Registration of new owners of motor vehicles, absolute owners, lessees, and mortgagees.
4. Examination of motor vehicles for the purposes of registration, conversion, verification of identity.
5. Investigation of accidents, suspected frauds and malpractices.
6. Maintaining statistical records pertaining to motor vehicles and drivers in regard to driving licences.
7. Issue of driving licences, - internal driving licences and temporary driving licences.
8. Renewal of driving licences for heavy vehicles every three years, extension of driving licences to drive various classes of vehicles and replacement of driving licence booklets issued prior to 1989 with driving licence cards.
9. Recovery of "Sri" Tax on motor vehicles.
10. Collection of tax on transfers of motor cars under the Tax on Transfers Law No. 13 of 1978.
11. Imposition of Tax on Luxury Vehicles and Diesel Vehicles under the Finance Act No.16 of 1995.

The rapid increase in the vehicle population and the driver population in the recent past have necessitated the introduction of many changes in the activities of the Motor Traffic Department. The vehicle population has risen from approximately two lakhs in 1975 to seventeen lakhs in mid 1995. During the period August 1994 to July 1995 79,148 new vehicles have been registered while 74,957 new owners of vehicles have been registered (transfers).

Since the Motor Traffic Department needed radical changes to accommodate the recent developments, 49 new Sections have been prepared as amendments to the Motor Traffic Act. These have <sup>also</sup> been designed to combat the malpractice of "Open Papers" system and the problems arising from "hit and run" accidents, which are both consequences of the increase in the vehicle population.

Vehicle emissions have been identified as one of the major causes of environmental pollution. The amendments to the law enabled the Commissioner to prohibit the use of vehicles which would be an environmental hazard, and empower the Magistrates to impose enhanced penalties on the owners of such vehicles.

Examiners of Motor Vehicles of the Motor Traffic Department have been directed to maintain complementary action to support the stringent laws against pollution by such vehicles whose smoke emission appears to be excessive to the smoke emission tests whenever such vehicles are brought for inspection.

Driving licence booklets which had been issued from the inception were found to be inadequate for the purposes of catering to the rapidly increasing number of applications for driving licences. Many fraudulent driving licences had been detected in the recent past which situation had arisen on account of the spate of applications and the urgency to obtain the licences. Therefore, driving licence booklets were replaced with driving licence cards, which were designed to prevent forgeries and their substitution. The existing booklet licences were withdrawn and cards were issued in their place. All new licences were issued on the card, and a total of 234,141 licences have been issued between August 1994 and July 1995

The computerization of the records of the Department has been taking place during the last decade and all certificates of registrations for motor vehicles are issued through the computer. Most of the vehicle series are on line in the computer and action is being taken to do so regarding the balance. However, although records are being maintained in the computer and certificates of registrations are also issued off the computer, the present equipment is not geared to cope with the burgeoning vehicle population and the frequency of transactions. Hence a modernized computer project has been initiated whereby it would be possible to complete all transactions on the computer and obtain any information without the need to set programmes for each and every request for information.

Since the vehicle population and the variety of vehicles have increased it has been observed that the present procedure of testing vehicles both for the issue of fitness certificates annually and for other purposes is unsatisfactory. Therefore the possibility and the suitability of replacing the present testing procedure with automatic testing is being examined. The manual testing, which is done at present, is both inefficient and unreliable. Automatic testing would ensure uniformity of standard and minimise or eliminate human error, thereby ensuring better mechanical conditions and improved vehicle performance resulting in reduction of accident rate which has reached alarming proportions.

The present method of testing applicants for driving licences is deficient in many respects. It leaves room for malpractices and its conspicuous feature is the lack of uniformity in testing both on the road <sup>and</sup> at the initial stages. Therefore it is intended to replace the present oral testing regarding the Highway Code, road rules and the driving procedure with a Written Test, which would ensure uniformity and curtail irregularities. The prospect of introducing Simulator Instrument is being explored so that incompetent applicants would be immediately rejected, while competent drivers would be recognized and therefore not eliminated at the testing stage.

Driving Schools and Driving Instructors have been functioning for about a decade, but made no significant contribution to driver

training or the improvement of driving standards. 245 Driving Schools have been registered as upto July 1995. It is intended to revise regulations applicable to Driving Schools to ensure that they provide a better service and thereby raise driving standards and improve driving skills for the benefit of motorists and other road users alike.

PERFORMANCE REPORT UP TO 'SEPTEMBER' -1995

MINISTRY: TRANSPORT, ENVIRONMENT & WOMENS' AFFAIRS

AGENCY/DEPT: COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR TRAFFIC

List of Activity Location etc. Head/Pro./Project	TEC Rs. Mn & Funds Source	Expect. Date of Comp.	Allocation 1995 (CF RFA FA etc.)	Target				Performance				Remarks Reasons for short fall expected date for call- ing tenders. Award of contract etc.
				Cumulative Up to end Of 2nd Out		3rd Quarter (Up to end of Sep)		Cumulative Up to end of 2nd Out		3rd Quarter (Up to end of Aug)		
				F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
392-1-101 Rehabilitation and Improvement of Cap- ital Assets	3 CF		3	554,860/-		92,026/-		Work in Progress				(D)
392-1-103 Construction of Buildings	2 CF		2	-		-						
392-2-101 Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Capi- tal Assets.			20	61,400/-		401,998/-		Work in Progress				(E)
392-2-102 Acquisition of Equip- ment.	2 CF		2	278,944/-		318,969/-		Work in Progress				(E)
Total			27	895,204		832,993						



ACTION PLAN - 1996  
(CAPITAL EXPENDITURE)

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR TRAFFIC

HEAD & PROGR NO. DESCRIPTION HEAD 392 PROG. PROJ. OBJECT	PROJECT NO. & DESCRIPTION	TOTAL REQUEST 1996(Rs.MN)		TOTAL ALLOCA. 1996(Rs.MN)		QUARTERLY FINANCIAL TARGETS (Rs.MN)				QUARTERLY PHYSICAL TARGETS				OUTPUT/ BENEFITS EX. IN RELATION TO OBJE.				
		T	FA	T	FA	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
1-101-2601	Rehabilitation, Improvements & Major Repairs to Buildings.	3 MN.	3 MN.	3 MN.	3 MN.	(In Lakhs)				2	2	2	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	Present condition will be improved.
1-103-2106	Addl. Building for Motor Traffic Dept.	32 MN.	12 MN.	10 MN.	10 MN.	2	2	2	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
1-102-2107	Improvement of Communications.	1 LK.	1 LK.	1 LK.	1 LK.	(In Thousands)				20	20	10	10	20	20	10	-	-do-
2-101-2602	Improvement to the Installed Computer System.	10 MN.	10 MN.	10 MN.	10 MN.	(IN Lakhs)				5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	-do-
2-102-2101	(a) Office Furniture & Household Equipment. 2 MN.		1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	-do-	
	(b) Tablometers 1.8 MN.		1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	-do-	
	(c) Photo Copier 2 LK.					2 LK.								2 LK.			-do-	
	(d) Fax Machine 50,000																-do-	
2-102-2104	Motor Vehicles	4.05 MN.																
	(a) Motor Car - 1 (2 MN.)																	
	(b) M/Cycle - 1 (1 LK.)	2.1 MN.	2.1 MN.	1.55 MN.	1.55 MN.	1.55 MN.				1.55 MN.				1.55 MN.				

**SRI LANKA CENTRAL TRANSPORT BOARD**

**SRI LANKA CENTRAL TRANSPORT BOARD AND  
PEOPLISED TRANSPORT SERVICES**

**1. PROVISION OF NEW BUSES :**

1.1 Since the new Government came into power, more than 1,000 new TATA and Ashok Leyland buses were provided to the Peoplised Bus Companies.

1.2 In addition, 400 unserviceable buses were repaired and deployed for operation.

**2. NEW SERVICES :**

2.1 During this period, action was taken to commence 40 new services especially in rural areas, hitherto not served by bus services.

2.2 79 services which had been suspended due to the shortage of buses were recommenced using new buses provided.

**3. PROGRESS MADE IN THE OPERATION OF BUSES :**

The following statistics show the progress made in bus operation during this period.

	<u>Before</u>	<u>October 1995</u>	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
1. Bus Fleet	8.514	8.866	4.1%
2. Time Table Requirement	5.588	6.030	7.9%
3. Buses operated (per day)	4.230	4.750	12.2%
4. Scheduled km (per day) millions	1.3	1.5	15.4%
5. Kilometers operated (per day)	0.86	1.0	16.2%
6. Daily Revenue (per day)	8.9	11.2	25.8%

The above statistics show a vast improvement in the buses operated, k.m. operated, revenue, etc.

The time Table Requirement of buses (TTR) has increased by 442. This increase was due to re-introduction of abandoned services, inauguration of new services and also augmentation of services to meet the increasing demand.

#### 4. NIGHT SERVICES :

- 4.1 A large number of night services and early morning services operated by the Sri Lanka Transport Board Depots, were cancelled before this Government came into power. Many such services were also cancelled after the implementation of peoplisation. This resulted in people losing confidence in the bus services as transport facilities available in the early hours and late nights were very unsatisfactory. With a view to remedying this situation, arrangements were made to commence several compulsory night services from Central Bus Station, Pettah, and other major towns.

According to this Scheme, bus services could be provided round the clock, from the major towns to important destinations. Compulsory night services introduced in this manner are as follows :

<u>AREA</u>	<u>NO OF TRIPS</u>
Pettah C.B.S.	41
Colombo South	16
Sabaragamuwa	12
North Central	16
Uva	16
Central	36
North Western	12
South	18
	<hr/>
	167
	===

#### 5. IMPROVEMENTS TO CENTRAL BUS STATIONS/PETTAH :

- 5.1 At the time this Government came into power, Central Bus Station, Pettah, which is the main bus stand in Sri Lanka, was in a dilapidated condition. The buildings and the premises were unclean and badly maintained. The facilities required by the commuters, but crews and others were non-existent. With a view to remedying this situation, a development programme was launched which resulted in improving the facilities available at the Central Bus Station.

The following are some of the steps taken in this regard.

- 5.1.1 Some buildings were repaired and painted.
- 5.1.2. The premises were cleared of garbage and rubbish, and maintained properly.
- 5.1.3 Sufficient number of bus shelters were erected for the commuters.
- 5.1.4 A public address system was activated to inform the public, the arrivals and departures of buses and other necessary information.
- 5.1.5 A special security scheme was implemented to ensure the security of buses, passengers and installations.
- 5.1.6 Additional rest rooms were provided for bus crews arriving from outstations.
- 5.1.7 Funds have been allocated to repair and paint all buildings, effect improvements to the yards, etc., and this work will be completed on or before 31st December 1995.
- 5.1.8. VHF Radio net work is being installed to connect up Central Bus Station with the private bus stands at Peoples' park and Bastian Mawatha. This would facilitate better co-ordination between Peoples' Bus Services and Private Bus Services.

## **6. TRAINING ACTIVITIES :**

- 6.1 Several training programmes were conducted for the Directors and other Officials of the peoples' companies. This is an ongoing process. Steps are being taken to conduct further training courses on financial control, vehicle maintenance, operation, administration, etc. This would help to improve the performance of these companies.
- 6.2 Training of Drivers and Medical Test for them have been made compulsory.
- 6.3 Drivers detailed to work on long distance services are selected according to their experience and ability and they are given a special training.

## **7. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DIRECTORATES OF THE PEOPLES' COMPANIES :**

- 7.1 Steps were taken to remove unsuitable Directors and appoint more qualified persons to these posts. This resulted in improving the performance of these Companies.

## **8. RESTRUCTURING OF PEOPLED BUS COMPANIES :**

8.1 The Peoplisation of the Bus Depots belonging to the SLTB was implemented in a haphazard manner causing disruption of services financial problems and general deterioration in all aspects pertaining to the companies. This also resulted in unhealthy competition, poor management and increasing over-heads.

8.2 With a view to remedying this situation, action is being taken to restructure the Peoplised Bus Companies as proposed by Tilekeratne Committee. The proposed restructuring entails reducing the number of companies from 93 to 11 with a central organization (holding company). This will have following advantages.

8.2.1 A well integrated service net work can be planned.

8.2.2 National interest more than parochial interest can be given pride of places.

8.2.3 Economies of scale - such as bulk import of spares, units, sub-units buses, etc,m can be achieved.

8.2.4 Workshops can be established to service all REgional Transport Companies.

8.2.5 A common training policy can be established to train all categories of staff at centrally located training institutes manned by specialists.

8.2.6 Inter-company and inter-unit transfer schemes can be complemented to share expertise and experiences for the benefit of all the work places.

8.2.7 A common policy with regard to appointments/promotions discipline can be followed.

8.2.8 Above all currently fragmented and disintegrating road passenger transport systems can be put together and resurrected for the national good under a common umbrella.

## **9. SPECIAL SERVICES :**

9.1 Arrangements were made to provide sufficient transport facilities according to a pre-arranged programme, to cater to special traffic events - such as Sinhala and Hindu New Year, Vesak and Poson Festivals.

## **10. PAYMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND TO THE EMPLOYEES OF PEOPLED COMPANIES :**

10.1 The Provident Fund which was due to the employees in the Peoplised Companies for the period of service they rendered to the SLCTB were not paid by the previous management in spite of several requests made by the Hon. Minister of Transport, action is being taken to commence payment to these employees with effect from 1st January 1996. The number involved is approx. 28,500 employees.

**11. ISSUE OF SPARE PARTS FROM CENTRAL STORES/WERAHERA :**

11.1 Steps have been taken to issue spare parts to Peoplised Companies to repair the buses, from the Central Stores at Werahera. The Peoplised Companies have to pay only 22% of the value of the spares. This has enabled the Peoplised Companies to repair a large number of buses and deploy them for services. The total value of the spares issued to Peoplised Bus Companies upto now is Rs. 40 million.

**12. PROJECT TO REPAIR BUSES LYING AT PEOPLISED COMPANIES :**

12.1 1,024 buses which need repairs and lying in the 93 Peoplised Bus Companies have been identified for rehabilitation. The units, sub-units and spares required by each of these buses have been listed. The total cost of repairing these buses also have been worked out. It is estimated that the total cost of this Project would be Rs. 600 million and steps are being taken to obtain this amount from the General-Treasury. On completion of this Project it is expected to increase the number of buses operated per day by 1,000 buses.

**13. FLYING SQUAD CHECKS & NIGHT INSPECTION :**

13.1 Steps have been taken to carry out regular flying squad checks in buses to ensure that the Peoplised Bus Companies get the revenue rightfully due to them.

The services of experienced senior officers are being utilized to carry out inspections particularly in the nights to ensure that the work in the peoplised companies are carried out according to laid down procedures. The flying squad checks had helped to improve the revenue of the bus companies by the inspections have helped to rectify most of the shortcomings.

**14. ACCIDENT PREVENTION :**

14.1 The following steps have been taken to reduce accidents involving the buses of the Peoplised Companies.

14.1.1 All drivers recruited are made to undergo a medical test.

14.1.2 All newly recruited drivers are made to undergo an intensive training course and a test conducted by a panel from the Central Driver Training School.

14.1.3 Only drivers who are successful in these tests are recruited.

14.1.4 Drivers are made to undergo regular breathlyser tests.

14.1.5 Sufficient rest period are given to drivers.

14.1.6 Buses in good mechanical condition are deployed on services.

**15. CO-ORDINATION OF BUS SERVICES :**

15.1 Co-ordination of bus services operated by the private and peoplised bus companies is actively being perused. Accordingly, bus services in the South, Uva, North Central have been co-ordinated to a great extent. Some of the services in the Western Province, too, have been co-ordinated. It is expected to complete this by the end of this year.

**16. MANAGEMENT TRAINING INSTTIUTE :**

16.1 Management Training Institute located at Nugegoda was closed down by the former Board. This Institute which was doing yeoman service to improve the quality of the staff, is vital to carry out the training activities. In view of this, action is being taken to reactivate it, and for this purpose required funds have been allocated by the Board. It will conduct training courses for all categories of staff on financial, operations, administration, engineering matters by qualified and experienced lecturers.

**17 CONSTRAINTS :**

17.1 Although every possible steps are being taken to improve the peoplised bus companies, by the Sri Lanka Central Transport Board, there are many constraints in the issue of directions and in enforcing direct supervision over the activities of these companies. As it stands now there is no legal provision for the SLCTB to directly control the activities of these companies. Although several short comings, currupt practices and instants of bad administration had been ditected in these companies. SLCTB cannot interfere and take action against those responsible. It is clear that if more meaningful steps, are taken to strengthen the relations between the SLCTB and the peoplised companies, the performance of these companies can be improved immensely.

17.2 The peoplised companies have shown reasonable improvements during the preiod under review. They have to face enormous problems due to the gap that exists between the revenue and expenditure. The expenditure in these companies have arisen due to the increase in prices of units sub-units spare parts fuel and tyres, etc., without a corresponding increase in buss fares

17.3 Another problem faced by these companies, is that they have to face unfair competition from the private bus operators.



18 OTHER MATTERS :

- 18.1 The Driver Training Schools attached to the SLCTB, conducts training courses for the private drivers and conductors with the assistance of the Provincial Councils and the National Transport Commission. Upto now more than 6,000 have been trained.
- 18.2 A competition has been organized by the SLCTB to select the best Peoplesed Company, in order to improve the efficiency among these companies. In this competition, an evaluation in respect of Engineering, Operatin and Finance will be carried out and prizes will be offered. A large sum of money will be offered as prizes for use for the welfare of the employees of the winning companies.

**NATIONAL TRANSPORT COMMISSION**

## **NATIONAL TRANSPORT COMMISSION**

The National Transport Commission was established under the National Transport Commission Act.No.37 of 1991.

After the new government came to power in August, 1994 a new Board of Directors was appointed by the Hon.Minister of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs.

The following programmes were completed during the period under review.

1. Re-organisation of Peoplesed Companies and Private Bus Operation and up-grading of Management Personnel of Peoplesed Companies

A Committee has been appointed by the Hon.Minister of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs to make recommendations in this regard. Recommendation of the Committee has been submitted to the Hon.Minister, and presented to the Cabinet.

2. Public Transport Fares

A Committee has been appointed to examine issues relating to public transport fares. This Committee has completed its work and the Report handed over to the Hon.Minister on 1995.08.14. Two separate Cabinet Papers on Bus Fares and Train Fares have been submitted to secretary/TEWA.

3. Provision of Co-ordinated Bus Time Tables

All bus routes of Uva, North Central and Southern provinces are co-ordinated. 51 bus routes of the Western Provincial Council and 11 bus routes in the North Western Provincial Council have been co-ordinated upto date.

At the meeting held on 08.06.1995 by the Hon.Minister of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs with the Hon.Provincial Ministers of Transport, it was agreed that all provincial councils should operate their Intra-provincial bus services on co-ordinated time tables incorporating the peoplesed companies and private bus operators. These time tables will include early morning & late evening bus services. It is expected that the implementation of these time-tables will mitigate the present practice of over-loading and speeding prevalent in bus operations.

4. Phasing out of Low Roofed buses unsuitable for Passenger Transportation

At the meeting held on 08.06.1995 by the Hon. Minister of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs with the Hon. Provincial Ministers of Transport, it was agreed that the operation of the existing low roofed buses would be phased out. New permits will not be issued for the operation of low roofed buses in any province. This decision was published in the News Papers for the information of the bus operators and general public.

At this meeting it was also decided that the low roofed buses would not be registered as omnibuses by the CMT, nor should low roofed bus owners who increase the internal height of the bus, be granted permits for bus operations without a certificate of fitness from the CMT after such alterations.

5. Introduction of a bus suitable for Sri Lanka

A Committee has been appointed to draw up a bus-specification suitable for Sri Lanka. This Committee is already looking into the matters relating to such a bus-specification. The Chairman NTC is the Chairman of this Committee. The specification will include possible facilities for the transport of disabled people.

6. Widen the Scope of the NTC

A Committee has been appointed to examine and report on the expansion of the functions of the NTC and related matters. Action is in progress.

7. Servicing of Un-economic Rural Bus Routes

The Government provides Rs.200 m. for the provision of un-economic rural bus routes. The reimbursement payable for each un-economic rural route is assessed on an individual route basis on route performance criteria determined by the NTC.

As at July, 1995 a sum of Rs.103.0m. was paid to 86 peoplised bus companies for operating uneconomic rural bus services on 1899 routes operating countrywide. The balance sum payable during the year is Rs.97.0m. to the 86 companies. Payments are on a monthly basis.

8. Training Scheme for Bus Crews of Private Operators

NTC is participating in a programme initiated by the Ministry of Transport, Environment & Women's Affairs to train and educate owners and employees of private bus operations with the assistance of the Provincial Councils. The first programme under this scheme was commenced in the Western Province and around 5638 persons have been trained. The cost of this programme is borne by the NTC and the Western Provincial Council. This programme will be extended to the North Western, Sabaragamuwa & Southern Provinces.

9. Compensation to Victims of Fatal Accidents

The NTC has taken the initiative to put into effect a scheme by which a reasonable sum could be paid to cover funeral expenses of victims of fatal bus accidents. In this scheme the NTC pays an advance to the bereaved families. This will be reimbursed by the Insurance Corporation from the Insurance Premiums paid in respect of the vehicles involved. Under this scheme the first payment was made to the victims of the Ginigathena accident. Payment of Rs.5000/= to dependents of the dead passengers and Rs.2000/= to an injured person was made. A subsequent arrangement has been made by which the Insurance Corporation pays the full sum without an advance from the NTC.

10. Provision of Inter-Provincial Bus Services

The following number of permits were issued for the operation of Inter-Provincial and Luxury Intercity services, during the period under review.

Inter-provincial Services	-	116
Luxury Inter-city Services	-	180

The prevailing total number of Inter-provincial permits stands at 2346 of which 548 are for luxury Inter-city buses.

11. Discussions with Provincial Directors of Transport for the improvement of bus services

Regular discussions are held with Provincial Directors of Transport for the improvement of bus operations. A sub-committee was appointed including Provincial Directors of Transport and NTC representatives to formulate recommendations for the improvement of bus services. The report has been completed.

12. Research

Surveys are conducted on various aspects of bus operations for institution of necessary corrective action.

1. Survey of buses idling at bus stands and bus parks (private buses).
2. Survey of buses entering the city of Colombo. (Private and peoplised)

3. Survey for introduction of contra flow bus movement at Main Street, Pettah.
4. Survey for improved bus movement in respect of the Kadawatha by-pass and bus stand location.
5. Surveys of various bus stations - eg.

Kegalle

Ambalangoda

Galle

THE NATIONAL TRANSPORT COMMISSION IS PLANNING TO IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMMES DURING THE YEAR, 1996

1) PROGRAMME I - PROVISION OF CO-ORDINATED TIME TABLES

All Intra-Provincial bus services should be operated according to co-ordinated time tables, commencing and terminating from common bus stands, incorporating all private and peoplised operators. Such time tables should include early morning and evening services on the basis of a rotating roster. All bus routes of Uva, North Central and Southern Province are already co-ordinated. Time tables on 51 routes of Western Province are also co-ordinated upto now.

Activities - Physical :-

This is an on-going programme.

The balance routes of the Western Provincial Council are scheduled to be co-ordinated and will be continued in 1996. Co-ordinated time tables for North Western, Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces will be prepared in 1996. This programme is scheduled to be completed at the end of 1996.

The NTC provides expert advice and assistance for this programme.

Co-ordination of Time Tables on Inter-Provincial Services

As in Intra-Provincial Services, Inter-Provincial Bus Routes for which route permits are issued by the NTC, are also scheduled to be co-ordinated.

This programme will be completed at the end of 1996.

Budgetary Provisions

<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>
Rs.75,000.00	Rs.75,000.00	Rs.75,000.00	Rs.75,000.00

(Provision not sought from the Govt. Budget 1996)

2) PROGRAMME II - TRAINING SCHEMES FOR BUS CREWS OF PRIVATE BUSES

The standard of driver training given by Private Training Schools is not satisfactory for public passenger transport drivers.

It is important to established a Training School as a "Center of Excellence" for the training of trainers to man bus driver training schools for private and Peoplised Sectors.

Activities - Physical

This is an on-going programme.

i. Training of bus crews of Inter-Provincial Services

No. of Buses	-	3000
Drivers	-	3000
Conductors	-	3000

This programme is scheduled to be commenced in the first quarter of 1996 and will be completed by the end of the year.

Budgetary Provisions

<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>
Rs.375,000.00	Rs.375,000.00	Rs.375,000.00	Rs.375,000.00

Provision not sought from the Government Budget, 1996.

ii. Training of bus crews of Intra Provincial Services of the Western, Sabaragamuwa and North Western Provinces

Activities - Physical

This training programme is scheduled to be commenced in the first quarter of 1996 and will be completed at the end of the year. Training is imparted on a joint programme incorporating the NTC, SLCTB and the respective Provincial Council.

No. of Buses	-	3775
No. of Drivers to be trained	-	3775
No. of conductors to be trained	-	3775
No. of field staff to be trained	-	500

Budgetary Provisions

<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>
Rs.217,030.00	Rs.217,030.00	Rs. 53,908.00	Rs.53,908.00

Provision not sought from the Government Budget, 1996.

3) PROGRAMME III - ISSUE OF DRIVING LICENCES FOR PUBLIC PASSENGER TRANSPORT DRIVERS

The testing procedure for bus drivers should differ from the procedure followed in the case of drivers for other vehicles.



Separate Institutions with the sole responsibility for training, testing and issue of licence to public passenger transport drivers should be established.

Activities - Physical

A special compulsory licence for drivers of passenger service omnibuses should be introduced. It may be called "Passenger Services Driver's Licence" (PSDL)

NTC will assist to set-up separate institutions or an institution recognised by the NTC to issue driving licences for public passenger transport drivers, including medical testing of drivers prior to issue of driving licences.

4) PROGRAMME IV - ACCIDENT CONTROL

There should be special unit at the National Transport Commission and at each Provincial Council specifically responsible for road accident control.

Activities - Physical

The NTC will assist to set up accident control units or safety councils at Provincial Councils. This programme will be completed at the end of the year.

Cost of this would be borne by the Provincial Councils.

5) PROGRAMME V - TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND CONGESTION CONTROL

Implement Traffic Management for improvement of bus operations, including bus priority measures, eg. bus only lanes (with and contra flow), traffic signals giving priority to buses. Action to abate congestion itself by restraining cars would help to improve bus performance and reduce bus operating cost. Restraining cars can be achieved by physical or fiscal measures.

Activities - Physical

- i. Set up Inter-Ministerial Agency/Committee consisting of NTC/SLCTB, UDA and GMC to implement suitable measures.
- ii. Set up committee for control of congestion.

6) PROGRAMME VI - IMPROVEMENT OF BUS STANDS

Bus Stand infrastructure need improvement with the provision of better amenities for passengers and crew if bus travel is to receive its' due respectability.

Activities - Physical

All bus stands owned by the SLCB/RTBB to be handed over to the respective Provincial Councils in terms of 5/46(1)E of Existing NTC Act in a legally valid transfer.

The NTC may provide appropriate type/plans for way-side halting places to be adopted by the Provincial Councils with a view to maintaining uniformity as far as practicable.

7) PROGRAMME VII - WIDEN THE SCOPE OF THE NTC

The Scope of the National Transport Commission should be expanded in keeping with it's title to encompass all modes of transportation. This has been recommended by the World Bank Review Mission.

Activities - Physical

A Committee has been appointed to determine the area of expansion of the functions of the NTC. The recommendations of the Committee will be implemented during the year 1996.

8) PROGRAMME VIII- COMMITTEE FOR DRAWING UP BUS SPECIFICATIONS

A Committee has been appointed to draw up bus-specifications. This Committee will look into the matters relating to bus specifications suitable to Sri Lanka.

Activities - Physical

This Committee will look into the matters including changes in bus body design to make bus travel user-friendly to disabled persons.

Decisions of the Committee will be implemented during the year, 1996.

9) PROGRAMME IX - VEHICLE FITNESS

It is observed that some accidents occur due to unfitness of vehicles, and remedial action should be taken.

Activities - Physical

Set up Engineering Section in NTC to inspect buses on road. This proposal would be implemented during the year, 1996.

Budgetary Provisions

Rs. 2.135 million to purchase Motor Vehicles for the use of inspection of mechanical fitness of buses.

This provision is sought from the Government Budget, 1996.

10) PROGRAMME X - COMMITTEE FOR BUS STOP SPACING & PLANNING

There is a criticism that, present bus stops are not properly planned. It has been decided to take the following measures for this purpose.

Activities - Physical

A Committee has been set up to examine and make recommendations on bus-stop spacing, location and design.

This is an on-going programme.

Recommendations of this Committee will be implemented during 1996.

11) PROGRAMME XI - ROUTE REPLANNING

It has been decided to replan bus routes in the City of Colombo and its Suberbs.

Activities - Physical

A Committee has been appointed to look into matters related to this purpose. The Committee report is available in draft. Chairman, NTC is studying the report.

Proposals of this report would be implemented in the year 1996.

12) PROGRAMME XII - PAYMENT OF UN-ECONOMIC ROUTE  
SUBSIDY

As during the past the NTC will continue the payment of un-economic route subsidy to peoplised bus companies.

Activities - Physical

This is an on-going programme.

Details are given below.

<u>No. of Companies</u>	<u>No. of Existing Routes</u>	<u>No. of new routes for 1996</u>
86	1899	95

Budgetary Provisions

Rs. 212 million. (part of this money will be utilized for the payment of Tendered Routes as discribed in programme XIII).

This provision is sought from the Government Budget, 1996.

13) PROGRAMME XIII - TENDERING OF BUS SERVICES ON  
UNREMUNERATIVE RURAL ROUTES

A programme is undertaken by the NTC to provide bus services, in rural areas earlier operated by the CTB Depots but abandoned by the peoplised companies, on competitive tenders issued by the NTC. Tenders are issued on and when requests are made by the Provincial Councils for tenderered bus services.

Activities - Physical

This programme will be expanded and continued during the year, 1996.

Budgetary Provision

As in Programme XII.

14) PROGRAMME XIV - INTERCITY ROUTE PERMITS

The NTC will continue to issue route permits for Intercity and Inter Provincial Luxury Bus Services.

Activities - Physical

It is decided not to issue route permits for low-roofed buses and for buses with less than 20 seats. Low-roofed buses with less than 20 seats will not be registered as omnibuses.

Inter Provincial luxury services will be introduced to most of the major cities at enhanced rates.

15) PROGRAMME XV - SHIFTING OF THE NTC OFFICE

Activities - Physical

It is proposed to shift the NTC office to the building at 200/30, Park Road, Colombo-5. This building was earlier occupied by the Colombo North Regional Transport Board. Repair work of this building would be carried out by the Department of Railways. This work will be completed in the 1st Quarter of 1996.

Budgetary Provisions

Rs. 6.0 million - Provision sought in Budget, 1996

Rs. 0.365 million - Fixtures for new office and furniture for the new recruits to make the NTC functions at full capacity, in keeping with the Cadre approved by Cabinet.

16) PROGRAMME XVI - WORLD BANK PROJECT

Information System on Inter & Intra Provincial Bus Operations

It is programmed to establish a Central Information System on Inter & Intra Provincial Bus Operations encompassing the NTC and the Provincial Councils. The Central System will be instituted at the NTC. The personal computers and related accessories for this programme will be funded by the World Bank under the work programmes of the Transport Studies and Planning Centre. A sum of Rs.2.6m. has been requested from the World Bank through the Transport Studies and Planning Centre for this purpose. The counterpart funds have been included in the Transport Studies and Planning Centre Budgetary Provisions.

Activities - Physical

Computers will be installed at the NTC office and at the Provincial Councils during the year, 1996. Training of staff will be done during the year, 1995 and 1996.

Budgetary Provisions

Rs.2.6 million is expected to be provided by the World Bank.

**TRANSPORT STUDIES AND PLANNING  
CENTRE**

## TRANSPORT STUDIES AND PLANNING CENTRE

**Introduction:** The Transport Studies and Planning Centre is the technical arm of the Ministry of Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs. The TSPC has developed a Transport Sector Data Bank at a National Level and it is updated annually. The TSPC has adopted a low cost method data collection programme for updating the data of the transport sector data bank. The TSPC is providing an analytical evaluation to the decision makers by using the updated information of the data bank to make effective and appropriate decision in the transport sector. The TSPC is also a secretariat to the Inter Ministerial Committee for Co-ordination and Planning of Transport(IMC-CPT). The TSPC was involved in the preparation of projects for implementation in the transport sector which are been currently implemented by the line agencies. The TSPC is presently implementing two projects in the transport sector and are setting guidelines for effective implementation. The brief description of these projects are given below.

**Name of Project:** Colombo Urban Transport Project funded by the World Bank

**Brief Description of the Project:** This project includes an immediate action plan to rehabilitate Olcott Mawatha and Sri Sangarajah Mawatha and to improve the intersections of Technical College Junction, Lake House Roundabout, Saunders Place Junction, Maradana Junction and the Fort Railway Station Pedestrian Crossing. In addition to these action projects it includes an institutional strengthening programme for the Sri Lanka Railways to ensure effective and efficient rail services for passenger and freight transport and for the National Transport Commission to improve the road passenger transport system in line with the provincial councils, to provide equipment and technical knowledge to improve air quality management with an effective monitoring programme and to prepare an investment programme on short term, medium term and long term basis to improve the Colombo transport system with assistance from foreign experts.

The rehabilitation of Olcott Mawatha started in 1994 and already the road sections connecting Lotus Road junction to 1st Cross Street junction and Bastian Mawatha junction to Technical College junction have been completed and opened for traffic. The rehabilitation work of Bastian Mawatha and Sri Sangaraja Mawatha, and the Maradana junction improvement programme is in progress. The work of rehabilitation of Bastian Mawatha at Pettah is planned to be completed in April, 1996. Sri Sangaraja Mawatha work will be completed in May, 1996. The Improvement work of the Maradana Junction will be completed in September, 1996. The benefits delivered from this project are improved vehicle speed flow, reduced vehicle operating cost and an efficient urban transport system in the Central Business District (CBD). The improvement of the Traffic Management System at the Lake House roundabout will be completed in December, 1997. The new development of the Fort area is estimated to generate 40% additional traffic in 1997. The improvement of traffic Management System at Lake House roundabout will ensure efficient vehicular movements in to and out of the CBD area of the City. The newly designed user friendly passenger crossing will be constructed at Olcott Mawatha connecting the passenger outflows from the Fort Railway Station providing options to climb down from either side of the road. The rehabilitation work of the Olcott Mawatha will be completed in October, 1998. The work on the improvement of railways also started in 1994 and is now progressing with an Action

Plan to make rail services efficient and effective.

The programme to provide computers to provincial council road passenger transport institutions and to the National Transport Commission has commenced to make use of all the resources of road passenger transport (private and public) to obtain maximum production to the economy.

The equipment has already been ordered for the Air Quality Monitoring Programme according to the guidelines provided by the World Bank Environment consultants. The Air Pollution Monitoring Programme will commence in 1996 with the help of these equipment to achieve the goal of clean air 2000 as planned. The consultancy firm Halcrow Fox of UK has already commenced work on preparing an Investment Programme for the Colombo Urban Transport System (Major part of Western Province). This total project is scheduled to be completed in June 1999.

**Expenditure of the Project:** The total project expenditure is SDR 14.4 million and out of this Rs. 106.1 has already been spent on the work carried out during 1994 and upto the end on July, 1995.

**Benefit of the Project:** The time delay surveys were carried out during the first week of August 1995, before the rehabilitation work started, to find out the improvement of traffic flows due to the rehabilitation of two road sections of Olcott Mawatha. The rehabilitation work completed upto now is already giving an economic benefit of Rs. 379.6 million in Vehicle Operating Cost savings (excluding all taxes and transfers) in foreign exchange per annum. In addition to this benefit the economic cost of time savings of bus passengers and other road users come to Rs. 230 million per annum. The vehicle operating economic cost savings per annum were estimated as Rs. 2,000 million from the Olcott Mawatha and Sri Sangaraja Mawatha and Rs. 450 million from Lake House roundabout Traffic Management System. The estimated economic vehicle Operating cost savings from the Maradana Junction Improvement is Rs. 3,500 Million per annum. The estimated overall economic time savings cost of the project due to the improvement of traffic flows is Rs. 9,500 million. The exact amount of economic and financial benefits will be calculated after the project completion with the required field surveys. This contributes to an increase of the productivity of the people going for work. There are other social and political benefits from this project, such as accident reductions etc..

**Employment Generation:** The total requirement of labour force for the rehabilitation work is unskilled 2,000, skilled 450 and managerial 35 for the overall project. There will be a minimum direct employment generated on a permanent basis for 60 persons in traffic management and other related work. The multiplier effect of the economic benefit of the project may generate an considerable amount of employment in other sectors.



**Name of Project:** Transport Planning and Strategy Project funded by the UNDP.

**Brief Description of the Project:** This project is to prepare an economic infrastructure strategy for the whole country, namely strategy for transport (including roads), electricity, water supply, telecommunication, and trade facilitation (including ports) and to conduct a training programme for public and private sector managers of the transport sector to make them efficient in their day-to-day work. The strategy will be concluded with an action plan to provide investment opportunities to the private sector and donor agencies and to improve the macro economic condition of the country. The investors will have well trained technical staff to assist their projects.

The following main strategies will be prepared.

- a) Spatial Strategy for Infrastructure Development
- b) Regional Strategy for Infrastructure Development
- c) Export Oriented Infrastructure Development Strategy
- d) Port Development Strategy
- e) Trade facilitation Strategy

These strategies will be concluded with the concurrence of the GOSL to enable work on the detailed investment programme for a macro-economic development of Sri Lanka keeping in mind to identify investments which will ensure the highest benefits from the limited resources of the developing overall economy. On the basis of the above strategy the Transport Strategy will be prepared to achieve the ultimate goal of economic development.

The skill training programme has commenced with 20 participants from various public and private sector organizations and will continue until June, 1996. This program will be redesigned to cater to the undergraduates to obtain managerial skills to get employment opportunities in the private sector transport.

**Expenditure of the Project:** The total expenditure is Rs. 32 million which consists of Rs. 26 million as a grant from UNDP and Rs. 6 million from counterpart funds. The TSPC has spent Rs. 17 million from September 1994 to end July, 1995 on this project. This project is scheduled to be completed in December, 1997.

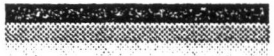
**Benefit of the Project:** This project aims to obtain foreign investments mainly for the development of the transport sector, and subsequently to provide the other sectors in parallel concerned with the overall economic development of the country. Technical knowledge is obtained by the 20 participants from the formal and on-the-job training programme. There will be trained undergraduates to fulfil the requirement of the transport sector at the end of the project with a lower level training programme.

**If there is Employment Generation:** There is a direct employment opportunity for 7 persons (5 of technical grades and 2 of non-technical grades). However, this project leads to obtaining heavy investments in transport sector on a national level which will create many more job opportunities.

**MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT**  
**YEAR - 1995**

Name Of the Ministry: Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs.  
(Transport Studies and Planning Centre)

Rs. Million

Details	Cum. Val.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Responsibility	Cost Rs.Mn.
1. Colombo Urban Transport Project															
1.1 1st Cross St/ Bastian Mawatha														TPOCMC	21.13 A
1.2 Lotus Road/ 1st Cross Street	18.916	3.88	2.90	2.5	0.546									TPOCMC	25.05 T
1.3 Bastian Maw/ Technical College	4.343	1.818	1.034		1.921	1.4156	0.322	0.734		1.9994				TPOCMC	24.73 T
1.4 Bastian Mawatha											7.3		7.3		38.5 T
1.5 Sri Sangaraja Mawatha											5.24		4.30	TPOCMC	26.10 T
1.6 Fort Station Footbridge	0.629													TPOCMC	41.50 T
1.7 Beira Ela/ St. Sebastian Bridges														TPOCMC	2.74 A
1.8 Olcott Mawatha Corridor (Road Surfacing)								0.40				1.25		TPOCMC	108.74 A
1.9 Olcott Mawatha Corridor (Traffic Signals)								1.699	7.31					TPOCMC	28.38 A
1.10 Olcott Mawatha Corr. (Street Lighting)													1.05	TPOCMC	10.80 A
1.11 Fort Intersection														TPOCMC	33.17 A
1.12 Maradana Junction										41.29			51.20	TPOCMC	297.31 T
1.13 Consultancy & Implementation Support	24.743	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	TPOWS Admin	143.32 A
		8.305	0.33	0.474	0.3402	0.2656	0.171	0.323	7.2584	0.3343					
<b>CONSULTANT SERVICES</b>															
<b>POLICY DEVELOPMENT:</b>															
Colombo Urban Transport Study									0.3443	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	Transport Studies and Planning Centre	85.31 A
Air Quality Management Study						19.58		3.1198		16.898				MEIP/CEA/NBRO	24.00 T
<b>CONSULTANT SERVICES - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:</b>															
SLR Restructuring/ Privatization	13.864	0.493	0.493	0.786	0.493	0.493	0.786	2.318		1.875			2.963	Sri Lanka Railways	119.24 A
		1.402		0.999		1.542		0.978	1.9013	3.2494					
TA to NTC	0.69													National Transport Commission	44.00 A
Route Costing/ Strategy														National Transport Commission	
Allocated Expenditure	63.000	7.433	5.343	6.938	7.843	22.14	13.01	9.238	12.67	64.74	16.57	21.72	75.35		263.00
Actual Expenditure	62.738	13.933	3.384	3.813	5.2972	11.227	0.693	5.0838	16.811	80.733					
Allocated Cumulative Expenditure	70.43	75.78	82.71	90.56	112.70	125.71	134.95	147.62	212.36	228.92	250.65	326.00			589.00
Actual Cumulative Expenditure		76.69	80.08	83.89	89.10	100.33	101.02	106.10	122.91	103.63					
Note: T=Tender. A: Appraisal Estimate															
															

Monthly Progress Report (Physical and Finance)

Year - 1995

Name Of the Ministry: Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs.  
(Transport Studies and Planning Centre)

Rs. Million

Details	Cum. Val.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Responsibility
1. Transport Planning and Strategy Project (Physical/Finance)														
1.1 Preparation of Infrastructure Strategy Paper	0.65	0.012 2.118	0.012 0.04	0.507 0.115	0.049	0.411 4.097	0.5 1.8	1.2 1.302	1.4 0.546	0.546	1.4		1.2	TSPC/WORLD BANK/ UNDP
1.2 Training and Institution Strength								1.105 0.8	3.442 2.045	1.144 1.117	1.144	6.542	5.52	.. .. .
2. Surveys and Studies (Physical/Finance)											0.143	0.143	0.143	tspc
Plan Expenditure	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.51	0.05	0.41	0.50	2.31	4.84	2.34	2.69	6.68	6.86	27.22
Actual Expenditure	0.65	2.12	0.04	0.12	0.00	4.10	1.80	2.10	2.59	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.53
Planned Cumulative Expenditure		0.012	0.024	0.531	0.58	0.991	1.491	3.796	8.638	10.982				
Actual Cumulative Expenditure		2.7677	2.8077	2.9227	2.9227	7.0201	8.8201	10.922	13.512	15.176				

Note:


Tender Procedure  
Implementation  
Actual Progress

**ACTION PLAN - 1996**  
(Capital Expenditure)

Ministry: Ministry of Transport, Environment and Women's affairs

Head and Program NUmber	Project Number & Description	Total Request 1996 Rs. Mn.		Total Allocation 1996 Rs. Mn.		Quarterly Financial Targets Rs. in Million				Output/Benefits Expected to Objectives	
		Total	FA	Total	FA	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
105-2203	1. Colombo Urban Transport Project	455.895	326.7	350.000	260.000						
	1.1 1st Cross Street/ Bastian Mawatha					7.300	4.611		4.611	Improve the Flow speed with Physical Improvement and reduced VOC and Time delay Cost	
	1.2 Lotus Rd/1st Cross St.									Already Improve the Flow speed with Physical Improvement and reduced VOC and Time delay Cost	
	1.3 Bastian M/Tech College									Already Improve the Flow speed with Physical Improvement and reduced VOC and Time delay Cost	
	1.4 Bastian Mawatha					13.785	4.595			Improve the Flow speed with Physical Improvement and reduced VOC and Time delay Cost	
	1.5 Sri Sangareja					9.540	9.540			Improve the Flow speed with Physical Improvement and reduced VOC and Time delay Cost	
	1.6 Fort St. Footbridge					8.883	8.883	8.883	5.922	Improve the Passenger flow and vehicle flow, reduced Accidents cost	
	1.7 B Ella/St. Seb Bridges					1.762				Improve the Environment	
	1.8 Olcott Mawatha Corridor (Road Surfacing)					16.356	16.356	16.356	10.904	Improve the Flow speed with Physical Improvement and reduced VOC and Time delay Cost	
	1.9 Olcott Mawatha Corridor (Traffic Signals)						5.276		21.104	Reduced the accidents and improve the Traffic Mgt.	
	1.10 Olcott Mawatha Corr. (Street Lighting)									Improve the Lighting on the Street	
	1.11 Fort Intersection						17.248	15.921		Improve the Traffic flow with proper traffic Management scheme	
	1.12 Maradana Junction					151.064				Improve the Flow speed with Physical Improvement and reduced VOC and Time delay Cost	
	1.13 Consultancy & Implementation Support					6.240	6.240	6.240	6.240	Project Implementation Coordination and management	
	<b>2. CONSULTANCY SERVICES POLICY DEVELOPMENT:</b>										
	2.1.Colombo Urban Transp. Study					25.500		8.700	13.050	Will identify the capital investment program to improve urban transport system leading to project preparation, Environment management	
	2.2 Air Quality Management Study										
	<b>3. CONSULTANT SERVICES - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:</b>										
	3.1 SLR Restruct/Privatization					4.702	1.746	6.690	4.702	Improve the Efficiency of SLR and reduced the cost	
	3.2 TA to NTC						4.662			Improve the Institutional setup	
	3.3 Route Costing/Strategy							2.283		Improve the Institutional setup	

ACTION PLAN - 1996  
(Capital Expenditure)

Ministry: Ministry of Transport, Environment and Women's affairs

Head and Program NUmber	Project Number & Description	Total Request 1996 Rs. Mn.		Total Allocation 1996 Rs. Mn.		Quarterly Financial Targets Rs. in Million				Output/Benifits Expected to Objectives
		Total	FA	Total	FA	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
102-2203 (1)	1. UNDP funded Transport Planning and Strategy Project	8.93484	7.83484	1.100	0.000	2.234	2.234	2.234	2.234	Transport Strategy document will provide Investment project for Funding Agencies
	1.1 Preparation of Strategy Document for Investment For Economic Infastructure					7.300	4.611		4.611	Man power preparation for project coming out from strategy
	1.2 Skill Training for Middle Managers in Pub. & Pvt. Sector									
102-2203 (2)	2. Studies and Surveys	1	-	1.000	-		0.250	0.250	0.250	Proposal will identify the improved Three Wheeler service
	2.1 Three Wheeler Costing and Operation Study 2.2 Traffic Study for Colombo Sub Urban two towns.									Improve the Traffic flow of town centres and save the VOC and Time Delay Cost to the economy.

PERFORMANCE REPORT UP TO 31ST AUGUST

Ministry :TRANSPORT, ENVIRONMENT & WOMEN'S AFFAIRS  
Agency/Dept :TRANSPORT STUDIES AND PLANNING CENTER

Item/Activity Location Etc. Head/ Prog/ Proj. Code	YEC Rs. Mn. & Funds Source	Expect Date of Compleat.	Allocation 1995 CF RFA FA etc	Target				Performance				Remarks	
				Cumulative up to end of 2nd Qtr.		3rd Quarter up to end of Sept.		Cumulative up to end of 2nd Qtr.		3rd Quarter up to end of Sept.			
				F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P		
Project No. 106 (1) Colombo Urban Transport Project	World Bank Govet.		FA 189.0 CF 74.0										
1.1 1st Cross St/ Bastian Mawatha		31.12.1998		0.00	0%	0.00	5%	0.00	0%	0.00	5%	5%	preparation of doc. for procurement started
1.2 Lotus Road/ 1st Cross Street		15.04.1995		6.36	100%			6.36	100%			100%	Completed
1.3 Bastian Maw/ Technical College		15.07.1995		19.28	90%	0.00	100%	10.33	90%	2.75	100%	100%	Completed
1.4 Bastian Mawatha		01.04.1995		14.50	50%	20.00	75%	0.00	20%	0.00	25%	25%	Delay due to the procurement procedure
1.5 Sri Sangaraja Mawatha		30.05.1996		15.50	75%	9.60	100%	0.00	20%	0.00	25%	25%	Delay due to the procurement procedure
1.6 Fort Station Footbridge		30.11.1996		0.00	10%	0.00	20%	0.00	3%	0.00	3%	3%	problem arises with the design
1.7 Beira Ela/ St. Sebastian Bridges		31.03.1996		0.00	20%	0.00	25%	0.00	15%	0.00	20%	20%	Delay due to the procurement procedure
1.8 Oicott Mawatha Corridor (Road Surfacing)		30.08.1998		0.00	10%	6.40	15%	0.00	10%	9.01	20%	20%	This work progress with rehabilitation work
1.9 Oicott Mawatha Corridor (Traffic Signals)		31.10.1996		0.00	0%	0.00	10%	0.00	0%	0.00	10%	10%	This is according to the schedule
1.10 Oicott Mawatha Corr. (Street Lighting)		31.01.1996		0.00	10%	0.00	25%	0.00	10%	0.00	20%	20%	Delay due to the procurement procedure
1.11 Fort Intersection		31.05.1997		0.00	0%	0.00	5%	0.00	0%	0.00	5%	5%	This is according to the schedule
1.12 Maradana Junction		01.05.1996		0.00	20%	41.29	25%	0.00	10%	41.29	25%	25%	Delay due to the procurement procedure
1.13 Consultancy & Implementation Support		31.08.1999		12.30	9%	6.15	5%	18.03	9%	7.95	5%	5%	This is according to the schedule
<b>CONSULTANT SERVICES POLICY DEVELOPMENT:</b>													
Colombo Urban Transport Study		31.12.1996		0.00	20%	13.30	21%	0.00	10%	7.29	11%	11%	Delay due to the procurement procedure
Air Quality Management Study		31.09.1998		16.80	25%	15.40	35%	0.00	20%	11.10	25%	25%	Delay due to the procurement procedure
<b>CONSULTANT SERVICES - INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:</b>													
SLR Restructuring/ Privatization		30.09.1999		3.55	8%	3.01	4%	3.55	8%	5.15	4%	4%	This is according to the schedule
TA to NTC		30.09.1999		0.00	0%	0.00	10%	0.00	0%	0.00	10%	10%	This is got delay due to the ins. problems
Route Costing/ Strategy		30.09.1996		0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0%	
				88.28		115.15		38.26		84.53			
						202.43				122.79			

PERFORMANCE REPORT UP TO 31ST AUGUST

Ministry : TRANSPORT, ENVIRONMENT & WOMEN'S AFFAIRS  
 Agency/Dept. : TRANSPORT STUDIES AND PLANNING CENTER

Item/Activity Location Etc. Head/ Prog./ Proj. Code	TEC Rs. Mn. & Funds Souce	Expect Date of Compleat.	Allocation 1995 CF RFA FA etc	Target				Performance				Remarks
				Cumulative up to end of 2nd Qut.		3rd Quater up to end of Sept.		Cumulative up to end of 2nd Qut.		3rd Quater up to end of Sept.		
				F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
Project No. 104 (1) Inter Ministerial Committee for Co-ordination & Planning of Transport (IDA / UNDP)	UNDP	31-8-1996	FG 32.0 CF 3.0	17.5	50%	24.5	75%	8.8	30%	15.2	50%	Delay due to the foraing expert requirment by the world bank and the planned work was lower than reality

**ENVIRONMENT DIVISION**



## NATURAL RESOURCES

Environment Division has initiated a number of programmes for the protection of Natural Resources of Sri Lanka. Some of the initiatives include the establishment of a Coordinating Committee on conservation of Dolphins, Turtles and Dugongs. Through this Committee, the Ministry of Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs, has been able to control the killing of Dolphins with the assistance of the Police Department, Department of Wild Life Conservation, Coast Conservation Department and local NGO.

Sri Lanka recently came in for criticism for killing of Turtles and the sale of Turtle shells which is a prohibited item in Sri Lanka under the Fauna & Flora Protection Ordinance. This co-ordinating Committee has been able to sensitize the Police Department, Department of Wild Life Conservation and the Ceylon Tourist Board to take action to control the killing of Turtles and to confiscate the Turtle Shells and turtle shell products.

Action has been taken to conduct a survey on Dolphins and Turtles to prepare a status report on small cetaceans in Sri Lanka. Co-ordinating Committee on Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Resources has been able to co-ordinate matters relating to conservation and utilization of these resources.

Under the Sustainable Use of Medical Plants Program, action has been taken to rehabilitate and manage the Urban Medicinal Park at Kataragama, so that the Park could be utilized as an arboratum, educational and research centre, and a park in the Kataragama Sacred City. The program will be implemented and completed in 1996.

Sri Lanka has an important coral reef, which plays a vital role in the Tourism development. Action has been taken to manage the coral reefs of Sri Lanka with the assistance of other concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Action has been taken to control the export of live fresh water fish from Sri Lanka. A Status Report on this matter is being prepared.

The Ministry has played an important role in representing Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation, which is a Colombo based regional body.

**PROPOSALS :**

- \* Action would be taken to utilize the Coastal and Marine natural resources of Sri Lanka in a sustainable manner. This would be best accomplished after the surveys are conducted to ascertain the optimum levels of sustainable utilization of these resources.
  
- \* The inter-agency coordination of the Coastal and Marine sector would be continued in order to obtain a harmonious balance between conservation and utilization of resources.

Activity Plans, 1996 - NATURAL RESOURCES

(Rs.'000)

(iv)	Coastal Resources Management	Rs. 250,000	Physical/ Financial	1st Qr. J F M	2nd Qr. A M J	3rd Qr. J A S	4th Qr. Q N D	Total Estimated Cost
(a)	National Coordinating Committee on Sustainable use of coastal resources and marine resources		PHY FIN	* * 12.0	* * 12.0	* * 12.0	* * 12.0	48.0
(b)	Preparation of a position paper on the current status and conservation of small cetaceans (Dolphins, Turtles and Dugongs etc.		PHY FIN	* 7.0	* 25.0	* 40.0	* 100.0	72.0
(c)	National Workshop on Conservation of small cetaceans in Sri Lanka		PHY FIN	* 5.0	* 10.0	* 15.0	* 100.0	130.0
		<b>Total: (Financial)</b>		<b>24.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>250.0</b>

## BIO-DIVERSITY

The Government ratified the International Convention on biological diversity in 1992 and the Environment Division has been made the focal point for its implementation. The Ministry published the "Strategies for national bio-diversity Action plan in November 1995.

The Ministry was successful in negotiating a grant from World Bank in place of a loan for the preparation of a project on conservation and sustainable use of bio-diversity. Another grant had been offered to an NGO to undertake bio-diversity skills development in collaboration with the Ministry.

The preparatory work relating to the Bio-diversity Action Plan and conservation of herbal plants has been completed. These include collection of data and a computerised library sorting system. These steps will facilitate the systematic collection of information and establishment of network. These projects will be implemented from the last quarter of 1995.

With a view to minimizing the expenditure of the State Sector and in pursuance of the National Policy of entrusting responsibility to private and non-governmental organizations, a number of awareness workshops and seminars on preparation, implementation and evaluation of projects of bio-diversity for nearly 50 non-governmental organizations were arranged in April and May 1995 in collaboration with USAID.

During this period a Committee of National Experts was set up to advise the government and the Ministry on conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources and the bio-diversity of Sri Lanka.

The Co-ordinating Committee on bio-diversity functioning under the Ministry has systematically coordinated the programmes on bio-diversity of Sri Lanka. The Committee looked in close liason with other govt. agencies.

3. Activity Plans, 1996

(Rs.'000)

(1) Bio-diversity Conservation Rs. 1,500,000

		Physical/ Financial	1st Qr. J F M	2nd Qr. A M J	3rd Qr. J A S	4th Qr. O N D	Total Estimated Cost
(a)	Support to National Committees on Biological Diversity (1.2)	PHY FIN	***** 136.8	***** 100.6	***** 161.8	***** 15.6	414.8
(b)	Biodiversity Newsletter	PHY FIN	***** 80.0	***** 80.0	***** 80.0	***** 80.0	320.0
(c)	Capacity building/ Institutional Strengthening of Biodiversity Unit (2.2)	PHY FIN	***** 51.0	***** 181.0	***** 191.0	***** 87.2	510.20
(d)	Capacity Building for other Institutes (2.3) (3.3)	PHY FIN	*****	***** 40.0	***** 30.0	***** 05.0	75.00
(e)	Preparaion & Use of Biodiversity related Education Materials (2.4) (3.1)	PHY FIN	*****	*****	***** 70.0	*****	70.00
(f)	Support to Applied research on Biological Diversity (3.2)	PHY FIN	***** 25.00	***** 50.00	***** 25.00	***** 10.0	110.00
Total:		FIN	292.8	451.6	557.8	197.8	1500.00

## 1. WETLAND MANAGEMENT

Several Conservation Master Plans prepared for important wetlands such as Muthurajawela Marsh - Negombo Lagoon, 'Bellanwila' Attidiya Sanctuary have been implemented with the involvement of the relevant agencies.

In order to ensure uninterrupted continuation of the wetland conservation project (WCP), a comprehensive Project Proposal for Phase III has been approved by the Government of the Netherlands. Phase III has an estimated cost of DFI 12,545,700 with a Sri Lankan counterpart contribution of Rs. 6,232,500/=. The Phase III is expected to be completed in 1997. The main objects of Phase III are to :

- (a) Institutional strengthening of CEA in planning, coordination and monitoring of conservation management and of the other line agencies in wetland conservation implementation activities.
- (b) Implementation of a nationwide programme for public awareness in wetland issues and for community participation in wetland management.

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Several training programmes focussed on different aspects of of EIA have been implemented for national target groups such as members of Project Approving Agencies, EIA Consultants etc.

## 3. COMPLAINTS

This Ministry received a large number of environmental complaints with regard to the different sources of pollution. However, 90% of the complaints reached to this Ministry could be solved under Public Nuisance Laws. Majority of the complaints were submitted to the Local Authorities/Divisional Secretariats, to attend immediately, because most complaints could be dealt at local level.

## POLLUTION CONTROL UNIT

1. Continuation of the development of solid waste disposal models under NORAD funds.
2. Co-ordinating of Keep the Colombo City Clean Program.
3. Continuation of the co-ordination activities with regard to Restore and Conservation of Lunawa Lagoon and its receiving canals. A work plan for restoration and conservation of Lunawa Lagoon has been prepared by a Technical Committee appointed for this purpose.
4. Progress review with CEA on environmental pollution activities/environmental management including Environmental Protection Licensing Scheme (EPL), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) systems and Law Enforcement.
5. Continuation of the Co-ordination activities with regard to siting of Industries in the Vicinity of Kelani River.
6. Continuation of the follow up activities on the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes and their Disposal.

Formulation of a national definition for hazardous waste has been completed and adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee on the Basel Convention. National regulations for internal management of hazardous waste have been developed and will be brought into operation under the National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980 (as amended in 1988) soon.

## A SUMMARY OF FUTURE PROGRAMS

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	PLANNED OUTPUT
<p>1. Develop solid waste management models for public sector agencies such as local authorities and the private sector agencies.</p>	<p>i. Documents with adoptable measures.</p> <p>ii. Mobilised relevant agencies to acquire knowledge on pollution.</p> <p>iii. Work plan showing the technical assistance required.</p>
<p>2. Co-ordination activities with regard to the solid waste management with the relevant agencies.</p>	<p>Co-ordination at</p> <p>1. National level</p> <p>ii. Provincial level</p> <p>iii. Divisional level</p>
<p>3. Promote waste minimization practices and promote private sector/NGO participation in combating pollution.</p>	<p>Establishment of an infrastructure at divisional level.</p>
<p>4. Identification of research requirements for pollution prevention.</p>	<p>Promote research with regard to pollution prevention.</p>
<p>5. Promote environmental auditing and encourage private sector to undertake environmental auditing and life cycle analysis for industries.</p>	<p>Help industries to mobilize waste minimization practices.</p>
<p>6. Provide technical assistance to investigate polluting industries.</p>	<p>- do -</p>



PROPOSED ACTIVITY	PLANNED OUTPUT
7. Promote introduction of Cleaner Technology.	Help industries to mobilize waste minimization practices.
8. Mobilize an effective communication system/network between the Ministry, CEA, Trade associations, Industries, Professional bodies, Environmental activities and the General Public.	Create awareness, provide incentives, encourage transfer of technology, avoid misunderstandings, create consumer interests to create markets for green products and provide green design practices to increase industrial efficiency in an inexpensive manner.
9. Develop a National Programme for Women's participation in Environmental Protection.	A National Programme for Women's participation in Environmental Protection.
10. Follow-up activities for the implementation of the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal.	Implementation of Basel Convention (Establish a hazardous Waste disposal facility and to obtain Technical Assistance and Training for waste minimization programs and hazardous waste management)

## Decentralization of Environmental Activities

The following work was done under the decentralization scheme initiated for the purpose of implementing environmental activities at Divisional Level.

Control of environmental pollution and devolution of powers and functions relating to the issue of Environmental Protection Licences for small scale polluting industries; to the Local Bodies by the Central Environmental Authority.

Establishment of Divisional Environmental Steering Committees in all Divisional Secretaries. Divisions headed by the Divisional Secretary for the purpose of co-ordinating all matters relating to environment and development in the area of authority of each Divisional Secretary's office.

A scheme of training the Technical Staff attached to Local Bodies was launched with a view to providing fundamental knowledge of implementing the decentralized environmental activities. These training courses were conducted at district level in collaboration with the Central Environmental Authority.

Awareness programmes were implemented for Chairmen and Councillors of every Local Authority in the Provinces for explaining the decentralized scheme.

Graduate Trainee Programme Assistants were engaged to function as Assistants for co-ordinating environmental activities in local government areas of authority.

Environmental handbooks were prepared as guidelines for implementing the decentralized scheme relating to environment and distributed among Local Bodies and Divisional Secretariats.

Establishment of a District Law Enforcement Committee in every District headed by District Secretary for implementation, co-ordination and operation of law relating environmental conservation.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROMOTION**

A number of projects aimed at creating public awareness about environmental matters and making them actively participate in conservation and promotion of environment were implemented by the Promotion Unit. In this regard, special attention was drawn to communicating the modern scientific knowledge of environment to the people and for this purpose, electronic media such as television and radio, print media like newspapers and magazines and the traditional methods of communications such as inter-personal communication and group communication have been made use of.

### **1. Seminars, Workshops and Exhibitions :**

#### **1.1 School Environmental Programmes -**

A number of seminars and workshops aimed at obtaining assistance of school children and the youth for environmental matters and drawing through them the attention of the adults to environmental activities were organized.

#### **1.2 Environment Train Trip -**

A new environmental project in which nearly 900 school children participated. This was organized as an environmental tour and nearly 900 school children from Colombo, Rambukkana and Kandy participated in this programme.

Special attention was drawn in this programme to discuss with mutual understanding the special ecological systems found along the railway line from Colombo to Kandy and the current environmental topics of common interest and to exchange knowledge.

This programme was commended by all who participated as one which provided knowledge as well as entertainment at the highest level.

### 1.3 Environmental Seminar at Kiri-ella Primary School -

The students of Kiri-ella Primary School were helped to paint drawings of environmental importance on the wall around the school and an awareness seminar was conducted in the school at the opening of the pictures. Nearly 1000 school boys and girls attended this seminar with their parents.

### 1.4 Environmental Programmes for Women -

Several seminars and workshops were organized in collaboration with Women's Bureau with a view to making the women aware of environmental matters and in particular, to obtaining active participation of women in environmental development and conservation.

The first of such seminars was conducted in Wilgamuwa Divisional Secretary's Division with the co-operation of Wilgamuwa divisional Secretary. About 200 representatives from Women's Organizations of the area attended.

The scheme for implementing women's environmental programmes at district level was launched in Kandy District.

### 1.5 Special Seminars -

Several seminars were also conducted to deal with environmental matters which are currently material to State Officers, Agents of Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Leaders.

A seminar to convince the concerned persons of the practice of fragmentation of land for sale and the consequential problems was conducted at the Agrarian Research and Training Institute. Heads of Local Bodies and the officers concerned in the Western Province were caused to attend this.

Apart from this, a seminar to make community Leaders and Priests aware of the environmental conditions in Kegalle District was conducted at Ruwanwella Central College.

### **1.6 World Environment Day Seminar -**

The seminar to mark the World Environment Day that falls on 05th June was held at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute headed by the Hon. Minister of Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs. A large number of people including public officers, agents of non-governmental organizations, media personnel and school children participated in this occasion.

### **1.7 Exhibitions -**

An exhibition stall pertaining to environmental education was set up and conducted at the environmental exhibition held at Anuradhapura Central College on "Our World and Environment" and the use of this exhibition stall was highly appreciated and commented by those who visited the stall.

### **1.8 International Ozone Day Seminar -**

Two seminars to mark the International Ozone Day that falls on 16th September, held at Lumbini Maha Vidyalaya, Colombo and D.S. Senanayake Library Hall, Kandy. A large number of school children, media personel and Public Officers participated in these seminars.

## **2. Television Programmes -**

A number of television programmes on environmental matters produced and telecast with the co-operation of Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation. Tree Planting Project at Mahameuna Uyana, Depreciation of Ozone Layer, Documentary Programme on Tree Planting and the Documentary Programme on Urban Parks, were the programmes of special importance among them.

## **3. Radio Programmes -**

Several documentary radio programmes pertaining to different environmental issues were produced and broadcast in collaboration with Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation. Special among them were

Mahameuna Uyana, Tree Planting Project, Wasgamuwa National Park and the Wild Life Conservation, Urban parks, Disposal of Waste, Production of Compost Manure and Environmental Train Trip.

In addition, a live radio programme on World Earth Day (April 22) was produced and transmitted from Wasgamuwa National Park and this was appreciated by many listners.

#### **4. Environmental Publications -**

##### **4.1 SOBA Magazine -**

The periodical called 'SOBA' which is the environmental publication of the Ministry was regularly published in the three languages : Sinhala, Tamil and English - out of which the first issue of 1995 was specially set apart on "Biodiversity" and the second issue on "Environmental Law".

##### **4.2 Environmental Handbook -**

The Sinhala issue of the Environmental Handbook for Municipal Councils being the last of a series of books explaining the role of Local Bodies regarding environmental matters was printed and distributed.

In addition, handbooks for Divisional Councils and Town Councils have been printed in all three languages Sinhala, Tamil and English.

##### **4.3 Udarata Menike Environmental Tour -**

This book has been written to explain in aesthetic style the biodiversity of different eco-systems, associated with places found along the railway line from Colombo to Badulla.

#### **5. Tree Planting Programme at Mahameuna Uyana -**

Tree planting work inaugurated in the year 1994 under the tree planting programme at Mahameuna Uyana which is about 750 acres in extent, is being carried out.

A publicity programme is being implemented to secure public co-operation to this project which was started under the sponsorship of NORAD Environment Programme and a considerable number of people have already made their contribution to this.

A contribution of over Rs. 1,00,000/= has been received by now towards this project from government institutions and non-governmental organizations as well as from the general public.

6. Environmental Model Village Project -

Activities to improve Bothalegama area in Mirigama divisional Secretary's Division under Environmental Model Village Project as a model environmental village was initiated.

Through this arrangement that has been made for the purpose of environmentally improving every aspect of the village, it is expected to develop the village using the labour of the villagers as far as possible.

**ACTION PLAN - 1996**

Environmental promotion Unit (Rs. ,000)

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUS	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Act.1	P	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****
	F	3	78	6	115	30	6	5	136	6	6	10	126
Act.2	P		****	****	****		****	****		****		****	****
	F		10	15	25		25	5		25		10	5
Act.3	P	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****			****
	F	10	40	10	40	50	40	200	480	34			10
Act.4	P			****	****		****		****	****	****		****
	F			65	5		50		5	55	20		60
TOTAL	F	13	108	96	185	81	121	210	621	120	25	20	101

Act = Activity

Activity 1 - Conducting seminars(6), co-ordinating meetings(12), surveys(200) and programmes(20)

Activity 2 - Establishment of school plant banks(2), environment model villages(3) and environmental study centers(4)

Activity 3 - Produce and telecast/broadcast the TV/Radio programmes(36)

Activity 4 - Publishing of SOBA issues(3) and releasing of two newsletters (issues 03)



## MONTREAL PROTOCOL

### 1. Montreal Protocol Implementation

1.1 On a proposal submitted by the Ministry, the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol approved a grant of Rs. 40 million to be disbursed among the three local refrigerator factories to meet the incremental cost in changing over to CFC-free technologies. The local implementing agency, which is UNDP, signed an agreement to this effect with the GOSL in August 95. Under this project, M/s AEC Ltd., M/s Regnis Ltd and M/s Glacio Ltd will be given technical assistance to convert their plants to non-CFC technologies for the manufacture of refrigerators and freezers.

1.2 A survey on the AC/Refrigerator Repair Workshops in the country was conducted by the Ministry, with a view to identify the consumption pattern of the controlled substances. Over 700 repair shops were covered in the survey.

1.3 A project proposal was prepared seeking assistance to introduce non-CFC technology to a local aerosol cosmetics manufacturing industry.

1.4 Regulations were drafted for the import control of ozone depleting substances, and the import of used appliances containing such substances.

### 2. Climate Change Activities

2.1 Under the US EPA funded project, a preliminary inventory of greenhouse gas emissions was prepared. The study on mitigation options and vulnerability assessment of climate change were continued.

2.2 The Ministry submitted a project proposal to UNDP seeking assistance from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to undertake activities that will enable Sri Lanka to comply with the requirements of the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The project includes strengthening of government organizations involved in the collection of data necessary for greenhouse gas emissions inventory calculation.

## SOUTH ASIA COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

### 1. Programmes/Projects/Activities implemented by South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP)

SACEP is a regional organisation established in Colombo in 1981. They are implementing a number of environmental programmes in the member countries. They are-

- Preparation of a regional document on the State of Environment;
- Preparation of an Action Plan for the South Asian Seas Region;
- Preparation of children's books for the age group of 8 - 16 on various subjects on Environment;
- Establishment of SACEP Environmental Natural Resources Information Centre (SENRIC);
- Implementation of Faunal Biodiversity Project;
- Implementation of Environmental Education Project.

SACEP held its 6th Governing Council Meeting in August 1994 in Islamabad, Pakistan, to adopt the Action Plan for the next two years.

### 2. Programme on Indigenous Population

This Ministry has established a "National Committee" with the approval of the Cabinet, to implement a programme of activities to commemorate the International Year of the World's Indigenous People. This programme has continued with the Declaration of the 'International Decade of Indigenous People' by the United Nations General Assembly.

### 3. Coordination with Sub-regional, Regional and International Organisations

During the prescribed period also the activities pertaining to Environment were coordinated with the regional and international organisations such as the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Economic & Social Cooperation for Asia & the Pacific (ESCAP), Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD), and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

LKA 027 - NORAD FUNDED PROGRAMME FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-OPERATION

**1. Background**

This programme was launched on the basis of the Agreement signed between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of Norway on 14 August 1989 and has been in operation from 1990. The agreement provided for a grant of 24 million Norwegian Kroner (S.L. Rs. 120 million at the 1989 exchange rates). Allocations have been provided each year on the basis of approved projects following each Annual Consultation Meeting.

Basically, the NORAD support is given under seven (07) main areas, namely:

1. Institutional Building and Training.
2. Environmental Protection and Management.
3. Environmental Pollution.
4. Environmental Education and Awareness Creation.
5. Environmental Research & Planning.
6. Nature Protection.
7. Studies and Reviews.

The NORAD Environmental Co-operation Programme continues to be an important programme firmly linked to the Environmental Division of the Ministry of Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs (TEWA). For the larger projects such as the Sinharaja and Knuckles projects of the Forest Department, TEWA functions as the conduit and the general monitoring agency. For the numerous small ones such as the research projects of the Universities, CISIR and the NGO projects the support recommended by TEWA has been critical for their initiation and continuance. At the institutional support level the support extended by NORAD to TEWA and the CEA continues to be of significance. Facilities for Ministry initiatives was provided through the flexibility built into the NORAD programme.

**2. Plan for 1994.**

At the Annual Review Meeting held on 12.12.1993 approval was granted for continued funding for 18 on-going projects and 17 new projects. Some additional proposals were placed on a Reserve List. This facility of a Reserve List was introduced in 1994 and it provided a further flexibility to the programme. The 1994 Work Plan had an over-planning facility for allocations to projects totalling Rs. 35 million against a financial frame of Rs. 28.26 million. An additional project, Garbage Disposal in the town of Nawalapitiya, with an allocation of Rs. 513,000 was approved in August, 1994.

### **3. Plan for 1995**

Annual Plan for 1995 was approved in principle at the Annual Review Meeting held on 12.12.94. The 1995 Work Plan included 15 new projects. The Annual Work Programme for 1995 with a financial frame of Rs. 30 million within an over-planning financial frame of Rs. 35 million was approved at this meeting.

### **4. Notable aspects and achievements of the programme for the period August 1994 to August 1995**

The list of active projects giving the allocations is annexed. The NORAD Environmental Co-operation Programme has been re-adjusted at every Annual Review Meeting for the purpose of improving the impact and performance. At the end of 1994, the strategy with regard to the NORAD Environmental Co-operation was re-defined.

### **5. Strategy for NORAD-Sri Lanka Co-operation in relation to the Environmental Co-operation Programme.**

The overall goal is now identified as improved natural resources management and the objectives are:

- (a) Increased public awareness on environmental issues.
- (b) Increased capacity for planning and management.
- (c) Conservation of ecosystems.
- (d) Research activities supportive of the goal and major objectives.

An important component of the strategy is to harmonise the support with the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), objectives and activities, support already given and requested under the continuation projects as well for the new projects proposed which will fit into this strategy.

How the programme was re-defined in terms of each of the above strategy areas is given below:

#### **(a) Increased Public Awareness on Environmental Issues**

NORAD has been supporting projects under this head involving a significant proportion of NORAD assistance. The need for reviewing the programme components, rationalising them as well as determining the new thrusts had engaged the attention of NORAD and the Ministry from 1992. Among the outcomes of this thrust was the proposal regarding the setting up of a Network of Metropolitan and Urban Nature Reserves. A study regarding this proposal was approved by the Cabinet and this activity was supported under the

NORAD 'Studies and Reviews' project. While the proposed network would conserve valuable environmental sites it will also provide opportunities for environmental education utilising the very productive field study oriented approach.

The new proposals for 1995 are intended to carry these new thrusts to provide an experiential component through real life field study and project-oriented approaches further. The purpose is to complement the already comprehensive but classroom bound environmental education at school level. This thrust is evident from the Projects - Environmental Projects - Field Centre Related Schools, support for School Environmental Societies and the school-based environmental activities concerning the educational component of the Urban and Nature Reserves project. In this context, it is important to note that the Ministry of Education and Higher Education has strongly indicated its desire to support the Field Centres project.

**(b) Increased Capacity for Planning and Management Issues**

Under this head, comes the support given to the Ministry and the CEA for Human Resources Development. A noteworthy feature is the decision to concentrate on the capacity development aspect in the NORAD IRD supported districts of Hambantota, Moneragala and Batticaloa.

A participatory technology oriented workshop for the development of an Institutional Plan for the Ministry and the CEA and for a Human Resources Development Plan was devised in August 1995. The outcomes of the Workshop will be a significant achievement.

**(c) Conservation of Ecosystems**

Sinharaja-Knuckles and Mangrove protection projects remain the major NORAD supported projects of the programme. During the course of the year 1994, it was possible to develop and obtain an agreement for Phase II of the Sinharaja project as project 250/9 costing Rs. 44.7 million over a three-year period. With the approval of Phase II, it was possible to increase funding for the two project components.

The Mangroves project which registered slow progress over the years has also shown improved performance following the reformulation in terms of the consultancy report. The constraints regarding cartography and legal aspects have also been resolved through consultancies awarded this year under the revised plans.

The proposed Network of Urban and Nature Reserves will make a considerable impact on the conservation of ecosystems. The initial support is expected to be provided by NORAD. This aspect of conservation with its links to environmental education will be much more pervasive in terms of country-wide coverage.

**(d) Research**

NORAD has continued to support research activities in such institutions as the CEA, CISIR, NARA and the IFS. Determination and selection of projects were based on the estimates of their strategic value concerning the current needs as well as envisaged future needs. The In-vitro Tissue Culture project of IFS as well as the Nitrate Removal project also of IFS as well as CISIR prototype development regarding Coconut Effluents and Textile Effluents are based on the perception of current and future needs.

The research and prototype development projects in the area of garbage have already shown much promise. The municipal dry batch digester is expected to provide a prototype for municipal use. Project concerning garbage disposal in the small town of Nawalapitiya is a research cum management project with wide possibilities of pervasive adoption. This would be completed by October, 1995.

**6. National Steering Committee on Environmental Education**

Following the Cabinet Decision a 23 member National Steering Committee set up in April 1995. This Committee with members appointed by Hon. Minister in charge of the subject of Environment and the Hon. Minister in charge of the subject of Education provide a ready mechanism for co-ordinating matters of education and environment together with the appropriate strategy and policy aspects.

**7. New Developments in the area of Norwegian Assistance**

NORAD authorities approached the Ministry in August 1995 indicating the possibility of further assistance outside the Norwegian Environmental Co-operation Programme. The Ministry indicated a number of areas, viz: Human Resources Development, Technical Assistance and Consultancies, Environment-friendly Technology, Garbage Management, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Laboratory Equipment for CEA. Equipment, technical support for the Urban Nature Reserves Education Programme and for support to Environment-related School Project Work for possible assistance. The Norwegian authorities have followed up this initiative with a visit by a team from the Norwegian Institute for Water Research

(NIVA) to assist in the preparation of a Zonal Plan for Aquaculture in the Hambantota district. The team had meetings also with the Southern Area Development Council to explore the possibilities for future assistance.

This is a new area of Norwegian assistance which would prove to be substantial and fruitful and would be taken as a major development within the reporting period.

LKA 027 – NORAD ENVIRONMENTAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME  
ACTIVE PROJECTS IN 1995

(Page – 1)

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROVED ALLOCATION IN Rs. '000	ALLOCATION FOR 1995 IN Rs. '000
200/5/1	Model Project Hambantota (Extended)	2205	800
200/9	Devp. & Evaluation of Mixed Species University of Peradeniya	1669	200
200/17	Strengthening of Prov. Adm. System	2415	400
200/19	Envt. Information System – CEA	3255	1541
200-2-3	Human Resources Development – (New)	8350	2500
200/23	Directory of Voluntary Emt. Organisations – CEA	50	50
200/NGO	Support for NGOO (1955)	500	500
200/DEA	DEA Projects 1995	3000	3000
200/13/1	Support to M/TEWA(E)	400	400
200/-----	Institutional Strengthening – CEA	300	100
200/-----	Moneragala Model Emt. Project	2200	800
200/-----	Batticaloa Model Emt. Project	2200	800
210/5	Mangement of Mangroves – Forest Dept.	13120	2700
210/10	Survey & Improvement of Emt. – Medirigiriya	140	39
210/12	Safe Use of Pesticides – CEA	200	98
210/13	Dev. of Sigiriya Herbal Gardens	290	100
210/14	Strengthening of CEA Laboratories	1604	37
210/15	Garbage Disposal in Nawalapitiya	555	348
210/16	Improved Wood Stoves – DEA	2400	800
210/-----	Ellakanda Botanical Garden	1000	400
210/-----	Green Glades Hingurakgoda	490	300



## (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE)

## LKA 027 - NORAD ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

HEAD & PROGRAMME NO. DESCRIPTION	PROJECT NO. & DESCRIPTION	TOTAL REQUEST 1996 (Rs. Mn)		TOTAL ALLOCA. 1996 (Rs. Mn)		QUARTERLY FINANCIAL TARGETS (Rs. Mn)				QUARTERLY PHYSICAL TARGETS				OUTPUT/BENEFITS EX. IN RELATION TO OBJ.
		T	FA	T	FA	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
330/104	LKA 027	33.5	32.0	33.5	32.0	6.0	8.3	9.1	10.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Institutional Building & Training	0.5		10.3	9.8	1.8	2.8	3.2	2.5					
	Environment Protection & Management	0.1		5.0	4.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.0					
	Environment Pollution	0.1		0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3					
	Environment Education & Awareness Creation	0.5		5.9	5.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1					
	Environment Research & Planning	0.1		3.5	3.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0					
	Nature Protection	0.1		7.4	7.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0					
	Studies & Reviews	0.1		0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2					
	<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>33.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>					

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PROJECT (NAREPP)

### 1. Introduction

Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Project was designed to improve management performance by strengthening capacity and accountability in both the public and private sector through technical assistance, training and research support focussed on the critical needs identified. These critical needs were weak institutional capacities for natural resource management in private and public sectors, limited experience in natural resource management, insufficient numbers and quality of personnel trained in impact assessment, economic resource analysis and technical skills and limited public reviewing of government plans and decisions on resource management.

The goal of this project is to sustain economic growth in Sri Lanka by efficient management of the forests, wild life, soils waters and other coastal and inland natural resources. The project purpose is to improve public and private institutional performance in formulating and implementing effective environmental policies and developing sustainable and environmentally sound development programs. This is achieved through Strengthening institutional capacities to enhance the contribution of Sri Lanka's natural resources to sustainable growth.

NAREPP is a six year project funded by USAID and the Government of Sri Lanka. The total cost of the project is US \$ 26.135 million (Approx: Rs. 1307 million) and USAID grant is US \$ 19.0 million. Sri Lanka Government provides US \$ 7.135 million as counterpart funds.

The project commenced in September, 1991 and project assistance will be completed by 29.06.1997.

### 2. NAREPP Activities :

NAREPP is expected to address the environmental policy and implementation needs of Sri Lanka more comprehensively and strategically than the project level or agency specific interventions. Therefore at the end of the project period NAREPP expects substantial improvements in natural resource management, impact assessment practices, public education and participation practices.

Since the inception of the project in 1991, the number of persons trained in environmental impact assessment exceeds 1000 which is over the expected level of 950 persons. The trained persons in economic resource analysis, environmental law, coastal resource management, wild life resource management and pollution control exceeds 350 which is 82 percent of the target.

The Project envisaged to build up environmental training programs into the curricula of at least 03 Sri Lankan institutions. At present 05 Sri Lankan Universities have incorporated environmental training programs into their curricula, namely Universities of Colombo, Moratuwa, Peradeniya and Centre for Environmental studies at Peradeniya and Open University of Sri Lanka.

NAREPP expects to increase the number of environmental units in the public sector agencies from 03 to 20 units. At present there are 19 units formed in 13 Ministries, 2 Departments and 4 Semi Government agencies. When NAREPP was formulated in 1991, only 5 percent of public investment projects met EIA specified standards and the expected performance is 80 percent. Department of National Planning with the assistance of NAREPP Consultancy is developing a system to fulfill this requirement.

NAREPP also envisaged to enhance the participation of general public and non governmental organizations (NGOs) on environmental issues. Due to the awareness created by the project, there has been a tremendous increase in the attendance at meetings, and public hearings on environmental issues.

In addition to these, NAREPP has given a tremendous input to updating of National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1994, preparation of Coastal 2000 Policy Agenda in 1992, Waste minimization program, Environmental Protection License (EPL) scheme improvements and industrial siting guidelines.

In demonstrating sustainable development, pilot coastal management projects at Hikkaduwa and Tangalle were commenced and five NGO led community based resources management projects are being implemented. Under the Shared Control of Resources (SCOR), two pilot watershed management studies were undertaken at Huruluwewa and Nilwala Ganga.

The expenditure upto end of 1994,

= US \$ 7935435.63  
= (Rs.382,405,164.62)

### 3. Progress from September 1994 to September 1995.

Action has been taken to integrate environmental assessment procedure into the appraisal of projects in the Public Investment Programme. This is done in cooperation with the Dept. of National Planning. A Full time consultant has been assigned this task under NAREP project.

Draft manual on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been prepared. A few seminars were held to strengthen the Dept. of Wild Life, Mahaweli Authority and Ministry of Plantation Industries.

EIA training were given for those who are engaged in Environmental activities in various local authorities such as Divisional secretary's offices.

In the area of institutional strengthening several workshops were held on enforcement of law, Environmental Policy, Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Accounting.

This project has started to avail assistance to the Biodiversity cell of the ministry, and Biodiversity Action Plan for Sri Lanka. In this regard about 12 meetings and 6 workshops were held. Research studies and seminars too were held during this year and data base is being constructed since then.

Cabinet appointed committee of National Experts on biodiversity has met four times for the past one year. Three net works have been started on Biodiversity Action plan; they are Government network, Private and Institutional network and NGO network. Activities on two data bases were commenced. i.e. data base on species and data base on reference Materials.

Action is being taken to have a reference library for all Biodiversity concerns. Preparatory activities were taken to include medicinal plants component to the Bio-diversity Action Plan.

Central Environmental Authority has prepared a manual on hazardous effects on environment. Sectoral guidelines on environment concerns are also formulated new.

A special study has been done on Shrimp culture in Puttalam district. Also there had been several seminars organized to analyse the adverse impacts of projects on the Environment.

During this period , the project has commenced its activities on the preparation of the draft National Environmental Protection Act. and the Task Force report will be finalized and submitted to Hon. M/TEWA. The Ministry will later submit the same to the cabinet.

The draft of National Environmental Hazardous waste regulations, vehicle emission regulations, noise regulations were formulated during this period. The National Environmental appellate procedure regulations and ambient air quality regulations were also gazetted.

Hon'ble Minister has made orders under National Environment Act prohibiting the use of materials specified as ozone depleting materials and substances with effect from 1.1.2000.

During the year under review all the project approving agencies were regazetted under specified subjects.

Additionally several appeals from EIA and EPL decisions have been processed and decided, Regular advice to the CEA has been rendered

and 32 cases have been prepared for litigation. Approximately 8 section 12 directives have been issued to local authorities and approximately 25 section 24 B directives dispatched to delinquent developers.

#### 4. NAREPP Program 1995 and Progress.

Financial Performance of upto end June 1995 is given below .

The expenditure for 1995,

USAID - US \$ 1863198.0 = (Rs. 92,967,812.82) up to 30.06.95  
GOSL - Rs. 4,538,257.00 up to 31.07.95

#### 5. Future Program of NAREPP

The future thrust of NAREPP will be primarily on policy and institutional development, urban and industrial Management, pollution prevention EIA and bio-diversity conservation. There is flexibility in allocating money from counterpart fund for activities such as workshops and operational research etc. relating to critical areas of environmental protection as determined by Ministry.

In the area of Bio-diversity conservation NAREPP will support the National committee on biological diversity and the capacity building and strengthening of the Biodiversity unit of the Ministry in 1995.

Environmental considerations will be incorporated to the public Investment programme in achieving sustainable economic development. Environmental institution strengthening ,Interagency coordination and development of EIA cells will be carried out in achieving this target.

In the area of urban and Industrial Environment Management programmes on pollution control waste minimization and clear urban and Industrial area development will be carried out in 1995.

In Coastal resources Management it is expected to create awareness on the use of coastal resources & marine resources in a sustainable manner. In all these areas, public participation is actively anticipated in 1995.

390-3-105 - NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PROJECT - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, 1996

Total Allocation : Rs. 8,000,000

Activity	1st Qua.	2nd Qua.	3rd Qua.	4th Qua.	Total
1. Biodiversity Conservation	292.0	451.6	557.8	197.8	1,500.0
2. Policy & Institutional Devt.	165.0	355.0	465.0	265.0	1,250.0
3. Urban & Industrial Env't. Management	110.0	160.0	225.0	255.0	750.0
4. Coastal Resources Management	24.0	47.0	67.0	112.0	250.0
5. Public Participation, Publication & Documentation	10.0	235.0	340.0	165.0	750.0
6. Commodities	-	-	500.0	500.0	1,000.0
7. Project Administration	349.0	364.0	380.0	407.0	1,500.0
8. Environmental Education Programme in the Universities	-	-	1,000.0	-	1,000.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>950.8</b>	<b>1,612.6</b>	<b>3,534.8</b>	<b>1,901.8</b>	<b>8,000.0</b>

### Note on EALP

The EALP will be appraised by the Bank in October 1995 and is expected to be implemented in 1996. The proposed project has the following components :

- 1 Policy
- 2 Institutions
- 3 Land Management
- 4 Sri Lanka Environment Facility

Policy and Institution component will primarily concentrate on Ministry and the CEA. Under this component World Bank is expected to provide additional staffing equipment and vehicles for the Ministry as well as to the CEA. Consultancies and operational research will also be included under this component. Under the CEA institutional development a new laboratory facility has been planned. The equipment for the referral laboratory and the additional staff required for the laboratory will also be provided by the BANK.

Under Land Management component degraded lands in the hill country wet zone will be taken up for rehabilitation on a pilot basis. In the initial phase 10,000 hectares will be taken up. The institutions that are expected to implement this component would be -

- 1 Hadabima Authority
- 2 Mahaweli Authority
- 3 Tea Smallholders Authority

Hadabima Authority will take on 4,000 hectares for rehabilitation and the balance of 3,000 each will be taken up by Mahaweli Authority under THSDA.

The Sri Lanka Environment Facility will be implemented under the guidance and directions of the Ministry of Finance. The major

part of the fund is expected be utilized on a commercial basis and will be administered through a commercial bank. The balance will be used to address issues of urgent concern.

The Appraisal Mission will define the scope of these activities by the end of October 1995. Indications at present are that approximately 25 million dollars will be given as a loan to implement the above project.



**CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
AUTHORITY**

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

### **Aquaculture Sector**

Due to large scale destruction of the environment as a result of prawn farms in the Puttalam district, on the advice of the CEA, the Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development stopped the establishment of new prawn farms with effect from 27th September 1994, until a study on the Economic Social and Environmental Impacts of Coastal Aquaculture in the Puttalam District could be determined. An interim study was carried out and areas that prawn farming could be allowed has been determined. Prawn farming projects are now being processed based on the findings of this study.

### **Hotel Sector:**

35 new applications for hotel projects were processed during this year. EIA procedures were commenced for 05 hotel projects.

### **Power & Energy sector:**

The following large scale projects were processed prior to and after August 1994:

**42 MW Diesel Thermal Power Plant on BOO basis- Sapugaskanda -**

**120-150 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant - Kelanitissa -**

**150 MW Upper Kotmale Hydroelectric power project -**

**12 MW Wind power plant - Bundala**

**60 KW Mini-Hydro Power Plant - Mugunumulla**

**1 MW Mini-Hydro Power Plant - Dickoya**

**1 MW Mini-Hydro Power Plant - Maskeliya**

**3 KW Mini-Hydro Power Plant - Udugama, Galle**

**132 KV Transmission Lines, 75 KM Laxapana - Badulla, 81 KM Anuradhapura - Puttalam, 37 Km Ranatambe - Badulla, 62 KM Embilipitiya - Matara**

### **Clay Extraction & Wet Blanketing of the Samanalawewa Reservoir for Leakage Mitigation**

The EIA process for the above project proposed by CEB was completed during this period

### **Industries & Industrial Estate Sector**

A sectoral EIA for 15 candidate sites for industrial estates as proposed by the Ministry of Industrial Development is in progress.

EIA procedures were commenced for two proposed industrial estates sites at Katana and Bata Atha, Hambantota.

### **Mining Sector**

Ten proposals for establishment of Metal Quarries were reviewed. A standard IEER questionnaire was prepared in order to expedite processing. A Study on the environmental cost of clay mining within the Maha Oya Basin was undertaken by CEA in collaboration with the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Moratuwa. The findings of the study are expected to lead to the formulation of policy on clay mining and restoration.

**Preparation of Guidelines on Blocking out of Coconut Lands, ad-hoc filling of marshy areas and housing plots of small sizes**

Guidelines were prepared on the above subject for the use of local authorities.

**Gem Mining**

Clearance was granted subject to conditions for the mining of selected stretches of several rivers. Applications for mining in small river stretches were inspected and observations forwarded to relevant local authorities.

**Kerawalapitiya sand fill project**

The EIA for the above project was processed and conditional environmental clearance was granted to the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation to execute the project. Monitoring is being undertaken and implementation of mitigatory measures overseen.

**Clear Felling of Forest Plantations**

The IEE Reports of Regeneration felling of Eucalyptus plantations at Pattipola, Kandapola, Erabedda, Ambilikanda, Kinigama were processed and environmental clearance granted subject to conditions. The following IEE Reports are being processed: Management of Eucalyptus plantations in N'eliya district, Management of Mahogany plantations in Kurunegala, Kegalle, Puttalam, Ratnapura and Hambantota districts, Regeneration felling of Eucalyptus plantations in Puttalam district.

**Environmental Clearances for the erection of Telecommunication Towers**

Applications received for the erection of Telecommunication towers in various parts of the country were processed and recommendations were given to relevant authorities.

**THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PROJECTS ARE BEING UNDERTAKEN:**

**NWP/ADB Water Resources Development Project: - water quality monitoring**

**Application of Environmental Quality Standards by introducing water quality models - Monitoring and Modeling of Kelani River**

**Setting up of Geographic Information System (GIS) at CEA**

**National Wetlands Conservation Project**

**The following wetland site reports (WSR) and Conservation Management Plans (CMP) were completed after August 1994:**

- 1 Conservation Zone of Muthurajawela Marsh & Negombo Lagoon (WSR & CMP)
- 2 Wirawila Tanks (WSR & CMP)
- 3 Mi Oya River Basin (WSR)
- 4 Mundel Lake (WSR & CMP)

5	Handapan and Bandiya villu	(WSR)
6	Lunama Kalametiya	(WSR & CMP)
7	Nachchaduwa reservoir	(WSR)
8	Udawalawe reservoir	(WSR & CMP)
9	Koggala Lake	(WSR & CMP)
10	Colombo Flood detention Area	(WSR & CMP)
11	Manual on Wetlands	

Implementation programme of pilot activities on Bellanwila Attidiya Marsh, Minneriya Reservoir and Bundala National Park are underway.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Progress was made in the further up-grading of the EIA process in Sri Lanka. Environmental cells were established in all PAAs and CEA was able to co-ordinate with all PAAs in an efficient and expeditious manner. CEA published the first Guidance Document on EIA - Guidance for implementing the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIA) No 1 : A general Guide for Project Approving Agencies. Guideline for levying Administrative charges for the EIA process is being prepared. Further guidelines are being prepared for conducting the scoping procedure, preparation of Terms of Reference and conducting a public hearing.

#### **Establishment of Panel of Consultants**

A bank of consultants /experts from different expertise areas was established to assist the PAA's on EIAR / IEER evaluations.

#### **EIA/PAA Inter Agency Committee**

The EIA/PAA Inter Agency Committee established to co-ordinate EIA related activities within PAAs, was chaired by the Secretary, Environment. The secretariat to this committee is established at CEA.

#### **EIA Training programme**

Great emphasis was made to training different target groups on the EIA process. With the assistance of the Center for Environmental Studies several workshops on EIA were held. One EIA Intensive Training course ( 10 days ) was held in Hambantota from September 2-11, 1994.

#### **National Task Force on Environmental Law**

CEA chaired the Sub-committee established by the Task Force to review the legal provisions pertaining to the EIA process in the National Environmental Act and to recommend new areas for inclusion in the law.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION - PROPOSED ACTIVITIES**

### **Aquaculture Sector**

- 1) Regulatory action with respect to existing aqua culture projects as per the requirements of the National Environmental Act
- 2) Collaboration with other relevant agencies in undertaking a study on the Economic Social and Environmental Impacts of Coastal Aquaculture in the Puttalam District and the preparation of a Zoning-plan for the Southern Province with respect to aquaculture development within the province
- 3) Processing of new applications in accordance with the National Environmental Act.

### **Hotel Sector:**

Processing of new applications for hotel projects in accordance with the National Environmental Act.

### **Power & Energy sector:**

Continuation of processing of the following large scale projects:

**120-150 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant - Kelanitissa -**

**12 MW Wind power plant - Bundala**

**60 KW Mini-Hydro Power Plant - Mugunumulla**

**1 MW Mini-Hydro Power Plant - Maskeliya**

**3 KW Mini-Hydro Power Plant - Udugama, Galle**

**Integrated Petroleum Refinery and Co-generation Power Plant**

### **Industries & Industrial Estate Sector**

Continuation of processing of the following projects:

- 1) Sectoral EIA for industrial estates as proposed by the Ministry of Industrial Development
- 2) Industrial estates sites at Katana, Bata Atha and Mirijawila.

### **Mining Sector**

Formulation of policy on clay mining and restoration following recent research studies.

Formulation of Mine restoration bond in collaboration with the Geological Survey & Mines Bureau

### **Gem Mining**

- 1) Processing of new applications for gem mining in accordance with the National Environmental Act.
- 2) Monitoring of gem mining activities

### **Environmental Clearances for the erection of Telecommunication Towers**

Applications received for the erection of Telecommunication towers in various parts of the country will be processed and recommendations given to relevant authorities.

### **Urban & Regional Development**

Environmental implications of the following major development project will be undertaken:

Southern Area Development

Greater Galle Development Project

Development of small and medium scale towns as identified by UDA

### **THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PROJECTS WILL BE CONTINUED:**

**NWP/ADB Water Resources Development Project: - water quality monitoring**

**Application of Environmental Quality Standards by introducing water quality models -  
Monitoring and Modeling of Kelani River**

**Setting up of Geographic Information System (GIS) at CEA**

**National Wetlands Conservation Project - Phase III**

**National Sand Study - Phase II**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Action will be taken to collaborate with the National Planning Department to integrate environmental aspects into the national planning process

#### **Training Programmes**

- 2 x 10 day EIA intensive workshops
- 4 x 1 day awareness workshops
- 2 x 2 day refresher courses

#### **Preparation of Manuals and Guidelines**

- Sectoral Manuals on Energy, Agriculture, Tourism, Irrigation, Transport, Urban
- Administrative Guidelines:
  - Social Impact Assessment
  - Health Impact Assessment
  - Public Participation
  - Scoping
  - EIA Methods applicable to Sri Lanka
- Research Activities & Studies
- Public Awareness through mass media
- **Updating of bank of consultants /experts from different expertise areas to assist the PAA's on EIAR / IEER evaluations.**
- **Strengthening of New PAAs**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION**

During the period under review the Environmental Protection Division continued its activities in the area of pollution control. The major focus of the division being industrial pollution control and air and water pollution control.

### **1. Industrial Pollution Control Activities**

#### **1.a Issue of Environmental Protection Licences to Industries**

The Division continued its pollution control activities in relation to industries, with the issue of Environmental Protection Licences to industries as required under the National Environmental Act. In this context the Authority focused its attention on the issue of Licences to industries which are classified as been medium and/or high polluting. The issue of licence to low polluting industries has been delegated to Local Authorities since January 1994.

The total number of inspections carried out in relation to the Licensing Programme and the number of licences issued during the period under review are given in Table I.

#### **1.b Clearance of New Industrial Sites**

The division continued its programme to assess the suitability of industrial sites for the establishment of new industries. New sites are routinely examined by the division in order to determine whether or not they are suitable for the establishment of a new industry. The number of new industrial sites inspected for this purpose is given in Table I.

#### **1.c Public Complaints on Pollution**

The Division continued to receive an increasing number of complaints from the public in relation to pollution and/or nuisance arising from industrial activities.

These complaints are duly investigated and appropriate mitigatory measures taken. The number of public complaints received during the period under review is also given in Table I.

### Table I

The total number of applications received by the Environmental Protection Division during the period under review.

a.	Environmental Protection licences/Renewals	-	599
b.	New Industrial Site Clearances	-	656
c.	Number of Public Complaints on Pollution	-	2796

## 2. Decentralization of Pollution Control Activities and Licensing Procedure

Pollution control activities in relation to those industries which are classified as low polluting have been decentralized since January 1994.

A series of Training Workshops for the Personnel in the Local Authorities are been conducted by the Division. During the period under review 32 training workshops were held.

## 3. Clean Air 2000 Programme

During this period the division took action to implement the programme identified by the CEA under Clean Air 2000 Programme.

- a. Ambient air quality standards were finalized and gazetted. These standards reveals the quality of the air around us that should be maintained in order to ensure that there are no adverse health effects on humans.
- b. The Division also took action to develop emission standards for industries which emit air pollutants. These standards specify the levels of pollutants such as Sulphur Dioxide, Volatile Organic Compounds and particulate matter that may be emitted by specific types of industries such as Fossil Fuel Steam Generators, Nitric and Sulphuric acid plants, Cement Plants, Incinerators, Petroleum Refineries, Asphalt Plants, Fertilizer Plants, Glass Manufacturing plants etc.



4. **Kelani River Monitoring Study**

In view of the importance of preserving the water quality in the Kelani River which is being used as a drinking water source for the city of Colombo, the division's Laboratory undertook a study to monitor ambient water quality in the Kelani River and effluent quality of several major industrial enterprises which are discharging their effluents into the river. Action is also been taken to declare the Kelani River basin as an Environmentally Sensitive area thereby restricting future industrial developments in this area.

5. **Water Quality Monitoring of Major Water Bodies**

The water quality in major water bodies such as Beira Lake, Nuwara Eliya and Kandy Lake were continued in order to detect pollution trends and to take remedial measures.

6. **Monitoring of Effluents Discharged from Major Industries**

The Laboratory continued the monitoring of effluents discharged by industries in order to determine whether the effluents were in compliance with standards prescribed by the CEA.

7. **Legal Action Against Errant Industrialists**

Legal action was instituted against several industries which were operating in violation of the standards and criteria as stipulated by the CEA.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION PROPOSED ACTIVITIES**

The Environmental Protection Division is mainly involved in the Pollution control and Management form high polluting industries.

A major function of the division will continue to be the control of pollution arising from the operation of industries. Some of the major programmes of the division in the future are given below.

- 01 Identification of suitable sites for Industrial Estates to Locate High Polluting Industries.
- 02 To introduce the Central Waste Water Treatment facilities for Moratuwa Ratmalana and Ekala/Jaela area.
- 03 Selection of Landfill site for disposal of hazardous waste.
- 04 Development of Hazardous Waste Management Programme.
- 05 Development of Guidelines and Standards for Industrial Pollution Control.
- 06 Control of the use and disposal of toxic chemical management programme.
- 07 Implementation of Environmental Laws for Existing and New Industries and Legal action against Errant Industrialists.
- 08 Further Training after Local Authorities on Decentralization of Pollution Control Activities and Licensing Procedure for Low Polluting Industries.
- 09 Water Quality Monitoring of Major Water Bodies.
- 10 Supervision on Atmospheric Air Quality and Control of Air Pollution.
- 11 Investigation of Public Complaints on Pollution with regard to Existing Environmental Laws.

## Pollution Control

The following activities in the field of pollution control are undertaken by the ministry.

- 01 Continuation of the development of solid waste disposal models under NORAD funds.
- 02 Co-ordinating of Keep the Colombo City Clean Programme.
- 03 Continuation of the co-ordination activities with regard to Restore and Conservation of Lunawa Lagoon and its feeder canals. A work plan for restoration and conservation of Lunawa Lagoon has been prepared by a Technical Committee appointed for this purpose.
- 04 Progress review with CEA on environmental pollution activities/environmental management including Environmental Protection Licensing Scheme (EPL), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) systems and Law Enforcement.
- 05 Continuation of the Co-ordination activities with regard to siting of Industries in the Vicinity of Kelani River.
- 06 Continuation of the follow up activities on the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes and their Disposal.

The Formulation of a national definition for hazardous waste has been completed and adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee on the Basel Convention. National regulations for internal management of hazardous waste have been developed and will be brought into operation under the National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980 (as amended in 1988) soon.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROMOTION DIVISION

During the period under review, the Division continued its promotional activities through exhibitions, awareness programmes, seminars, School Environmental Pioneer Brigades, publication of Leaflets, Brochures, Books and implementing Environmental Conservation Projects at national, provincial and at village level with the active participation of school children, women, voluntary Organizations and Non Governmental Organizations. During the year, awareness programmes were augmented with production of Video Films on current environmental issues. Media was utilised in carrying the environmental message to the community. Awareness thus created facilitated the implementation of regulatory functions to maintain environmental standards (set) by the Government. High emphasis was given to the organization of school children and women in environmental activities. Country wide environmental activities launched by the Division has resulted in a heavy demand for literature, exhibitions and conservation projects from schools as well as village voluntary organizations.

Encouraged by the achievements made in 1995 the Division has planned for vigorous and enhanced activities in the coming year to solicit voluntary participation of the entire community towards the protection and development of environment. More exhibitions at village level would be embarked on and school societies would be provided with suitable materials to organise their own exhibitions. Previous School Environmental Model Exhibitions under the sponsorship of UNICEF, proved to be an unqualified success and hence the Division has planned another exhibition of the same kind in the NCP to coincide with the World Environment Day 1996 with UNICEF support. In addition there will be four more National Level Exhibitions to coincide with International Women Day highlighting the Women's Contribution in Environmental Development, Earth Day, highlighting the Soil Pollution, National Tree Planting Day, highlighting the urgent need to maintain bio-diversity and finally exhibition on Environment and Culture for Sustainable Development.

School Pioneer Brigades have proved to be a useful means of promoting village Youth Leaders to carry out the Environmental Campaign and hence with the collaboration of Ministry of Education and Higher Education Project will be expanded to reach 500 mark and a National Jamboree is planned for.

Women sector is given a high priority in the Environmental Protection and therefore several projects are planned for the benefit of them in the promotion and protection of environment, specially in the field of re-cycling, conservation of environmental resources and improvements of domestic health. Two more important projects planned for 1996 are the Environmental Improvement Project at Mt Lavinia and Garbage Disposal Project at Mattegoda. A competition to pick the best garden among Pradeshiya Sabhas will be launched in 1996.

To make the public aware of general environmental issues and the measures taken by the Government towards the improvement of environment in the country, both print and electronic media will be used. For the first time Cinematic media too will be utilised. Pamphlets, booklets and posters on special themes will be issued along with all the major activities specified above for distribution among the people.

Donor Agencies being satisfied with the performances of the programmes launched by the Division continue contribute towards their continuity among these agencies are NORAD and UNICEF. Over and above the foreign donor agencies there have been a very encouraging increase among the Local Sponsors who are coming forward to collaborate and sponsor environmental promotion activities. As a result environmental societies are being formed in the private sector specially in the industrial establishments.

**ACTION PLAN - 1996**

**Capital Expenditure**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROMOTION DIVISION**

Project	Project Description	1st Qut. J. F. M.	2nd Qut. A. M. J.	3rd Qut J. A. S.	4th Qut O. N. D.
01 Exhibition	1.1 International Women's Day 1.2 Earth Day 1.3 World Environmental Day 1.4 National Tree Planting Day 1.5 Cultural Sustainable Dev.	→	→	→	→
02 Env. Process Brigades	2.1 Workshops 2.2 Training Workshops 2.3 Special Projects 2.4 Training Workshops 2.5 Special Projects 2.6 Pioneer Brigades Jumbori 2.7 Special Projects	→	→	→	→
03 World Env't. Day Earth Day Tree Planting Day	3.1 Earth Day Exh. 3.2 Leaflet - National Resources 3.3 Models Exh. 3.4 Sourenir 3.5 National Tree Planting Exh. 3.6 Poster	→	→	→	→

Project	Project Description	1st Qut. J. F. M.	2nd Qut. A. M. J.	3rd Qut J. A. S.	4th Qut O. N. D.
04 Video and	4.1 15 yrs of CEA	→	→	→	
	4.2 TV Ads	→	→	→	→
	4.3 Cenema on Awareness	→	→	→	
	4.5 Video Assistance	→	→	→	→
05 Leaflets, Books and Brochers	5.1 Booklet on Envt. & Women	→	→		
	5.2 Pioneer Brigades Guide	→			
	5.3 15 yrs of CEA	→	→		
	5.4 Models Exh. Sourneir	→	→		
	5.5 National Tree Planting Poster	→		→	
	5.6 Pamplet on Earth Day	→	→		
	5.7 Collection of Activities on Envt.	→		→	
	5.8 Sourneir on Jambori	→			→
	06 Envt. Promotion Pro.	6.1 Handmade paper Project	→	→	→
6.2 Pre Sch. Teaching Materials		→	→	→	→
6.3 Guide on Pre. Sch Teaching Marerials		→	→	→	
6.4 Assistance for Plant Missions (Pirivena Societies)		→		→	→
07 National Envt. Gardens Comp.	7.1 Priliminaries	→			
	7.2 Implementation	→	→		
	7.3 Judging	→		→	
	7.4 Awards	→			→
08 Advertising	8.1 Medea Ads	→	→	→	→
	8.2 Magazines	→	→	→	→
	8.3 Electronic Media	→	→	→	→

Project	Project Description	1st Qut. J. F. M.	2nd Qut. A. M. J.	3rd Qut J. A. S.	4th Qut O. N. D.
09 NGOO	9.1 NGOO Projects	→	→	→	→
10 Evt. News	10.1 1st Qtr	→			
	10.2 2nd Qtr	→	→		
	10.3 3rd Qtr	→		→	
	10.4 4th Qtr	→			→
11 Experts Comm.	11.1 Evt. Council	→	→	→	→
	11.2 Evt. Education	→	→	→	→
12 Library	12.1 Books & Equipments	→	→	→	→
	12.2 Periods Cards	→	→	→	→

1. **Projects Funded by Royal Netherlands Government**

A) Strengthening the Capabilities of the Central Environmental Authority

- i) Water Quality Model for Kelani River has being installed.
- ii) Air Quality Model has been installed at CEA.
- iii) Pollution control guidelines for the following industries have been prepared.
  - a) Soft Drink bottling
  - b) Coir fibre
  - c) Batik
  - d) Beer Brewery
- iv) Feasibility studies on pollution control and working conditions in industries for the following industrial sector have been prepared.
  - a) Dairy Industry
  - b) Pesticide Industry
  - c) Tourist Hotels
- v) CEA officers were trained in the inspection, writing inspection reports, preparation of guidelines and regulations for enforcement of industries and in the development of variable licensing conditions.

B) Waste Water Treatment Plant for Rubber Industries

- i) Pilot waste water treatment plant for the treatment of waste water from Ellekanda Factory at Horana has been installed.
- ii) Installation of pilot type treatment plant for the treatment of waste water from Hanwella Rubber Factory and Eheliyagoda Rubber Factory has commenced.



2. **Industrial Pollution Reduction Programme UNDP funded UNIDO Executed Project**

Main objective of the project is to promote cleaner production/waste minimization concept within the Industrial community.

A) Seeduwa Distillery Company Ltd

Modification to the main distillery column at the Seeduwa Distillery plant has been commenced.

Effluent treatment plant for Seeduwa Distillery plant has been proposed and the project will provide technical assistance to construct it.

B) Sevanagala Sugar Industries Ltd

A feasibility study for the use of spent wash effluent of molasses distillery has been commenced.

C) Waste minimization studies in the Textile and Metal finishing sector has been commenced.

D) Mobile Laboratory has been supplied to CEA to enhance the monitoring capabilities.

3. **Projects Funded by WHO**

Fellowships, Training Programmes on Noise Vibration, Air Quality Measurement and Research Studies and a Data Base for licensing procedure has been supplied to CEA under the above programme.

**WOMEN'S AFFAIRS DIVISION**

## NATIONAL POLICY ON WOMEN

### BACKGROUND

The current trend of thinking world-wide, centre around the need and appropriateness of mobilizing women for development and social growth.

The UN has embodied the concept of Gender Equality in its original Declaration of Fundamental Rights a few decades ago since Women's Rights are considered as Human Rights. However, a lot more has to be done to integrate women into the mainstream life processes in the family, the community and society at large to be active at all levels, from planning and implementation to monitoring and evaluation.

### CREATING AWARENESS

The Women's Bureau, from its inception had conducted training and skill development programmes in several areas as an attempt to mobilize women in development process. However, it is intended to re-orient these programmes with a view to achieving the long term objective of gender equality in all spheres.

### RESEARCH AND COLLECTION OF DATA

The Women's Affairs Division will be concentrating on research and data collection which will facilitate the formulation of policies in mainstreaming women in the development process. This situation will require the strengthening of the linkage between the government and NGOs which could be used appropriately and effectively in implementing such policies.

### MAINSTREAMING OF WOMEN

The gender gap in certain areas has become more pronounced due to low levels of gender sensitivity amongst the policy makers. Therefore the need for gender analysis of on-going programmes and gradually building up of gender awareness and gender responsive policies and programmes in all the spheres has been felt. Therefore, the Women's Affairs Division will work towards achieving this objective through focal points established in all Ministries, giving special emphasis to the Rights stipulated in the Women's Charter.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Gender-based violence in the society has resulted in increasing the vulnerability of women during the recent past. There is strong provision on this subject in the Platform of Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference held in Beijing. Hence, the Women's Affairs Division will be taking steps to overcome this situation through :-

- a) Strengthening the existing legislation to safeguard the dignity and self-respect of women and to protect them from physical, sexual and other forms of harassment.
- b) Increasing awareness in the community on the effects on gender-based violence on the family and the community at large.
- c) Making use of a diversity of techniques such as discussions, debates, role-plays and drama to communicate the message clearly to client groups and opinion makers.
- d) Enlightening the Police personnel in complaint handling and counselling in order to facilitate women who are subject to violence.

## THE ISSUE OF GIRL CHILD

Comparing a girl child with a male child there appeared to prevail a stereotyped model of a person projecting an image that evoked different responses depending on the person's sex. The Platform of Action adopted in the Beijing Conference renewed commitment to ensure equality for women and girl children on a common definition of non-discrimination. The Women's Affairs Division will concentrate on sensitizing families to the need of 'Girl Child' and formulating Legislation on the rights of the "Girl Child".

## HEALTH

Efforts will be made to ensure access to quality health care and improved nutritional standards not only to young children and mothers, but through the entire life cycle of women, including their declining years in old age and to ensure reproductive rights of women, in addition to addressing the problems of sexually transmitted diseases in the context of increasing sexual abuse.

## EDUCATION

Efforts will be made to achieve universal primary education and to improve functional literacy levels among disadvantaged women and to reduce gender imbalances in technological and vocational education.

## INCREASING BURDEN OF POVERTY ON WOMEN

Despite the efforts made so far to raise the income levels of women, public and family support services for working women such as day care centres, adequate supply of clean water, access to vocational training etc. are found to be inadequate.

On the other hand poverty and unemployment women has been the underlying cause for the large numbers of low income women to migrate to West Asian Countries for employment.

The Women's Affairs Division will focus its attention to provide adequate protection for migrant women.

**ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - 1996**

**CHILDREN'S SECRETARIAT**

PROJECT PRG- GRAMME	ACTIVITIES	Provision provided To 1 Qtr. (P)	FINANCIAL TARGET (RS.)				PHYSICAL TARGET(RS.)				Impact of Programme	Involvement of other Departments Ministries etc.	
			1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.			
EARLY CHILD- HOOD LEVEL PROGRAMME	<u>HOME BASED</u>												
	1. Field visits and Refresher Programmes	250000.00	100000.00	150000.00	-	-	4 Pro. 120 parti- cipants	6 Pro. 180 parti- cipants	-	-	Evaluating impact of village Comm. programme	UNICEF	
	2. Orientation of N.G.O.'s on the Home Based Programme	20000.00	-	20000.00	-	-	-	2 pro. 50 parti- cipants	-	-	To expand the prog. - country-wide		
	3. Meeting with District Secretary/Div. Sec. Middle Level/Village Level Officers in 13 Districts to disseminate information on H.B.-E.C.D.	180050.00	82526.00	97524.00	-	-	6 Pro. 240 parti- cipants	7 Pro. 280 parti- cipants	-	-	Create Aware- ness with the new Dist.set- up.		
	4. Evaluation of Impact in Homes village Divisions/Districts on the concept on Home based	75000.00	-	-	75000.00	-	1 consul- tant	S.T. in 15 Districts	one report	-	Evaluating impact of programme		
	5. Material Development	50000.00	25000.00	25000.00	-	-	500 copies Child day books	2000 books	-	-	Disseminat- ion of information on H.B.-E.C.D.		
	6. Printing	180000.00	100000.00	80000.00	-	-	500 copies of material	200 copies of material	-	-	-do-		
7. Resource Group Meeting	55000.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00	10	1 meeting 10 parti- cipants	1 meeting 10 parti- cipants	3 meeting 50 parti- cipants	2 meeting 20 parti- cipants	to design prog. & evaluate progress.			
	<u>PRE-SCHOOL</u>												
	1. Pre School Teacher Training Programme	611000.00	162850.00	133850.00	189300.00	200	7 Prog. for 630 Pr.S.T.	6 Prog. for 520 Pr.S.T.	7 Prog. for 700 Pr.S.T.	4 Prog. for 400 Pr.S.T.			
	2. Situation analysis of Pre-school	50000.00	50000.00	-	-	-	-	1 report	-	-			
	3. Evaluating the Impact of Training Material Distributed for Pre-School Teachers	50000.00	-	-	50000.00	-	1 consultant	S.T. in 5 Districts	200 Pre- schools	-			

N.B. :- Qtr= Quarter Prog. Programmes

Pr.S.T. - Pre School Teachers

Project/ Programme	Activities	Provision Sought 1996 (Rs.)	Provision Provided Total Allocation (Rs.)	Financial Target (Rs.)				Physical Target (Rs.)				Impact of Programme	Involvement of Other Departments Ministries etc.	
				1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.			
9. Nutrition & Home Gardening for members of women's societies	1. Training of Women													
	-Health & Nutrition		150000/=	50000/=	50000/=	50000/=	-	Training Programmes for	100	Beneficiaries		Improved Income and Nutr- ition Status of Women	Health Ministry	
	-Providing Credit		300000/=		100000/=	50000/=	50000/=	Credit Facilities for	100	Beneficiaries				
	-Programme Support		50000/=	10000/=	10000/=	10000/=	20000/=	Allowances & Stationeries for		Divisional Co-ordinators				
Total...		1300000/=	500000/=	60000/=	160000/=	220000/=	60000/=							
10. Promotion of Prof- fessional Qualifications of Women in Rural Areas of Ankara		1100000/=	1100000/=	Funds are provided in the estimate. Details to be finalized with the funding organization and the Treasury.										
11. Training of Women in Develop- ment		3350000/=	3350000/=	Funds are provided in the estimate. Details to be finalized with the funding organization and the Treasury.										
Grand Total..		27550000/=	19750000/=											

**WOMEN'S AFFAIRS DIVISION - Action Plan 1996**

Project Programme	Activities	Provision Sought 1996 (Rs.)	Provision Provided Total Allocation (Rs.)	Financial Target (Rs.)				Physical Target (Rs.)				Impact of Programme	Involvement of Other Departments Ministries etc.	
				1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.			
1. Awareness														
Raising Programme	1. Entrepreneurship development & Technical Training Programme		600000/=	100000/=	300000/=		50000/=	2 Pro. for 90 Ben.	3 Pro. for 120 Ben.	10 Pro. for 450 Ben.	5 Pro. for 225 Ben.	Greater Awareness Related to Women's Issues	Health Ministry & Youth Affairs Ministry	
	2. Home Nursing Programme		400000/=	100000/=	150000/=			1 Pro. for 30 Ben.	2 Pro. for 60 Ben.	3 Pro. for 90 Ben.	2 Pro. for 60 Ben.			
	3. Training of Trainers Programme		300000/=	100000/=	100000/=			1 Pro. for 40 Ben.	2 Pro. for 80 Ben.	2 Pro. for 80 Ben.	1 Pro. for 40 Ben.			
	4. Change Programme for women Leaders		300000/=	50000/=	100000/=			1 Pro. for 30 Ben.	2 Pro. for 60 Ben.	3 Pro. for 90 Ben.				
	5. Health & Nutrition Programme		300000/=	100000/=	100000/=			5 Pro. for 250 Ben.	5 Pro. for 250 Ben.	10 Pro. for 500 Ben.				
	6. Environment Programme		300000/=	50000/=	100000/=			5 Pro. for 250 Ben.	10 Pro. for 500 Ben.	10 Pro. for 500 Ben.	5 Pro. for 250 Ben.			
	7. Training of Officers		300000/=		100000/=		50000/=	5 Training workshops for W.B. Officers & Field Co-ordinators						
	8. Dissemination of Information		300000/=	75000/=	75000/=	75000/=	75000/=	1 Mag.	1 Mag.	1 Mag.	1 Mag.			
	8.1. Kantha Saviya		60000/=		20000/=	20000/=	20000/=	1 N.L.	1 N.L.	1 N.L.	1 N.L.			
	8.2. Kantha Puwath		200000/=	50000/=	50000/=	100000/=			05 Hand Books					
	8.3. Preparation of Hand Books													
	9. Radio Programmes		300000/=	50000/=	100000/=		50000/=	9 Pro.	9 Pro.	9 Pro.	9 Pro.			
	10. I.W.D. Celebrations		200000/=	100000/=				- I.W.D. Activities -						
	11. Sensitization of Focal Points in Departments and Ministries		100000/=	50000/=	50000/=			Two Programmes in Departments & Ministries						

N.B. Qtr. = Quarter Pro. = Programmes Ben. = Beneficiaries Mag. = Magazines N.L. = News Letters I.W.D. = International Women's Day



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				1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.		
2) Women's Counselling Programme	12. Programme Support		340000/=	100000/=		100000/=	40000/=	Allowances & Stationery for Divisions & Co-ordinators				Improved Quality of Life of Rural Women	Police Department
	Total	4500000/=	4000000/=	92500		1295000/=	335000/=						
	1. Legal Literacy Programme		600000/=	100000/	200000/=	100000 =	200000 =	60 Pro for 500 Ben.	15 Pro. for 750 Ben.	15 Pro for 750 Ben.	10 Pro for 500 Ben.		
	2. Training of Village Level Women Counsellors		420000/=	100000/=	200000/=			2 Pro. for 60 Ben.	3 Pro. for 90 Ben.	3 Pro. for 90 Ben.	-		
	3. Prevention of Violence Programme for Community Leaders		300000/=	50000/=	100000/=	150000/=		1 Pro. for 50 Ben.	2 Pro. for 100 Ben.	3 Pro. for 150 Ben.	-		
	4. Maintenance of Counselling Centres		100000/=	25000/=	25000/=	25000/=		Maintenance of Counselling Centres					
	5. Awareness Raising Programme for Police Officers		200000/=	50000/=	100000/=	50000/=		1 Pro. for 100 Ben.	2 Pro. for 200 Ben.	2 Pro. for 200 Ben.	-		
	6. Programme Support		180000/=	50000/=	50000/=	40000/=	40000/=	Allowances & Stationeries for Divisional Co-ordinators					
	Total...	2000000/=	1800000/=	375000/	675000/=	165000/=	585000/=						
	3. Computer, Research & Data	1. Maintaining & Operating of Computer Section		100000/=	25000/=	25000/	25000/=	25000/=	-Maintenance of Computer Section-				
	2. Study of Violence		100000/=		50000/	25000/	25000/=	- 02 Study Reports -					

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				1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.			
	3. Field Studies & Evaluation of Programmes		200000/=		50000/=	100000/=	50000/=	-	02	Evaluation Reports	-			
	4. Research Studies		230000/=		100000/=		30000/=	-	02	Research Reports	-			
	Programme Support		70000/=	20000/=	100000/=	20000/=		-		Allowances & Stationeries for Divisional Co-ordinators				
	Total.....	800000/=	700000/=	45000/=	235000/=		150000/=							
4. Integration of Rural Women in Development & Income Generation Activities (Revolving Fund)	1. Training		170000/=	-	70000/=		100000/=	-		Training of 100 Women	Training of 300 Women		Increased Income of Rural Women	Divisional Secretary Agriculture Department
	2. Granting Loans		2100000/=		500000/=		600000/=	-		Self employment for 100 women	Self employment for 300 women			
	3. Programme Support		230000/=	30000/=	50000/=		50000/=			Allowances & Stationeries for Divisional Co-ordinators				
	Total...	350000/=	2500000/=	30000/=	620000/=		650000/=							
5. Maintenance & Implementation of Documentation Centre	1. Purchasing of Books & Periodicals		100000/=		50000/=		25000/=			Books, Periodicals for Documentation Centre			Dissemination of Information on Women's Issues	
	2. Information dissemination		200000/=	30000/=	10000/=		60000/=			Dissemination of Information				
	Total...	300000/=	300000/=	55000/=	60000/=		100000/=							

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6. Engagement of Rural Women in Economically Viable Self Employment Projects	1. Continuation & follow-up activities - ILO Project (Kandy & Puttalam)		100000/=	25000/=	25000/=	25000/=	25000/=	Monitoring & Supervision Project in 4 villages in Kandy & Puttalam				Increased Income of Rural Women	Divisional Secretariats/ Agriculture Department
	2. Implementation Self Employment for poor rural women in 10 selected D.S. divisions		3500000/=	500000/=	1000000/=	1000000/=	1000000/=	Self Employment for 500 Rural Women					
	3. Programme Support		400000/=	100000/=	100000/=	100000/=	Allowances & Stationeries for Divisional Co-ordinators						
	Total..	9000000/=	4000000/=	625000/=	1125000/=	1125000/=	1125000/=						
7. Establishment Maintenance of C.D. Centre	1. Salaries		100000/=	25000/=	25000/=	25000/=	25000/=	Salaries for Staff				Improved Quality of Life	
	2. Maintenance & Purchasing Books		100000/=		50000/=	25000/=	25000/=	Maintenance of C.D. Centre					
	Total...	200000/=	200000/=	25000/=	75000/=	50000/=	50000/=						
8. Capacity Building of Women Societies	1. Training of Women Leaders ) - Training of Secretaries ) - Training of Treasurers ) - Leadership Training )		800000/=	100000/=	300000/=	300000/=	100000/=	2 Pro. for 80 Leaders 6 Pro. for 240 Leaders 6 Pro. for 240 Leaders 2 Pro. for 80 Leaders				Active Participation of Women in Managing Their Own Organizations	Ministry of Youth Affairs (Training Centres)
	2. Introducing Proper Record System		300000/=		100000/=	200000/=	Development of Proper Record System for Women Societies						
	3. Study & Reviewing Status of Women's Societies		70000/=		40000/=	30000/=	Study Report of Women's Societies						
	4. Programme Support		130000/=	30000/=	30000/=	40000/=	Allowances & Stationeries for Divisional Co-ordinators						
	Total..	1300000/=	1300000/=	470000/=	570000/=	1300000/=							