



Ministry of Environment

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

AND

ACCOUNTS - 2011

Policy & Planning Division

Ministry of Environment

"Sampathpaya"

No. 82, Rajamalwatta Road

Battaramulla

Ministry of Environment

VISION

**A healthy and pleasant environment
sustaining nature for the wellbeing of the people and the economy**

MISSION

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

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

Identification /analysis of problems in environment and natural resources sector through stakeholder consultation to enable policy formulation.

Development of environment and natural resources policies, policy dissemination and ensuring implementation.

Undertake Strategic Impact Assessment of environment and natural resources related policies.

Take measures to ensure harmonization of environmental policies with other sector policies so that environmental sustainability is ensured in development process.

Take measures to ensure compliance with international commitments arising out of MEAs for which Sri Lanka is party.

Development of strategies, master plans and action plans to implement the environment and natural resources related policies.

Execute pilot projects related to new sector policy initiatives.

Develop and formalize environment and natural resources sector wide monitoring system, comply with monitoring requirements, reporting and take remedial actions.

Carry out policy research, analysis and dissemination of results of policy implementation and evaluation to the general public.

Create enabling environment for public and political commitment towards sound environmental management.

Create environmental education and awareness at national level in relation to the environment and natural resources policy reforms and other major environmental initiatives.

Capacity building for environment and natural resources related policy implementers and other stakeholders.

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AGENCIES COMING UNDER THE PURVIEW OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

- Forest Department
- Central Environmental Authority
- Marine Environment Protection Authority
- State Timber Corporation
- Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
- National Gem & Jewellery Authority
- Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute

PREAMBLE

It is the responsibility of all government agencies to submit a report in the middle of the current year on the progress achieved by the respective agencies during the previous year to the Parliament. The Ministry of Environment as a major policy making body in respect of environment management and natural resource conservation presents this report named “Annual Performance & Accounts- 2011” for that purpose. This report provides progress of implementation of programmes and activities achieved by the Ministry during the year 2011 under each mission/thematic area of the Haritha(Green) Lanka Programme which was developed by the Ministry through a participatory process involving all key stakeholders in the environment and natural resources sector.

The country’s development policy framework “ Mahinda Chintana – Vision for the Future” clearly indicates the guidelines in preparation of all policies to achieve its goals for sustainable development. In line with this national policy framework, several important projects and programmes have been implemented during this progress reporting period by the Ministry of Environment and the agencies under its purview to address the key challenges in the field of environment and natural resource conservation in Sri Lanka. As also mentioned in the Mahinda Chintana – Vision for the Future, the Ministry of Environment has started to formulate policies and strategies in respect of environment protection and management and implement such policies through a strategic approach. Also, the Ministry of Environment is now in the process of updating its National Environment Policy and Strategy which is called “Haritha Lanka” programme to align it with “Mahinda Chintana – Vision for the Future”

The Ministry of Environment developed a National Climate Change Policy, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Technology Action Plans in 2011 to cope up with the challenges of climate change. Furthermore, national policies of the country are shifting towards promoting cleaner and greener technologies and green jobs too. Having recognized the importance of this trend, the Ministry launched a National Green Reporting System as a tool to provide a vital role in achieving sustainable development and organized a Green Job Awards Programme to honor persons and organizations engaged in green jobs. Development of a National Green Accounting System, preparation of a Project Action Plan for the safe disposal of mobile communication and associated waste, establishment of 17 eco villages, declaration of 9 district forests are other important activities performed in 2011. In addition, 40 site inspections and 15 Road Side Testing programmes were carried out under Vehicle Emission Testing (VET) Programme to make operate cleaner vehicles, reduced levels of vehicle emissions and thereby improve ambient air quality.

The Ministry being the focal institution for the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreement implemented the international environmental conventions covering both environmental and natural resource conservation.

Hence, the Ministry carried out several activities in relation to environment and natural resources conservation and below is provided with a summary of 14 major activities performed during the year 2011 under each Mission of the Green Lanka Programme.

Green Lanka Programme Mission	Major Activities
Clean Air Every Where	40 site inspections and 15 Road Side Testing Programmes under Vehicle Emission Testing (VET)programmes
Saving Flora, Fauna and Ecosystems	Declaration of 9 district forests
Meeting the Challenges of the Climate Change	Preparation of a National Climate Change Policy, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Technology Action Plans
Wise Use of Coastal Belt and Sea Around	Publishing of Gazette Regulations on “Off Shore Explorations for and Exploitation of Natural Resources including Petroleum”
Responsible Use of the Land Resources	Establishment of 17 Eco Villages
Doing Away With Dumps	Preparation of a Project Action Plan for the safe disposal of mobile communication and associated waste
Water for All and Always	Bi-Weekly analysis of water quality in Kelani river
Green Cities for Health and Prosperity	Publishing of National Environmental (Vehicle Horns) Regulations No. 01 of 2011
Greening the Industries	Launching of National Green Reporting system Development of a National Green Accounting System Organizing of a Green Job Awards Programme
Knowledge for Right Choices	Initiatives taken to upgrade the curricular of the Universities and the Technical Colleges with the sustainable development aspects. Initiation of Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform to facilitate climate change adaptation in Asia at local, national and regional levels

PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT – 2011

Implementation of National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme

The Ministry of Environment has initiated a new programme named “Haritha (Green) Lanka” with a view to addressing the critical environmental issues that, if left unattended, would frustrate our economic and social development programmes. The National Action Plan was developed under the Haritha Lanka Programme covering ten broad thrust areas/missions namely; Clean Air – Everywhere, Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystems, Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change, Wise Use of Coastal Belt and the Sea Around, Responsible Use of the Land Resources, Doing Away with the Dumps, Water for All and Always, Green Cities for Health and Prosperity, Greening the Industries, Knowledge for Right Choices. This National Action Plan was developed through a high level participatory process of all the relevant ministries, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector in order to ensure that sustainability would not just remain a concept but would translate into practical reality. The Action Plan includes short term, medium term, and long term targets spanning from 2009 to 2016, with comprehensive achievable and measurable 82 strategies and 375 actions. The Plan is implemented by 36 Ministries and 70 governmental and non governmental institutions. The National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme was launched at the 1st meeting of NCSA held in July 2009 under the chairmanship of H.E. the President of Sri Lanka.

The Ministry, in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, performed the following functions under each mission/thrust area of this National Action Plan during the reporting period.

1. Clean Air- Every Where

Unlike in many of its Asian neighbors, Sri Lanka is fortunate that it has not yet experienced acute air quality problems as a result of industrial expansion, increasing vehicular traffic and thermal power generation and rapid urbanization. Emissions from motor vehicles which contribute around 55-60 percent of total emissions and it is the most significant contributor to air pollution in Sri-Lanka. Other emission sources are emissions from industries around 20-25 percent and household emissions which is around 20 percent.

The transport sector accounts for about 60 percent total fuel consumption in Sri Lanka. The Western Province in Sri Lanka (area including the districts of *Colombo*, *Kalutara* and *Gampaha*) commonly refers to *Colombo* Metropolitan Region (CMR) was identified as an area of higher air pollution. *Kandy town* area, *Galle*, *Kurunegala*, and *Puttlam* have also been identified as other relatively higher air pollution areas in Sri Lanka.

Major Functions to address the Mission of Clean Air-Every Where

Vehicular Emission Testing (VET) Programme

Vehicular emissions are the major source of rising air pollution in Colombo and other urban areas. The Government of Sri Lanka gazetted Emission Control Regulations on 30th June 2003 under the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980. It was amended by the Gazette No: 1557/14 dated 09.07.2008. These regulations set standards for maximum permissible levels of emission for different vehicle categories. Vehicle Emission Testing program is designed as a public-private partnership and is a centralized system with two large private sector companies (CleanCo Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd and Laugh Eco Sri (Pvt.) Ltd.) contracted to issue the Vehicle Emission Testing (VET) certificates. It was mandated to have VET certificate to obtain annual revenue license in all the provinces other than the North.. However, brand new vehicles were exempt from this regulation for a period of one year from the date of registration.

Under Vehicular Emission Testing (VET) Programme, 40 Site Inspections were conducted on VET centres of Kiribathgoda, Orogodawatta, Kadawatha, Welisara, Moratuwa, Koswatta, Kotikawatta, Gampaha, Miriswatta, Warakapola, Anuradhapura, Daladagama, Wariyapola, Kurunegala, Polonnaruwa, Dambulla, Kekirawa, Habarana, Ebuldeniya, Maharagama, Boralegasmuwa, Piliyandala, Ratnapura, Pelmadulla, Embilipitiya, Tissamaharama, Ambalantota, Walasmulla, Weeraketiya, Kuliypitiya, Dummalasooriya, Pannala, Mirihana, Rajagiriya, Bambalapitiya, Waskaduwa, Payagala, Beruwala, Mathugama, Horana, and Bandaragama.

15 Road Side Testing Programmes were conducted in Thaladena, Nittambuwa, Kandy, Kalutara, Wennappuwa, Dambadeniya, Ruwanwella and Ehaluyagoda with the technical assistance of the University of Moratuwa and with the financial assistance of the Sri Lanka VET fund which was established to credit income received by the Department of Motor Traffic from vehicle emission testing and all other income sources related to the vehicle emission.

VET Spotter programme was conducted at Pittugala, Dematagoda, Kelaniya, Nugegoda and Ethlkotte with the technical assistance of the University of Moratuwa and with the financial assistance Sri Lanka VET fund

7 Stakeholder Coordination Meetings were held at Department of Motor Traffic (DMT) and AirMAC

Reviewed the present emission standards with the VET data to establish new vehicle emission standards to make operate cleaner vehicles, reduced levels of vehicle emissions and thereby improve ambient air quality, reduce health risk and improve living conditions.

Activities of the health effects of Air Pollution Exposure on Children Campaign were completed in 10 schools in Colombo district and completed Passenger Survey on Main Corridors in Colombo city.

2. Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystems

Sri Lanka is blessed with a rich biological diversity and has been identified as one of the top 34 biological hotspots in the world. Biodiversity is getting eroded at a rapid pace at present and it is well recognized that the current loss of biodiversity is a result of both direct and indirect influences, such as habitat loss and fragmentation, deforestation, encroachment, excess use of agro-chemicals, climate change impacts etc.

On identifying the gravity and the importance of this issue, the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry has taken steps to conserve threatened plant and animal species through in-situ and ex-situ conservation as per the Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and the updated Red Data List of Threatened Fauna and Flora in Sri Lanka. The Red Data List of Threatened Fauna and Flora is updated periodically and the latest updating has begun in this year (2011). In the year 2007 only one third of the floral species in the country was evaluated and assessed for the red listing programme and this time, the entire floral species found in Sri Lanka will be evaluated and their status will be assessed for better conservation. The rich biodiversity has a tremendous value of bio-prospecting. As such, many internal and external individuals and institutions tend to exploit the country's biological resources in an unfair and unlawful manner. Having understood this issue the Bio-diversity Secretariat of the Ministry is now engaged in the process to preparing a law relating to access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for the purpose of wise use of country's biological resources.

The two major state institutions responsible for the conservation of the natural ecosystems of the country the Forest Department and Department of Wild Life Conservation have undertaken many important measures for biodiversity conservation and this action will continue into the next decade.

Also the protected area network has been assessed through an island-wide scientific gap analysis to incorporate most important biodiversity areas into the formal protected area network of the country.

This activity is paving the way to increase the land area under legal protection and also there by meeting requirements under the Millennium Development Goal 7. The Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Forest Department through systematic and scientific approach is in the process making arrangement to declare important biodiversity areas to bridge the gaps/pockets created by irrational forest clearance taking place in important faunal and floral areas.

Major Functions to address the Mission of Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystems

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

Strengthen policy, legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation, including information sharing and networking aspects.

The Ministry launched Uva, Southern, Eastern, Central, North Central and Wayamba Provincial Biodiversity Conservation profiles and action plans. These profiles and Action Plans targeted over all conservation activities and biodiversity related issues were identified within these provinces. Uva Province Biodiversity Profile and Action Plan was presented by the Hon. Minister of Environment to the Chief Minister of the Uva Province.

Action Plan on Palaeo Biodiversity was finalized. Final editing activities have been completed by the experts on Palaeo biodiversity. It is the first such National Action plan which relates to the conservation of palaeo ecosystems and species.

Taxonomical clue arose with regards to the National Flower i.e. Nil Manel flower. The taxonomist identified and corrected the actual National Flower in scientifically. Prepared the draft cabinet paper to obtain the approval for the correct flower as against the prevailing 'Nil Manel Flower'.

Conserve and sustainable use flora and fauna outside the protected area network

Established 68 Atawisi Bodhi Vruksha tree planting under the ex-situ conservation of important trees in national level and religious premises.

Under environment restoration program tree planting programmes were carried out at Navy Camp at Puttlam and 500 number of mangrove species planted at Puttlam lagoon in collaboration with School Parisara Niyamaka societies.

Established Butterfly garden at Gampaha Base Hospital premises. Butterflies refer as flag species and some of them are critically endangered, threatened and vulnerable categories. Establishment of butterfly gardens targeted insitu conservation of butterflies and exsitu conservation of the plants which attracted by butterflies.

Under the 2nd stage of butterfly gardens at Colombo Lady Ridgeway Hospital, butterfly attracted floral species were planted and its maintenance activities are being undertaken.

A Pollinator Conservation Action Plan was drafted for different pollinator faunal groups. This action plan mainly targets for pollinators and their services which linked to food

security. A poster, leaflet and a book on the importance of pollinators were published in 2011.

Wise use of genetic resources for agriculture in sustainable manner

GEF/UNEP funded Project Preparatory Stage of ‘Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being’ documented completed and submitted to the related foreign agency for future project activities.

Carried out a survey on genetically modified /improved consumable food crop items such as cocoa, maize, tomato, soya, potato, yeast and not identified modified items in open market. Tests were conducted to find out whether they are genetically modified or not. The survey resulted the information on the non availability of genetically modified food items.

Limit access to genetic resources

Activities carried out prior to signing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing. Held a meeting with related authorities and personnel and documented the outcome of signing of the protocol. This outcome document was discussed and edited at an international meeting. Before signing the protocol as a consultative process an advertisement was published to invite comments from the general public.

Facilitate sustainable use of biodiversity through benefit sharing mechanisms

Developed a database on Marine shells and data updating due to the on-going identification of marine shells activities.

Developed a database on faunal observation and the information input by the island wide surveys.

Establish optimum Protected Area (PA) network and ensure recovery of important threatened species

Recovery Plan on ‘*Puntius bandula*’ (Bandula Pethiya) was implemented as an insitu conservation of their niches. After some time looked after their habitat enrichment and related monitoring activities for the same. Conducted a workshop to the general public who they were engaged with and the activities which were caused to their habitat. Printed calendar on 2011 and brochure for awareness creation on Bandula Pethiya.

Funded and participated on the field workshop conducted on elephants and tuskers in Udawalawe National Park under protected area network by Open University of Sri Lanka. Carried out the population count, population structure and identification various herds of naturally occurred habitats.

Assisted a workshop on Human – Elephant Conflict to the researchers and under graduates for issues arising of their conservation activities. Also discussed about their biology, behavior and their captive breeding.

Facilitated to the research study on Shell midden to conserve fossils of fauna and flora in prehistoric years.

Preserve traditional knowledge and practices relevant to biodiversity conservation

Identified and preserved traditionally important stone artifacts and the findings were documented.

Held two day National Symposium at Ayurvedic Medical Institute on "Indigenous Medical practices related to the food and nutrition". There were 40 numbers of studies and surveys presented. Published a book containing those research papers and a booklet was launched on Uncultivated Food Crops in Sri Lanka at this symposium.

Surface exploration was carried out on prehistoric sites located within the protected area network which were not identified by the Archeological Department and recorded the information on prehistoric sites as well as the biodiversity within these sites.

Researches on Alawala, Nikawalamulla, shell midden in southern coastal area, Thabbowajurassic remains, and avi faunal remains were carried out in traditionally important sites and given evidence of evolution of human beings and biodiversity in prehistoric ages

Integrate and promote research and development on bio diversity conservation in all sectors

Prepared the Red List 2011 on threatened fauna and flora in Sri Lanka and the document was implemented at the end of the year 2011.

Carried out a research study on herpeto fauna at Sri Pada peak wilderness sanctuary which is a critically important biodiversity hotspot within the Protected Area Network. A study was carried out on the status and trends in herpeto fauna in wildlife areas.

A two day workshop on Biosafety Risk Assessment and Management of Genetically Modified Organisms, Food, Feed and Processed Products were held at Agricultural Biotechnology Centre, University of Peradeniya. The objectives of this program were

- To provide an overview on production of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)/Genetically Modified Food (GMF), risk/benefits associated with GMOs/GMFs.
- To share the knowledge on Risk Assessment and Management with regards to GMOs/GMFs and modern biotechnology
- To discuss the Biosafety regulatory system and application procedure in Sri Lanka
- To be familiarize with detection of GMOs/GMFs
- To provide a forum for discussion on creating public awareness on GMOs and Risk assessment and management

Gazette Notifications and Draft Regulations for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna
 The Ministry published the following Gazette Notifications under the **Forest Ordinance as amended by Act No. 13 of 1966**

Gazette Notification No. and Date	Subject under Gazette Notification
Gazette Notification No. 1731/11 dated 08/11/2011	Declarations of Kandy District Forests Maussakela Forest, Keli Group Forest, Hapukanda Mihikiriya Forest, Keenakela Galakthenna Forest, Keenagommana Forest, Padupola Bobuwa Forest
Gazette Notification No. 1731/12 dated 08/11/2011	Declarations of Polonnaruwa District Forests Paludeniya Forest, Weheragala Waleliya Forest
Gazette Notification No. 1740/10 dated 10/01/2011	Declarations of Hambantota District Forests *Malasnalagala Forest

3. Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change

For over the past 200 years, the burning of fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, and deforestation has caused the concentrations of heat-trapping "greenhouse gases" to increase significantly in our atmosphere.

Greenhouse gases are required for life, because they keep the planet's surface warmer. But, as the concentrations of these gases continue to increase in the atmosphere, the earth's temperature is climbing above past year's levels. Most of the warming in recent decades is very likely the result of human activities.

Global warming is expected to lead to a rise in sea level, higher temperatures, more frequent and prolonged droughts, high intensity rainfalls and increased thunder activity. These anticipated changes represent a significant threat to the coastal areas, the different sectors of the national economy and human health.

As a developing country and an island nation, Sri Lanka is especially vulnerable to these impacts. Climate change would produce major impacts on Sri Lanka's natural resources, economic activity and people's well-being. The full extent of climate change impacts on Sri Lanka is being studied, but there is a growing recognition that climate change could threaten the significant achievements the country has made in the last 20 years in increasing incomes and reducing poverty. Preliminary research and projection being undertaken has shown that Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable and could be affected in different ways.

The Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry has undertaken several measures to address the challenges of climate change in the economic development sectors of the country. One of the main objectives of the Climate Change Secretariat is to facilitate climate change related research and distribution of research results to trigger policy reforms and actions.

Major Functions to address the Mission of Meeting the Challenges of the Climate Change

Formulation of National Climate Change Policy

The absence of a national overarching policy on climate change was a major barrier in the country to tackle the problems related to climate change. The Ministry, having identified this important need, formulated a National Policy on Climate Change with the financial support from the UN-Habitat. Initiatives were undertaken during the reporting period to obtain the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers for the drafted policy.

Implementation of SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change

The Cabinet of Ministers has granted approval to implement national obligations under the SAARC Action Plan on Climate Change in collaboration with relevant line Ministries and other agencies. It is necessary to periodically report to the SAARC Secretariat on the national obligations. Action Plan for the year 2011 was prepared in collaboration with the line Ministries and agencies. Commitments under the Thimpu statement agreed to be implemented in the 10th SAARC summit was communicated to the relevant line agencies.

First meeting of the inter-governmental expert group on climate change was conducted on 29th -30th June 2011.

Adoption of National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

The Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry, in collaboration with all the relevant stakeholders, prepared five sector vulnerability profiles on i. Agriculture and Fisheries, ii. Water, iii. Human Health, iv. Urban Development Human Settlements and Economic Infrastructure, v. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Based on these sector vulnerability profiles, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2011-2016) was adopted by the Ministry of Environment with a view to address climate change adaptation to ensure that its economic development can continue without any disruption or setbacks. Information, Education and Communication Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in Sri Lanka was prepared and disseminated during the reporting period.

Implementation of the activities under the Climate Change Adaptation Fund

A Climate Change Adaptation Fund was established under the Koyoto Protocol to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Ministry of Environment is the National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund of UNFCCC. The NIE will bear the full responsibility for the overall management of the projects and programmes financed by the Adaptation Fund, and will bear all financial, monitoring and reporting responsibilities. During the reporting period, a project proposal on reducing vulnerability of communities and ecosystems to the adverse impacts of climate change in critical river basins of Sri Lanka was submitted to the Adaptation Fund Board.

Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)

The main objectives of this Technology Needs Assessment are to identify and prioritize technologies that can contribute to adaptation and mitigation goals of climate change and to identify barriers hindering the acquisition, development and diffusion of prioritized technologies, and to develop Technology Action Plans (TAP) specifying activities and enabling frameworks to overcome the barriers and facilitate the transfer, adaptation and diffusion of selected technologies in Sri Lanka.

The Ministry of Environment, with assistance from UNEP/GEF, is in the process of preparing a Technology Action Plan for the selected sectors based on a market and barrier analysis. As a part of this process, a TNA Committee has been appointed as a policy level decision making body. Five sub sectors (food, water, coastal, health and biodiversity for the adaptation sector and three sub sectors (transport, energy and industry) for the mitigation sector have already been identified for the TNA. The Ministry has taken steps to select a team leader and sector specific experts to carry out the assessment.

Implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

CDM is a mechanism defined under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. CDM will assist Annex 1 parties in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitations and reduction commitment under the Kyoto Protocol and Non Annex 1 parties in achieving sustainable development. Energy, Transport, Waste Management, Forestry and Industry sectors are identified potential areas to promote CDM projects in Sri Lanka as a party in the non-annex 1. National Policy on Clean Development Mechanism was finalized as an interim policy. This policy aims to establish the institutional, financial, human resources and legislative framework necessary for Sri Lanka to participate in the CDM under the Kyoto Protocol effectively.

- Seven projects received CDM credits upto now. (Registered under UNFCCC)
- Fifteen projects are in the Validation Process
- Twenty projects received the Host Country Approval
- 124 projects received in Principal Approval
- 6 recommendations were granted for less than 5MW projects (Biomass and Mini hydro)
- Necessary data has been requested from CEB to publish the Grid Emission Factors for Sri Lanka.
- Forest definition was sent to the UNFCCC.

Implementation of Hydro Chloro Fluro Carbon (HCFC) Phase-Out Management Plan

HCFC not only contributes to ozone depletion but also contributes to global warming. In order to meet the national compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol, National Ozone Unit of the Ministry has taken initiatives to launch the HPMP which will incorporate the strategy and action plan for Sri Lanka in order to comply with the 2013/2015 control targets. Inception workshop with the objective of creating awareness about the control measures was conducted for the importers, dealers, consultants, end users of HCFC and other relevant stakeholders.

4. Wise Use of Coastal Belt and Sea Around

The Ministry has executed, through the Marine Environment Protection Authority, several schemes of plans for the prevention, reduction, control and management of pollution arising out of ship based activities and shore based maritime related activities in the territorial waters of Sri Lanka.

Major Functions to address the Mission of Wise Use of Coastal Belt and the Sea Around

Addressing the Fisheries and Marine Sector through the Haritha Lanka Programme

National Action Plan for *Haritha Lanka Programme* which is in line with the “*Mahinda Chinthana-*”. has given a platform to coordinate with relevant stakeholders and accordingly a number of programmes have been implemented by the agencies concerned in their respective economic development sectors. Accordingly, Fisheries and Marine sector is being acted upon by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Coast Conservation, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency and Marine Pollution Prevention Authority. Ministry of Environment coordinated with these main agencies in order to ensure that the economic development activities in this sector would not adversely affect the environment.

Mangroves for the Future Initiatives (MFI)

Mangroves for the Future Initiatives was initiated by IUCN and UNDP and it has been institutionalized to secure the services of the agencies such as the FAO, UNEP, CARE, WI, Norad, Sida etc. ***MFI is a partnership-led programme covering India, Indonesia, Maldives, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The objectives of this programme are to strengthen the environmental sustainability of coastal development and to promote the investment of funds and efforts in coastal ecosystem management.***

The Ministry of Environment is the national executing agency and the national focal point of the Regional Steering Committee of this programme. National Steering Committee comprising relevant government and non government organizations provides a multi-stakeholder forum for fostering dialogue and decision - making among agencies, and promote harmonized management of coastal resources utilization. 38 projects under small grant facility were funded and successfully completed. Second phase of the small grant project implementation is on going and proposals have been evaluated todate. Two large grant projects namely *increasing the resilience of coastal and riverine communities to climate change and other threats, by conserving the ecosystems of the Maha Oya and associated coastal wetlands in Sri Lanka* and *promoting community participation in integrated coastal management in the North Western Province of Sri Lanka* were funded with a total cost of US \$ 411,250 during the reporting period.

Gazette Notifications and Draft Regulations for the Marine Pollution Prevention

The Ministry published the Gazette Regulation No. 1709/15 dated 07.06.2011 on “Offshore Exploration for and Exploitation of Natural Resources including Petroleum” and drafted following regulations under the Marine Pollution and Prevention Act No. 35 of 2008.

1. Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation
2. Issuance of Permits to Dump Oil , Harmful Substances or pollutants or Waste or Other Matter
3. Investigation Procedure on Claims of Pollution Damage
4. The National Standards Relating to Oily Waste Discharge and the conditions relating to marine dumping
5. Anti Pollution Equipment to be Fitted on Ships for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea (by oil)
6. Monitoring and Controlling of Marine Pollution from Land - Based and Other allied sources and Environment Impact Assessment
7. Anti Pollution Oil Record Book Maintenance and up Keeping
8. Fees and Charge Regulations
9. Specifying and Substance or Class of Substance (Other than Oil) that Renders Water Noxious or Detrimental to Human Health or Harmful to Marine Life Regulations

5. Responsible Use of the Land Resources

Major Functions to Address the Mission of Responsible Use of the Land Resources

Green Village Programme

In the process leading to meet challenges of promoting economic development, alleviating poverty and providing high quality of life and to overcome any constraints, environment should be safeguarded and natural resources should be used with utmost care in order to achieve sustainable development. In this base Green Village Programme has been initiated by the Ministry of Environment to achieve the rural development through environment friendly agriculture based course of actions. Restoration of the degraded lands and conservation of un-degraded lands are the key expected outcomes while conservation of forests, water resources and promotion of organic agriculture are the secondary objectives of the Green Village Programme. The programme was inaugurated under the patronage of Hon. Basil Rajapakse, Minister of Economic Affairs in 2008. Following progress was made during the reporting period under the Green Village Programme.

- **Environment improvement in Eco Villages**

Establishment of model Eco Villages island wide and supporting to address their environment related issues is expected under this activity. Model eco villages were established in 2011 at Goonameriyawa, Andigala, Kebithigollewa, Rajanganaya in

Anuradhapura District, Hingurugamuwa in Badulla District, Awittawa in Galle District, Mulana and Ambalantota in Hambantota District, Ariyale and Nallur in Jaffna District, Pudumarippu, Karachchi and Poonakarai in Killinochchi District, Nugampola, Nikaweratiya, Ganewatte, Akluthgama in Kurunegala District, Sinipella, Mulatiyana, Denagama and Hakmana in Matara District, ,Maritimepattu,, Mulliyawalai in Mulathivu District, Mulhalkale and Walapane in Nuwaraeliya District, Udakarawita and Nivithigala in Ratnapura District, Goonamathiyawa and Dimbulagala in Polonnaruwa District and Pelampitiya, Dedugala and Bulathkohupitiya in Kegalle District.

- **Implementation of Home Gardening and Cultivation of Food Crops**

Ensuring the food security of the country and at the household level by promoting cultivation of food crops such as jack and breadfruit is intended under this activity. 550 nos. of plants and 350 nos. of seed packets were distributed among villages for the improvement of home gardens at village level at Gampaha, Colombo and Kalutara Districts.

Hearing of Statutory Appeals under the Mines and Minerals Acts and National Gem and Jewellery Authority Act

Secretary to the Ministry of Environment has powers to hear the appeals lodged by the appellants who disagree with the decision of cancellation by the relevant License Issuing Authorities. 35 appeals were heard under the **Mines and Minerals Acts and National Gem and Jewellery Authority Act** in 2011. In addition to that 29 appeals were heard under the National Environment Act during the year 2011.

6. Doing Away with Dumps

Major Functions to Address the Mission of Doing Away with Dumps

Preparation of National Action Plan for Electronic and Electrical Waste Management

The Ministry of Environment being the focal point to the Basel Convention and Stockholm Convention is planning to develop a policy framework and implement a comprehensive National Action plan for e-waste management in the country. In Sri Lanka with the rapid economic growth, there is a possibility to increasing growth in consumption of electric and electronic equipment in the future and thereby potential increases of related e-waste in the country. Creation of sustainable capacity for the country to fulfill the objectives of the Basel Convention in e-waste management and development of a national action plan for e-waste management are the main objectives of this activity. The project proposal has been submitted to Basel Secretariat for obtaining the funding.

Joint workshop of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions for the effective participation of Parties in the work of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Review Committees and Chemicals was held and more than 40 foreign delegates including 17 countries attended the meeting where technical issues, decision making process and the synergies between two conventions were discussed in detail at the workshop on 19th January 2011.

Funds received from the SAICM Secretariat to start the project on Capacity Strengthening and Information Exchange on PCBs Management in Selected Asia Countries in June 2011. National Coordinator and National Consultant for the project were selected and the National Expert Committee meeting was held to carry out the status evaluation and develop a regional strategy of PCBs management and elimination. As part of the status evaluation exercise a field visit to hazardous waste management facility at Holcim Plant of Puttlam was conducted and prepared a draft report on PCBs status in Sri Lanka.

Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Office of Registrar of Pesticides (POPs) has developed a project to collect empty pesticide containers on the premise of the "Polluter Pay Principle". Brainstorming session workshop on Deposit Refund (DR) system for pesticide containers, a meeting with key stakeholders to discuss the DR system and a meeting to discuss DR system with pesticide companies were held in 2011. Questionnaire surveys on DR system were carried out to obtain ideas of the present status of pesticide bottle collection system and the wiliness to accept the system. The results of separate surveys on farmers, pesticide dealers/sellers and the general public were compiled for discussion among the relevant stakeholders.

Safe Disposal of Mobile Communication and Associated Waste

The rapid advancement of mobile communications and associated waste have created a rapid pace of electrical and electronic equipment becoming obsolete and disposal of these items is becoming more problematic. The major objective of the Environmental Conservation Levy was to establish a stakeholder mechanism for disposal of such items. Environmental Conservation Levy (ECL) is charged from all the mobile phone users to address and solve environmental problems caused due to the equipments in the industry to the environment. The main objective of this project is to create sustainable capacity for the country to fulfill the inputs of the ECL and for safe disposal of mobile and associated waste. Develop an environmental sound disposal system of mobile and associated waste in Sri Lanka, information dissemination and awareness creation and capacity development of relevant Sri Lankan stakeholders are among the major activities of the project.

Project started in 2011 and it is jointly implemented by Central Environment Authority (CEA) and the Ministry. The initial activity of the project was already completed. The project action plan was developed with following activities.

- Listing out targeted e waste categories
- Identification of the mode of collection and development of the collection system
- Development of infrastructure for the collection system
- Target based public awareness and outreach campaigns

7. Water for All and Always

Major Functions to Address the Mission of Water for All and Always

Pavithra Ganga Programme

The objective of this programme is to keep the water bodies clean in the country and one of the major objectives of the Pavithra Ganga Programme is to assist relevant local authorities to keep the water quality of the main water bodies of the country in an acceptable condition for human use.

The following thrust areas have been identified to address immediately under the activities of the Pavithra Ganga Programme

1. Solid Waste Management
2. Industrial Pollution Control
3. Sewage Disposal
4. Uncontrolled sand mining
5. Natural Disaster Management

Pavithra Ganga Programme for the Western Province is implemented for Kelani River as a pilot project. Kelani river being the major drinking source for the Western province is getting high pollution load making water unclean for human consumption. 24 water quality information boards have been established along the river to disseminate information of the water quality among the general public. It is expected this approach will enable public participation in keeping Kelani river away from being polluted.

The following activities were carried out during the reporting period.

1. Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Central Environment Authority and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board monitor the water quality of the river biweekly and water quality information display boards are being updated through the relevant local authorities.
2. 13 Local Authorities have been facilitated to conduct Monitoring Committees for decision making at local level to address the identified environmental problems.
3. National Steering Committee meetings for Kelani River Pavithra Ganga Programme were conducted quarterly and decisions were taken to address issues that cannot be resolved by local level.
4. Report on water quality data analysis for Kelani River basin was prepared with the data and information gathered from selected locations of either side of the river for the last five years. It is assumed that this report will help to analyze the changes and challenges of the river water within the last five years.
5. Conducted the National Steering Committee meeting for the Kelani River Pavithra Ganga Programme. The Committee recommended to train the officers of the Local Authorities on the work related to environmental pollution control and accordingly 60 numbers of Local Authority officials were trained during the reporting period.

Analysis of pesticide contaminations in selected inland water bodies

The Ministry also conducted analysis of pesticide contaminations in selected inland water bodies in the country under Pavithra Ganga Programme. Natural surface water sources such as rivers and tanks in Sri Lanka are the sources for drinking water supply schemes. These sources are located in the wet zone as well as in the dry zone. The catchments of these sources are utilized for many activities such as agriculture, and industries etc. Therefore, the surface runoffs which drain through the cultivated and industrial areas to those water bodies are suspected to be rich in agrochemicals and chemical fertilizers. The Ministry, having identified that it is a timely important & urgent requirement to study contamination levels of pesticides and heavy metals in these water bodies, provided financial assistance to the Research & Development section of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board to conduct this study under the Pavithra Ganga Programme.

Rehabilitation of eroded river bank of Deduruoya using bio engineering technology

River bank erosion is the most common problem in alluvial flood plains and causes a lot of damages. Huge erosion structures are usually expensive, massive and non compatible with the environment and aesthetic, synthetic or concrete structures will provide negative impacts to the vegetation growth and habitats for species which are living around water and not match with the spirit of eco-hydraulic. Bio-engineering is bank erosion control structure which is more natural and compatible with environment and also a low cost. The objective of this project is to prevent the river bank erosion in Daduruoya using bio engineering technology in selected sites which need immediate attention to prevent bank erosion through conserving lower reaches of river bank by introducing bio engineering technology and stabilizing the upper reaches of river bank by planting riverine trees.

During the reporting period a field inspection was conducted to an eroded site of Deduru Oya which was selected for the prevention of river bank erosion by using bio-engineering technology. During this field inspection Divisional Secretary of Chilaw requested to station display boards in the rehabilitated sites. Accordingly, initiatives have been taken to design the display boards.

8. Green Cities for Health and Prosperity

Major Functions to Address the Mission of Green Cities for Health and Prosperity

Green Circle Programme

Promotion of recreation facilities in urban limits while preserving the natural environment by utilizing the land for eco-friendly development is the main objective of this programme. The Ministry of Environment is currently implementing Green Circle project to introduce wetland development while conserving local natural resources and providing essential public outdoor recreation space to promote sustainable tourism industry in Sri Lanka. The Ministry, as a part of this programme, undertook the task of linear parking and streetscaping at Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha at Battaramulle. In this exercise, cycling

was identified as the best environmental friendly mode of transportation and hence the road was modified to facilitate cycling. Construction of a safe path for pedestrians, road beautification as well as construction of a shoe drain were also completed under this activity.

Beauty City Programme

Beauty City Programme was inaugurated in 2008 for the purpose of providing leadership and guidance to the Local Authorities and other relevant stakeholder agencies in order to create environmental friendly and clean cities to the general public. Under this programme cities are selected by the Ministry for beautification and the Ministry supports these cities to solve their environmental issues in order to make these cities earth-friendly, less toxic, and less waste. Following activities were carried out during the year 2011 under the Beauty City Programme.

- Establishment of a Model City at Pannala
- Commencement of works related to the establishment of a Green Stadium at Makandura
- 02 nos. urban parks were established at Maharagama and Kuliyaipitiya and opened for the general public to promote recreational activities at Local Authority level.
- 03 pilot projects were carried out on request basis for the environment improvement of public places in urban limits. The places supported were *Unawatuna Guru Abyasa Vidyalaya, Mannar Army Camp and Pelawatta Army Camp*
- Activities have been started for energy generation at Pellawatte Army Camp using their own waste

National Environmental (Vehicle Horns) Regulations No. 01 of 2011

As per a fundamental case filed in the Supreme Court in 2007, the petitioners had requested to order regulations to take steps to avoid air pollution from vehicle horns in Colombo City. Accordingly, the Court of Justice, after studying several measures that can cause and avoid air pollution, instructed the Ministry to formulate regulations to control sounds emitting from vehicles. In line with these instructions, the Ministry formulated and published Vehicle Horns Regulations No. 01 of 2011 under the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 as amended by Act No. 56 of 1988 and No. 53 of 2000. The purpose of this regulation is to limit the use on a highway or road any motor vehicle, where the sound of the horn, the sound pressure level of which exceeds, unless without a valid permit, the limits specified in these regulations.

9. Greening the Industries

Major Functions to Address the Mission of Greening the Industries

Cleaner Production Applications

Unsustainable consumption patterns continue to result in increasing demand on natural resources threatening to ecosystem stability in every sector in the country. Therefore, developing cleaner production policies and strategies for different sectors would be of vital

importance today to improve the productivity thereby reduce the depletion of natural resources, pollution and production cost. This in turn will facilitate industrial and service sectors to be competitive in the international market. A National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy has been developed by the Ministry of Environment in 2005 in order to promote ecologically sustainable production and consumption practices throughout the country. In line with this umbrella policy, sectoral cleaner production policies for tourism, industry, and health have been prepared in close collaboration with relevant sector lead agency and other stakeholder institutions.

A progress review workshop was conducted on National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy as well as the sectoral cleaner production policies. The objective of this progress review workshop was to determine to what extent cleaner production strategies have been implemented and to identify the implementations gaps and make recommendations for their future implementations.

In line with the National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy for Health sector, a pilot scale project was carried out in collaboration with the National Cleaner Production Center at the Tangalle Base Hospital to facilitate the implementation of this policy. The objective of this pilot project is to change the attitudes of employees towards waste free culture, improve their behavioral patterns, reduction of total waste generation at source, manage waste in cost effectively and develop as a model of resource efficient environmental friendly hospitals in the country. In this project exercise, a comprehensive Cleaner Production and Energy assessment was carried out at the Tangalle Base Hospital in order to assess current level of resource i.e. material & water and energy i.e. electricity & liquid petroleum gas consumption and to find out whether there is any possibility of reducing resource consumption level.

National Green Reporting System

Green Reporting System has been recognized as a tool which would be able to provide a vital role in achieving sustainable development in a country. A sustainability report of an organization will enable it to measure, disclose and be accountable to both internal and external stakeholders with regards to its organizational performance. The Ministry of Environment has launched the National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka in 2011 in collaboration with the key stakeholders to enhance the environmental, social and economic performance of industry and service sectors of the country. This intern will facilitate industries and services of the country to improve their corporate sustainability performance and stay in the global and local competitive market systems. The Ministry of Environment has prepared guidelines for the green reporting system that can be used as a framework for enabling organizations to become transparent through sustainability reporting.

The National Green Reporting System comprises of fifty (50) indicators encompassing twenty four (24) environmental, twenty (20) social and six (06) economic indicators. There are five (05) reporting Tiers/Levels for entities who are interested to be committed with the system. The reporting system provides five Tiers that the industry/company/entity could select one of those for reporting. 67 (Sixty Seven) companies have already committed with the National Green Reporting System in Sri Lanka.

A two day training programme on green reporting for the entities which have already associated under Tier 2, 3, 4 and 5 was held by the Ministry of Environment. The objective of the training programme is to provide the required knowledge for the entities to prepare reports and to identify performance indicators and parameters for the preparation of the reports. Technical assistance will be provided by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) through the SWITCH Asia programme funded by the European Union.

National Green Accounting System

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for providing leadership to manage the environment in order to ensure the national commitment for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment has taken steps to develop a Green Accounting Mechanism in Sri Lanka to evaluate the ecosystem services and their linkages with the economic development and the real contribution of natural resources to the national economy. As a first step towards achieving this goal, the Ministry has decided to value the forestry sector contribution to the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the country. The main objective of this exercise is to develop a methodology to estimate the Total Economic Value (TEV) of the forestry sector contribution and a mechanism to incorporate green accounting data into the System of National Accounts (SNA) in Sri Lanka including training and workshop to enable relevant staff to implement the new system.

It is towards this objective, the team of consultants collected data on current coverage of forestry sector values in the GDP and all other data pertaining to the forestry sector, followed by a review of all available literature and assessing the data gaps. The methodology and accounting systems were decided after the Ministry had discussions with Central Bank and Department of Census and Statistics. Accordingly, the final report on this exercise has been drafted by the Ministry.

Incentives for Environmental Friendly Investments

Under Incentive Payment Programme of the Refrigerant Management plan, MILCO (Pvt) Ltd granted financial assistance to convert 118 milk chilling tanks working with CFCs into ozone friendly technology.

10. Knowledge for Right Choices

Major Functions to address the Mission of Knowledge for Right Choices

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Promotion in Sri Lanka

Under the component of strengthening the institutional mechanism of CDM promotion in Sri Lanka through capacity development of the Ministry of Environment and its Climate Change Secretariat and other relevant government agencies, 30 public sector officers were trained through two training programmes. 80 Private sector officers were created awareness on CDM through two awareness programmes. A web portal on CDM was prepared (www.climatechange/dna). National Project Portfolio for CDM was prepared and

ready to upload to the DNA web. In addition, promotion materials on registered CDM projects in Sri Lanka and CDM guide are being prepared.

Green Job Awards Programme

There is an overwhelming need to safeguard our environment. In order to maintain a healthy environment it is necessary to create environmental friendly (green) jobs. As one step in promoting green jobs, the Ministry of Environment organized a Green Job Awards Programme to recognize and honor the persons and organizations who are engaged in green jobs. The objective of this programme is to promote the Green jobs in the country aiming to safeguard the environment, raising awareness and encouraging environmental friendly technologies and behaviors in economic and social development activities transforming the country towards a green economy. Under this programme 12 Green Job Awards were presented for 03 individuals and 09 institutions in Agriculture and Livestock sector, Industrial and Enterprise Development Sector, Waste Management and Pollution Control Sector, Water Resources Management Sector, Soil Conservation and Land Improvement Sector, Urban Development and Spatial Planning Sector, Environmental Education and Campaigns Sector, on the World Environment Day 2011 ceremony at Pinnawala National School.

Incorporation of Sustainable Development Aspects into University Curricular

As a part of the building capacities and carrying out training programmes for the universities to update the curricular with sustainable development aspects, a meeting was held with Vice Chancellors. As part of this process, the current curricular was reviewed and gaps and needs were identified and drafted a report in this regard. A workshop was held for the finalization of the report on the Current Status of Environment Education in Sri Lanka on 26th August 2011. Final draft of the status report is now ready. Similarly, a meeting was held with the Heads of the Technical Colleges to update the curricular of the Technical Colleges with sustainable development aspects. A report on the gaps and needs was drafted and a meeting was held with the Chairman and Directors of the Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission to initiate the incorporation of the sustainable development aspects.

Environment education on eco villages

The Ministry of Environment is continuing the Green Village Programme which was inaugurated under the patronage of the Hon. Basil Rajapakshe, Minister of Economic Affairs in 2008. Environment education on eco villages is one component of this programme and the objectives of this component is the development of environment friendly attitudes among the general public and directing them towards the protection of their own environment. Three Environment Education programmes on eco villages were conducted in Divisional Secretariats of Thelijiwila, Divulapitiya and Dehiwala. 300 families were benefitted under this activity. Publications on bio gardens were printed and distributed among school children and general public

Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform

The Ministry of Environment has taken initiatives to establish an adaptation knowledge platform to strengthen adaptive capacity and to facilitate climate change adaptation in Asia at local, national and regional levels. This knowledge focuses on 3 pillars; i. -Establishing a regional system for sharing knowledge on climate change adaptation, making it easy to understand and available to those who need it. ii. -Generating new knowledge about adaptation that national and regional policy makers can use as they plan for climate change. iii. -Promoting the application of new and existing knowledge about climate change in Asia.

Circulation of SOBA Magazine

Two issues of SOBA biannual environmental magazine was printed and distributed. 2500 copies of the magazine were distributed among the National Libraries. The target group is general public, school children, university students, and environmental activists of Community Based Organization (CBOs) and Non Governmental Organization (NGO) network. Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Adaptation and Waste Management are some of the topics covered in SOBA articles. SOBA is the common platform to facilitate the discourse vital for making development more sustainable.

Commemoration of World Environment Day 2011

Commemorated the World Environment day on 5th June 2011 under the theme of "Forests: Nature at Your Service". Major national function was celebrated in Rambukkana Pinnawala National School and a simultaneous tree planting campaign was held in Namalgamuwa forest reserve. An exhibition, Eco march (Parisara Pagamana) with the participation of 1000 school children, tree planting campaign and awarding of green jobs to committed individuals and organizations for sustainable development were held as a part of the World Environment Day commemorations. Five school environmental education and awareness programmes were conducted during this time to promote environmentally friendly lifestyles among school children. Ozone layer protection, Biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization and climate change and adaptation to climate change were the topics covered in the lectures

Environmental Diary

Delivering knowledge, skills and values and teaching early on how to be friendly and live in harmony with the environment to school children enabling attitudes and their behavioral changes, are vital today. Accordingly, as a tool, an Environmental Diary for school children in year 3 was developed by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the National Institute of Education in parallel to the environmental section of the school curriculum of year 3 with a view to change environmental attitudes of students. The objective of preparing a diary is encouraging the students to take part in practical exercises relating to the environment subject in and around the school. The diary was printed in Tamil and Sinhala languages and distributed 3455 diaries among the selected schools in Colombo and Jaffna Districts. All the diaries distributed among the schools were collected back and evaluated in 2011 by an evaluating committee. Best diaries and the schools were selected after the evaluation exercise.

Promotion of sustainable production and consumption practices

Ministry has taken initiatives to promote eco-habits for the purpose of changing attitudes of general public towards sustainable consumption practices. UNEP Mission of SITCH-ASIA policy support component was coordinated in this regard to assess policies and capacity building needs on sustainable consumption and production. In this exercise existing environmental policy tools were reviewed and identified capacity building needs and other issues related to the programme.

Promotion of Sustainable Consumption and Purchasing Practices

The Ministry conducted awareness programmes on sustainable consumption and purchasing practices for the officers of the Youth Corps, Vidata Centres, Central Environment Authority and National Youth Service Council on 19th and 20th of August 2011.

Awareness creation on Environment related Laws and Regulations for Police officers and Industrialists.

The involvement of Police Officers in enforcing Environmental Laws is very important. Hence, the Ministry has extended its awareness creation activities to various categories of Police Officers island wide. These officers are able to expand their knowledge in respect of the National Environmental Act, Forest Ordinance, Mines and Mineral Act, Marine Pollution Prevention Act, National Gem and Jewellery Authority Act and related issues. One awareness creation workshop at Jaffna was conducted and 55 Police Officers attended the workshop. Further, one day legal aid programme was conducted for police officers, industrialists, Divisional Secretaries and Grama Sewa Officers at Vihara Maha Devi Human Development Centre in December 2011.

Awareness creation campaign and activities related to implementation of Montreal Protocol in Sri Lanka

International Ozone Day Celebrations 2011

The International Ozone Day was celebrated in national level on 16th September 2011 at Kurunegala District under the patronage of Hon. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, Minister of Environment. Parallel to the International Ozone Day celebration Documentary on Ozone Layer and its protection, Ozone Quiz Programme, oratory, drama, essay were conducted for school children. An Island-wide Art competition was conducted among school children calling application according to the newspaper paper advertisement published in three languages. All winners of the above competitions were awarded at the celebration event.

Parallel Activities of the International Ozone Day Celebrations 2011

- ***Awareness Programme for School Teachers***

Awareness programme for School Teachers of Embilipitiya Educational Zone was held and 185 teachers participated in the programme. Main theme of the programme was inter-relationship of the Global Warming and Ozone Layer Depletion. The main intension of the programme was to provide knowledge to teachers about Ozone science and the importance

of the Ozone layer protection thereby making the school students aware of the ozone layer protection.

- ***Awareness Programme for School Children***

The same programme was conducted for school children in Embilipitiya Educational Zone under the same theme with the participation of the teachers.

Launching Ozone Friendly Tea Logo

Ministry participated in the Ceremonial Launching of the Ozone friendly Tea Logo which was developed by the National Ozone Unit of the Ministry in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Tea Board and the Tea Exporters of Sri Lanka on 04th May 2011. This logo is allowed to print in all Ceylon tea packets to ensure that Methyl Bromide which is a one of the Ozone Deleted substances (ODSs) was not used for the tea plantation.

Awareness Creation Workshops on Environment and Natural Resources Conservation organized by the Ministry

- Workshop on Air Quality Management & Environmentally Sustainable Transport on April 28th 2011
- Workshop on VET awareness and Environment for Traffic and Environment Police officers on 16th August 2011 at Sausiripaya
- Awareness Programmes on Air Pollution - held at Monaragala District parallel to the Deyata Kiruala Exhibition
- Workshop on Youth for Clean Air Sri Lanka at CEA on 25th July 2011
- Awareness Programme on Piyakaru Purawara Programme for the school children in Matara Educational Zone
- Awareness Programmes on Air Pollution held at Monaragala District parallel to the Deyata Kiruala exhibition.
- An awareness Programme was held on Ozone Layer Protection and its importance and the Montreal Protocol obligations to the Hotel Sector on 23rd May 2011
- 09 awareness workshops to create awareness among teachers, school children, and government officers on ozone depletion and its Links to other global environmental issues
- Five awareness Programmes was held on Environment Impact Assessment, Waste Management, Biodiversity Conservation and Its Sustainable Use, Climate Change Adaptation and Importance of Ozone Layer Protection for media personnel and school children.
- Biotechnology Regulator/Scientist Conference on "From Green Revolution to Gene Revolution" **was held on** 29-30 September 2011. The conference dealt with the biotechnology and biosafety issues relevant for Sri Lanka and shared experiences from America, Europe, Africa and Asia.
- Printed and distributed Sinhala and English copies of Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

“Deyata Sevana” National Tree Planting Programme

The “Deyata Sevana” National Tree Planting Programme by planting 11,00,000 trees island wide was launched in the year 2010 with a view to extend the nations’ salutation and gratitude to His Excellency the President for bringing freedom for the whole nation after a 30 year war. This national programme highlights the commitment towards a “Green Country” theme outlined in the Mahinda Chinthana – Vision for the Future policy of Government. The Ministry carried out the following activities under “Deyata Sevana” programme for the dissemination of knowledge on the concept of “Green Country” among the general public

- Developed a new web site for the “Deyata Sevana” Tree Planting programme.
- Printed and distributed 100,000 leaflets on the concept on “Green Country”
- Produced one documentary film for the “Deyata Sevana” Tree Planting programme
- Broadcast one Rupavahini and one radio programme

Publishing Biodiversity Conservation related Awareness Materials

The Ministry published nearly 55 posters through “vidusara” paper poster series. Posters on ants in Sri Lanka, prehistoric fauna, skinks, spiders, time table on threatened fish, as well as news letters on palaeo biodiversity and books on bio indicators, Nagoya Protocol, and Nagoya Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol were published in 2011.

International Cooperation

Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)

Sri Lanka has actively participated in global environment partnership process and has ratified more than 40 MEAs. The Government of Sri Lanka accords top priority for implementation of international legal instruments in the country. National focal points have been designated for each international treaty ratified, which are responsible for decision making on respective treaty.

The implementation of these conventions is not satisfactory and as a solution for these problems, the Ministry of Environment has established MEA Secretariat (MEAS) in the Ministry, which is the focal point for major environment and sustainable development related international conventions and treaties for the co-ordination and implementation of MEAs in the country. The MEA Secretariat is a partnership organization, which involves all focal points of MEAs and stakeholders such as government agencies, professionals, academics, NGOs, CBOs and the public.

Major Achievements

- Four Basel National Coordinating Committee (NCC) Meetings were held
- Participated for Rotterdam Technical Advisory Committee meeting and Basel Technical Committee meetings
- Submitted the National Status Report of the Stockholm Convention to the Stockholm Secretariat and second National Report on implementation of Biosafety Protocol to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Participated at the Asia Pacific Network (APN) Scientific Planning Group (SPG)/ Steering Committee, represented Sri Lanka on APN Sub Regional meeting
- Two meetings on National Coordinating Committee on Biosafety were held. Objective was to discuss a Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- As part of the meeting to the obligations to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 59 market food items were surveyed and laboratory tests were performed to identify whether they were Genetically Modified Foods.
- 12th South Asian Corporative Environment Programme (SACEP) governing council meeting held with the participation of Environment Ministers of all the membership of SACEP. The meeting was inaugurated by Hon D M Jayaratne, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and Hon Anura Priyadrashna Yapa, Minister of Environment was elected as the Chairman of the SACEP Governing Council during its meeting. Decisions related to the two year Action Plan of SACEP policies on sustainable transportation, Clean Fuel and Protection of Biodiversity in the region were taken during the meeting.
- Jointly organized the 16th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM)/ Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting and associated Committee Meetings on Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research with APN Secretariat. More than 50 foreign delegates from 20 countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand, United States of America (USA) and Viet Nam participated in the meeting. The meeting was inaugurated by Hon. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, Minister of Environment with the participation of Hon. Mahinda Amaraweera, Minister of Disaster Management and Hon. Abdul Kadar, Deputy Minister of Environment.

- **Organizing the activities related to foreign delegates/visits-**
 - Organized the demonstration visit of the MSTURANOR solar boat in Sri Lanka.
 - Organized the activities related to visit of the Minister of Environment of Czech Republic to Sri Lanka and signing of the Environment Declaration between two countries
 - Preparation of Environment Declaration between Sri Lanka and South Africa with the Ministry of External Affairs

- **National Coordination Activities of the GEF Focal Points**

The GEF helps forge partnerships among nations to manage transboundary environmental problems that are of regional or global significance. While recognizing that all problems of the environment are interrelated, the GEF focuses specifically on several focal areas that are global in application for its worldwide efforts. These are biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) etc. The GEF is currently the designated financial mechanism for several conventions that have been ratified by Sri Lanka. The Ministry of Environment is the National Focal Point for GEF in Sri Lanka and Air Resources Management and International Relations Division functions as the field office.

- **GEF South Asia Constituency Meeting**

The Ministry represented the Expanded Constituency Workshop for South and East Asia Constituencies, which was held in Da-Lat, Vietnam from 4th -7th April 2011. 5th GEF South Asia Constituency Meeting was held on 16th- 17th May 2011 at Waters Edge, Colombo. Delegates from Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, GEF Secretariat, UNDP-Bangkok and 30 Sri Lanka GEF stakeholders participated in the meeting. Constituency members visited GEF funded project in Kaudulla National Park .

- **National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) to develop project proposals for GEF V**

Initial activities of National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) to develop project proposals for GEF V have been completed. Two national consultants and 04 focal area coordinators were recruited for each thematic area of biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, chemical management.

Cabinet Memorandums of the Ministry

During the year 2011, the following Cabinet Memorandums were forwarded to the parliament for the endorsement of the Cabinet

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
1	11/2090/52 7/025 16.11.2011	Discrepancies regarding the National Flower of Sri Lanka	<p>It was decided to appoint</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A scientific / Technical Committee with the Secretary Ministry of Environment as Chairman / Convener and consisting relevant experts / officials, for examination of all scientific / technical matters relating to the issues associated with the National Flower and make recommendations and • A senior officials committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the Prime Minister and consisting of the Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs and the Secretary, Ministry of Environment (Convener), to consider the recommendations of the committee referred to above and make recommendations to the Cabinet for consideration 	Accordingly members of the Scientific / Technical Committee were selected with the recommendation of the Biodiversity Expert Committee and Ministry granted the approval.
2	11/1695/52 7/018 07.09.2011	Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and	Official Committee consisting representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Justice,	Accordingly appointed the committee and report prepared based on the recommendations of

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
		the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Indigenous Medicine and Department of Attorney General headed by the Ministry of Environment should be appointed to study this matter further taking into consideration the contents in the above observations and submit recommendations to the Cabinet, through the Minister within one month	the committee. It was recommended to appoint a National Experts Committee on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing. It was also recommended that the Nagoya protocol should be further examined carefully, while giving priority to the National level Legal Instruments on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, innovations, trade related aspects, intellectual property rights and patent permits. Ratification of the Nagoya protocol should only be signed after analyzing all these aspects.
3	11/2276/52 7/030 21.12.2011	Disposal of waste oil and other waste from ships	Approval was granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to terminate the evaluation process carried out so far at this stage •to draft a Request for proposal (RFP) document with more realistic terms and conditions without prejudice to the interests of the shipping industry and in keeping with the national interest of the GOSL with a view to calling for fresh proposals 	As per the Cabinet Decision Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) has taken necessary actions to formulate Request of Proposal (RFP) document with new terms and conditions. Also MEPA has already initiated actions to submit paper to standing Cabinet Appointed Review Committee

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
				asking approval for project proposal submitted by one of the project proponent through BOI.
4	11/1695/52 7/019 14.09.2011	"Deyata Sevana" National Tree Planting Programme	It was decided that all Ministries, Departments, Corporations, Statutory Boards, Provincial Councils, District and Divisional Administration and Local Authorities should extend their cooperation to make this event a success	National Tree Planting Programme was implemented island wide and the progress of the programme is being evaluated presently.
5	11/2103/52 7/019-1 09.11.2011	"Deyata Sevana" National Tree Planting Programme - National Ceremony 15 th November 2011	Approval was granted to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a Green Park at the ground adjacent to Japanese Friendship road • adjust Rs. 25 million allocation within the 2011 annual budget of the Ministry and its agencies in addition to the provisions allocated for green cities programme and green circle programme within the 2011 annual. 	180 Bougainville plants were established 200 m long pipeline was laid down and water supply to the site has already under taken. Ground preparation works are going on to establish a plant nursery and to plant root balled trees by the Department of Forest Conservation Drainage improvement works are ready to be started by GSMB Technical Services (Pvt.) Ltd. Basic design plan has been prepared.
6	11/1511/52 7/014 03.08.2011	Declaration on Environmental Cooperation between the Ministry of Environment of	It was agreed that the Ministry of Environment should obtain the maximum benefit of the bilateral agreement	The declaration on Environment Cooperation has been signed between the Ministry of Environment of Sri

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
		Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Environment of Czech Republic		Lanka and the Ministry of Environment of Czech Republic
7	11/0883/52 7/009 11.05.2011	Formulation of a mechanism to ensure the availability of sand for construction purposes at an affordable price	<p>Approval was granted for the following measures proposed in the committee report to promote the use of sea sand for construction purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine demand and supply situation of sand in the country at least for the next 5 years. Geological Survey & Mines Bureau (GSMB) may be entrusted with this task. • Identification of sea sand deposits and potential river sand deposits. This may be undertaken by the GSMB. • Preparation of a strategic plan to include the structure of the sand use in the construction industry. This may be undertaken by the Ministry of Construction, Engineering Services, Housing and Common Amenities • Adoption of a policy to discourage the inland sand gradually in order to ensure the environmental sustainability of the river systems. • Encourage the use of sea sand in all appropriate Government and Government sponsored construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB) has issued licence to the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation (SLLRDC) to extract off shore sand. SLLRDC extract more than 3 million cubic meters off shore sand in the last three months of year 2012. Conducted a research on suitability of the off shore sand by the Bureau with University of Moratuwa • Established the GSMB sub office in Manampitiya, Vilgamuwa and Hasalaka areas to manage sand mining and transport to address the current river sand demand. • GSMB has already identified the inland sand dunes in the Puttlam, Hambantota and Baticaloa districts and made arrangements to introduce mining licence procedure to this sand to the market with the proper rehabilitation programmes

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase mining of sea sand to improve market availability. • Examine possibilities of transporting sand from Manampitiya by using train. • Ensure quality of sea sand by appropriate government agencies and create positive attitude towards the use of sea sand among the stake holders of the construction industry. • Request the NBRO to examine/ research into long term effects of the application of sea sand under local conditions/ local construction requirements. • Explore possibilities of involving several players into the sea sand supply market with a view to ensure competitiveness. • Improve capabilities in the GSMB and SLLRDC for improved sea sand mining. <p>It was also decided to direct the Secretary to the Ministry of Construction, Engineering Services, Housing and Common Amenities to intimate the measures in the above report to promote the use of sea sand, to the relevant authorities for necessary action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSMB has planed to establish research unit. • GSMB taken steps to limit sand mining in the main rivers.

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
8	11/0876/52 7/008 27.04.2011	Handing over the garbage disposal land in Thumbowila Karadiyana to the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province	Approval was granted to hand over the garbage disposal land in Thumbowila Karadiyana to the Waste Management Authority of the Western Province, to be leased out to Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Limited referred to in the Cabinet decision of 29.12.2010 for the implementation of a waste to energy project. It was further decided that conditions necessary to safeguard the interest of the Government / Provincial Council should be incorporated in the lease agreement, in consultation with the relevant authorities	Accordingly Karadiyana site has been handed over to the Waste Management Authority for the implementation of a waste to energy project
9	11/1975/52 7/022 06.10.2011	Alteration the demarcations of the area for which Cabinet approval had been signified for being declared as wetland environment protection zone running inland from the mouth of the estuary of the river Bentota	It was decided that Ministry prepare an appropriate management plan consisting environmental guidelines and criteria in order to develop the area concerned as an environmental friendly developed area and manage as an environmental sensitive area.	According to the Cabinet Decision Central Environmental Authority (CEA) is in the process of drafting the gazette notifications.
10	11/1779/52 7/020	Using for Gem Industry the bare lands that	Was deferred for the next meeting for the observations of the Minister of National	

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
	12.10.2011	have no cultivation on them out of those managed by plantation companies	Languages and Social Integration	
11	11/1976/52 7/024 02.11.2011	Project on implementing the Environmental Pioneer Programme	Was deferred for the time being, at the request of the Minister	
12	11/0385/52 7/004 23.02.2011	Appointing Mr N K G K Nemmawatta (SLAS Class I) to the post of Additional Secretary (Natural Resources) of the Ministry of Environment	Approval was granted to appoint Mr N K G K Nemmawatta , SLAS Class I, presently serving as Director of Customs of the Department of Customs, to attend to the duties in the post of Additional Secretary (Natural Resources) of the Ministry of Environment with immediate effect and to pay him the salary and other allowances in terms of the relevant provisions of the Establishment Code and Procedural Rules of the Public Service Commission	Mr N K G K Nemmawatta , SLAS Class I, has been appointed for the post of Additional Secretary (Natural Resources) of the Ministry of Environment
13	11/0556/52 7/005 30.03.2011	Appointing Dr. R D S Jayathunga (Deputy Director) to the Post of Director, Climate Change Division	Approval was granted to appoint Dr R D S Jayathunga to attend to the duties in the vacant post of Director of the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Environment, for a period of 6 months, in addition to the duties of his substantive post, on payment of the allowance in terms of Sub-Section 12:3 of the Chapter VII of the Establishments Code and to provide him with other	Dr R D S Jayathunga has been appointed for the post of Director of the Climate Change Division

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
			facilities entitled to the post	
14	11/0695/52 7/006 30.03.2011	Promotion of Ceylon Sapphire - The Royal Sapphire Promotion Campaign	It was decided that the promotion campaign mentioned in the Memorandum could be proceeded with, provided the entire expenditure involved is met through sponsors, without resorting for Treasury assistance.	Published advertisements in Serendib Magazine to promote the Sri Lanka Gems & Jewellery among the passengers of Sri Lankan Airline. Promotional activity on Ceylon Sapphire was carried out through specially designed "Sri Lanka Pavilions" at international gem and jewellery exhibitions. The brand name "Ceylon Sapphire" was used as the main theme. A link was provided from National Gem & Jewellery Authority' website to the specially launched "Ceylon Sapphire" website (www.ceylonsapphire.co.uk), thereby providing awareness among our established visitor base numbering more than 350,000 a month.
15	11/1043/52 7/010 08.06.2011	Appointment of the Director General of the South Asia Cooperative	Decided that a suitable candidate be nominated for the position of the Director General of SACEP as per the relevant criteria	Published paper advertisement and arrangements were made to conduct the interview for the

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
		Environment Programme (SACEP)		selection of a suitable candidate for the post of Director General of the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP)
16	11/1575/52 7/015 17.08.2011	Requisition of additional provisions for the construction of new building for the Ministry of Environment	With a view to totally complete the work of the new building in 2011, it was decided that the original estimate of Rs. 375.8 million be revised up to Rs. 480.8 million and the additional financial provision required due to the revision be met from the provisions allocated to the Ministry of Environment for 2011	Out of the additional provisions of Rs. 105 million, Rs. 33 million have been met by the provisions of the construction of new building in the current year and other Rs. 72 million have been met by the provisions allocated to the Ministry of Environment
17	11/1845/52 7/015-1 28.09.2011	Awarding tender of the revised estimate for the construction of new building for the ministry of Environment	Approval was granted to award the task pending in the construction of the new building for the Ministry of Environment amounting to Rs. 54 million (excluding VAT) to Link Engineering Private Limited.	According to the Cabinet Decision, contract was awarded to the Link Engineering Private Limited and building construction was completed on 30.12.2011. The building completion report was issued by the project consultation unit of the University of Moratuwa.
18	11/1688/52 7/016 07.09.2011	Annual Report of State Timber Corporation for the year 2008	Approval was granted to present the Annual Report of State Timber Corporation for the year 2008 in Parliament	As per the Cabinet decision Annual Report of State Timber Corporation has been presented in the Parliament for the year 2008

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
19	11/1689/52 7/017 07.09.2011	Annual Report of State Timber Corporation for the year 2009	Approval was granted to present the Annual Report of State Timber Corporation for the year 2009 in Parliament	As per the Cabinet decision Annual Report of State Timber Corporation has been presented in the Parliament for the year 2009
20	11/1832/52 7/021 28.09.2011	Appoint as an adviser to the Minister of Environment - Mr Upali Mervin Senarath Dasanayake	Approval was granted to appoint Mr Upali Mervin Senarath Dasanayake as an adviser to the Minister of Environment on contract basis for a period of one year	Mr Upali Mervin Senarath Dasanayake has been appointed as an adviser to the Minister of Environment
21	11/1975/52 7/023 02.11.2011	To make permanent of the Forest Extension Officers working on contract basis in the Department of Forest Conservation	Approval was granted for the Ministry to take up this matter with the Public Service Commission	This matter was forwarded to the Public Service Commission
22	11/2195/52 7/026 30.11.2011	Transfer of newly built building of Ministry of Environment to the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau	Approval was granted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to relocate the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau at the new building constructed for the Ministry of Environment, considering the national importance of relocation of the Bureau within very short period •to the Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau to redesign the building 	According to the Cabinet decision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handed over the new building constructed for the Ministry of Environment to the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB) on 30.12.2011. • Initiated construction of the new building

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
			<p>planned for the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau in the land proposed as per the Cabinet decision on 08.12.2010 Cabinet Memorandum no 10/2859/527/001 to suit the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and call tenders to construct the same according to the new design by the Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau and to assign the construction to a suitable construction firm, under the associated costs to be borne by GSMB and hand over the building to the Ministry of environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to operate the office of the Ministry of environment at the present premises until the construction of the building referred to in above is completed and to charge its rent to the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau. 	<p>for Ministry of Environment in the land proposed for the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing operation of the office of the Ministry of environment at the present premises and charge is rent to the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau.
23	11/2207/527/027 07.12.2011	Payment to Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd., for the excavation and removal of soil at the proposed sanitary landfill site at Maligawatta, Dompe	<p>Approval was granted to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to obtain an extent of 3 acres of adjacent land from the Land Reform Commission and the Forest Department for piling of 109,000 cubic meters of excavated soil after site clearing. to pay contractor the cost of excavation, transportation and piling of soil through the funds made available to the Pilisaru 	The Pilisaru project is in the process of obtaining extent of 3 acres of adjacent land from the Land Reform Commission and the Forest Department and to pay the contractor the cost of excavation, transportation and piling of soil according to the Cabinet Decision. The procurement

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
			<p>Project under the KOICA action plan to direct the M/s Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd., to cut and pile earth of 109,000 cubic meters at a rate of Rs. 295/- per cubic meter and a total cost of Rs. 32,155,000/-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this matter be referred to the procurement committee of the Ministry of Environment for its recommendations and that action be taken based on such recommendations. • Not to pursue action on the proposal to reimburse to M/s Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd., the transportation cost at Rs. 50/- per cubic meter per kilometer to move soil away from the site, if the site referred to in the paragraph mentioned above is not feasible 	<p>committee of the Ministry of Environment is taking steps to direct the M/s Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd., to cut and pile earth based on the Cabinet Decision.</p>
24	11/2209/52 7/028 05.01.2012	Conducting an Airborne Magnetic and Gamma Ray Spectrometer Survey Covering the entire Sri Lanka including the fringe of the continental shelf	<p>Approval was granted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to authorize the Director General of Geological Survey and Mines Bureau to award the contract and to engage in a contract negotiation with M/S Fugro Airbone Surveys (Pty) Ltd. for a total lump sum of US\$ 16.4 million for the entire period of the project contract in keeping with the conditions set out in the 	<p>GSMB is making initial arrangements to sign the commercial agreement with the FUGRO Airborne Surveys Ltd. Terms and conditions of the loan agreement are being evaluated by the Central Bank.</p>

#	Cabinet Paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
			<p>recommendation of the CANC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to authorize the Director General of Geological Survey and Mines Bureau to enter into a commercial contract with the contractor (Fugro Airebone Surveys (Pty) Ltd.) as per the recommendation of the CANC subject to the legal clearance being obtained from the hon. Attorney General and subject to a condition that the commercial contract shall become operational upon signing the loan agreement forthwith. • to authorize Director General of External Resources Department to negotiate the terms and conditions of the loan agreement as per the term sheet provided by the Rabo Bank arranged by the successful contractor, M/S Fugro Airbone Surveys (Pty) Ltd. and to execute loan agreement immediately to enable parties to proceed with the execution of the project. 	

Major Achievements of the Projects

Pilisarur Waste Management Project

Total Project Cost	- Rs. Mn. 5675
Project Duration	- 2008-2013
Expenditure up to 31 st December 2011	- Rs.465.1Mn. (PILISARU) Rs. 21.1Mn (KOICA)
Implementing Agencies	- Central Environmental Authority

Introduction

Improper management of solid waste is one of the biggest and key environmental problems in Sri Lanka. Lack of a proper system on waste collection, waste transport, intermediate treatment systems and suitable final waste disposal has been contributing to the solid waste problems in Sri Lanka. Present haphazard waste disposal practices in Sri Lanka have created numerous environmental problems on citizens.

Uncontrolled scattering and dumping of garbage caused serious problems in social environment, health and economic sectors. According to existing rules and regulations solid waste management (SWM) is mandatory duty of Local Authorities. But due to various difficulties such as lack of human resource, lack of technical know-how and technical infrastructure and lack of financial resource most of the those Local Authorities could not perform their job well.

Considering this crisis at national level, the Ministry of Environment launched a national level programme in the name of "Pilisaru" to provide a proper solution to the solid waste management. The Cabinet of Ministers has granted approval for this programme to enhance the "Mahinda Chintana" concept of minimizing the urban waste.

The Pilisarur National Solid Waste Management Project (also known as Pilisarur Project (PP)) was established in the CEA with effect from 1st January 2008 subsequent to the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers on 19th December, 2007 for a Cabinet Memorandum titled '*Pilisaru Programme- A National Approach for Solid Waste Management in Sri Lanka- Establishment of the Pilisarur Project,*' which was submitted by the MENR.

The overall guidance for the implementation of the *Pilisaru* program is provided by a high level National Committee on SWM (called as 'National Pilisarur Platform') co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Ministries of Environment and the Local Government & Provincial Councils (MLGPC).

Earlier Pilisaru Program is implemented for a period of 3 years commencing from January 2008 in the form of a Project titled 'Pilisaru Project' established in the Central Environmental Authority. The financial provisions to the tune of 5.675 billion is expected to be accrued mainly from the General Treasury.

The Ministry of Environment, having noted the magnitude of the scope and the tremendous amount of tasks lined up to be executed during the period 2008-2010, had made arrangements to set up the 'Pilisaru Project' in Central Environmental Authority with a dedicated project staff with specific responsibilities assigned to ensure the timely implementation of the project activities identified under the Project Report of the Pilisaru Programme.

Considering the importance and the timely necessity of this project, the Cabinet of Ministers has given its approval to extend the project for further three years period from 1st January 2011.

Accordingly, a programme of action has been formulated for three years (2011-2013) and activities which have not so far been completed, have been incorporated into this action programme. An apex body was established to monitor of the activities of Pilisaru Project with co-chairmanship of the secretaries of Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Local Authorities.

The Objectives of the Project

1. To establish Island wide proper conservation of resources and proper Solid Waste Management.
2. To create awareness regarding SWM issues to relevant personal and to improve their skills.
3. Implementation of SWM projects
4. Monitoring of SWM programme
5. Providing facilities to facilitate SWM
6. Provision of necessary financial facilities for SWM
7. Establishment of waste Recycling Banking System
8. Legal action for Local Authorities which do not dispose garbage in the proper manner.

Scope of the Projects

1. Collection of particulars regarding disposal of solid waste by Local Authorities (LAs).
2. Evaluation of project proposals forwarded by LAs.
3. Establishment of waste recycling Bank System.
4. Technical support emphasis on LAs will be addressed to promote waste management practices
5. Arrangements will be made for devising and adopting instruments to encourage or enforce prevention and reduction of waste.
6. Establish proper recycle mechanism and collection network to metal, plastic, glass, cardboard and paper.
7. Promoting composting projects in LAs.

8. Construction of sanitary land fills for the LAs for disposing residual waste.
9. Promoting home composting
10. Monitoring and taking legal action for LAs that do not carryout proper SWM.

Following activities have been carried out during the progress reporting period

1. Construction of Composting plant complexes

Construction of compost plant at Kolonnawa, and Hikkaduwa have been completed. Dompe, Kurunegala, Northern Province and Kandy compost plant complexes have to be started.

Madirigiriya, Anuradhapura, Kalutara Plants were completed by 2010 and are functioning successfully.

2. Small Scale Compost Project

Pilisaru Project provide financial assistance to LAs, to start small scale compost project at local level. By the end of year 2011 funds distributed among 117 LAs to start compost projects. Among that in year 2011 , funds released to 32 LAs. In addition to that few Army Camps and several Hospitals are financially supported to start compost projects and bio gas projects.

3. Establishment of Sanitary Landfills

Arrangements are being taken to setup sanitary landfills at Medirigiriya, Anuradhapura, Hikkaduwa, Malamulla (Panadura) and Gampola (Udunuwara). The necessary arrangements have been done to obtain a soft loan from Institute of Korean Export Development.

4. KOICA Funded project of Dompe

It is planned to establish a sanitary landfill at Dompe. The Korean government has agreed to provide Rs. 450 million worth financial support while Rs. 150 million as counterpart contribution of Sri Lankan government. The Earth work activities and infrastructure development are in progress.

5. Distribution of Compost Bins

- 4327 number of compost bins have been distributed among 20 LAs within year 2011. These compost bins are distributed in half price of the cost.
- 149 number of bins for schools, 05 bins for religions institutes and 546 bins for various organizations have been distributed free of charge.

6. Distribution of Waste Segregation Bins

- 1650 sets of waste segregation bins were distributed to several government institutes, schools religious places etc within year 2011..

7. Public Awareness Programme

- Pilisaruru participated national level exhibitions such as Dayata Kirula, Soba, EDEX, World Environment Day etc. to disseminate the message of waste management.
- Several awareness programme were implemented using electronic and print media
- Production & telecast of documentary & docudrama on solid waste Management & Sanitary Land filling
- Published advertisements in Newspapers / Souvenirs
- Organized National Awareness Workshops for Journalists on Environmental Preservation
- the Prize giving event organized for the Pilisaruru Pivithuru school programme in Western Province under the Patronage of the Hon. Minister of Environment
- Organized an awareness workshop for all LAs of Puttalam & Jaffna Districts .
- Organized awareness programmes on "Pilisaruru Pivithuru Pasal" programme for principals of 100 schools in Kurunagla District

11. Training Programme

Hands on training on solid waste management and composting were given to officials from Security Forces ,Officials from Jaffna District Local Authorities and other LAs which are funded by the Pilisaruru Project. Heads of Local Authorities,, Technical officers, PHIs of selected Las attended these training programmes . The curriculum of the training program was developed in such a way that the trainees are exposed to theoretical knowledge as well as practical hands-on experience on windrow composting. Detailed theoretical knowledge on the scientific aspects of land filling was also included in the program to harness the latest techniques of land filling.

An exposure on the composting process using the solid waste as raw material was given to the newly recruited workers attached to the several Pradeshiya Sabhas through a seven day training program conducted at Weligama Composting site.

National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project

Total Estimated Cost	- Rs 1257.20 Mn
Cumulative Expenditure as at December 2011	- Rs. 240.5 Mn
Expenditure for the year as at end of December 2011	- Rs. 44.7 Mn
Cumulative Progress as at 31 st of December 2011	- 19.13 %
Implementing Agencies	- Central Environmental Authority

Open dumping and burning of post consumer plastic waste are growing problem in Sri Lanka and this problem is aggravated due to absence of a proper plastic waste management system in the country. In order to address this issue National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management project was established by the Central Environment Authority under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs 1257.2 million for a five year project period starting from 2007 to 2012.

Major Objectives of the Project;

- to make aware the public on segregation of non degradable waste as plastic/polythene, paper and glass
- to build up a collection net work in the country
- to build up a recycling net work in the country

Sri Lanka imports about 200,000 MTs of plastic raw materials and products in every year. 30 percent of this amount is re-exported and remaining is haphazardly disposed in to the environment without a proper treatment process which ultimately causes severe health hazards and environment degradation. This program envisages the maximum recycling of plastic waste which also generates a foreign exchange saving to the country.

Major project strategies.

- Strengthen the institutional mechanism for solid waste management in every Local Authority.
- Establish necessary infrastructure for solid waste management in each Local Authority or adopt appropriate alternative methods.

Performance

National Post Consumer Plastic waste Management Project is giving a strong contribution to build up a clean environment. In this regard, several awareness programmes have been conducted to ensure the disseminating of knowledge on post consumer plastics handling. 54 awareness programmes, 33 workshops were conducted targeting students, schools & Sunday school teachers, government officers, householders, NGO & CBO members, etc.

Most of local government authorities in Sri Lanka were provided with infrastructures to strengthen their capacities for waste management. Project distributed 1000 waste collecting bins, 23,225 waste collecting bags, 01 waste collecting trailer etc.

In addition several promotional activities such as 54 environmental programs were telecast, 09 national level and 06 regional level promotional campaigns were conducted.

Summary of Accounts

Summary Ministry of Environment

Components/Activity	Recurrent Expenditure			Capital Expenditure		
	Allocation Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	%	Allocation Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	%
Programme 01						
Operational Activities						
Project 01						
Minister's Office	42,955,000	39,679,944	92%	9,166,000	7,427,414.64	81%
Project 02						
Administration and Establishment Services	135,427,000	130,733,687	97%	16,202,000	15,453,053.18	95%
Programme 02						
Development Activities						
Project 03						
Environmental Protection				1,407,358,485	783,906,726.64	56%
Project 04						
Public Institutions	355,000,000	337,886,500	95%	85,000,000	51,014,100.00	60%
Total	533,382,000	508,300,131	95%	1,517,726,485	857,801,294.46	57%

Capital Expenditure 2011

Head - 160 Minister of Environment
 Programme 01 - Operational Activities
 Project 01 - Minister's Office

Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
		Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets	6,641,000.00	5,395,210.80	81%
2001	11	Building and Structures	1,000,000.00	-	0%
2002	11	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	500,000.00	254,857.60	51%
2003	11	Vehicles	5,141,000.00	5,140,353.20	100%
		Acquisition of Capital Assets	2,450,000.00	2,032,203.84	83%
2101	11	Vehicles	700,000.00	645,992.76	92%
2102	11	Furniture and Office Equipment	500,000.00	160,404.08	32%
2103	11	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	1,250,000.00	1,225,807.00	98%
		Capacity Building	75,000.00	-	0%
2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	75,000.00	-	0%
		Total	9,166,000.00	7,427,414.64	81%

Head - 160 Minister of Environment
Programme 01 - Operational Activities
Project 02 - Administration and Establishment Services

Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
		Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets	6,077,000.00	5,725,756.50	94%
2001	11	Building and Structures	350,000.00	-	0%
2002	11	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	1,061,000.00	1,060,046.00	100%
2003	11	Vehicles	4,666,000.00	4,665,710.50	100%
		Acquisition of Capital Assets	9,125,000.00	9,067,466.00	99%
2101	11	Vehicles	6,625,000.00	6,625,000.00	100%
2102	11	Furniture and Office Equipment	200,000.00	148,736.00	74%
2103	11	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	2,300,000.00	2,293,730.00	100%
		Capacity Building	1,000,000.00	659,830.68	66%
2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	1,000,000.00	659,830.68	66%
		Total	16,202,000.00	15,453,053.18	95%

Recurrent Expenditure 2011

Head - 160 Minister of Environment
Programme 01 - Operational Activities
Project 01 - Minister's Office

Object Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
	Personal Emoluments	17,440,000.00	14,607,591.87	84%
1001	Salaries and Wages	11,230,000.00	9,186,245.99	82%
1002	Overtime and Holiday Payments	2,050,000.00	1,921,355.11	94%
1003	Other Allowances	4,160,000.00	3,499,990.77	84%
	Travelling Expenses	4,650,000.00	4,583,350.96	99%
1101	Domestic	1,050,000.00	1,007,202.14	96%
1102	Foreign	3,600,000.00	3,576,148.82	99%
	Supplies	8,327,000.00	8,239,682.39	99%
1201	Stationary and Office Requisites	790,000.00	752,989.49	95%
1202	Fuel	7,487,000.00	7,486,692.90	100%
1203	Diets and Uniforms	50,000.00	-	0%
	Maintenance Expenditure	4,550,000.00	4,449,905.50	98%
1301	Vehicles	4,255,000.00	4,254,782.30	100%
1302	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	220,000.00	195,123.20	89%
1303	Building and Structures	75,000.00	-	0%
	Services	7,988,000.00	7,799,412.88	98%
1402	Postal and Communication	1,925,000.00	1,876,329.20	97%
1403	Electricity & Water	2,100,000.00	2,065,831.64	98%
1404	Tents and Local Taxes	2,964,000.00	2,963,867.52	100%
1405	Other	999,000.00	893,384.52	89%
	Total	42,955,000.00	39,679,943.60	92%

Recurrent Expenditure 2011

Head - 160 Minister of Environment
Programme 01 - Operational Activities
Project 02 - Administration and Establishment Services

Object Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
	Personal Emoluments	68,570,000.00	65,935,140.47	96%
1001	Salaries and Wages	46,729,000.00	44,181,666.27	95%
1002	Overtime and Holiday Payments	3,120,000.00	3,033,443.31	97%
1003	Other Allowances	18,721,000.00	18,720,030.89	100%
	Travelling Expenses	6,300,000.00	6,245,731.88	99%
1101	Domestic	1,300,000.00	1,260,008.48	97%
1102	Foreign	5,000,000.00	4,985,723.40	100%
	Supplies	9,945,000.00	9,930,268.53	100%
1201	Stationary and Office Requisites	3,000,000.00	2,993,801.97	100%
1202	Fuel	6,745,000.00	6,744,741.56	100%
1203	Diets and Uniforms	200,000.00	191,725.00	96%
	Maintenance Expenditure	6,707,000.00	6,440,672.67	96%
1301	Vehicles	4,896,000.00	4,831,747.88	99%
1302	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	1,561,000.00	1,560,924.79	100%
1303	Building and Structures	250,000.00	48,000.00	19%
	Services	29,475,000.00	27,996,593.40	95%
1402	Postal and Communication	3,510,000.00	3,507,153.88	100%
1403	Electricity & Water	4,954,000.00	4,953,141.26	100%
1404	Rents and Local Taxes	12,086,000.00	11,278,899.64	93%
1405	Other	8,925,000.00	8,257,398.62	93%
	Transfers	14,430,000.00	14,185,280.41	98%
1505	Subscriptions and Contribution Fees	12,430,000.00	12,429,989.50	100%
1506	Property Loan Interest to Public Servants	2,000,000.00	1,755,290.91	88%
	Total	135,427,000.00	130,733,687.36	97%

Capital Expenditure - 2011

**Head - 160 Minister of Environment
Programme 02 - Development Activities
Project 03 - Environmental Protection**

#	Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
			Capital Expenditure			
1			Implementation of the Montreal Protocol			
	2401	13	Training and Capacity Building	11,500,000.00	8,907,438.08	77%
	2502	17	Other Investments		-	
9			Strengthen the National coordination Activities of the GEF Focal Points			
	2401	13	Training and Capacity Building	4,300,000.00	915,920.34	21%
	2502	13	Other Investments	500,000.00	-	0%
10			Project on United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification			
	2105	13	Lands and Land Improvements	1,000,000.00	37,612.00	4%
11			E-Waste Management Project			
	2401	13	Training and Capacity Building	6,000,000.00	2,764,412.70	46%
	2401	17	Training and Capacity Building	2,000,000.00	-	0%
13			Capacity Building for Stakeholders for Effective Management of Invasive Alien Species Sri Lanka			
	2102	13	Furniture and Office Equipment			
	2401	13	Training and Capacity Building	7,200,000.00	-	0%
	2502	13	Other Investments			

#	Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
16			Pavithra Ganga			
	2105	11	Lands and Land Improvements	3,100,000.00	318,198.45	10%
17			Parisara Gammana (Haritha Gammana)			
	2105	11	Lands and Land Improvements	41,000,000.00	24,162,337.28	59%
18			Disposal of Solid Waste (Pilisaruru Programme)			
	2502	11	Other Investments	637,300,000.00	465,207,742.00	73%
19			Pavithra Nagara (Piyakuru Purawara)			
	2105	11	Lands and Land Improvements	25,000,000.00	11,779,465.03	47%
21			Plastic Waste Management Programme			
	2502	11	Other Investments	100,000,000.00	44,700,000.00	45%
26			The Preparation of the Nomination of the Peak Wilderness Sanctuary, Knuckles Range Forest and Horton Plains National Park Cluster as a World Heritage Site			
	2502	17	Other Investments	350,000.00	-	0%
31			Establishment of waste management system in high level road region in Colombo District			
	2502	13	Other Investments	155,000,000.00	-	0%
	2502	17	Other Investments	21,100,000.00	21,100,000.00	100%

#	Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
32			Strengthening of AirMAC Implementation of Vehicular Emission Testing (VET) Programme and Indoor Air Quality Management in Sri Lanka			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	3,000,000.00	2,994,900.95	100 %
	2502	11	Other Investments	5,000,000.00	328,804.25	7%
33			Establishment of MEA coordination secretariat and preparation of awareness materials on Multilateral Environment Agreement			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	9,000,000.00	8,207,761.92	91%
	2502	11	Other Investments			
34			Green accounting preparation of economic model for calculate environment services into the National Economy			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	5,000,000.00	1,902,670.00	38%
36			School Environment Pioneer Programme			
	2502	11	Other Investments	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	100 %
39			Establishment of Clean Development Mechanism Secretariat			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	750,000.00	244,506.89	33%
	2502	11	Other Investments	250,000.00		0%

#	Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
42			Construction of new office building for the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources			
	2101	11	Furniture and Office Equipment	20,000,000.00	-	0%
	2103	11	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	21,700,000.00	12,300,000.00	57%
	2104	11	Building and Structures	70,000,000.00	57,722,820.88	82%
	2105	11	Lands and Land Improvements	40,300,000.00	16,813,884.29	42%
43			Ambient Air Quality Monitoring at 8 locations using mobile ambient air quality monitoring station			
	2502	13	Other Investments	42,875,000.00	-	0%
		17		8,000,000.00	-	0%
44			Developing a database for environmental polluting activities in Sri Lanka for protection of environment			
	2502	11	Other Investments	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	100%
45			Water quality monitoring of several river basins of the country			
	2502	11	Other Investments	500,000.00	500,000.00	100%
46			World Environment Day Programme			
	2502	11	Other Investments	5,000,000.00	4,446,580.78	89%
47			Establishment of Climate change secretariat & research studies under climate change			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	3,500,000.00	1,654,348.63	47%
	2502	11	Other Investments	1,500,000.00	47,136.00	3%

#	Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
50			Haritha Kavaya			
	2105	11	Lands and Land Improvements	30,000,000.00	26,346,079.09	88%
52			Establishment of Sri Lanka Carbon Fund - Initial share of the government			
	2502	11	Other Investments	50,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	50%
53			Formulation of National Climate Change Policy			
	2502	13	Other Investments	645,000.00	644,998.00	100%
54			Updating of National Environmental Policy			
	2502	11	Other Investments	3,000,000.00	2,199,020.00	73%
55			Paleobiodiversity conservation and sustainable tourism programme			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	10,000,000.00	8,252,136.23	83%
	2502	11	Other Investments	9,300,000.00	9,245,241.06	99%
56			Implementation of mission 10 "knowledge for right choices" and coordination of implementing the Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	19,800,000.00	4,843,390.13	24%
57			Safe disposal of mobile and associated waste			
	2401	11	Training and Capacity Building	12,000,000.00	7,838,767.78	65%
	2502	11	Other Investments	6,500,000.00	-	0%

#	Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
58			Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being			
	2401	13	Training and Capacity Building	1,974,877.00	1,974,614.33	100%
60			Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and use in Sri Lankan agroecosystem for Livelihood and adaptation to Climate Change			
	2401	13	Training and Capacity Building	2,344,798.00	2,282,697.65	97%
	2502	13	Other Investments	300,000.00	284,906.96	95%
61			Technology Needs Assessment Project on Climate Change in Sri Lanka			
	2502	13	Other Investments	3,268,810.00	1,438,334.94	44%
				1,407,358,485.00	783,906,726.64	56%

Capital Expenditure - 2011

Head - 160 Minister of Environment
Programme No. 02 - Development Activities
Project No. 04 - Public Institutions

Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
		Central Environmental Authority			
2201	11	Public Institutions	30,000,000	19,700,000	66%
		Marine Pollution Prevention Authority			
2201	11	Public Institutions	35,000,000	22,622,000	65%
		Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute			
2201	11	Public Institutions	20,000,000	8,692,100	43%
			85,000,000	51,014,100	60%

Recurrent Expenditure - 2011

Head - 160 Minister of Environment
Programme No. 02 - Development Activities
Project No. 04 - Public Institutions

Object Code	Finance Code	Description	Revised Estimate - 2011 Rs.	Net Expenditure - 2011 Rs.	%
		Central Environmental Authority			
1503	11	Public Institutions	280,000,000	275,997,000	99%
		Marine Pollution Prevention Authority			
1503	11	Public Institutions	44,000,000	34,470,000	78%
		Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute			
1503	11	Public Institutions	31,000,000	27,419,500	88%
			355,000,000	337,886,500	95%

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Recurrent and Capital Expenditure Financial Progress - 2011

Components/Activity	Recurrent Expenditure		Capital Expenditure	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Ministry of Environment	178,382,000	170,413,631	1,432,726,485	806,787,194
Central Environmental Authority	280,000,000	275,997,000	30,000,000	19,700,000
Marine Pollution Prevention Authority	44,000,000	34,470,000	35,000,000	22,622,000
Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute	31,000,000	27,419,500	20,000,000	8,692,100
Forest Department	822,370,000	791,916,009	387,250,000	382,921,065
Total	1,355,752,000	1,300,216,140	1,904,976,485	1,240,722,359

Revenue Collection from the Agencies of the Ministry of Environment

Rs. Million

Agency	2009	2010	2011
Central Environmental Authority	72.00	81.00	92.03
Forest Department	1,092.56	894.00	1,460.19
State Timber Corporation	3,445.10	3,616.10	3,103.20
Geological Survey and Mines Bureau	627.17	767.59	961.80
National Gem & Jewellery Authority	219.44	228.96	249.18
Marine Pollution Prevention Authority	4.14	4.80	10.19
Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute	2.85	2.75	3.65
Total	5,463.26	5,595.20	5,880.24

