

லாீகை காரீகாடெ லாீகால 2025

வருடாந்த செயலாற்றுகை
அறிக்கை 2025

Annual Performance
Report 2025



பரீகர ஁மாவாங்கெ
கற்றாடல் அமைச்சு
Ministry of Environment





Annual Performance Report 2025

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Environment

Dr. Dammika Patabendi
Minister of Environment

Mr. Anton Jayakody
Deputy Minister of Environment

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY

Mr. K.R. Uduwawala

Secretary to the Ministry of Environment

Mr. Sudheera Jayarathne
Additional Secretary (Administration)

Mr. H M B V Herath
Additional Secretary - Administration

Ms. R H M P Abekoon
Additional Secretary (Environment policy and

Mr. D P C Udaya Kumara
Addiitiional Secretary - Development

Mr. W D S C Weliwattha
Additional Secretary (Natural Resources)

Mrs. Chandanie Wijayawardane
Director General - Planning

Ms. W G Kumaragama
Additional Secretary (Environment Projects and

Mrs. U P L D Pathirana
Director General - Investigations

Mr. R D S Jayathunga
Additional Secretary (Environment Development)

Mr. I L Somasiri
Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Sunethra Pathirathna
Chief Financial Officer

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY

Department of Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resources Management

- Prof. Terney Pradeep Kumara, Director General

Department of Forest Conservation

- Mr. S C Palamkumbura, Conservator General of Forests

Department of Wildlife Conservation

- Mr. M S.L.R P Marasinghe, Director General

Department of National Zoological Gardens

- Dr. Chandna Rajapaksha, Director General

Department of National Botanic Gardens

- Mrs. H. C. P. Jayaweera, Director General

Central Environmental Authority

-Mr. Thilak Hewawasam, Chairman

-Mr. R S P Kapila Rajapaksha, Director General

Marine Environment Protection Authority

Mr.K.V.R.S..Gunasekara , Chairman

- Mr. A. J. M. Gunasekara, General Manager

State Timber Corporation

-Mr. K.P.L. Nishantha Patabendi, Chairman

-Mr. W D Samantha, General Manager

Water Resources Board

-Mr. R. M. S. Bandara, Chairman

-Mr. R M B Somarathne, General Manager

Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Pvt) Limited

- Mrs. K. H. M. H. Abeyratne, Chief Executive Officer (Acting)

**Geological Survey and Mines Bureau /Geological Survey and Mines Bureau/
GSMB Technical Services (Pvt) Limited** (As per the Extraordinary Gazette No.
2458/65 dated 18.10.2025, it has been brought under the Ministry of Industries)

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Chapter 01

1. 1 Introduction

The Ministry of Environment was established through Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2412/08, issued on 25.11.2024 by His Excellency the President. Subsequently, all institutions related to environmental affairs were brought under its purview. The Ministry has been entrusted with key responsibilities, including the conservation of forests, wildlife, and wetlands; promoting public awareness of sustainable environmental development; protecting wetlands and mangroves; enhancing forest density and expanding forest coverage; preventing environmental pollution; and leveraging modern management practices and technology to develop and enforce environmental policies and legislation. These efforts aim to implement strategies and execute activities aligned with sustainable development, minimizing environmental changes and carbon emissions. Currently, the Ministry is led by Dr. Dammika Patabendi, the Minister of Environment, and Mr. Anton Jayakody, the Deputy Minister.

The Ministry of Environment plays a pivotal role in shaping policies related to environmental management in alignment with government laws, ordinances, and national policies to foster a "Sustainable Environment." It also oversees the implementation of projects under the national budget, public investments, and national development programs.

The Ministry of Environment, and its affiliated institutions, is implementing the institutional, legal, and technical frameworks of the national system under the guidance and leadership of the Hon. Minister to the ministry of Environment. These initiatives aim to realize a sustainable biosphere for the future generations of Sri Lanka by promoting the sustainable utilization of natural resources in a manner that balances socio-economic development with environmental conservation. The Ministry is further committed to adopting participatory approaches in sustainable management, minimizing the adverse impacts of climate change, and fostering a healthy society and environment through the enhancement of knowledge, skills, attitudes, and mindsets.



To achieve these objectives, the Ministry of Environment, in partnership with key organizations such as the Department of Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resources Management, Department of Forest Conservation, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Department of National Zoological Gardens, Department of National Botanic Gardens, Central Environmental Authority, Marine Environment Protection Authority, State Timber Corporation, Water Resources Board, and Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Private) Limited, is dedicated to strengthening the institutional, legal, and technical frameworks across the state apparatus. This collaborative effort aims to sustainably and economically enhance the standard of living while minimizing environmental impacts resulting from the nation's accelerated economic growth and evolving lifestyles.

This report outlines the achievements in development and conservation initiatives undertaken in 2025 by all departments and projects of the Ministry of Environment and affiliated institutions within its expanded purview.

1.2 Vision, Mission

Vision

“A Sustainably Developed Sri Lanka with a Sustainable Environment ”

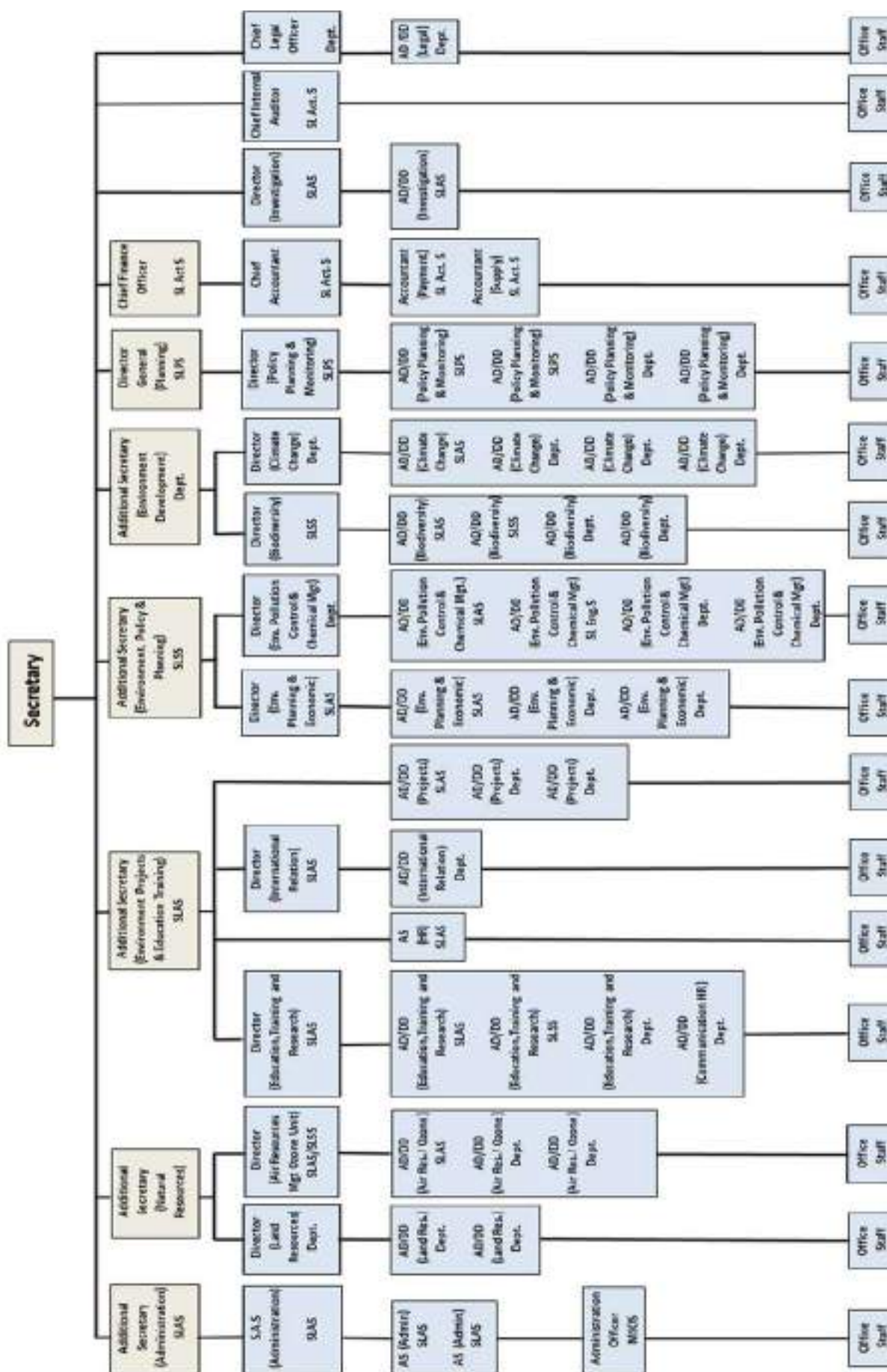
Mission

Implementing National Initiatives on Environmental Management, Wildlife Conservation, In Situ Forest Conservation, Ex-Situ Conservation of Flora and Fauna, Coastal Conservation and Management, Marine Environmental Pollution Control, Land Resource Management, Groundwater Resource Management, Promoting a Sustainable Timber Industry, Contributing to the Achievement of Carbon Neutrality, While Providing Leadership for the Conservation and Sustainable use of Natural Resources in Alignment with International Commitments on Climate Change and Environmental Conservation.

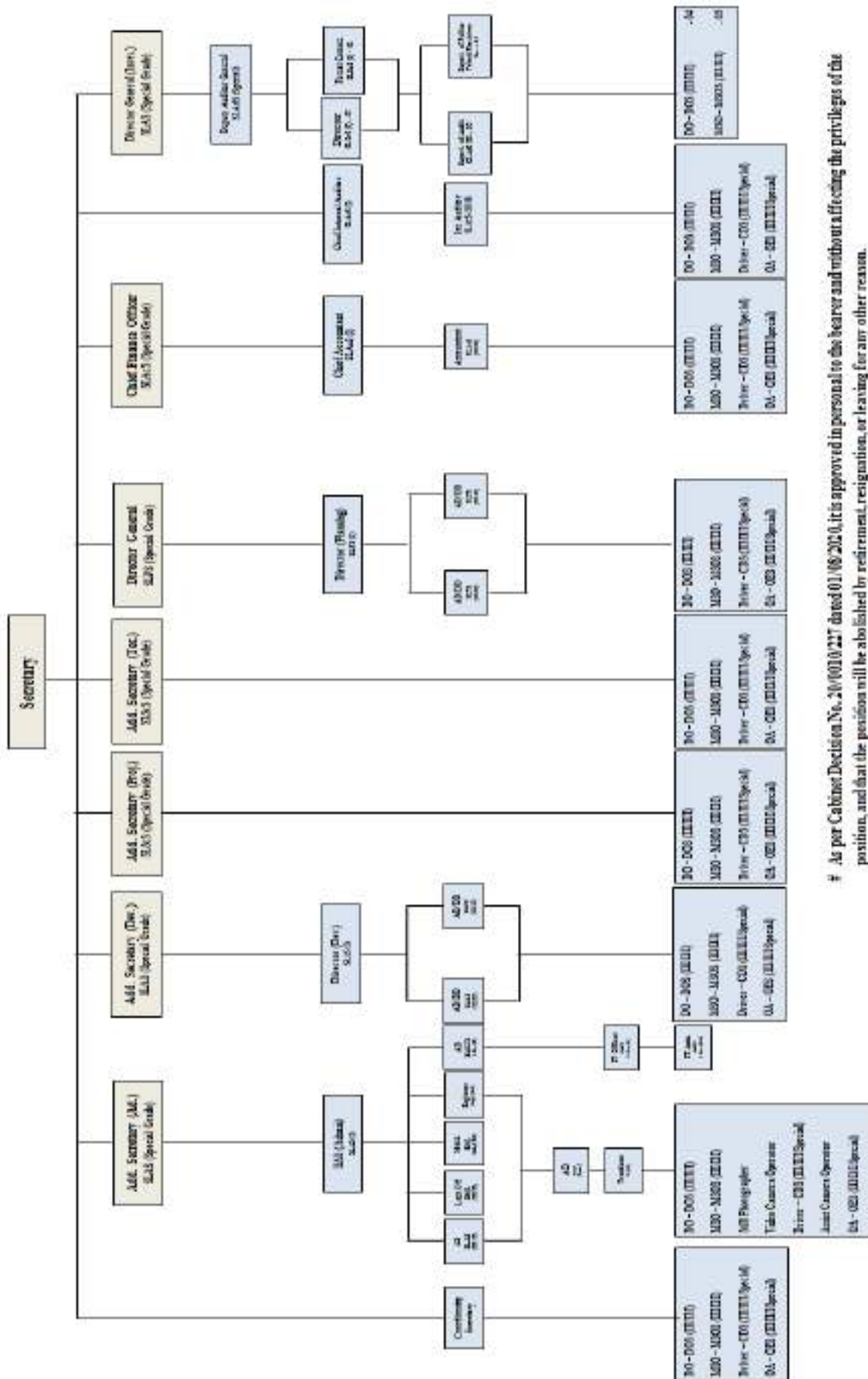
1.3 Major Functions of the Ministry of Environment:

- Notifying relevant stakeholders regarding the development of policies and plans for environmental conservation and management, and ensuring their effective implementation.
- Sustainably managing and making wise use of natural resources (including biodiversity, water, air, soil, and minerals, etc) while striving to achieve Sri Lanka's development goals, by minimizing the impacts of climate change and environmental pollution.
- Develop policies and legislation, and implement strategies to address environmental changes while promoting sustainable development and transitioning towards a low-carbon economy.
- Raising public awareness at the national level regarding the significance of sustainable environmental concepts and other key environmental processes.
- Undertaking research on the environmental impacts of policy implementation, analyzing the findings, and disseminating the information to relevant sectors, including the general public.
- To foster an environment conducive to the engagement of governmental and non-governmental sectors, as well as the public, by utilizing modern management methods and technologies for effective environmental management, with a focus on the protection and conservation of wetlands, mangrove ecosystems, forests, wildlife, and vegetation.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive, integrated system in collaboration with rural communities to protect villages and settlements, minimize damage to homes, property, and crops caused by wild animals, and prevent wild elephant-human conflicts.
- Developing monitoring methodologies for the environment and natural resources sector and implementing effective strategies for environmental management based on the insights gathered through monitoring activities.
- Ensuring the fulfillment of Sri Lanka's international obligations under the multilateral environmental conventions signed by Sri Lanka with a focus on benefiting present and future generations, and taking proactive measures to enhance international relations.

1.4 Organizational Chart – Ministry of Environment Environment



Wildlife and Forest Resources



As per Cabinet Decision No. 20/0010/227 dated 01/06/2014, it is approved in principle to the bearer and without affecting the privileges of the position, and that the position will be abolished by retirement, resignation, or leaving for any other reason.

1.5 Departments/Institutions under Ministry :

- Department of Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resources Management
- Marine Environment Protection Authority
- Department of National Botanic Gardens
- Water Resources Board
- Department of Wildlife Conservation
- Department of Forest Conservation
- Department of National Zoological Gardens
- State Timber Corporation
- Central Environmental Authority
- Sri Lanka Climate Fund (PVT) Ltd

1.6 Funds under Ministry / Department / Institution - Yes

- Forest Department Fund
- Wildlife Conservation Fund
- Zoological Garden Development and Welfare Fund
- Botanic Garden Trust Fund (This fund has been terminated from 31.07.2025)
- Coastal Protection Rewards Fund

1.7 Information on foreign funded projects (if any)

a) Name of the Project	1. Project on Managing together Integrating Community Centered, Ecosystem – Base Approaches in to Forestry, Agriculture and Tourism Sectors.
b) Donor Agency	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	635.9 (Rs. Mn)
d) Project Duration	2021 - 2026
a) Name of the Project	2. Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Sri Lanka
b) Donor Agency	Multi Lateral Fund (MLF)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	54.30 (Rs. Mn)
d) Project Duration	2025
a) Name of the Project	3. Integrated Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of POPs Pesticides in the Agriculture Sector and Mercury and Waste in the Healthcare Sector in Sri Lanka
b) Donor Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	1512 (Rs. Mn)
d) Project Duration	2024 - 2029

a) Name of the Project	4.Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sector
b) Donor Agency	Global Environment Facility (GEF)/Food and Agriculture Organization
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	247 (Rs. Mn)
d) Project Duration	2023 - 2026
a) Name of the Project	5. Strengthening National Level Institutional and Professional Capacities of Country parties Towards Enhanced UNCCD Monitoring and Reporting- GEF 7 EA Umbrella IV
b) Donor Agency	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	29.49 (Rs. Mn)
d) Project Duration	2023 -2025
a) Name of the Project	6.Regional Project on Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Sri Lanka and India to Increased Impacts of Climate Change
b) Donor Agency	Adaptation Fund (WFP)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	2044.7 (Rs. Mn)
d) Project Duration	2025 - 2029
a) Name of the Project	7.Partnership and Innovative Financing to Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Wet Climate Zone of Sri Lanka
b) Donor Agency	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	798.45 (Rs Mn)
d) Project Duration	2024 - 2029
a) Name of the Project	8.Strengthening National Capacity for Phasing out Mercury Added Products and Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Consisting of, Contaminated with and containing Mercury in Sri Lanka.
b) Donor Agency	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	32.15 (Rs Mn)
d) Project Duration	2021 - 2025
	9.Project on Development of the First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports and Fourth National Communication of Sri Lanka to the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change
b) Donor Agency	Global Environment Facility (GEF) / UNDP
c) Estimated Cost of the Project	398.6 (Rs Mn)
d) Project Duration	2025 - 2028

02 Chapter – Progress

2.1 Progress of Programs Implemented by Each Division of the Ministry of Environment

2.1.1 Environmental Policy Analysis and Action Plans

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0)

In 2025, the Climate Change Secretariat prepared and submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) to the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC. It was prepared for 16 sectors including greenhouse gas mitigation sectors such as transport, industry, energy, waste management, agriculture, and forestry and also for adaptation sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock, water, biodiversity, coastal and marine, health, urban planning and human settlements, tourism and recreation and include the loss and damage sector as cross cutting sector. NDC 3.0 articulates an integrated, sectoral approach to align climate mitigation and adaptation efforts with overall national development priorities.

National Adaptation Plan 2026-2035

The National Adaptation Plan 2026–2035 (NAP 2.0) is aligned with the National Policy on Climate Change (2023), the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), and the Sustainable Development Goals. The plan is also consistent with the Paris Agreement's global goal on adaptation and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Provincial Adaptation Plans (PAPS) have been developed to capture specific local needs based on regional climate variability.

The vision of the updated NAP is to build a climate resilient Sri Lanka by reducing climate-related risks and the damage and losses to people, ecosystems, infrastructure and the economy. The adaptation plan will be presented to the Cabinet in 2026, with the aim of enhancing adaptive capacity across thirteen climate-vulnerable sectors and nine provinces.

Development of Climate Prosperity Plan (CPP)

The Climate Prosperity Plan (CPP) is a key component of the Climate Risk Forum and is designed to help countries vulnerable to climate change access climate finance. In 2022, Sri Lanka submitted it as the country's official

Long-Term Strategy under the UNFCCC.



In 2026, Sri Lanka is scheduled to update its Climate Prosperity Plan and submit it for Cabinet approval.

Implementation of National Framework on Eco Labeling

The National Framework for Eco-Labeling in Sri Lanka was developed by the Ministry of Environment with key stakeholders including the Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) and the Sri Lanka Standards Institute (SLSI). The general criteria for this national framework are drafted and it is planned to adopt these criteria and develop product-based criteria. In parallel with the formulation of these criteria, it is expected to implement programs to raise awareness among stakeholders in the public and private sectors.

Preparation of an Action Plan on Sustainable Nitrogen Management

Sri Lanka has taken steps to prepare a draft of the National Nitrogen Management Plan for Nitrogen Management in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Energy. This draft plan is designed in line with the decisions of the United Nations Environment Council and national environmental policies.

2.1.2 Conservation of Biodiversity in Sri Lanka

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Sri Lanka became a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992 and ratified it in 1994. In accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the country has undertaken the responsibility of developing a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Accordingly, the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment prepared the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2016–2022. This plan was developed with the objectives of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from biological resources. It identifies 12 national targets and 87 actions, with implementation and coordination carried out by the Biodiversity Secretariat in collaboration with relevant stakeholder institutions.

The plan places special emphasis on key thematic areas, including species conservation, management of invasive alien species, biosafety, pollinator conservation, traditional knowledge preservation, and mangrove ecosystem conservation.

At the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was adopted. In line with this framework, Parties agreed to develop revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans based on updated global targets.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment is currently in the process of developing National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), and Sri Lanka has submitted 16 national biodiversity targets to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These targets address key priority areas, including the reduction of threats to biodiversity, ecosystem conservation and restoration, control of invasive alien species, pollution reduction, climate change impact management, biosafety, access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources, financing, and capacity development.

In line with these developments, the new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the period 2026–2030 is currently under preparation. With the aim of developing palaeo-biodiversity tourism industry, Rathnapura

museum Palaeobiodiversity Park, Kitulgala Belilena and Bundala Pathirajawela were developed as Palaeobiodiversity tourism destination. Accordingly, with the aim of increasing the number of tourists visiting this place, an awareness workshop was held for relevant government officials.

The Department of Wildlife, Department of Museums, Department of Archaeology and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have developed the Palaeobiodiversity Park at the Rathnapura Museum, Kitulgala Belilena and Bundala Pathirajawela as Palaeobiodiversity tourism destinations and it is expected to increase tourist arrivals at these places.

National Policy on Access to Biological Material and Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing,

A workshop held to strengthen the implementation mechanism of this policy and a Special Task Force was established to identify the legal aspects of the agricultural sector and the steps required to implement the policy.

Biodiversity Division of the Ministry of Environment and, with the support of faunal experts, are in the process of updating and compiling the Conservation Status of the National Red List fauna (Mammals, Butterflies & Dragonflies) Three day residential workshop was held by the Ministry to get the experts contribution to complete the chapter writing and facilitate them.

Biodiversity Impact Assessment

The Ministry of Environment is undertaking a Rapid Biodiversity Impact Assessment to evaluate the impacts of Cyclone Ditrwah on biodiversity, ecosystems, and environmental resources in the affected areas of Sri Lanka. The assessment utilizes a combination of field observations, Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis, satellite imagery, and data obtained from relevant government institutions.

Particular attention is being given to environmentally sensitive areas, including protected areas, forests, wetlands, river basins, and coastal and marine ecosystems, which have experienced significant impacts due to flooding, landslides, and coastal erosion.

The assessment is also expected to identify potential risks to endemic and threatened species, as well as to wildlife habitats. The findings and recommendations generated through this assessment will provide an important basis for ecosystem restoration initiatives and the implementation of nature-based solutions aimed at enhancing environmental resilience and supporting sustainable recovery efforts.

2.1.3 Overcoming the Challenges of Climate Change

Since Sri Lanka is continuously exposed to the impacts of climate change, the country signed the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2016. The Climate Prosperity Plan is currently being updated and in parallel, the Ministry of

Environment, in collaboration with the Climate Risk Forum, held a workshop. During this validation workshop, stakeholders reviewed a number of areas of focus, including adaptation-based transformation, sustainable energy transition, climate-resilient agriculture, ecosystem resilience, and climate-smart investments.

Mainstreaming Climate Change into Provincial Development Planning

As per the priorities given by the “National Adaptation Plan for Climate change impacts in Sri Lanka 2016 – 2025” identify the Provincial Adaptation Plan (PAP). Under this, during 2025, several climate adaptation readiness activities were undertaken in several provinces North western, Uwa, Sabaragamuwa, southern, north central, and eastern provincial adaptation plans were revisited to integrate identified adaptation intervened in to proviral development plans respective.

Readiness requirements for climate finance, technology and capacity building were identified for projects focused on the development of Provincial Climate Committees and Provincial Climate Units (PCC/PCU) advisory needs.

Climate Finance

Capacity Building Workshop on Project Proposal Development

The Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub and Climate Change Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment collaboratively organized a Project Proposal Development write-shop.

The knowledge needed to prepare successful climate finance project proposals was imparted and accordingly, four draft concept papers were drafted for the agriculture, forestry, transport and waste sectors. The second session of the said concept paper preparation workshop was held at the Postgraduate Institute of Management, Borella, with the aim of strengthening the technical capacity of the Sri Lanka Project Proposal Development Working Group.

The Youth Climate Negotiations Training

The Youth Climate Negotiations Training held brought together 30 young people from Sri Lanka to build their capacities to engage effectively in UNFCCC climate negotiations. Organized by the Ministry of Environment’s Climate Change Secretariat, UNICEF, and the Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub, the three-day workshop included expert panels, negotiation simulations, and discussions on key climate governance topics such as mitigation, adaptation, finance, and equity. The training aimed to empower youth with knowledge, skills, and confidence to participate actively in international climate processes, marking a significant step in developing future climate leaders for Sri Lanka.

Green Climate Fund

Purpose of this,

- a) Building capacity of the NDA, its single DAE, pipeline DAEs
- b) Developing robust strategic frameworks to guide the country’s wider climate change programming including GCF investment pipeline development
- c) Developing and advancing the country’s GCF project pipelines through project ideation and concept note development for enhanced climate action.

The proposal for the second readiness project was submitted to Green Climate Fund (GCF) by Sri Lanka in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership (GWP). Also, Accreditation Help Desk and Project development working Group were established. Climate Smart Green Growth Strategy and Investment Plan developed and three concept notes were developed under this project.



Meeting with Mr. Anurag Mishra, Sub-Regional Head for East and South Asia, Green Climate

Green Climate Fund Related Activities

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) provides financial assistance to developing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. The Ministry of Environment is the National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Green Climate Fund.

Mr. Anurag Mishra, Sub-Regional Lead, East and South Asia of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), during his official visit to Sri Lanka, reaffirmed the GCF's continued support for Sri Lanka's climate action agenda. Also, No Objection letter was issued for GCF concept note

Climate Resilience Fisheries in Sri Lanka. GCF Multi country project meeting and GCF National project coordinating meetings were held to monitor the progress of the GCF projects in Sri Lanka.

2.1.4 Air Resource Management



Installation of new equipment at the Multi-Contaminant Detection Center

The Air Resources Management Unit and the National Ozone Unit serve as the main institutions responsible for implementing policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks related to ambient air quality in Sri Lanka.

Under French technical cooperation, a project

was implemented to build capacity for improving evidence-based strategies and policies for air quality management in the Colombo urban area. By the end of September 2025, a new instrument was installed at a central monitoring station managed by the Central Environmental Authority near Colombo Fort, capable of measuring multiple atmospheric pollutants with very high accuracy.

This project has provided the National Building Research Institute (NBRI) and the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) with an advanced technical system for air pollution monitoring and enabled the further expansion of Sri Lanka's air quality measurement network through modern, low-cost micro-sensor systems. These systems provide data on ambient levels of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO_x, CO, and ozone.

Under this, the Air Resources Management Committee has held expert and technical meetings with stakeholders.

Progress review meetings have been held with stakeholders for the National Environmental Action Plan (2022-2030) and a progress review was conducted jointly by the Central Environmental Authority and the National Building Research Institute on the work to prepare a database to manage the information provided by the Vehicle Emissions Trust Fund.

In Sri Lanka, after the contribution from vehicle emissions, a significant portion of air pollution originates from stationary sources such as industries and power plants, and open burning. Therefore, it is important to promote proper air quality management practices among small and medium-scale industrial operators. Demonstrating good practices of AQM factories through modern industrial practices is one of the best strategies to train SMEs to reduce emissions.

A one-day field study tour on air pollution control methods was conducted for selected industrial operators from Kurunegala and Kegalle districts, with the participation of approximately 50 individuals, including officers from the Central Environmental Authority and Provincial Environmental Authority. The program was held at the Thulhiriya Export Processing Zone (MAS Fabric Park).



During the field study tour

Awareness programs were conducted at the Kalutara District Secretariat and the Colombo, Kilinochchi and Ampara District Secretariats in conjunction with Environment Day with the aim of educating various sectors and the public on the guidelines for indoor air quality management. In addition, project proposals were invited for possible activities and the committee reviewed the project proposals and selected suitable projects.

Under this, provisions were made for the implementation of 07 projects in the year 2025. Through this, awareness programs on air pollution and related health issues were successfully implemented and completed. Final reports have been obtained for the relevant projects and they have also been investigated. Under this, the following programs were carried out,

In the Galle District, through the District Secretariat, Awareness for government officers, technical officers of the Sri Lanka Transport Board depots, students and teachers, industrialists and officers in investment zones, and officials of the Central Environmental Authority through the District Secretariat.

- Polonnaruwa District: Awareness for urban communities, housewives, school students, and contractors conducted by Public Health Inspectors.
- Hambantota District: Awareness for school students conducted by Public Health Inspectors.
- Jaffna District: Awareness for school teachers, government officers, and industrialists conducted by the Central Environmental Authority.
- Monaragala District: Awareness for SMEs, entrepreneurs, and Divisional Secretariat field officers related to the industrial sector, conducted by science and technical officers
- Monaragala District :Awareness for school students, industrial entrepreneurs, and community groups conducted by Divisional Secretariat En-

vironmental Development Officers.

Sustainable Strategies for Air Quality Management - Under preparation of a theoretical and practical guide for capacity building programs, Sri Lanka developed a publication titled "Theory and Practical Guidelines for Capacity Building, including Sustainable Strategies for Air Quality Management." This publication was prepared with the objective of enhancing the theoretical knowledge of field officers and providing the necessary guidance for the practical implementation of that knowledge. It is expected to strengthen the capacity of field officers to raise public awareness on air quality management issues and to contribute to developing effective approaches for reducing air pollution.

Under the implementation of an indoor air quality measurement program in government institutions, a pilot project for indoor air quality measurement was implemented in 13 government institutions in relation to the air quality measurement programs in government institutions in Sri Lanka in accordance with the Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality Management.

Measurements were carried out in accordance with national and international standards for CO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds), and formaldehyde have been carried out according to national and international standards. The effects on individual health due to exposure to chemical compounds released into the environment have been analyzed, recommendations have been made and a final report has been prepared.

As per the guidelines provided by the Sri Jayewardenepura Zonal Education Office, Ambatale Tikiri Kumari Primary School, which has been identified as the school with the highest air pollution in the region, has been selected for this pilot project.

2.1.5 Environmental Economic affairs

Green Public Procurement programme

Awareness programs were implemented for public officials to implement green public procurement and prioritization of goods and service categories is underway to implement the green initial phase.

Based on these priorities, it is planned to prepare green procurement guidelines in 2026.

Eco products & Green Jobs promotion Programme

Under the Eco products & Green Jobs promotion Programme a series of awareness programs are being implemented at the Divisional Secretariat levels to aware micro, small and medium scale industrialists/entrepreneurs. This will provide guidance on minimizing environmental degradation in the production process, increasing resource and energy efficiency, and developing the green profile of industries, highlighting the adverse effects of rapid consumption of natural resources. The importance of green labeling will also be explained in these sessions.

Under this awareness programs for coconut-based industrialists/green entrepreneurs were conducted at the Embilipitiya Divisional Secretariat and Beliatta Divisional Secretariat. Obtaining standards/standard certificates for coconut kernel, coconut shell pieces, coir dust, coconut fiber ornaments and decorative designs, desiccated coconut and coconut oil production processes, business registration and guidance for presenting value-added products

to the market were conducted with resource contribution from the Coconut Development Authority.

Awareness was provided about the low-interest /concessionary loan schemes (E-FRIEND) offered by the Ministry of Industries and Entrepreneurship Development for improving the green profile of industries.

Under the Programme for Improving Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services Maintenance in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) in Sri Lanka, a capacity building residential workshop was conducted for Regional Administrative Officers on the management of identified Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) in Sri Lanka. A training workshop was conducted for Regional Administrative Officers of 30 Divisional Secretariat Divisions located in identified Environmentally Sensitive Areas in the Western Province with the support of the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration.

The involvement of local administrative officers in implementing the "National Policy on Environmentally Sensitive Areas of Sri Lanka" for the conservation of environmentally sensitive areas found outside the island's protected

area network and in the co-management approach in collaboration with relevant stakeholders in monitoring the management of environmentally sensitive areas makes a great contribution.



Participants in the program

A nationwide assessment is underway to map ESAs outside the Protected Area Network, supported by the creation of a database and website as decision-making tools. So far, 139 ESAs have been identified through scientific analysis of range restricted fauna.

The National Guidelines for the implementation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Sri Lanka have been drafted, marking an important milestone in strengthening environmental governance and ecosystem protection.

As part of this process, a stakeholder consultation was carried out to incorporate diverse views and expert knowledge, ensuring that the guidelines are both practical and inclusive.

Implementation of the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in the country

Climate Finance Awareness Session: Advancing Sustainable Finance and Carbon Markets for Climate Action.

Under the initiative, senior government stakeholders' knowledge of international climate-finance tools—including green and social bonds as well as Article 6 carbon markets—to advance Sri Lanka's NDC implementation and foster stronger cross-ministerial cooperation for climate-resilient development. The program was organized by the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Environment, and the Global Green Growth Institute. Over 50 officials, including Ministry Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Directors of the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and other government institutions, participated in this program.



Awareness session held at the Ministry of Transport

Under the National Green Reporting System

- The second version of Green Reporting guidelines being updated to align with ESG reporting context with the assistance of UNIDO - EU-funded Accelerating Industries' Climate Response Sri Lanka (AICRSL) project.
- Revised green reporting guidelines were validated and approved by the National Green Reporting steering committee.
- Development of evaluation criteria and mechanism for assure sustainability reporting has been initiated.
- Registration of new entrepreneurs, manufactures and service providers has been in progress.
- Sustainability reporting integrity of NGRS and SLFRS S1 and S2 sustainability disclosures of CA Sri Lanka has been initiated
- NGRS online E version is being prepared for publication

Sustainable Consumption and Production programme

The National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production, adopted in 2019, aims to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and promote sustainability across all sectors of the economy.

As a preliminary step towards creating a new institutional culture within government institutions, an awareness program was held at the Ministry Auditorium to transform the Ministry of Environment and affiliated institutions into sustainable consumption and production models.

In parallel with this program, 3 plastic bottle collection containers were installed on the ministry premises and fruit plants were provided with the contribution of the private sector and a non-governmental organization. Furthermore, the introduction of the production of eco-friendly bricks (Eco Bricks) to recycle non-

reusable polythene also took place on this day by the Zonal Manager of the Western Province Solid Waste Management Authority.

2.1.6 Environment Pollution and Chemical Management

Meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC 5.2) for the Development of an International Legally Binding Instrument on Plastic Pollution, including the Marine Environment, was held in Geneva, Switzerland

And was attended by a delegation including the Honorable Minister and the Secretary of Ministry of Environment participated in that, representing Sri Lanka, where it was requested that global cooperation should be improved regarding the following matters

- Strengthening science-policy interface
- Support public awareness campaigns
- Facilitate technology exchange programs and policy development

Also, a bilateral discussion was held with the Hon. Minister of Environment of the Government of Japan at the session of the Ministers of Environment of the States of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee.

Accordingly, the Government of Japan has agreed to provide assistance for conducting a study on mercury management and mercury material flow in Sri Lanka. As a result of that discussion, representatives of the Japanese Government visited the country and discussions on the project were held under the chairmanship of the Secretary. Accordingly, it is planned to implement this project in the year 2026.

Circular No. 09/2025 issued on 02.04.2025.) The circulars have advised on the adoption of the 3R concept in government institutions, waste collection and disposal and awareness of the process as well as capacity development of officials. Similarly, instructions have been given on the follow-up after implementation in government institutions.

The National Steering Committee on Plastics and Plastic Waste Management was established and its first meeting was convened to make policies and decisions nationally and internationally.

Decisions were taken to implement the Cabinet Memorandum submitted to control/ban the import of used clothing at the meetings of the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm, and Minamata National Coordination Committees. In accordance with those decisions, an annual quota system was introduced and it was also decided to completely stop the import of used clothing by the end of 2027.

2.1.7 Conservation of Natural Resources

Developing a Drought Preparedness Mechanism

The Ministry of Environment serves as the National Focal Point for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). At the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the global community introduced strategic objectives for drought mitigation and the Ministry of Environment took the necessary steps to implement these strategic plans in a manner appropriate to the country.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, prepared the necessary plans to develop a drought preparedness mechanism. All stakeholders provided support to achieve the target and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the

United Nations provided the necessary financial and technical assistance through the regional project

of “GEF -7 Enabling Activities for Implementing UNCCD COP Drought Decisions”. Under this project, necessary steps have been taken to establish a technical committee to implement a drought preparedness mechanism with the participation of stakeholders.

Under the Targeting Program for Land Degradation Inhibition, various environmental data (i.e. soil type, slope, climate, land cover) of Sri Lanka have been integrated into Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to map areas at risk of land degradation in Sri Lanka. These maps have been generated at the national, district, regional and Grama Niladhari division levels. Furthermore, this information has been mapped to river basin and watershed levels and a related database has been developed.

The generated maps and database serve as important decision-support tools for planning and implementing land degradation prevention and sustainable land management interventions. They also facilitate the identification of priority areas for conservation, monitoring, policy formulation, and resource allocation at national and sub-national levels.

Using these maps and data, soil conservation plans can be implemented at the national, district, regional and Grama Niladhari division levels, and it will be possible to determine the areas for project implementation and implement the necessary plans.

It is important to disseminate and utilize this data system at the national, regional, and Grama Niladhari division levels. The system can also support the implementation of development programmes integrated with soil conservation measures.

It is anticipated that revised targets for land degradation prevention will be formulated based on this information and published by 2026.

2.1.8 Environmental Education and Awareness

To coincide with World Environment Day, Divisional Secretariats across the island were invited to submit proposals for environmental projects. Funding was provided for 320 selected environmental projects, which were implemented under the leadership of the respective Divisional Secretaries during Environment Week.

Under the “Clean Sri Lanka Program”, the Ministry of Defense conducted a training session on Cyber Security Audits in State Institutions at the Ministry Auditorium.

A training workshop for media coordinating officers of the Ministry and its affiliated institutions was held to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of media communication, facilitated by experts in the media field.

An awareness program was conducted for 295 participants, including 253 teacher trainees studying under the Science, Mathematics, Physical Education, and Primary Education streams at the “Nilwala National College of Education”, as well as 42 members of the academic staff of the college.

Lectures were delivered on the topics of climate change and its impacts, solid waste management, conservation and management of coastal resources in Sri Lanka, and the identification and distribution of minerals in Sri Lanka.

An awareness program was conducted at the Wakwella Management Development Training Center for 100 officers engaged in field duties at the Galle Divisional Secretariat. During the program, the officers were informed about the acts, laws, and regulations implemented to ensure environmental protection, as well as environmentally sensitive subject matters.

An awareness program on environmental laws and policies was conducted for Western Provincial Council representatives at the Ministry Auditorium, with the participation of 200 representatives.

A series of lectures on Contemporary Environmental Policies, Urban Sustainability, and Urban Ecosystem Management was also conducted at the Ministry Auditorium for students and lecturers of the Faculty of Urban and Aquatic Bio resources, University of Sri Jayawardenepura.

Under the theme “Beat Plastic Pollution,” awareness programs for school students were organized across the island through Divisional Environmental Officers. Funding was provided for 307 programs, reaching approximately 30,700 students.



Sobha magazine– 2nd Issue

Publication and Distribution of the “Soba” Environmental Magazine

The Ministry of Environment annually publishes the environmental magazine titled “Soba.” In 2025, first issue were printed under the theme “Beat Plastic Pollution,” The second issue was printed under the theme “Raising

Public Awareness on Environmental Policies and Laws,” and published. These magazines were distributed to school libraries, public libraries, government institutions, and local government authorities.

A stakeholder awareness program on the conservation and sustainable use of blue carbon ecosystems was conducted at the Mullaitivu District Secretariat in collaboration with the Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi District Forest Offices of the Department of Forest Conservation. A field study was also conducted in the Nayaru Lagoon area of Mullaitivu, focusing on blue carbon ecosystems - particularly mangroves and salt marshes.

Raising awareness about biodiversity

A workshop was held at the Ministry of Environment to investigate the shortcomings in current pollinator conservation and to educate coconut growers on how to increase coconut yields through pollinator conservation.

Two awareness programs were held at the Henarathgoda Botanical Gardens in Gampaha and the Mirijjawila Botanical Gardens in Hambantota to sensitize relevant government officials about the updated National Red Data List, including threatened plant species.



Conducting awareness programs

A program was held at Parakrama College, Bandarawatta, Gampaha to educate school students and science teachers in the Gampaha Education Zone about the importance of wetland ecosystems in Sri Lanka, the threats to those ecosystems, and the importance of conserving wetlands.

It is reported that the spread of the invasive alien plant species *Mimosa pigra* in the wet zone of Sri Lanka has threatened wetland ecosystems as well as agro-ecosystems.

A series of programs were implemented by the Ministry of Environment in the districts of Colombo, Kalutara, Kegalle, Gampaha and Ratnapura to educate government officials on the control and management of this invasive alien plant.

2.1.9 International Environmental Relation

The draft resolution titled “Enhancing the Meaningful Participation of Youth in Environmental Processes and in Environmental Education”, submitted by Sri Lanka, was considered and adopted at the Seventh Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, held in Nairobi from 8 to 12 December 2025

The resolution recognizes the important role of youth in addressing global environmental challenges and calls on Member States to promote the full, effective and inclusive participation of youth in environmental processes, as well as to strengthen environmental education in line with national priorities.

The resolution further recognizes the urgency of global environmental challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, desertification, land and soil degradation, drought and deforestation, and notes that these challenges

disproportionately affect children and youth, particularly those in vulnerable situations. Furthermore, the resolution invites Member States to promote full and effective participation of youth in environmental processes and to integrate environmental education, literacy, and sustainable development competencies into national education systems.

2.1.10 Commemoration of Environment days

National program to celebrate World Seagrass Day

(2025 March 1)

This year's national Seagrass Day celebration was held in the Colombo Port City in 2025 under the theme “Grooming Youth- Blooming Seagrass”. It was held on under the patronage of the Hon. Minister of Environment and the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment, Diplomatic officials, Officers of the UN Agencies, Government Officials, Youth & School children, NGOs and Private Sector Officials

were participated for this event.

Commemorate Global Recycling Day

(2025 March 18)

This year, Global Recycling Day was celebrated with the aim of highlighting the importance of recycling and encouraging collective action to reduce waste and protect the environment. An awareness workshop was held for 50 plastic recycling entrepreneurs registered under the Western Provincial Waste Management Authority, covering the districts of Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara.

Commemorate Celebrating World Earth Day

(2025 April 22)



Conducting Committee discussion

The theme of this year's Earth Day was Our Power – Our Planet. This year, World Earth Day, which is being celebrated for the 55th time, was celebrated live at the Ministry Auditorium with a panel of 4 experts and subject matter experts.

International Day for Biological Diversity

(2025 May 22)

The International Day for Biological Diversity 2025 was celebrated on 22nd May 2025 under the patronage of the Hon. Minister of Environment and with the participation of distinguished guests, government officials, NGOs, school children and the community at the biodiversity-rich “Popam Arboretum” in Dambulla. A local food exhibition was also held with the aim of promoting underutilized food and fruits and promoting community participation for sustainable development.



Visiting the Exhibition

Water and Water Resources Conservation Day

(2025 June 03)

Accordingly, the Natural Resources Management Division, under the patronage of the Hon. Minister of Environment and the Hon. Deputy Minister of Environment, took steps to celebrate the said Water and Water Resources Conservation Day. Here, awareness was raised on the activities carried out by the Water Resources Board and an expert discussion on the water source conservation of water sources was held. Around 200 participants, including officials from the Ministry of Environment and its affiliated institutions as well as university students took part in the program.

World Environment Day

(2025 June 05)

The Ministry of Environment organizes the World Environment Day celebration every year.

Accordingly, in 2025, the celebration was held under the patronage of His Excellency the President at the “Nidahas Mawatha”, Kegalle under the theme “Ending Plastic Pollution.”

To coincide with this, the week from May 30 to June 5 was declared as National Environment Week, and a circular was issued to all government institutions to inform them of the activities to be carried out during the week for environmental protection. These activities were implemented island-wide. The week was implemented from May 30th with the main celebrations covering the entire island, namely The, Plastic Waste Management Day, Air Pollution and Mitigation Day, Environmental Cleanliness Awareness Day, Biodiversity Conservation Day, Water and Water Resources Conservation Day, Coastal Zone Clean-Up Day, Tree Planting and World Environment Day Celebration

During the 2025 Environment Day celebrations, initiative to promote the Green Schools Concept

and certificates were awarded to the 10 Best Green Railway Stations, by His Excellency the President.



Certificate Presentation Ceremony

“World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought”

(2025 June 17)

This year’s theme was “Restore the Land. Unlock the Opportunities”. This meant improving the opportunities available for land restoration.

A special program was organized by the Natural Resources Management Division of the Ministry of Environment and the Sri Lanka Air Force Argo Unit at the Ministry of Environment premises.

International day for the Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystem

(2025 July 26)

This year's National Program to commemorate the International Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation Day was held at Accelerated Natural Regeneration of Mangrove (ANRM) Site at Anawilundawa Ramsar Wetland Sanctuary, under the patronage of the Hon. Minister of Environment.

Ministry of Environment has planned to initiate restoration of mangroves in the above site of 3.2 ha which water circulation has been improved with the support of the private sector organization. Restoration of mangrove ecosystem is done by using the National Guidelines for the Restoration of Mangrove Ecosystems in Sri Lanka prepared by this Ministry. School children, university students, relevant government stakeholder agencies, private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and community were participated for this national event.

International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies .

(2025 September 08)

The theme for World Clean Air Day 2025, under the Seventh Blue Sky initiative, emphasizes the ‘Need to Accelerate Actions for Solutions to Secure Everyone’s Right to Clean Air - Racing for Air. Accordingly, a program was conducted at Kaleniya Gurukula Vidyalaya to raise awareness among students about air pollution and its serious effects on health, the economy, and the climate. In addition, the Central Environmental Authority launched “Air Share – National Air Quality Network, Sri Lanka.

2025 World Ozone Day

(2025 September 16)

The draft national safety standards for the safe handling of flammable and toxic refrigerants and equipment containing them were officially launched and submitted to the Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) for approval

International E-Waste Day

(2025 October 14)

International E-Waste Day is annually on 14 October to promote global awareness on the responsible management and recycling of electronic waste.

In connection with International E-Waste Day 2025, the Ministry of Environment has declared the period from 14 to 21 October 2025 as “E-

Waste Week.” The main objective of this program was to raise public awareness about the proper collection, disposal and environmentally friendly management of electronic waste, which is a growing environmental and public health problem. Five awareness and training programs were conducted in the four provinces of Eastern, Uva, Southern and Northern, involving government officials, educational institutions, local government institutions, private sector representatives and community members, with the aim of promoting responsible e-waste management practices at the institutional and community levels.

2.1.11 Establishment matters

Recruitment

Public Management Officer's service 06

Confirmation of service

Development officer's service 127

Promotions

All Island service 02

Departmental (Executive) 02

Development officer's service 07

Retirements

All Island service 02

Departmental (Executive) 01

Resignations

Development officer's service 06

Vacated of Post

Development officer's service 03

Loans Granted

Distress loan 106

Local Leave based on Pub Ad (14/2022) 01

Foreign Leaves based on Pub Ad Circular (14/2022) 05

Official identity cards prepared 366

Answers submitted to the Parliament Question 15

Annual reports & Action Plan submitted to the Parliament 02

concessionary vehicle Permits issued 21

Cabinet Papers submitted 38

2.1.12 Human Resource Development

Training programs

Lecture program on motivation, positive thinking, and ethics for officials of the Ministry of Environment

Registration Fees for training programme on new procurement guild line - 2024

Registration Fees for training programme on new procurement guild line - 2024

Training workshop on government vehicle maintenance

Workshop on the role of the leave officer
Training workshop on procurement process
Training Workshop on Institutions Code and Financial Regulations
Workshop on Salient Features of the Procurement Guidelines and Manual 2024
One-day training workshop for office assistants for a quality work environment
Workshop on the role of the leave officer
Capacity Building Program for Development Officers Serving in the District Secretariat and Divisional Secretariats under the Ministry of Environment
Project Management Training Program
Career Guidance Workshop for Board Members of Institutions Affiliated to the Ministry of Environment
Office Assistant Service Job Training Program
Training program on maintaining a personal file effectively
Participation of one officer in the 4th International Exploration Workshop of the National Library and Documentation Services Board
Training program on Filing
Training program held in conjunction with the Clean Sri Lanka National Program to mark the Seiri Week
An official participates in the 15th International Conference of the Association of University Librarians of Sri Lanka
Certificate in Artificial Intelligence Training Course
Training workshop on procurement process
Training program held for writing office notes and official letters
Project Management Training Program
Directing drivers to a training program for drivers to practice scientific, economical and safe driving
One-day training workshop for office assistants for a quality work environment
Office Assistant Service Job Training Program
Certificate in Artificial Intelligence Training Course
Diploma Course in Public Procurement and Contract Administration

2.1.13 Internal audit

The Internal Audit Division has been established to formally strengthen the internal control of the Ministry and its affiliated institutions.

Internal Audit Division of the Ministry has planned to issue 35 audit reports including audit and management committee meeting reports under the revised audit plan for the year 2024.

Accordingly, 04 Audit management committee meetings have been held in the year 2025, relevant committee reports and 35 audit reports have been issued.

Six more special audit reports have been issued outside the audit plan.

2.1.14 Public complaints, appeals and media reports on environmental issues

During the reporting period, 84 complaints have been received for investigation by various departments of the Ministry of Environment, institutions under the Ministry and other ministries and institutions, reports have been called for 23, 01 response has been received and 17 investigations have been completed, while 43 investigations are ongoing.

2.1.15 Legal Affairs

Activity	Progress
Appeal hearing under National Environment Act	22 Decision Given Appeals
Appeal hearing under Mines & Minerals act	07 Decision Given Appeals
Appeal hearing under Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management Act	57 Decision Given Appeals
Provide assistance for Ministry related Court Cases, Human Right Cases and ombudsman cases	26 Cases
Preparing Agreement related to the Ministry and Line Agencies	14 Agreements
Attending Public Complaints	01 case
Conducting Workshops for Police officers on Environmental Laws	02 Workshops

2.1.16 Institutional Reforms and Strategic Initiatives

Establishment of a Mechanism for the Selection of Project Proposals for International Climate and Environmental Funds

In line with a concept introduced by the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment, a Standing Committee for the Selection of Project Proposals for International Climate and Environmental Financing was

in October 2025 with the objective of ensuring a more systematic, transparent, and coordinated approach to accessing international climate and environmental funding sources. Previously, funding proposals were developed and submitted independently by individual divisions and institutions.

The Committee is chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment and comprises the Additional Secretaries, Chief Financial Officer, Directors responsible for relevant thematic areas, and the Director General (Planning), who serves as the Convener.

The primary objective of the Committee is to ensure prudent, transparent, and nationally prioritized decision-making in securing financial resources from major international climate and environmental financing mechanisms.

Accordingly, the Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving project proposals intended for submission to international climate and environmental funds. It further emphasizes the identification of national priorities and the development of project proposals in alignment with such priorities. In addition, all project and concept proposals submitted to the Committee are required to undergo a structured review process incorporating observations and recommendations from the relevant departments and divisions. To facilitate this process, a standardized review template and a set of guidelines have been introduced. These measures are expected to strengthen the submission of high-quality, competitive project proposals that are aligned with national priorities and capable of attracting international financing.

Establishment of a Framework for Effective Engagement of Environmental Professionals through the Institute of Environmental Professionals Sri Lanka (IEPSL)

The Ministry considers the promotion of green research as a priority area, moving beyond the isolated study of environmental themes towards generating evidence that facilitates the identification, assessment, and mitigation of potential environmental risks and promotes a precautionary approach to environmental management.

Sri Lanka possesses a considerable pool of qualified environmental professionals, including academics, researchers, and technical experts. However, this expertise remains largely dispersed, and there is currently no formal institutional mechanism to systematically organize

and mobilize such knowledge and expertise at the national level.

Recognizing the need to establish a structured national framework for institutional engagement with environmental professionals, a proposal was submitted to the Institute of Environmental Professionals Sri Lanka (IEPSL).

Accordingly, preliminary actions have commenced to establish a “Collegiate Framework for Environmental Professionals” based on professional classifications and areas of expertise. Necessary steps are currently being undertaken to prepare and submit the required Cabinet Memorandum for the establishment and implementation of this framework.

Establishment of a Formal University-Based Environmental Research Collaboration Mechanism

University research can make a significant contribution to evidence-based policymaking and decision-making by generating data-driven recommendations to address emerging environmental challenges, including strengthening climate resilience, promoting forest and wildlife conservation, and reducing air and water pollution.

In collaboration with institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Environment, it is proposed to establish a formal mechanism to promote environmental research and studies by integrating academic programmes of local and international universities. This initiative is expected to be implemented in collaboration with the University Grants Commission, the national university system, and other relevant stakeholders.

The proposed programme will encompass collaborative research, internships, student exchange programmes, and postgraduate research partnerships. It is envisaged that the initiative will be implemented jointly with the Ministry of Education under a Memorandum of Understanding covering key aspects such as data sharing, financing arrangements, and intellectual property rights.

2.1.17 Wanaspathi Programme

In line with Sri Lanka's commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Government's environmental policy framework, the "Wanaspathi" Programme has been implemented with the objective of conserving and protecting forests that safeguard water sources, wildlife, and plant biodiversity. A key objective of the programme is to increase Sri Lanka's forest cover to 32% by the year 2030. The Wanaspathi Programme is being carried out as a long-term national initiative aimed at expanding forest cover, conserving biodiversity, and further strengthening environmental protection and conservation efforts through-

out the country.

Under this programme, 29 forest reserves covering six districts were declared as Reserved Forests through Gazette notifications during 2025. As a result, a total forest area of 47,058.32 hectares has been brought under legal protection.

Among these forests, the Nilgala Forest Reserve in the Monaragala District, covering 40,684.99 hectares, represents the largest area declared under the programme. In addition, a number of forests located in the districts of Ampara, Kegalle, Galle, Puttalam, Kandy, and Monaragala have been gazetted as Reserved Forests under the Wanaspathi Programme.

No.	District	Name of Forest Reserve	Extent (ha)
1	Ampara	Karangawa Forest Reserve	370.15
2	Ampara	Panama North Forest Reserve	832.46
3	Ampara	Badulugoda Forest Reserve	70.83
4	Ampara	Palakuda Mangrove Forest Reserve	113.49
5	Kegalle	Thulhirikanda Forest Reserve	46.44
6	Kegalle	Udaliyadda Forest Reserve	15.30
7	Kegalle	Werahenkanda Forest Reserve	36.62
8	Galle	Kottawa Forest Reserve	441.63
9	Puttalam	Marawala Mangrove Forest Reserve	16.52
10	Puttalam	Wawulkale Mangrove Forest Reserve	0.77
11	Puttalam	Marambettiya Mangrove Forest Reserve	18.98
12	Puttalam	Kusala Mangrove Forest Reserve	0.36
13	Puttalam	Marawala 01 Mangrove Forest Reserve	20.55
14	Puttalam	Marawala 02 Mangrove Forest Reserve	8.36
15	Puttalam	Marawala 03 Mangrove Forest Reserve	1.36
16	Puttalam	Karuppane 02 Mangrove Forest Reserve	0.41
17	Kandy	Rajagala Forest Reserve	402.11
18	Kandy	Rilagala Forest Reserve	515.31
19	Monaragala	Ambattahela Forest Reserve	716.08
20	Monaragala	Nilgala Forest Reserve	40,684.99
21	Monaragala	Poramadilla Forest Reserve	126.26
22	Monaragala	Kandayaya Forest Reserve	450.58
23	Monaragala	Weliara Forest Reserve	1,527.71
24	Monaragala	Kudagodakanda Forest Reserve	51.29
25	Monaragala	Wannithibbagoda Forest Reserve	204.82
26	Monaragala	Agare Forest Reserve	272.42
27	Monaragala	Weheragala Forest Reserve	30.60
28	Monaragala	Millakale Forest Reserve	31.33
29	Monaragala	Bandarawadiya Forest Reserve	50.59
Total			47,058.32 ha

2.2 Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division

Divisions implementing the functions of the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division provides the necessary support to achieve the objectives of the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division through human resource management and physical resource management, maintains general administration and discipline within the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division, carries out the institutional activities of all officers of the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division, provides the necessary support to the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division to carry out the institutional activities of the departments properly, works in relation to the Parliamentary Consultative Committee, parliamentary questions and cabinet memoranda, and takes the necessary steps

Planning Division

This division is responsible for planning and monitoring activities related to wildlife protection, forest conservation and animal welfare. This division also coordinates the activities required to achieve the goals according to the annual action plan.

Development Division

This division monitors the systematic and effective implementation of development activities carried out by the Department of Wildlife

Conservation, Department of Forest Conservation, Department of National Zoological Gardens and State Timber Corporation and provides the necessary facilities for that.

Accounts Division

The main function and task of this division is to provide direct support to the financial control function of the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division and the institutions

under the division, which is to be performed by the Secretary of this Ministry as the Chief Accounting Officer. Accordingly, this division plans, organizes, directs and performs the financial control activities of the institutions under the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division and the related control activities.

Internal Audit Division

The Internal Audit Division conducts regular audits and special audits of departments to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal administrative systems in place over the financial and operational activities of the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division.

Investigation Division

The Investigation Division of the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division conducts investigations into letters received and follows up on investigations conducted.

Progress and way foreword

Summary of Financial Progress of Development Programs of Ministries and Departments –2025

Institution	Capital provisions (Rs.mn.)	Capital actual expenditure (Rs.mn.)	Expenditure %
Department of Wildlife Conservation	35.00	9.97	28.48
Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division	406.00	378.43	93.20
Department of Forest Conservation	1280.00	1261.30	98.53
Department of National Zoological Gardens	167.00	95.13	56.96
Total	1888.00	1744.83	92.41

**Summary of total allocations related to the Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division and the departments/institutions under it
(31.12.2025)**

Institution	Capital			Recurrent			Capital + Re-current Total
	Consolidated Fund	Departmental/ Institutional Fund	Capital Total	Consolidated Fund	Departmental/ Institutional Fund	Recurrent Total	
Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation Division	35.00	-	35.00	187.00	-	187.00	222.00
Department of Wildlife Conservation	406.00	780.95	1,186.95	5,324.00	2,739.95	8,063.95	9,250.90
Department of Forest Conservation	1,280.00	-	1280.00	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	3,780.00
Department of National Zoological Gardens	167.00	450.37	617.00	784.00	1,377.50	2,161.50	2,778.50
Total	1,888.00	1,231.32	3,119.32	8,795.00	4,117.45	12,912.45	16,031.77
State Timber Corporation	-	1,199.67	1,199.67	-	5,402.90	5,402.90	6,602.57
Grand total	1,888.00	2,430.99	4,318.99	8,795.00	9,520.35	18,315.35	22,634.34

Consolidated Fund

Institution	Capital pro- visions (Rs.mn)	Capital Actual cost (Rs.mn)	Expendi- ture %
Department of Wildlife Conservation	780.95	775.52	99.30
Department of National Zoological Gardens	450.37	383.50	85
Total	1231.32	1159.02	94.12

Departmental Tourist Arrivals and Revenue– As of 31.12.2025

Institute	Tourist arrival			Income (Rs.mn)			Total
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Other	
Department of Wildlife Conser- vation	1,468,176	1,155,946	2,624,122	188.34	6272.91	134.41	6595.66
Department of Forest Conserva- tion	592,199	301,615	893,814	52.63	451.39	75.10	579.13
Department of National Zoologi- cal Gardens	1,940,808	250,745	2,191,553	496.51	982.84	131.29	1610.64
Total	4,001,183	1,708,306	5,709,489	737.48	7707.14	340.80	8785.43

2.3 Progress of projects implemented under the Ministry of Environment

2.3.1 Project on “Managing Together: Integrating Community –centered Ecosystem-based Approaches into Forestry, Agriculture and Tourism Sectors”

The Managing Together Project aims to establish a holistic landscape approach to incorporating biodiversity conservation into planning and implementation in agriculture, tourism and forestry in the Malwathu Oya Basin in Anuradhapura, Mannar, Puttalam and Vavunia selected trial landscape in Sri Lanka.

At district and divisional levels, the project works with government and civil society across multiple sectors and jurisdictions to "mainstream" biodiversity conservation into natural resources management and land-use planning in three separate parts of the Malwathu Oya Basin - two terrestrial (Ritigala to Mihintale and Giant's Tank/Madhu Road-Wilpattu) and one marine (Gulf of Mannar/Vankalai-Arippu-Silavaturai). The project consists of 4 components.

Ecological Restoration of Cascade Tanks (14) through Invasive Plant Removal, Replanting and Soil Conservation within Medawachchiya Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD)

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS), under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment and in collaboration with the Medawachchiya Divisional Secretariat and Agrarian Services Center, implemented the Ecological Cascade Tank restoration initiative. The project focused on removing invasive alien plant species, replanting native plants, and adopting soil conservation measures across 14 selected tanks in Medawachchiya DSD. Additionally, awareness programmes were conducted for farmer groups, covering ecological restoration, impacts of invasive species, removal techniques, soil conservation, and the role of farmer organizations in sustaining restored ecosystems.

Training on Social media use for tourism and environmental sustainability to youth groups in Tanthrimale, Anuradhapura and Nanaddan and Musali, Mannar

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society under the guidance of the Biodiversity Division of the Ministry of Environment and in collaboration with the Mahawilachchiya Divisional Secretariat, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority and the Mannar District Secretariat, organized training programmes on the use of social media

for tourism promotion and environmental sustainability. The sessions were held in Tanthrimale and Gambirigawewa, Anuradhapura and Mannar. The programme aimed to equip young people with the knowledge and skills to effectively utilize social media platforms to promote sustainable tourism practices, raise awareness on environmental conservation, and enhance their capacity to engage in environmentally responsible economic opportunities linked to tourism.



Beach cleaning Program

Promoting Tourism through Plastic and Pollution Free Green Beaches in Mannar

Beach cleaning campaign was held at Keeri Beach, Mannar Island, organized by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) Mannar Branch in collaboration with the Mannar Urban Council, Keeri Coastal CBO, and supported by the Sri Lanka Navy. The event aimed to promote eco-friendly tourism by maintaining a plastic- and pollution-free coastline, encouraging community responsibility for coastal conservation, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders.

Sri Lanka Red Cross Society volunteers, Navy officers, Municipal Council representatives, community and more than 70 people, including the Civil Defence Force, engaged in clean-up activities, waste disposal, and awareness programs.

Training programmes on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) (Theory and Practices), Social and Environment Safeguards, and Biodiversity Conservation for government officers.

The training program on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was held at the Ritigala Information and Research Center, Anuradhapura. This training was conducted with the aim of capacity building to enhance the participants' knowledge of Environmental Impact Assessment, practical understanding covering social and environmental safeguards and biodiversity conservation.

Development officers from the Ministry of Environment, Coastal Conservation Department, Central Environmental Authority, Marine Environment Protection Authority, Forest Department and Department of Wildlife Conservation participated in this programme and the focus was on strengthening of various aspects of environmental assessment procedures, relevant legal frameworks, social and environmental safeguards, and diversity considerations.

Construction of Sea Breaker in Wankalai, Mannar

Under the Managing together project, in collaboration with the Mannar District Secretariat, 750-meter Sea breaker was constructed in Wankalai, Mannar. This sea break will protect the facilities for the fishing community in the Mannar area, reduce the damage caused by storm surges, and minimize the threat of flooding.

Training programs on Eco-tourism and obtaining the tour-guide license

A two-day training programme on Ecotourism and Tour Guide Licensing was held at Anuradhapura. Prof. Sriyani Wickramasinghe and Dr. Malraj B. Kiriella conducted training programs on the basic concepts of ecotourism and responsible tourism, Sri Lanka's tourism structure, trends and opportunities, and the marketing and ecotourism potential of Anuradhapura and the North Central Province. Government officers from the Department of Wildlife Conservation, Forest Conservation

Department, Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management, tour guides of Provincial Tourism Authority and officials from other relevant institutions were participated to this program.

This programme strengthened participants' knowledge on sustainable tourism practices and enhanced their preparation for meeting tour-guide licensing requirements, thereby supporting the development of responsible and biodiversity-aligned tourism initiatives in the region.

Conducted Training Programme on Geographic Information Systems for government Officers.

A three-day training program on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for government officials was held at the Rajarata University, Mihintale, Anuradhapura.

This program was conducted with the aim of strengthening the knowledge and skills of participants in the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for the conservation of biodiversity. 35 officers participated in this event, working in environmental management, natural resource conservation, forestry, agriculture and related fields, which play a key role in planning, implementing and leading conservation efforts at the national, provincial and local levels.

Construction ponds to enhance learning spaces within the Arippu School grounds

Two ponds were constructed in the Arippu School grounds in Mannar to create awareness among school children about environmental education, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. This provides an opportunity to provide school children for understanding of environmental education by creating a natural environment around the ponds.

2.3.2 Project on implementation of the Montreal Protocol Obligations in Sri Lanka

Currently, Sri Lanka aims to completely phase out the consumption of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which is one of the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), by 2030. Under the Preparation of the Stage I Kigali Implementation Plan from 2024–2029 has been developed, and it was approved. This plan targets an over-

all 80% reduction in HFC consumption by 2045.

Accordingly, a licensing mechanism is being implemented and quotas issued to control the importation of HCFCs, and since 2024, a quota system for HFCs has been activated.

Under the HCFC import control mechanism for quota distribution, quotas were issued to 64 enterprises qualified to import HCFCs and HFCs under this control mechanism. When importing under this quota, imports were carried out with an import control license issued by the Department of Import and Export Controls based on the recommendation of the National Ozone Unit, and access was provided to Sri Lanka Customs' ASYCUDA system for monitoring the arrival of HFC consignment. In addition, the necessary steps were taken further to streamline these quota imports by linking with the START LINK system introduced by the Department of Import and Export Controls.

Cabinet approval was granted for the Cabinet Memorandum submitted regarding the Fulfilling National Obligations in Line with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for the phase down of a series of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) chemicals.

The National Ozone Unit is funded to offer a National Vocational Training Certificate (NVQ) through the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) after standardizing the services of technicians who do not have a recognized certificate and formal training in the field of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC).

Under this, financial and technical support has been provided to 29 technicians. Through this initiative, the technicians gained practical knowledge of Good Servicing Practices (GSP) and were able to acquire good experience in the use of equipment within the RAC sector.

In addition, the National Ozone Unit, in collaboration with the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL), has now completed the initial steps required to become a Licensed Technician for technicians who have obtained a certification through the Prior Learning (RPL) system. 247 RAC technicians have obtained NVQ Level 3.

The obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its national implementation are summarized as below.

Six workshops on the control mechanisms of ozone-depleting and non-ozone-depleting chemicals were conducted for Customs officers at the Cargo Clearing Points of Sri Lanka Customs.

Four workshops were conducted for the trainers and assessors to enhance their knowledge and skills on the latest developments in RAC

equipment and to promote GSP in the RAC sector.

Six workshops on safe handling of flammable refrigerants and GSP in the RAC sector were conducted for technicians.

Six workshops were conducted for the technical officers working in commercial and industrial refrigeration and central air-conditioning (chillers) systems on handling of flammable refrigerants and GSP in the RAC sector.

Five monitoring and evaluation programmes were conducted to ensure safe handling of flammable refrigerants and adherence to GSP in RAC and MAC sector service workshops.

Seven workshops were held to raise awareness among central air conditioner design consultants, relevant associations, and end users on phasing out or reducing the use of ODS and HFCs, and to promote the adoption of non-ozone-depleting and low global warming-potential substances.



Conducting training programs

RAC training equipment and tools valued at Rs. 22.5 million were distributed among nine TVET institutes in Sri Lanka to upgrade training facilities for students in the RAC sector. Two workshops were conducted to strengthen refrigerant recovery and recycling centers.

An ozone-friendly workshop was jointly organized by the Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association and the National Ozone Unit.

Ten awareness programmes were conducted island-wide by officers of the Central Environmental Authority who were trained as Ozone Trainers by the National Ozone Unit.

2.3.3 Integrated Management and Environmentally Sound Disposal of POPs Pesticides in Sri Lanka's Agriculture Sector and Mercury and Waste in the Healthcare Sector

Updating the National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) is a key activity of this project. Procurement activities necessary for selecting a consultant firm for this purpose are currently underway.

Development of a Centralized Digital Data Management System regarding the importation of chemical substances, with the collaboration of the Central Environmental Authority, the Department of Import and Export Control, Sri Lanka Customs, and the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka. The initial workshop for this was held with the participation of relevant stakeholders. System analysis work is currently in progress.

An assessment of the use of mercury and mercury-containing equipment in the health sector is being carried out. Preliminary work is un-

derway to environmentally sound dispose of the mercury contained in CFL bulbs currently stored at Asia Recycling through this project.

The project provides the necessary laboratory equipment to identify Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and mercury-containing substances in the laboratories of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA), the Consumer Affairs Authority, the Department of Government Analyst, Sri Lanka Customs, and Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka. The procurement process required for the purchase of these laboratory instruments is currently underway.

A preliminary study is being conducted to provide the necessary infrastructure for the proper disposal of clinical waste generated in the health sector in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

2.3.4 Project on Development of Enhanced Transparency Framework for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Sectors

The project on Enhanced Transparency Framework for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Sector is to establish an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sector is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations under a financial support of the Global Environment Facility.

In order to transparently report the progress of Sri Lanka's AFOLU sector, a database has been developed to store and verify the data and information required for greenhouse gas inventory and the progress of the relevant NDCs.

According to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, the progress of the activities in relation to climate change undertaken by the conference of parties, the progress of Nationally Determined Contributions, 40 capacity-building programs and training programs, and three sessions for stakeholders' input and suggestions in line with their NDCs held to ensure transparency in reporting on climate change on data and information needed in reporting the progress of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures for the institutions related to AFOLU

sector. Training manual for upcoming the trainings was prepared for the utilization of trainers.

Furthermore, the Department of Forest Conservation is working on updating forest cover maps and forest reference levels and presently, it is ensuring the ground truth of that data.

Further, the develop country specific emission factors to estimate GHGs to develop greenhouse gas inventory have been undertaken by University of Sri Jayawardanapura and National Building Research Organization. Technical Expert Review committees have been established to review and monitor the progress of these studies.

In this regard, stakeholders have been strengthened to develop the technical knowledge of the relevant institutions. These programs and stakeholder workshops were conducted with the participation of consultants with extensive knowledge of the subject area.

The national ETF Monitoring and Reporting Road Map was developed with the active participation of stakeholders. Measurement protocol and QC / QA protocols were developed and relevant training materials also prepared to train data providers for AFOLU MRV System.

2.3.5 Strengthening National -level institution and professional capacity of country parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting

Strengthening National -level institution and professional capacity of country parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting - GEF 7 EA umbrella IV has been implemented to support government institutions in developing institutional and technical capabilities to update the national data system developed under the umbrella of the UNCCD Monitoring and Reporting Capacity Building Project (Global Environment Facility - 7 - Umbrella IV).

The main task of the project is to store data for reporting purposes and a server computer for which the University of Moratuwa is scheduled to obtain consultancy services in 2025 has been successfully completed. This server computer consists of a collection of land-based land use

data, Land cover data, soil organic matter data, environmentally sensitive area data and water resources data. A website named www.nrm.env.gov.lk has been established in this regard and it contributes to information certificates.

The University of Moratuwa consultant team has conducted two sessions under a one-day training workshop on the administration and operational management of applications and provide user instruction manual and successful operation of completion of the said server computer. The Network Attached Storage (NAS) has been set up at the Forest Department's storage facility to act as a disaster recovery (disaster recovery) in case of any natural disaster.

2.3.6 Regional Project on Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka and India to the increased impacts of Climate Change

The project's main goal is to strengthen the climate change adaptive capacity and food security of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka's dry zone and India's eastern coastal states, utilizing a regional, integrated approach.

The project is a regional initiative targeting dry land localities within the dry zone of Sri Lanka and the eastern coast of India. In Sri Lanka, the project will focus on districts in the dry zone. Vulnerable districts prioritized for project implementation Monaragala, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee, Kurunegala.

The first-year ADAPT4R activities were successfully implemented across all six districts. A few of the selected activities are presented below.

low.

1. 2-day training program was conducted for selected young farmers from Madu at the Farm Mechanization Research Centre and the Farm Mechanization in Service training Center in Mahailuppallama, Anuradhapura

2. Woman and youth businesses development workshop at Kinniya DS office.

3. GAP training conducted in Mannar

4. Livestock farmers training commenced in Mullaithivu

5. Sewanagala and Katharagama seed paddy 1st training program successfully conducted.

2.3.7 Project on "Partnerships and Innovative Financing to Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Wet Climatic Zone of Sri Lanka"

This five-year project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through UNDP and is implemented by the Ministry of Environment in collaboration with the Ministry of Plantation and Community Infrastructure.

This project will carry out mapping activities in 11 districts, in situ and ex situ conservation activities, biodiversity conservation activities

and sustainable land management, productivity enhancement, agroforestry, eco-tourism, energy efficiency improvement and provide necessary technical assistance on gender and environmental issues, identify needs and prepare training modules for capacity building of the teams involved in the project.

Rapid Biodiversity Survey

Visual encounter surveys were completed in 31 estates in Kegalle and Kalutara districts

4 Restoration Sites, 2 Connectivity corridors, 2 Riparian corridors, 2 Ecotourism initiatives, 4 Nurseries and 4 Value chains have been identified of potential sites for implementation under this project

Preliminary assessment and value chain assessment were done in Loolkandura Estates as the third pilot site

Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation workshops were conducted

Land Use Policy Planning Department was conducted Rapid Assessment and mapping of the remaining forests (and other natural eco-

systems) within the plantations in the Wet and Intermediate Zones. They have trained their regional officers regarding the requirements of the project and how to complete it in 11 districts within the plantations belongs to the Regional Plantation Companies.



Rapid Biodiversity Survey

2.3.8 Strengthening National Capacity for phasing Out Mercury Added Products and environmentally Sound Management of Waste consisting of, contaminated with and containing Mercury in Sri Lanka

A total of 2620.17 kg of discarded CFL and TFL bulbs from the Sri Jayewardenepura Hospital and Ratnapura Teaching Hospital have been forwarded for recycling.

Financial support were provided for the environmentally sound disposal of electrical and

electronic waste, including mercury-containing bulbs, collected within the Kolonnawa Urban Council and Kotikawatta-Mulleriyawa Pradeshiya Sabha areas during the flood disaster situation that occurred in November 2025.

2.3.9 Development and Submission of Sri Lanka's First and Second Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications to the UNFCCC

As a Party to both the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, Sri Lanka is required to submit a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) every two years from 2024 onwards. Accordingly, Sri Lanka submitted its First BTR on 31 December 2024, while the Second BTR is due by the end of December 2026.

In this respect, Gap analysis workshop of first biennial transparency report and workshop to methodology and action plan were conducted to the stakeholders. Further, the data and information collection procession of second biennial transparency report were completed through stakeholders' consultation. 16 stakeholders'

workshops were conducted with the sectoral expert and stakeholders.

For this purpose, in July 2025, the Climate Change Secretariat conducted a four-day workshop at the Postgraduate Institute of Management, Borella, under the CBIT-GSP program with support from the UN Global Environment Facility. The aim was to enhance the knowledge and skills of relevant government stakeholders in preparing the Second BTR and National Communication Report. In addition, the TOR have been prepared & sent to the consultants relevant to the BTR2 and 4th National Communication.

2.4 Progress of the Institutions under the Ministry of Environment

2.4.1 Central Environment Authority

Major Activities Carried out by the Central Environmental Authority in the year 2025

Financial progress

Description	Annual Allocation 2025 (Rs. Mn.)	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn)	%
Total Recurrent Budget	1,413.69	1,414.43	100.05%
Salaries and Wages (From Treasury)	889.00	940.63	105.81%
Operation, Maintenance and other Development Activities (From CEA Revenue)	524.69	473.80	90.30%
Capital Budget	75.00	75.00	100%
Projects			
Environmental Promotion Program	40.00	24.12	60.03%
Environmental Education and Awareness Program	40.00	29.46	73.65%
Completion of the First Floor of the CPO Building	20.00	20.00	100%
National Strategic Environmental Assessment	10.00	9.96	99.60%

Physical progress

Implementation of the GovPay digital payment system

On September 26, 2025, the Central Environmental Authority officially launched the GovPay government digital payment system. Through it, all service payments, including license fees, inspection fees, approval papers and waste management fees, are facilitated to be made digitally through 14 banks and 6 Financial Technology (FinTech) applications.

Environmental Pollution Control

The Central Environmental Authority has included 30,569 industries across the island under the Environmental Protection Licensing Scheme for industries classified under categories "A", "B" and "C", whereby 3,475 new Environmental Protection Licenses were

issued 1,255 Environmental Recommendations (ER) for new industries.

Environmental compliance and follow-up in industries

To improve the environmental compliance of industries, the Central Environmental Authority provides necessary technical facilities through strategies such as registration of experts/consultants providing technical guidance, registration of laboratories, registration of gully cleaning service providers, and technical guidance for the siting of high and medium polluting industries.

Compliance monitoring of industries was carried out according to district-level plans, covering 404 "A" category industries, 2,010 "B" category industries and 1,528 "C" category industries.

Public Complaint Handling

Under Public Environmental Complaints Management, it received 3,539 complaints in 2025, of which 2,560 (72%) were resolved.

Air Quality Monitoring

The national air quality monitoring website (www.aq.cea.lk) was launched in conjunction with the celebration of the International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies, providing real-time data covering the entire island.

The United Nations Environment Programme donated twelve (12) microsensors (IQAir AVO) and ten (10) of them were permanently installed.

The Elona air quality monitoring device was installed by the Airparif project on 17 September 2025 under the Colombo Fort Air Quality Monitoring Center Modernization Project.

Water Quality Monitoring

The Central Environmental Authority is implementing a comprehensive water quality monitoring program for the major water bodies of the island. Currently, the Central Environmental Authority is continuously monitoring the water quality of the 22 major water bodies listed below, analyzing a wide range of physical, chemical and biological parameters.

A water quality monitoring station was established in the Pugoda area of the Kelani River, thereby improving real-time water quality monitoring, identification of pollution sources, and scientific river basin management.

A comprehensive microplastic analysis was initiated for the Kala Oya and Maha Oya, and plans are in place to expand the program to 11 major rivers across Sri Lanka.

Environmental Impact Assessment

During the year 2025, the Central Environmental Authority granted approval for 03 Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), 221 Preliminary Environmental Investigations (PEIs) and 02 Supplementary Environmental Impact Assessments (SEIAs). Approval was also extended for 08 EIAs and 06 PEIs for projects that were not yet completed during the year 2025.

30 projects were followed up through meetings, field visits, and review of relevant follow-up reports.

Natural Resource Management

Successfully organized and completed 25 District-level Wetland Day programs in alignment

with the National Wetland Program.

Under the “Clean Sri Lanka” national program, 8,600 out of 9,436 permanent boundary posts have already been prepared and ready for installation to demarcate the reserve boundaries of the Hali Ela Watershed Reserve Project. Three labor grants and two awareness programs have been conducted to improve the vegetation cover within the reserve, and areca and kitul seeds required for the living fence have been purchased.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

At the National Strategic Environmental Assessment (NSEA) Steering Committee meeting, it was decided to prepare a National Environmental Sensitivity Index Map covering the entire island as the first phase of the assessment scope and a suitable consultancy firm was selected to prepare the map.

Enforcement of Polythene and Plastic Regulations

Under the enforcement of the Polythene and Plastic Regulations, the total number of raids carried out in 2025 was 7,208, the total number of raids by item was 22,429, and the total number of violations identified was 557. A total of 4,543 kg (5.01 tons) of polythene food wrappers were seized during the reporting period.

Hazardous Waste Management

During the year 2025, the CEA were issued 636 Scheduled Waste Management License (SWML) for industries/institutions.

During the year 2025, six (06) meetings of the Technical Expert Committee of the Basel Convention were held and a total of 642 import clearances and 59 import permits were issued for the import of wastes used as raw materials for industries. Furthermore, 31 agreements for transboundary movement, 39 agreements for transshipment and 143 agreements for export (intra-boundary movement) were issued for wastes listed in lists "A" and "B" of the Basel Convention.

As part of the implementation of the Chemical Management Process in 2025, 391 clearances were issued for certain chemical imports and 1,838 ASYCUDA import approvals were issued. In 2025, two Technical Advisory Committee Meetings (TACMIC) were held and 192 import approvals were granted for the import of white asbestos.

E-waste collection programs were organized in 7 Provincial/District Offices (Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Kegalle, Kurunegala and Puttalam) covering the 3 provinces of Northern, North Western and Sabaragamuwa.

Solid Waste Management

Non-hazardous recyclable waste collectors were registered under the Central Environmental Authority (276 active collectors), and the updated database was published on the Central Environmental Authority website.

In 2025, the Central Environmental Authority issued “No Objection Letters” for six Board of Investment registered polymer industries in Colombo and Gampaha districts to send 258,945 kilograms of plastic, polythene and tire waste and 669 tires to approved recycling companies holding valid environmental protection licenses.

23 environmental recommendations were issued for collectors of non-hazardous/non-polluting recyclable waste from ships.

1,016 letters of no objection were issued to the import of polythene materials required for laminating purposes and alternative materials that can be used instead of banned plastic items.

Four cargo consignments of rejected imported products were safely disposed of through Sri Lanka Customs-approved methods under the supervision of CEA officers, Customs, and Public Health Inspectors.

During the reporting period, the Green Park Modern Waste Management Center systematically managed 6,133.02 metric tons of non-recyclable waste, including 583 tons of pharmaceutical waste that was composted and then sold for agricultural purposes.

Public Awareness and Education

Under the “Clean Sri Lanka” program, the Central Environmental Authority conducted awareness programs for police officers across 25 districts. The programs focused on the implementation of environmental laws, regulation of polythene/plastic, management of public complaints regarding environmental issues, and strengthening police support for environmental protection.

To enhance public participation in environmental conservation, NGOs are registered through a standardized procedure.

Within the year 2025, 229 NGOs were registered with the Central En

vironmental Authority, including five NGOs registered during 2025.

The first volume of the Environmental Newsletter for the year 2025 was prepared and printed, and about 5,000 copies were distributed. In addition, the “Sobaketha” magazine for the year 2025 was also prepared and distributed. The Deepaveena School Art Competition was held at the President's College, Kotte on 25th June 2025 under the patronage of the Hon. Anton Jayakody, Minister of Environment.

This program is being implemented for the third consecutive year to create awareness among the school community about waste management and promote the communication of environmental messages through creative arts.



School Art Competition Award Ceremony

The “Nature Paintings” literacy promotion program was launched for the staff of the Central Environmental Authority and users of the National Environmental Information Center (NEIC).

As part of initiatives to promote literacy and the habit of reading, two storytelling programs were conducted for preschool and school children.

During the year 2025, the Environmental Pilot Program (EPP) and the Environmental Children's Club Program (Eco Club) were Implemented island wide among schools.

During the period from April to July 2025, District and Provincial Environmental Pilot Camps were conducted in the Central Province, Northern Province, Colombo District and Northwestern Province.

3 themes for schools and open categories.

The CEA has established 17 District Environmental Pioneer Forums comprising members who have already earned the prestigious Presidential Environmental Medal.

The "Green Leader" program is being implemented at the college to enhance the environmental literacy of student teachers.

In the year 2025, the Central Environmental Authority resumed the Preschool Teacher Training Program and conducted it across 24 districts.

Environment Pioneer President's Medal Awarding Ceremony

The Environmental Pilot Presidential Medal Award Ceremony was successfully held on 21st August 2025 at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall under the patronage of His Excellency the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. 192 Environmental Pilots were awarded the Presidential Medal in recognition of their completion of prescribed environmental activities.

Presidential Environment Awards

The 11th "Presidential Environmental Awards-2025" was held on 23 October 2025 at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall under the patronage of His Excellency Anura Kumara Dissanayake,

President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

A total of 132 selected winners representing various fields including industries, schools, public and private institutions, non-governmental organizations, local



Environmental Pilot Presidential Medal Presentation Ceremony

government institutions, new products, renewable energy generation projects, as well as electronic and print media were awarded.

Best Green Railway Station' Selection Program

The selection of the best green railway stations of the year 2025 was conducted in conjunction with the Sri Lanka Railways Department, in line with the "Clean Sri Lanka" national program and in line with the 2025 World Environment Day celebrations. Accordingly, Trincomalee Railway Station was awarded as the best main green railway station, while Meesalai Sub-Railway Station was awarded as

2.4.2 Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Pvt) Ltd

Sri Lanka Climate Fund (Private) Limited was incorporated under the purview of the Ministry of Environment under Company No. P.V.63781 on 09 April 2008 and published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 07 of 2007 on 25 September 2020.

Sri Lanka Climate Fund Products and Services

Greenhouse Gas Verification (Carbon Footprint Verification-ISO 14064-1, ISO 14067) and Water Footprint Verification (ISO 14046)

After the Sri Lanka Climate Fund verifies the greenhouse gas emissions calculated by public and private institutions, certificates of conformity such as ISO 14064-1:2018, ISO 14067:2018 and ISO 14046 are awarded to those institutions.

Water footprint verification

The Sri Lanka Climate Fund aims to foster a culture of sustainability and create positive change by actively assessing and raising awareness about water footprints.

Program Carbon Footprint Verification

The Sri Lanka Climate Fund verifies greenhouse gas emissions at any event (such as a workshop or festival).

Sri Lanka Carbon Credit Scheme (SLCCS)

This scheme registers eligible carbon management projects operating in Sri Lanka and issues quality-assured Sri Lankan Certified Emission Reductions (SCERs) to the intended parties.

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

Sri Lanka Climate Fund encourages and facilitates investors to use the Clean Development Mechanism to reduce Sri Lanka's greenhouse gas emissions through the use of renewable energy.

In addition, the Sri Lanka Climate Fund has prepared the Project Design Document (PDD), Monitoring Report (MR) and facilitated the validation and verification process for project registration and issuance of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Net Zero Energy Certification

The concept of net zero energy is the use of energy in which energy conservation efficiency and on-site renewable generation are achieved at 100%. The Energy Certification System is a concept developed by the Sri Lanka Climate Fund with the aim of reducing carbon emissions, encouraging energy efficiency technologies and promoting them at the institutional level.

This has enabled companies, services and organizations to offset their greenhouse gas emissions by certifying their annual greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, by focusing annually on the emissions of the organization's operational activities to achieve climate positive certification, they have also been able to verify their annual greenhouse gas emissions and sell the excess amount.

Consultancy Services

Provides guidance and leadership for decision-making towards building a low-carbon economy and provides advisory services for the National Green Reporting System.

Science Based Targets Initiative

The Sri Lanka Climate Fund provides consultancy for the development of SBTi for organizations. SBTi initiatives provide a systematic and science-based approach for companies to set emission reduction targets that are aligned with the latest climate science. These targets are designed to be consistent with the global effort to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as outlined in the Paris Agreement.

Climate Positive Certification

Sri Lanka Climate Fund - Project Progress in 2025

Completed - 2025 Greenhouse Gas Statement Verification

No	Name of the institution
1	Asia Securities Holdings (Pvt) Ltd
2	Cinnamon Hotel Management Limited
3	DFCC Bank PLC
4	Softlogic Life Insurance PLC
5	Asia Siyaka Warehousing (Pvt) Ltd
6	Seylan Bank PLC
7	Alumex PLC 2024/25
8	Alumex PLC 2023/24
9	Horana Plantations PLC
10	Hirdaramani International Exports (Pvt) Ltd
11	Sampath Bank PLC
12	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
13	Oceanpick (Pvt) Ltd
14	NDB Capital Holdings Limited
15	Hatton National Bank PLC 2024
16	Teasack Private Limited - 100%
17	MJF Beverages Pvt Ltd - 40% 2024/25

No	Name of the institution
18	Dilmah Ceylon Tea Company PLC -40% 2024/25
19	RIL Property PLC- 100%
20	Ceylinco Life Insurance Ltd - 100%
21	Maliban Biscuit Manufactories (Pvt) Ltd - 100%
22	Maliban Milk Products (Pvt) Ltd - 100%
23	Amazon Trading (Pvt) Ltd
24	Guston Lanka (Pvt) Ltd
25	MG Apparel (Pvt) Ltd
26	Concord Manufacturing (Pvt) Ltd
27	Concord Apparel (Pvt) Ltd
28	Concord Footwear (Pvt) Ltd
29	Horizon Fisheries Private Limited - 40%
30	Candy Delights Limited
31	MAS Capital (Private) Limited
32	GP Garments (Private) Limited
33	Kelani Valley Plantations PLC
34	Hayleys Advantis Limited
35	Emjay International (Pvt) Ltd & Penguin Sportswear (Pvt) Ltd 40%
36	Little Lion Associates (Pvt) Ltd.
37	Serendib Flour Mills (Pvt) Ltd.
38	Bogawantalawa Tea Estates PLC - 100%
39	Textrip Private Limited 40%
40	Thalawakelle Tea Estates PLC
41	Golden Bake (Pvt) Ltd 40%
42	Taru Villas (Pvt) Ltd. 100%
43	Diesel & Motor Engineering PLC 100%
44	BoardPAC (Pvt) Ltd 40%
45	Hayleys Fabric PLC 100%
46	South Asia Textiles Limited
47	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Life Limited
48	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation General Limited
49	Dipped Products PLC - 100%
50	Atire (Pvt) Ltd
51	Hayleys PLC - 100%
52	Korean SPA Packaging (Pvt) Ltd
53	Citizens Development Business Finance PLC
54	Namunukula Plantations PLC 40%
55	RECYplas Limited
56	Mercantile Investments and Finance PLC
57	Assetline Finance Limited
58	Noritake Lanka Porcelain (Pvt) Ltd
59	MJF Beverages Pvt Ltd
60	Kahawatte Plantations PLC
61	Dilmah Ceylon Tea Company PLC

62	Climate Smart Initiatives (Pvt) Ltd - BOC
63	Ethimale Plantation (Pvt) Ltd
64	KSPA Embilipitiya Paper Mills (Pvt) Ltd
65	Elpitiya Plantations PLC
66	Maliban Dairy & Agri Products (Pvt) Ltd
67	Wonderpak (Pvt)Ltd
68	Korean SPA Accessories (Pvt) Ltd
69	Korean SPA Packaging (Pvt) Ltd
70	Cargills Food Beverage Limited
71	Agromet Asia (Pvt) Ltd
72	E B Creasy & Co., PLC – Home Care Division
73	Guston Lanka (Pvt) Ltd
74	MG Apparel (Pvt) Ltd
75	Concord Manufacturing (Pvt) Ltd
76	Concord Apparel (Pvt) Ltd
77	Concord Footwear (Pvt) Ltd
78	Asia Securities Holdings (Pvt) Ltd
79	Isabella (Private) Limited
80	Sarasavi Exports (Private) Limited
81	Oki Doki (Pvt) Ltd
82	Cinnamon Hotel Management Ltd
83	Cargills Convenient Foods Ltd
84	Cargills Confectioneries (Private) Limited
85	Bairaha Farms PLC
86	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
87	LOLC Finance PLC
88	Nalanda Collage
89	Serendib Flour Mills (Pvt) Ltd (2024)
90	National Development Bank PLC (2025)
91	Hayleys Fentons Limited
92	Siyapatha Finance PLC

Completed - 2025 Water Footprint Projects

No	Name of the institution
1	Hayleys Fabric PLC
2	South Asia Textiles Limited
3	MJF Beverages Pvt Ltd
4	Dilmah Ceylon Tea Company PLC
5	E B Creasy & Co., PLC – Home Care Division

Completed – 2025 Sri Lanka Carbon Crediting Scheme (SLCCS) Projects- Validation

No	Name of the institution /Client Name
1	Bogawanthalawa solar Phase II
2	Bogawanthalawa solar – Renewable

Completed – 2025 Sri Lanka Carbon Crediting Scheme (SLCCS) Projects- Verification

No	Name of the institution
1	Bogawantalawa Tea Estates PLC, (Solar - 4th Verification)
2	Bogawantalawa Tea Estates PLC (Hydro- 6th Verification)
3	Maduru Oya Left Bank Main Canal at 24+140 Drop 9 Mini Hydro Power Project
4	Maduru Oya Left Bank Canal Sluice Small Hydropower Project

Completed – 2025 Consultancy Services

No	Name of the institution
1	David Pieris Motor Company (Pvt) Ltd
2	Hatton National Bank PLC

Completed – 2025 Project & Fund Management

No	Name of the institution
1	Ministry of Environment BTR

Completed – 2025 Other Services

NO	Name of the institution
1	EB Creasy Co. PLC
2	Aitken Spence Printing and packaging (Pvt) Ltd- Carbon Nutral
3	Aitken Spence Printing and packaging (Pvt) Ltd- Credit Purchasing
4	Teasack Private Limited
5	Asia Securities Holdings (Pvt) Ltd
6	Softlogic Life Insurance PLC- Product Level
7	Softlogic Life Insurance PLC- Carbon Neutral
8	Amazon Trading (Pvt) Ltd
9	Nestle Lanka Limited
10	Bogawantalawa Tea Estates PLC – Product Carbon Footprint
11	Bogawantalawa Tea Estates PLC – Climate Positive
12	Bogawantalawa Tea Estates PLC – Net Zero Energy
13	Bogawantalawa Tea Estates PLC – Carbon Neutral Certificates
14	MAS Capital (Pvt) Ltd 50,000.00
15	Hatton National Bank PLC 100%
16	Hayleys Fabric PLC - Product level
17	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
18	Boardpac (Pvt) Ltd
19	Hayles Fabric PLC
20	Noritake Lanka Porcelain (Pvt) Ltd
21	Korean SPA Packaging (Pvt) Ltd
22	Ethimale Plantation (Pvt) Ltd
23	KSPA Embilipitiya Paper Mills (Pvt) Ltd
24	Atire (Pvt) Ltd
25	RECYplas Limited

26	Korean SPA Accessories (Pvt) Ltd
27	Asia Securities
28	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC
29	KSPA Embilipitiya Paper Mills (Pvt) Ltd
30	Asia Securities Holdings (Pvt) Ltd
31	Nalanda Collage

Greenhouse gas verification - awarding certificates



Group photo of all certificate recipients at the certificate awarding ceremony

2.4.3 Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management

It is scheduled to implement 17 coastal protection projects, including the new constructions and the rehabilitation of existing structures, for the year 2025 and all the projects have been committed. Among them 04 projects were already completed, 02 has achieved 75% progress and the rest have been achieved around 50% progress. Furthermore, emergency coastal erosion measures have been taken for mitigating the damages due to the impact of monsoon weather and other emergency weather conditions at the areas as Karukapone, VeerNagar, Boossa, Iranawila, Kudawa, Point Pedro, Waskaduwa, Ambakandawila, Kinniya, Kilinochchi and Arachchikattuwa. Furthermore, there are three (03) special projects are being implemented by this department under the funds allocated through the external institutions. They are as follows:

1. Rehabilitation of 220m long fisheries Anchorage breakwater at Thaladiyawatta –

with Fisheries Dept. Allocation (Rs. Mn.44.94)

2. Construction of 50m Geobag Groyne structure at Whisky point, Pottuvil : Ampara District – with SLTDA Allocation (Rs. Mn.19.02)
3. Construction of Groyne field of 11 Groynes at Kalmunai : Ampara District – with Presidential Secretariat Allocation (Rs. Mn.46.99)

These projects have been achieved the progress of 80%, 100% and 85% respectively by the end of December.

Research and Design Division is responsible on carrying out Coastal Engineering Designs, Coastal Research & Studies, conducting Coastal water quality testing programme and participating in the discussions on forecasting sea level rise and preparing vulnerability maps based on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Under these activities 35 Designs were completed and 06 studies for Dickowita beach area, Lunawa lagoon Kappalady Lagoon, Kandakuliya beach area, Kalutara shoreline and Hiriketiya beach area were completed. Water quality sampling at 5 bathing sites at Preethipura, Morawala, Eththukala, Thaladiyawatta and Mount Laviniya are completed and Sea outfall water sampling had been carried out at 80 locations in Colombo & Kaluthara districts throughout the year. Also, Technical report writing of NDC 1.0 with Ocean University is in progress while the initial work on NDC 2.0 and NDC 3.0 have been commenced.

As coastal zone management activities, 60 beach cleaning programs, 09 mangrove/coastal tree planting programs and 10 awareness programs were scheduled to be carried out in the year 2025. Accordingly, there are 119 beach cleaning programs, 07 mangrove/coastal tree planting programs and 19 awareness programs had been conducted within last year. CC&CRMD has introduced an e – permit system for issuing the development permits to streamline the permit process carried out by the department, prevent delays in issuing permits under the manual method, and prevent bribery and corruption in this process. There are 2430 no. of e – permits have been issued during last year.

Hiriketiya coastal stretch has been chosen as a Special Management Area based on its importance in the coastal biodiversity, potential in tourism industry and necessity of

controlling the degrading the coastal environment due to human activities.

Initial field survey was conducted in the area to understand key coastal environmental issues and District Survey Office was requested to undertake a survey around the waterbody and a proposal was approved to undertake a water Quality Report in the water body by NARA.

Magama sand dunes has been identified as an affected area considering its environmental and geographical significance and the social and environmental issues faced by these eco systems. As an initial step of conserving this valuable eco system the boundary of the sand dunes was surveyed and demarcated.

03 number of beach access were developed at Thalalla area and opened for public usage.

In addition, the permanent vegetation line along the coastal stretch within the Trincomalee District was completed surveyed and demarcated.

Under the Clean Sri Lanka Programme this department is implementing the project on Developing Coastal Leisure Parks around the Island. There are 87 sites were identified initially for improving as the coastal Leisure Parks and 43 sites were determined to be completed within last year. Among them 39 parks were completed and 04 sites are in progress. Rs. 71.71 mil. has been expended by the end of year and additional cost of Rs. 6.71 is required for the continuation work.

2.4.4 Marine Environment Protection Authority

Improved Regulatory and Control Mechanisms

Provision of Waste Reception Facilities-Sri Lanka is a Party to the International Maritime Organization Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78). Under the Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 35 of 2008 and the Marine Environment Protection (Waste Reception Facilities) Order of 2016, the Marine Environment Protection Authority provides waste reception facilities for vessels calling at Sri Lankan ports.

In 2025, vessel waste management operations were further strengthened through the

registration of 34 service providers and the issuance of 2,177 Waste Reception Service (WRS) permits. A total of 27,782.5 m³ of oily waste, 8,484.34 m³ of solid waste, and 286 m³ of sewage waste were safely disposed of. Revenue amounting to Rs. 31.57 million was generated through this service.

During 2025, 14 bunker licences were issued for fuel supply operations to ships under the bunkering regulatory framework.

In addition, annual licenses were granted to two oil storage tank farms and three road tanker operators supplying oil.

Revenue amounting to Rs. 2.21 million was generated through the issuance of bunkering licences during the year.

National Action Plan on Marine Plastic Litter- As an active participating country of the IMO-FAO funded RegLitter Project, Sri Lanka commenced the development of a National Action Plan on Marine Plastic Litter generated from ship-based sources.

Implementation of an Efficient and Effective National Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan

Strengthening the National Oil and HNS Spill Preparedness Framework

The Marine Environment Protection Authority updated the National Oil and Hazardous Noxious Substances (HNS) Spill Contingency Plan and initiated the first phase of the associated Digital Platform.

- Significant progress was achieved through a series of initiatives aimed at preventing and minimizing impacts arising from potential oil and chemical spill incidents within Sri Lankan waters. Conducting additional IMT meetings and ICS awareness programmes for MEPA officers to strengthen stakeholder coordination mechanisms during emergencies.
- Issuing seven licences to ports, terminals, and oil-handling facilities under the Oil Spill Emergency Plan Order No. 01 of 2012.
- Four marine pollution incidents were effectively managed under emergency spill response operations. In strengthening accountability and enforcement mechanisms against marine pollution, fines amounting to Rs. 60 million were imposed at Rs. 15 million per incident. Legal proceedings related to seven additional oil spill and pollution incidents are currently ongoing.



Cases of oil spills

MSC Elsa 3 Vessel Incident

On 25 May 2025, the Liberia-flagged cargo vessel MSC Elsa 3 capsized approximately 38 nautical miles off Thottappilly, Kerala, India. Subsequently, on 12 June 2025, plastic nurdles associated with the incident were reported along the coastlines of Delft, Nainativu, Kilinochchi, and Mannar. Environmental monitoring, impact assessments, stakeholder coordination, and shoreline cleanup planning activities were immediately initiated. Shoreline cleanup operations commenced on 13 June 2025. By 31 December 2025, cleanup operations had covered approximately 492 km of coastline with the deployment of 88,556 personnel, resulting in the removal of 4,983.52 kg of plastic nurdles from affected coastal areas.

Improved Control Mechanisms to Abate Land-Based Marine Pollution

Establishment of Internationally Recognized Blue Flag Beaches-A Blue Flag Beach is an internationally recognized coastal certification awarded by the Foundation for Environmental Education under the Blue Flag Programme. To achieve certification, beaches must comply with 33 criteria covering four main categories: environmental education, water quality, environmental management, and safety and services.

Water Quality Monitoring- To maintain a reliable database supporting policy and legal interventions for the protection of marine and coastal waters, monthly water quality monitoring was conducted at 19 sea bathing sites across the districts of Kalutara (1), Colombo (3), Gampaha (1), Trincomalee(1), Batticaloa(1), Ampara(2), Hambantota(2), Matara(4), and Galle (4). Eight physical, chemical, and biological parameters were analyzed during monitoring activities.

National Integrated Coastal and Marine Water Quality Monitoring Programme

The objective of this programme is to monitor national coastal and marine water quality conditions and support evidence-based decision-making. The programme emphasizes inter-agency collaboration and coordination with universities and research institutions.

Key activities implemented included; Collection and analysis of water quality data, Conducting two stakeholder roundtable discussions, Development of an integrated

meetings and Joint field investigations with the University of Kelaniya.

Pollution Prevention in Fisheries Harbors-To strengthen fisheries harbor waste management, inspections were carried out at 20 fisheries harbors, while four awareness programs on waste management were conducted for fisheries harbor stakeholders.

Surveys and Data Collection

A coastal solid waste survey covering 13 coastal districts was conducted to assess the distribution and accumulation of coastal debris in Sri Lanka. In addition to that an aquaculture survey in Kili-nochchi and a coastal brand audit survey in Man-nar were conducted.

Dumping Permits and Hotel Inspections-Under the Marine Environment Protection 302 permits were issued during 2025 for the discharge of treated wastewater into the sea. Revenue amounting to Rs. 7.914 million was generated through the issuance of dumping permits. Parallel district-level inspections and monitoring programmes were also conducted.

Clean Sri Lanka Programme- An island-wide coastal cleanup programme was successfully implemented with the participation of 35,260 volunteers across 463 coastal locations to promote community participation in coastal conservation.

Beach Caretaker and Hotel Beach Caretaker Programmes for Maintaining a Clean Beach

The Beach Caretaker Programme, implemented in collaboration with the Department of Samurdhi Development and supported by the private sector, promotes sustainable coastal management.

At present, 39 beach caretakers are maintaining approximately 25.2 km of coastline daily across Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Jaffna, and Galle districts. In addition, the “Hotel Beach Caretaker Programme” was introduced to engage coastal hotels in daily beach cleaning activities. Under this initiative, 148 hotels across eight coastal districts are collectively maintaining approximately 20.8 km of coastline on a daily basis.

In line with the Clean Sri Lanka National Programme, the following projects were initiated by the Marine Environment Protection Authority during the year 2025.

- **Thalalla Blue Flag Beach Project-**The project was initiated under the Clean Sri Lanka Programme with the objective of obtaining international Blue Flag certification by 2026.

The project was implemented as part of a national initiative to establish environmentally sustainable, safe, and clean coastal urban zones across Sri Lanka through the integration of eco-friendly infrastructure development and long-term conservation objectives.

- **Ocean Watch Mobile Application-** It was introduced by MEPA in 2025 to strengthen smart technology-based coastal waste management and stakeholder coordination. The application facilitates coordination among beach cleanup organizers and government agencies engaged in marine waste management.

The application also includes information on potential locations for installing waste traps to intercept debris transported to the ocean through inland waterways and encourages private sector participation. Furthermore, the application enables the public to submit marine environmental complaints. To support implementation, inspections, district committee meetings, and awareness programmes were conducted for data collection and system updates.

Establishment of Enforcement Units

Under the leadership of MEPA, enforcement units were established in all 14 coastal districts through coordination with local authorities and other directly and indirectly related agencies. At present, 84 enforcement units are operational island-wide to strengthen marine pollution prevention activities. During 2025 district-level committee meetings, field inspections and beach cleanup programmes were conducted under Enforcement Units. In addition, two beach caretakers were deployed to support coastal maintenance activities.

A post-cyclone coastal cleanup initiative following the Ditvah Cyclone was also organized with the participation of over 300 volunteers.

Restoration and Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

Mangrove Restoration- Mangrove restoration programmes were conducted in Kalutara, including

coastal cleanup activities, mangrove-associated planting, and propagule collection programmes. Mangrove-associated species were also planted in Puttalam District. Through public-private partnerships, mangrove and associated coastal vegetation restoration was implemented over 1 hectare in Trincomalee, 0.6 hectares in Kalutara, and 0.2 hectares in Puttalam,

Coral Restoration Programme- Two coral restoration programmes were successfully implemented in the Galle District during 2025 at Unawatuna and Seenigama. At Unawatuna, 10 coral boulders were submerged and transplanted with *Acropora* coral species over an area of 400 m². At Seenigama, five coral boulders were submerged and transplanted with *Acropora* coral species over an area of 200 m² during December 2025.



Coral reef planting

Strengthening Regulations, International Conventions, and Legislative Frameworks

Following the MT New Diamond Incident and the MV X-Press Pearl Disaster maritime disasters, the need to amend the Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 35 of 2008 was identified by the Marine Environment Protection Authority. Accordingly, the sections requiring amendments were identified, and the revised Act was forwarded to the line Ministry of the Authority, the Ministry of Environment, for further action.

The case filed under the criminal liability provisions of the Act regarding the damages caused by the MV X-Press Pearl Disaster is currently being heard before the High Court. The judgment on the Fundamental Rights petition filed before the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka by third parties concerning the MV X-Press Pearl Disaster was delivered on 24 July 2025. Accordingly, the following bodies were established; the MV X-Press Pearl Compensation Commission and the MV X-Press Pearl Marine and Coastal Environmental Restoration and Protection Committee. Relevant activities are currently being carried out in

accordance with the directives issued in the judgment.

In addition, the compensation claim relating to marine pollution caused by the MT New Diamond Incident has been filed before the Colombo Commercial High Court, and the related proceedings are being coordinated by the Attorney General's Department.

Establishing an environmentally sensitive community through public awareness.

Awareness programmes conducted included two awareness programmes for school marine clubs, a quiz competition in Batticaloa, and media campaigns including a short film competition organized in celebration of World Oceans Day.

National Environment Week Programmes –

A series of impactful programmes were organized by the Marine Environment Protection Authority in line with Environment Week (May–June 2025). These programmes included poster and art competitions, sand sculpture competitions, awareness walks, mangrove/coastal tree planting programmes, and awareness sessions for school students in the districts of Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Kalutara, Ampara, and Mannar. An underwater clean-up programme was also conducted at Pigeon Island with the support of local stakeholders.

International Oceans Day Programmes

The Marine Environment Protection Authority marked World Oceans Day on 8 June 2025 through a series of national and district-level activities. The national Oceans Day ceremony held at Colombo Port City was attended by approximately 2,000 participants, including government officials, non-governmental organizations, and members of the public. The launch of the State of Marine Environment Report and the publication on Marine Protected Areas were also commemorated during the event.

International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) Day and Marine Resource Conservation Week – National Programme

The Marine Environment Protection Authority marked the International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) Day and Marine Resource Conservation Week National Programme. In parallel, several island-wide beach clean-up activities were also implemented.

Strengthening the Capacity of the Marine Environment Protection Authority

Steps were taken to strengthen the institutional and operational capacity of the Marine Environment Protection Authority. Approval was granted by the Public Service Recruitment

Review Committee and the Cabinet of Ministers for the recruitment of 34 positions to fill existing vacancies. In order to enhance staff skills and knowledge, 16 technical workshops and one online training programme were conducted.

2.4.5. Department of National Botanical Gardens

The Department of National Botanic Gardens contributes greatly to the conservation of plant diversity in Sri Lanka and also implements research and technical programs to promote horticulture and floriculture in Sri Lanka. The Department also acts as a source of information on botany and nature, promoting knowledge through activities designed for all types of groups, from professionals and enthusiasts to schoolchildren. In addition to displays and specimens that describe the ancient heritage of the garden, the museum also includes multimedia exhibits..

As of December 31, 2025, the total number of visitors to the garden exceeded 2 million. The number of foreign visitors to the botanical gardens as of December 31, 2025 (361,648) showed a 5% increase compared to the same period last year (345,594).

Revenue

Revenue Despite the impact of Cyclone Ditva on the botanical gardens, the total revenue generated in 2025 from admission fees, plant sales and rentals was Rs. 1,394 million. This is a 21% increase compared to the previous year (Rs. 1031.65 million).

Development activities of the Garden



Opening of the Moon Museum

The Moon Memorial Museum was opened to the public on 28 September 2025 under the patronage of the Hon. Prime Minister, Dr.

Harini Amarasuriya. In addition to the displays and exhibits that describe the ancient heritage of the park, the museum also includes multimedia exhibits.

A new branch of the Bank of Ceylon was officially opened on 28 September 2025, near the main entrance of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya. This will provide easy access to modern banking services for visitors, staff and the surrounding community visiting the park.



Opening of a new branch of the Bank of Ceylon near the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya

The Restaurant Building, which is a comfortable and peaceful place for visitors to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, is being renovated and modernized by the Department of Buildings. About 90% of its works will be made available for public use this year itself.



Renovation of the restaurant building at the Royal Botanical Gardens,

The Department of Government Factory has begun the renovation of the 150-meter-long hanging bridge across the Mahaweli River at the Royal Botanical Gardens, which has been in disrepair for a long time, and the bridge suffered extensive damage due to Cyclone Ditwah.

The website and the e-ticketing system are being improved with the support of the Ministry.

The Nuwara Eliya District Secretariat is carrying out the renovation of the toilet system at the Hakgala Botanical Gardens with the aim of improving the common facilities for visitors.

The Gampaha District Secretariat is establishing a new ticket counter and security booth on the Gampaha-Ja-Ela road at the Gampaha Botanical Gardens with the aim of improving common facilities for visitors to the garden.

A solar power system is being installed for the office and research center of the Mijjawila Dry Zone Botanical Gardens, as well as for charging battery cars, with the aim of providing renewable energy for the operations of the garden, providing lighting and improving visitor facilities.

With the aim of developing the floriculture infrastructure of growers, improving floriculture and production, reducing cut flower imports and strengthening the national floriculture industry, 1966 meters of

UV-coated polythene and 390 meters of insect-resistant nets were distributed among 47 registered floriculture entrepreneurs in Badulla and Nuwara Eliya districts under the National Floriculture Development (Suwasas Mal) Programme of the Department of National Botanic Gardens.

In addition, under the “Suwasas Mal” National Floriculture Development Programme, 29 large exhibitions and 299 small exhibitions for selling seedlings were organized in selected districts to further enhance the income of growers affiliated to cultivation organizations. Floriculture and horticulture research will continue in 2025 and 54 research programs will be conducted focusing on the areas of plant conservation, plant taxonomy, micropropagation, pest and disease management, post-harvest handling and value addition, and horticulture. To improve visitor mobility, comfort and accessibility within the park premises, 11 new battery-powered cars are being purchased and tenders have been awarded.

Financial progress as of 31.12.2025

Source	Provision (Rs.mn)	Expenditure (Rs.Mn)	%
Capital	278.00	159.72	57
Recurrent	834.00	785.32	94
Total	1112.00	945.04	85

2.4.6 Water Resources Board

The main responsibility assigned to the Water Resources Board is the management, regulation, and conservation of groundwater. Accordingly, the Water Resources Board is presently carrying out various research studies, surveys, and regulatory activities to ensure the sustainable existence of groundwater in Sri Lanka.

During the year 2025, the Water Resources Board has been implementing the following studies and activities for the protection of the

Based on the prioritization of water springs in the central highlands which serve as the main recharge areas for all river basins, 75 water samples have already been subjected to laboratory analysis to examine water quality. In

addition, recommendations and planning methodologies for the conservation of recharge areas have been prepared for 05 recharge sub catchment up to now.

By assessing the chemical condition of surface water sources such as rivers, streams, canals, and tanks across the country, and by maintaining that information in a central database as well as mapping them periodically, the chemical variations in water are determined. Accordingly, appropriate water management practices and plans required for the protection of these water sources are being developed. Under this initiative, out of 256 water sources in the North Western Province, 51 chemical analysis have been completed.

Progress of the Projects

	Sub Projects/ Sub Activities	TEC (Rs. Mn)	Allocation for 2025 (Rs. Mn)	4 th Quarter			
				Financial (Rs Mn.)		Physical (%)	
				Target	Progress as at 31.12.2025	Target	Progress as at 30.09.2025
1	Longterm Groundwater Monitoring Project (LTGM): Colombo-Negombo, Ampara, Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, A'pura, Polonnaruwa, Matale, Puttalam, Monaragala, Kelani River Basin	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.586	100%	82%
2	Study on Direct and Indirect Impact of Climate Changes on Groundwater Resources (SICC)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.969	100%	76%
3	Combine Inspections on GW Relating Environmental Issues (INSP)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.151	100%	84%
4	Human Resources & Institutional Development (HRID)	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.554	100%	102%
5	Emergency Use for Disaster Events Related to Water Sector (Drought , Flood events, Contamination on GWR (E-USE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.201	100%	102%
6	Assessment of Natural & Hot Water Springs in Sri Lanka (ANSP)	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.883	100%	71%
7	Water Quality Assessment of surface water resources within the country: Phase -1 (SWQA)	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.012	100%	75%
8	Post DFAT Activities of Australia Awards Fellowship Program (DFAT)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.191	100%	98%
	Total	20.69	20.69	20.69	20.559		

2.4.7 Department of Wildlife Conservation

Special Achievements

Department of Wildlife Conservation

- Rescuing animals affected by Cyclone Ditvah and promptly repairing the damage caused to protected areas.
- Increasing wildlife habitat enrichment activities and taking steps for conservation.
- Increasing public participation in conservation through education and awareness programs among rural people.
- Easier to work with the international community through the e-service for issuing CITES permits and implementing international conventions such as CITES and RAMSAR.

Challenges

- Lack of human and physical resources required to achieve sustainable development goals.
- Threats to the protection and survival of natural and biological resources in the implementation of development projects by the government and the private sector. Land-related issues and public protests during the construction of electric fences.
- Problems faced in the interconnection between the institutions involved in resolving land-related issues (such as the Forest Conservation Department/ District Secretariat)
- Inability to achieve the desired level by overcoming weather and climate changes.

2.4.8 Department of Forest Conservation

Department of Forest Conservation

To be able to earn more income from ecotourism activities in 2025 than in 2024. Accordingly, the income earned in 2024 is Rs. 452 million and it has increased to Rs. 557 million by 2025. This is an increase of 23% compared to 2024. (The impact of Cyclone Ditvah that hit Sri Lanka in November 2025 on the Knuckles Reserve Forest has led to a decrease in the number of tourists entering the tourist destinations) To contribute to improving the quality of life of people living in forest areas by connecting with community-based organizations to maintain ecotourism destinations and obtaining relevant services.

Since the full felling target was reduced due to the delay in felling due to practical conditions, additional activities such as weeding, fertilization, fire prevention and planting in vacant spaces were carried out in 292.04 hectares in the districts of Matara, Hambantota, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Badulla and Kurunegala with the aim of increasing the yield of forest plantations using remaining allocation.

Providing guide training for guides attached to the Kanneliya Reserve Forest Providing guiding for guides attached to the Kudawa Sinharaja Conservation Center under the sponsorship of the Tourism Development Board.

Challenges

- Lack of proper support from various institutions and communities in the demarcation and gazettement of forest boundaries and resistance to the task, not considering it as a nationally important task.

- Surveying forest boundaries and marking them with boundary posts is a difficult task and there is a shortage of staff currently employed to successfully carry out the task.
- Failure to receive the necessary funds for the demarcation and gazettement of forest boundaries on time and in the right amount.

Future targets

- Managing forest protection zones.
- Preparation of new forest management plans for 35 natural forests and updating of management plans.
- Preparation of 01 macro forest management plan for forest complexes
- Conservation of 05 endangered plants.
- Conducting progress review meetings regarding land acquisitions for the Department of Forest Conservation.
- Acquisition of land for the Department of Forest Conservation.
- Payment for the necessary facilities for the officers of the Forest Conservation Department and other institutions involved in the acquisition process.
- Establishing an eco-tourism industry with high tourism diversity.
- Introducing new tourism activities.
- Preventing the existing informal tourism industry in existing tourist destinations and regularizing the eco-tourism industry.

2.4.9 Department of National Zoological Gardens

The highest income recorded by the zoo in the last 10 years was recorded in 2025. This represents an increase of 6.5% compared to the income recorded in 2024.

Being able to bring animals such as hyenas and brown bears to local zoos after a gap of almost 20 years through the animal exchange system.

- Taking steps to breed and release critically

endangered species according to the IUCN Red Data Book back into the natural environment.

- Being able to breed rare and valuable animal species.
- Strengthening foreign relations and exchanging specific animal species with foreign countries under the animal exchange system.

- Being able to increase the presence of volunteers both locally and abroad and socializing animal conservation methods.

Challenges

- Breeding and releasing endemic and endangered animals back into the wild.
- Staff shortages due to staff retirements, promotions, and leave for overseas employment, and failure to fill existing vacancies.
- Increased competition with other private institutions.
- Lack of proper systems for managing and recycling animal waste and garbage that accumulates daily.
- Increasing pressure from various parties against keeping animals.
- Increasing international promotion.
- Staff shortage due to retirement, promotion, and leave for foreign employment and failure to fill existing vacancies. Illegal practices by external parties and some employees.
- Despite having many goals, there is a lack of resources to achieve those goals.
- Re-establishing coral reefs that are being conserved in the wild. Climate change is threatening wildlife.
- Lack of a suitable quarantine center for quarantining foreign animals received as legal goods through animal exchanges.
- Implement an elephant conservation program ensuring the welfare and protection of elephants and improve conservation centers.
- Further streamline the online ticketing system.
- Accelerate the land acquisition process. Complete development activities in the operational units of the Department.
- Turn the National Zoological Parks Department into an institution for granting certificates for professional skill levels 5 and 6.
- Establish and modernize educational centers.
- Introduce and implement proper solid waste management systems.
- Recruit a staff with technical knowledge and fill vacancies.
- Work to obtain ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 quality certification. Construct an animal quarantine center at a location away from the zoo premises.
- Obtaining essential animals under a quality animal exchange program.
- Establishing an animal gene bank.
- Completing disciplinary investigations promptly and taking necessary steps to maintain employee discipline.
- Updating the Zoological Gardens Act.

Future Goals

2.4.10 State Timber Corporation

State Timber Corporation is a government-owned enterprise. It was established under the powers of the Government Industrial Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957 by Gazette No. 14796 dated 04.04.1968 and with over 55 years of experience and expertise, State Timber Corporation has become a leading choice of hoteliers, government institutions and architects as well as private buyers who require high quality furniture.

Activities planned for the year 2026

- Sales are expected to reach 6500 million for 2026.
- Capital expenditure of about 1200 million (new construction and purchase of fixed assets).
- Improve customer loyalty.
- Maintain operational efficiency of the process by utilizing systems and technology while addressing sustainability.
- Maintain and improve employee efficiency, satisfaction and workforce stability

Institutional Fund Progress Summary State Timber Corporation Financial Progress as of 31.12.2025

The overall progress from 2025.01.01 to 2025.12.31 has been 94%.

State Timber Corporation's Sales Progress

Item	Sales revenue target (Rs.)	Progress (Rs.)	%
Logs	3,992,984,299	3,904,270,679	98
Sawn timber	398,505,782	357,623,608	90
Electric poles	52,050,000	92,689,989	178
Sleepers	598,747,204	648,085,348	108
Firewood	67,776,645	77,708,562	115
Fence posts	8,601,690	14,453,746	168
Round posts	5,172,751	15,281,250	295
Elephant fence posts	5,100,000	119,156,655	2336
Furniture	767,819,012	282,932,324	37

State Timber Corporation's Production Progress

Item	Production target	Progress	%
Logs	119,273	115,811	97
Sawn timber	4,028	2,442	61
Electric poles	1,500	2,044	136
Sleepers	26,279	23,504	89
Firewood	41,127	50,860	124
Fence posts	28,677	36,270	126
Round posts	18,810	46,626	248
Elephant fence posts	265	1,154	435
Furniture	426	183	43

2.5 Future Programmes and Goals

Nature Based Tourism (THRIVE) -Tourism for Heritage, Resilience, Inclusion, and Value-driven Employment Nature

Recognizing the significant potential of nature-based tourism as a rapidly expanding global sector, efforts were undertaken to develop a large-scale investment programme to strengthen Sri Lanka's nature-based tourism industry. Sri Lanka possesses a unique comparative advantage in this sector due to its rich biodiversity, diverse ecosystems, compact geography, and the opportunity to integrate forests, wetlands, wildlife reserves, cultural landscapes, and community-based experiences into high-value tourism circuits. However, despite these strengths, the country's nature-based tourism offerings remain underdeveloped and fragmented.

To address these challenges and fully realize the sector's potential, the Ministry has initiated the preparation of the proposed Nature-Based Tourism Project, to be implemented with financial assistance from the World Bank, comprising a grant of USD 1 million for the preparation of the project's preliminary designs and plans, and a loan facility of USD 50 million for the implementation of the project.

In this regard, the project proposal has been submitted to the Department of National Planning and further, continuous consultations and technical discussions are being undertaken with representatives of the World Bank and other relevant stakeholders to advance project preparation and secure approval for implementation in 2026/2027.

Development of an Integrated Environmental Data Dashboard for the Ministry of Environment

At present, environmental data are dispersed across multiple divisions and agencies and are often maintained in non-standardized and incompatible formats. This fragmentation limits data integration and cross-sectoral analysis, making it difficult to efficiently monitor progress, identify gaps, and respond proactively to emerging environmental priorities. To address these challenges, it is proposed to develop a centralized near-real-time Environmental Data Integration Dashboard with the key functionalities of cross-departmental data integration and visualization, divisional and Ministry-wide Project Monitoring and Evaluation

(M&E) tracking, an NDC Tracker aligned with national and UNFCCC reporting requirements, custom analytics, geospatial mapping, and decision-support tools and accessibility for policymakers, technical officers, development partners, and the general public.

It is planned to develop this on top of the Climate Smart Dashboard developed by IWMI. Currently the proposal submitted by the IWMI in this regard is being reviewed along with the comments made by the Ministry of Digital Economy.

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It is planned to develop this on top of the Climate Smart Dashboard developed by IWMI. Currently the proposal submitted by the IWMI in this regard is being reviewed along with the comments made by the Ministry of Digital Economy.

Assessment of Damages to the Environmental Sector Resulting from Cyclone Ditwah, Floods and Landslides

Following the Cyclone Ditwah, floods, and landslide disaster situation that occurred in November 2025, the Ministry of Environment and its affiliated institutions undertook the necessary assessments relating to the impacts and damages sustained by the environmental sector.

Accordingly, damages incurred to the environmental sector under the purview of the Ministry of Environment and its affiliated institutions were assessed in accordance with Extraordinary Gazette No. 2469/09 dated 31 December 2025. Based on these assessments, the required funding requests under the Rebuilding Sri Lanka Programme were submitted to the Department of National Planning for consideration.

The Ministry of Environment intends to undertake several key initiatives in the coming years, including the amendment of the National Environmental Act after a period of 24 years, the preparation for the implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), the formulation of regulations required for conducting Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), and the drafting of regulations for chemicals management. The amended National Environmental Act has already been submitted to the Government Printer for gazetting. The Ministry is also preparing a project proposal, in coordination with stakeholders and development partners, to Support recovery from climate-related loss and damage. The proposal is intended to be submitted to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.

In line with the targets set out in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) submitted in 2025, the Ministry plans to prepare an implementation plan for NDC 3.0. In addition, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2.0) for the period 2026–2035, which embodies the vision of building a climate-resilient Sri Lanka, is expected to be submitted for Cabinet approval.

Furthermore, the Ministry intends to update the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) and the Climate Prosperity Plan (CPP) and submit them for Cabinet approval. During 2026, Green Procurement Guidelines and National Guidelines for the implementation of Environmental Sensitive Areas (ESA) will be developed, while amendments to the Water Resources Board Act will also be undertaken. Commencing in 2026, a programme will be implemented to study and map all water sources across the island.

Under the Clean Sri Lanka Programme, 362 natural springs will be conserved, and 26 coastal parks will be established around the island. In addition, an Ocean Pool will be constructed along the Tangalle coastline to facilitate safe sea bathing for both local and international tourists.

The Wildlife and Forest Conservation sectors will implement programmes financed by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to enhance the tourism appeal of national parks such as Yala, Udawalawe, and Wilpattu. Procurement activities have already commenced for the acquisition of operational vehicles, including double cabs, motorcycles, and tractors, to improve the operational efficiency of the Department of Wildlife Conservation. Measures have also been taken to recruit 5,000 trained Civil Security Officers on a permanent basis to mitigate human-elephant conflict. The Wildlife and Forest Conservation sectors In addition, the 24-hour “Wana Surakuma” Centre will continue to investigate wildlife crimes, prepare new route maps for safari parks, rehabilitate 838 km of electric fences damaged by Cyclone Ditwah, and construct 1,060 km of new electric fences during 2026. Further efforts will be undertaken to resolve land-related issues through sustainable forest management and to acquire lands required for forest conservation purposes.

The Department of National Botanic Gardens expects to increase both the total number of visitors and total revenue by 10% in 2026 compared with 2025. The Department also plans to produce 500,000 plants across all botanic gardens for conservation, education, research, public display, utilization, and marketing purposes.

The activation of the BG-BASE international database is scheduled for 2026. BG-BASE is an internationally recognized plant information management system used by botanic gardens to store and organize information relating to living collections, herbarium collections, plant taxonomy and nomenclature, conservation, data exchange, mapping, and labeling.

The Department also intends to strengthen staff capacity through both local and international training programmes. In addition, the National Symposium on Floriculture (NaSFlor) is scheduled to be held in December. The symposium will publish research papers related to floriculture and bring together researchers from both public and private sectors, as well as a wide range of stakeholders engaged in the floriculture industry.

Chapter 03

Overall Financial Performance for the year ended 31st December 2025

3.1 Statement of financial performance

ACA -F

Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 31st December 2025

Revised Budget Allocations 2024	Note	Actual	
		Current Year Rs.	Previous Year Rs.
-	Revenue Receipts	-	-
-	Income Tax	1	-
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-
-	Taxes on International Trade	3	-
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	-
-	Total Revenue Receipts (A)	-	-
-	Non-Revenue Receipts	-	-
-	Treasury Imprests	1,100,223,397	855,972,416
-	Deposits	104,709,457	416,401,305
-	Advance Accounts	28,392,371	18,648,601
-	Other Main Ledger Receipts	22,858,210	-
-	Total Non-Revenue Receipts (B)	1,256,183,436	1,291,022,321
	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)	1,256,183,436	1,291,022,321
	Remittance to the Treasury (D)	64,038,512	52,612,734
-	Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)	1,192,144,923	1,238,409,587
	Less: Expenditure		
-	Recurrent Expenditure		

ACA_1

ACA-3

ACA-4

ACA-5

686,050,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	657,397,080	489,232,749	ACA-2(ii)
264,060,000	Other Goods & Services	6	213,219,138	138,806,073	
1,838,322,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	1,697,479,117	955,669,836	
-	Interest Payments	8	-	-	
<u>1,100,000</u>	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	<u>79,468</u>		
<u>2,789,532,000</u>	Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)		2,568,174,801	1,583,708,657	
Capital Expenditure					
69,500,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	29,674,584	5,880,747	ACA-2(ii)
33,500,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	29,893,117	61,566,504	
166,000,000	Capital Transfers	12	161,121,890	59,999,813	
	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-	
2,550,000	Capacity Building	14	2,505,046	754,810	
<u>742,880,000</u>	Other Capital Expenditure	15	<u>413,258,887</u>	<u>286,100,410</u>	
<u>1,014,430,000</u>	Total Capital Expenditure (G)		636,453,523	414,302,284	
	Deposit Payments		110,080,155	436,786,143	ACA-4
	Advance Payments		62,670,496	28,392,734	ACA-5
	Other Main Ledger Payments		-	-	
	Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)		172,750,651	465,178,876	
	Total Expenditure I = (F+G+H)		3,377,378,975	2,463,189,818	
	Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)		(2,185,234,052)	(1,224,780,231)	
	Balance as per the Imprest Reconciliation Statement		(2,185,234,052)	(1,225,863,559)	ACA-7
	Imprest Balance as at 31st December			1,083,328	ACA-3
			(2,185,234,052)	(1,224,780,231)	

3.2 Statement of financial position

ACA-P

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December 2025

		Actual	
	Note	Current Year Rs	Previous Year Rs
		-	-
<u>Non-Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	1,966,475,342	1,673,362,730
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	75,859,376	41,581,251
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		2,042,334,718	1,714,943,981
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		52,509,451	23,411,219
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		1,966,475,342	1,673,362,730
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	23,349,925	17,086,704
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	1,083,328
Total Liabilities		2,042,334,718	1,714,943,981

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from 6 to 59 and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from 60 to 106 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. **The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Regulations 150 & 151 and State Accounts Guideline No. 02/2025, dated 17.12.2025** and hereby certify that figures in these Financial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found in agreement.

We hereby certify that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Reporting Entity and carried out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of internal control system for the financial control and accordingly make alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out as per the Section 38(1) (C) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018



Chief Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date : 26/02/2026

K.R. Uduwawala

Secretary

Ministry of Environment
"Sobadam Piyasa", No 416/C/1,
Robert Gunawardena Mawatha,
Battaramulla.

Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date :



Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance) Na
Date : 25/2/2026

M.S. Pathirama
Chief Financial Officer
Revenue, Battaramulla



3.3 Statement of Cash flows

ACA-C

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 31st December 2025

	Actual	
	Current Year Rs.	Previous Year Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non-Revenue Receipts	22,858,210	-
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	55,034,615	36,706,707
Imprest Received	1,100,223,397	855,972,416
Recoveries from Advance	40,923,813	16,679,271
Deposit Received	104,709,457	416,401,305
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	1,323,749,493	1,325,759,698
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	650,007,217	439,359,135
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	58,697,974	83,599,836
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	31,013,298	2,627,379
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	64,038,512	52,612,734
Advance Payments	57,440,669	22,030,622
Deposit Payments	110,080,155	436,786,143
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	971,277,825	1,037,015,848
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(A)-(B)	352,471,668	288,743,850
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (D)	-	-

Less - Cash disbursed for:

Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment

352,471,668 287,660,522

Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)**352,471,668 287,660,522****NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (F)=(D)-(E)**

(352,471,668) (287,660,522)

NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (G) = (C) + (F)**1,083,328****Cash Flows from Financing Activities**

Local Borrowings

- -

Foreign Borrowings

- -

Grants Received

- -

Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (H)

- -

Less - Cash disbursed for:

Repayment of Local Borrowings

- -

Repayment of Foreign Borrowings

- -

Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (I)

- -

NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(H)-(I)

- -

Net Movement in Cash (K) = (G) + (J)**1,083,328**Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January

-

Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December**1,083,328**

3.4 Notes to the Financial Statements

3.5 Performance of the Revenue Collection

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original	Final	Amount (Rs.)	as a % of Final Revenue Estimate
2006-02-00	Capital Asset Sales	-	-	16,025,555.00	-
2002-01-01	Government buildings and houses for rent	-	-	311,350.05	-
2002-02-99	Interest- Other			1,666,762.22	
2003-02- 99	Sales and Fees - Administrative Fees and Payments - Miscellaneous	-	-	84,285.65	-
2003-99-00	Sales and Fees - Other Labs	-	-	3,217,758.41	

3.6 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Type of Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
	Original	Final		
Recurrent				
Ministerial Office	80,000,000.00	68,080,000.00	62,539,106.90	91.86%
Administrative and Corporate Services (Environmental Division)	737,000,000.00	756,370,000.00	737,390,285.66	97.49%
Capital	8,000,000.00	9,009,100.00	6,222,576.13	69.07%
Ministerial Office	42,000,000.00	41,540,900.00	25,877,396.07	62.29%
Administrative and Corporate Services (Environmental Division)				

**3.7 In terms of F.R.208 grant of allocations for expenditure to this Department/
District/Secretariat/Provincial Council as an agent of the other Ministries/ Departments**

Serial No	Allocation Recieved from Which Ministry/ Department	Purpose of the Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
			Original	Final		
1	Ministry Public Servicers, Provincial Councils and Local Government	-	-	-	-	-
2	President Office	Clean Sri Lanka Program	160,832,621.42	- 160,832,621.42	115,778,464.88	100%

3.8 Performance of the Reporting of Non- Financial Assets

Assets Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2025	Balance as per financial position Report as at 31.12.2025	Yet to be Accounted	Reporting Progress as a%
9151	Building and Structures	-	-	-	-
9152	Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	-
9153	Land	-	-	-	-
9154	Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
9155	Biological Assets	-	-	-	-
9160	Work in Progress	-	-	-	-
9180	Lease Assets	-	-	-	-

3.9 Auditor General's Report

	ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம் NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE	
මගේ අංකය எனது இல. } PSE/D/ME/01/25/01 My No.	ඔබේ අංකය உமது இல. } Your No.	දිනය திகதி } 2026 මැයි 29 දින Date
ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය		
ශීර්ෂය 160 - පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව.		
1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන		
1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය		
ශීර්ෂය 160 - පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශය සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන් වලින් සමන්විත 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන සමඟ සංශෝධිතව නියමිය යුතු ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාවට ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ (සංශෝධිත පරිදි) 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම් හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවට සඳහන් වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(2) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වාර්ෂික විස්තරාත්මක කළමනාකරණ විගණන වාර්තාව හා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංශෝධිතව නියමිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ. මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණුවලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින්, මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය, මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වලට අදාළ සටහන් 3හි සඳහන් මූල්‍ය		
		
අංක 308/73, පොල්විල හාව, මාතලේ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.	අංක 308/73, மாவட்டம் வீதி, மாதலே, இலங்கை.	No. 308/73, Pallevil Road, Matugala, Sri Lanka.
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ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනමට අනුකූලව සියලුම ප්‍රමාණාත්මකතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

1.2 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණු මත පදනම්ව මාගේ මතය තත්ත්වගණනය කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රතිනිවැලට (ශ්‍රී.ලා.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රතිනි යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණනයේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබා ගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 කරුණක් අවධාරණය කිරීම - මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනම

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනම විස්තර කරන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට සඳාල සටහන් 1 කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරවමි. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන රජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 150 හා 151 සහ 2025 ජනවාරි 17 දිනැති රාජ්‍යයේ ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 02/2025 අනුව පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශයේ, මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහා සකස් කර ඇත. එම නිසා, මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වෙනත් අරමුණු සඳහා සුදුසු නොවිය හැක. මාගේ වාර්තාව පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය, මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ භාවිතය සඳහා පමණක් අරමුණු කර ඇත. මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කරනු නොලැබේ.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

රජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 150 හා 151 සහ 2025 ජනවාරි 17 දිනැති රාජ්‍යයේ ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 02/2025 ට අනුකූලව සියලුම ප්‍රමාණාත්මකතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කෙරෙන පරිදි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීම හා වාර්තා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාධාරණ ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වනු පිණිස අවශ්‍යවන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය ඒරණය කිරීම ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් වාර්ෂික හා කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය.

ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38(1)(ඇ) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සරලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ප්‍රධාන



ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව නැගී සිටින සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධතිය ඵලදායී ලෙස කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය පිළිබඳ විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්තයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා හා වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන් අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි නීති හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම් නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මකභාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකසුමට අනුව යුතු ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දක්ෂත්වයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, අවිනිශ්චිත මතභේදයෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මත හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව අගයන ලදී.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.





ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
 රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථාපන සහ සංවිධාන
 NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරමි.

1.6 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම්

1.6.1 මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම්

(අ) පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන සෞඛ්‍යදම් පියස ගොඩනැගිල්ල පිහිටි ඉඩමේ තක්සේරු වටිනාකම වූ රු.261,000,000 ක් මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් යටතේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ අනාවරණය කිරීමට හා ඉඩම් නීත්‍යානුකූලව පවරා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ආ) උමා ඔය පහල නිම්න සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතියට තාවකාලිකව අනුයුක්ත කර තිබූ වාහන 09 ක් පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් 2022 අප්‍රේල් 26 දින කෘෂිකර්ම, පශු සම්පත්, ඉඩම් හා වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත නීත්‍යානුකූලව පවරාදීමට තීරණය කර භෞතිකව අයිතිය ලබා දී තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද, උක්ත වාහන 09ට අදාළ රු. 16,800,000 ක වටිනාකම 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් අගය තුළ දක්වා තිබුණි. එසේම කෘෂිකර්ම, පශු සම්පත්, ඉඩම් හා වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය නමින් ලියාපදිංචි කර ඇති වාහන 03ක් වර්තමානයේදී අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් භාවිතා කරනු ලැබුවද එම වාහනවල අයිතිය පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය නමට පවරාගැනීමට කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණ කරගෙන නොතිබුණු අතර ඊට අදාළ පිරිවැය වූ රු.12,400,000 ක් 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් තුළ ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.

තවද, අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නීත්‍යානුකූලව අයිතිය පවරා තිබූ පිරිවැය රු.6,600,000 ක් වූ වාහන 03 ක් සහ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 16 දින ආගමික විගමන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නීත්‍යානුකූලව අයිතිය පවරා තිබූ පිරිවැය රු.5,995,000 ක් වූ වාහනවල වටිනාකම 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් අගය තුළ දක්වා තිබුණි.



2. වෙනත් නෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ආ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පහත සඳහන් කරුණු ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.

(අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සම්භ අනුරූප වන බවට,

(ආ) ඉකුත් වර්ෂයට අදාළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මා විසින් කර තිබුණු පහත සඳහන් නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර නොතිබුණි.

ඉකුත් වර්ෂයට අදාළ වාර්තාවේ ඡේද යොමුව	ක්‍රියාත්මක කර නොතිබුණු නිර්දේශය	මෙම වාර්තාවේ ඡේද යොමුව
1.6.1. (අ) (i)	පරිසර අපාතය-කය පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන ගොඩනැගිල්ල පිහිටි ඉඩම නිත්‍යානුකූලව පවරා ගැනීමට හා ඉඩමේ හා ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ කක්ෂේරු වර්ණකම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ අනාවරණය කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම.	1.6.1 (අ)
1.6.1. (අ) (iii)	ලමාණය පහළ නිමිත සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතියට භාවිතා කළ අනුපූර්ණ කර තිබූ වාහන 09 පවරා දීමේ කටයුතු කඩිනම් කර ගිණුම් පොත්පත් නිවැරදි කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.	1.6.1. (ආ)
1.6.1. (අ) (iv)	KB-7120 සහ GW-1326 දරන වාහන නිත්‍යානුකූලව පැවරීමේ කටයුතු කඩිනම් කර වත්කම් නිසි පරිදි ගිණුම්ගත කළ යුතුය.	
1.6.1. (අ) (vi)	KO-8812 දරන වාහනයේ නිත්‍යානුකූලව පවරා ගැනීමේ කටයුතු කඩිනම් කර වත්කම් නියමිත පරිදි ගිණුම්ගත කළ යුතුය.	





ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
 විගණන කොමසාරිස්වරයාගේ කාර්යාලය
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3. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

3.1 වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

- (අ) මුදල් පෙරලායි 50 ප්‍රකාරව වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු හැකිකාක් දුරට සම්පූර්ණයෙන් නිවැරදිව හා සකසුණුවීමකට සහ කාර්යක්ෂමතාව ගැන නිසි සැලකිල්ලෙන් යුක්තව ඇස්තමේන්තු සම්පාදනය කර තිබෙන බවට ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරියා විශේෂයෙන් වගබලාගත යුතු වුවත් ගිවිසුම් අත්සන් කිරීමේ ගැටලු, ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා මුදල් ලැබීමේ ප්‍රමාදයන් ඉල්ලුම් නොකළ ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන ලැබීම් සහ යන්ත්‍ර අලුත්වැඩියා කිරීම් සඳහා ලද ඉල්ලීම් ප්‍රමාණයේ අඩුවීම හේතුවෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයෙහි අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූලධන වැය විෂයයන් 06 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු රු. 38,880,000 ක් වූ ප්‍රතිපාදන සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ඉතිරි වී තිබුණි.
- (ආ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයෙහි නිශ්චිත කාල සටහනකට හා නිසි ක්‍රමවේදයකට අනුව කාර්යක්ෂමව කටයුතු කර නොතිබීම හේතුවෙන් මූලධන වැය විෂයයන් 07 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු මුළු මුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනය වූ රු. 145,387,000කින් රු. 118,245,255ක් ඉතිරිවී තිබුණු අතර ඉතිරියේ ප්‍රතිශතය සියයට 65 ක් සියයට 96 ක් අතර පරාසයක් තුළ විය.
- (ඇ) 160-2-3-149-2507 වැය විෂය යටතේ එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ කාන්තාරීකරණය වැළැක්වීමේ සම්මුතියේ අධීක්ෂණය හා වාර්තාකරණය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට යොමු කිරීම සඳහා පාර්ශ්වකාර ආයතන හා වෘත්තිකයන්ගේ ධාරිතා සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වූ ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා වාර්ෂික අයවැයගත ඇස්තමේන්තු ප්‍රතිපාදනය රු. 4,000,000 ට මුදල් පෙරලායි 66/69 යටතේ රු. 1,500,000 ක් මාරු කර තිබුණද පිරිවිතර අනුව සැලසුම් කළ ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල අපේක්ෂිත මිලට වඩා මිල ගණන් වැඩිවීම හා ව්‍යාපෘති අරමුදල් නොවැම්බර් අග ලැබීම හේතුවෙන් එම මුළු මාරු කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණයම වියදම් නොකොට ඉතිරි වී තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කෙටිකාලීනවත් මූලික කාබන් නිසි ගණනය කිරීම (වැය විෂය අංක 160-2-3-161-2509) හා කෙටිකාලීන ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කිරීමේදී මුල් සංක්‍රමණිකයන් පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම හා සැවලසිටි හා ප්‍රෝජා තාක්ෂණය ආධාරයෙන් කෙටිකාලීන හා මුහුදු තෘණ අතරමැදි කලාපය සිතියම්ගත කිරීම (වැය විෂය අංක 160-2-3-162-2509) සඳහා පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තු යටතේ ලබාගෙන තිබූ පිළිවෙලින් රු. 9,330,000 හා රු. 8,050,00 අදාළ කාර්යයන් ඉටු නොකර සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ඉතිරි කර තිබුණි.



3.2 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට යොමුව	අනුකූල නොවීම
(අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහය	
i. මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104(1) (3)	භාණියක් හෝ සාධුවක් සිදුවී පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක් ලබා දීමට දින 07 කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාදයක් සිදු වේයැයි අපේක්ෂා කරන්නේ නම් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තාවක් වහාම ලබා දිය යුතු නමුත් 2025 ජනවාරි 01 දින සිට 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින දක්වා සිදුවී තිබුණු වාහන අනතුරු 04 ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තාවක් ලබා දී නොතිබුණි.
ii. මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104 (1) (4)	භාණිය සිදු වූ දිනයේ සිට මාස 03 ක් ඇතුළත පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත්, අමාත්‍යාංශය සතු වාහන 04 ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක් ලබා දීමේ ප්‍රමාද වීම මාස 05 ක් මාස 09 ක් අතර කාල පරාසක විය.
(ආ) භාණ්ඩාගාර චක්‍රලේඛ	
i. 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 18 දිනැති වත්කම් කළමනාකරණ චක්‍රලේඛ අංක 05/2024 හි 02 (i) (අ) හා 02 (ii) ඡේදය	අමාත්‍යාංශ ලේකම් විසින් 2025 ජූනි 25 දින අපහරණය කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා දුන් වාහන 03 ක වටිනාකම තක්සේරු කිරීමට 2025 අගෝස්තු 07 දින කම්මුවක් පත් කර තිබුණද 2026 පෙබරවාරි 02 දින වන විටත් අදාළ වාහන තක්සේරු කර අපහරණය සිදු කර නොතිබුණි.





ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
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ii. විදේශ සම්පත් i. කිසිදු රාජ්‍ය ආයතනයක් ද්වි පාර්ශ්වීය හා බහු පාර්ශ්වීය සංවර්ධන හවුල්කාරීත්ව ආයතන විසින් පිටිනලිකා ලබන විදේශීය සම්පත්ප්‍රභූ හා වැඩිමුළුද ඇතුළු විදේශ පුහුණු වැඩසටහන් විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හරහා සම්බන්ධීකරණය කර නොගෙන සංවර්ධන හවුල්කාරී ආයතන සමඟ සාමුඛ කටයුතු නොකළ යුතු බව දක්වා තිබුණද 2025 වර්ෂය තුළ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නිලධාරීන් සහභාගී වී තිබූ විදේශ පුහුණු/වැඩවුර හා සම්පත්ප්‍රභූ 21 ක් අතුරින් 18 ක් එනම් සියයට 86 ක් වහලේම විධිවිධාන වලට අනුව විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හරහා සම්බන්ධීකරණය කරගෙන නොතිබුණි.

ii. විදේශ ප්‍රදාන/විදේශීය අරමුදල් අයවැය සම්බන්ධයෙන් නිසි ආකාරයට ගිණුම් පවත්වාගෙනයාම සඳහා විදේශ වැඩසටහන්වලට සක්‍රීයව අයදුම්කරුවන්ගේ නම් විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හරහා සංවර්ධන හවුල්කාරීත්ව ආයතන වෙත සන්නිවේදනය කළ යුතු අතර රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම්කරණ හා මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ අවධානය යටතේ සියළු විදේශ ප්‍රදාන පිරිවැය නිසි පරිදි වාර්තාගත කළ යුතු බව දක්වා තිබුණ ද අමාත්‍යාංශය සංවර්ධන හවුල්කාරීත්ව ආයතන සමඟ සාමුඛ සම්බන්ධීකරණ කටයුතු කිරීම හේතුවෙන් එම විදේශ ප්‍රදාන පිරිවැය නිසි පරිදි වාර්තා කර නොතිබුණි.

iii. 2019 ජූනි 24 දිනැති මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශ වහලේම අංක 01/2019

i. 12 වන වගන්තිය

අමාත්‍යාංශ ප්‍රධානියා විසින් අවුරුදු 58ට වැඩි රජයේ නිලධාරීන් විදේශ වැඩසටහන්වලට නිර්දේශ කිරීමේදී අදාළ අයදුම්පත සමඟ අවධානයට පිළිබඳ ඉහළ සාධාරණීකරණයක්ද ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු බව දක්වා තිබුණද



අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් නිලධාරීන් 06 දෙනෙකු සම්බන්ධයෙන් එම විධිවිධාන අනුව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

ii. 11 වන වගන්තිය

වයස අවුරුදු 55 හි 58 හි අතර නිලධාරීන් සහිත 02 කට අඩු විදේශ වැඩසටහන් සඳහා පමණක් නිර්දේශ කළයුතු අතර අදාළ නිලධාරියාට තම නිල තනතුර මත රඳා පා ඇති අයුතුකම නිවැරදි කිරීමේ අවස්ථා පමණක් සැලකිල්ලට ගත යුතු වුවද අමාත්‍යාංශයේ විධායක නිලධාරීන් දෙදෙනෙකුගේ සංචාර 03ක් සඳහා එම විධිවිධාන අනුව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

3.3 තත්ත්වාර්ථය අතුරු අග්‍රිම නිකුත් කිරීම හා පියවීම

2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛ 01/2020 මගින් සංශෝධිත මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 371(2) (ආ) ප්‍රකාරව කිසියම් විශේෂිත කාර්යයක් සඳහා ලබා දෙනු ලබන තත්ත්වාර්ථය අතුරු අග්‍රිමය රු.100,000 ඉක්මවන අවස්ථාවලදී ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරියා විසින් එම අවශ්‍යතාවය තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් කරුණු සමඟින් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරියාගේ නිර්දේශයද සහිතව භාණ්ඩාගාර මෙහෙයුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් පූර්ව අවසරය ලබාගත යුතු වුවද එසේ අනුමැතිය ලබා නොගෙන ඉහත චක්‍රලේඛ ප්‍රතිපාදනවලට පටහැනිව අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් පරිබාහිරව අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, ඉඩම් පරිහරණ හා ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැලසුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, සභාව, මධ්‍යම පරිසර අධිකාරිය, නාවික හමුදාව, වන සංරක්ෂණ ජනරාල් හා දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම් -මන්නාරම වෙත විවිධ වැඩසටහන් සඳහා අවස්ථා 05 කදී රු.28,533,455ක් ද ලබා දී තිබුණි.

3.4 තැන්පතු

- (අ) 2024 සැප්තැම්බර් 10 දිනැති අංක අමප/24/1711/622/012 දරන අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය මගින් ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තය සඳහා භාවිතා කරන බණිල් කැණීම්, ප්‍රවාහනය සහ වෙළඳාම පිළිබඳ කාර්යය සංග්‍රහයේ පරිච්ඡේද අංක 06 හි සඳහන් ඒකීය ගාස්තු ක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම 2024 අගෝස්තු 31 දින සිට වසර 2 ක කාලපරිච්ඡේදයක් සඳහා තාවකාලිකව අත්හිටුවා තිබුණි. මෙම අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණයෙහි 3.2 අනුව ඒකීය ගාස්තු ක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ 2023 ජූනි 01 සිට 2024 අගෝස්තු 31 දින දක්වා කාලය තුළ මුදල් අයකර ගැනීමේ ගැටලු නිවැරදි කිරීම, දෝෂ තත්ත්වයන් සිදු වී ඇත්නම් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් හැකි ඉක්මනින් කටයුතු කිරීම අපේක්ෂා කර තිබුණද, පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 6000-0-0-13-0-74 දරන පොදු තැන්පත් ගිණුමෙහි 2024 සැප්තැම්බර් 24 දින





ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
ශ්‍රී ලංකා සංගණකර්ම අයුතුකරණය
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තැන්පත් කර තිබුණු රු.1,586,054 ක ශේෂයක් 2026 මාර්තු 24 දිනවන දිනින් නිරවුල් කර නොතිබුණි.

- (ආ) පරිසර පද්ධති සංරක්ෂණය හා කළමනාකරණ ව්‍යාපෘතිය (ESCAMP) යටතේ ඉතාමදුටු පුහුණු මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ සහ කුවිරරළිය නිල නිවාස ඉදිකිරීම් වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීම් කිරීමට 2023 දෙසැම්බර් 24 දින තැන්පත් කර තිබූ රු.9,873,566 ක ශේෂයක් ගැටළුකාරී තත්ත්වයන් මතුවීම හේතුවෙන් බිල්පත් නොගෙවීම මත 2026 මාර්තු 24 දින වනවිටත් නිරවුල් නොකර හොඳ තැන්පත් ගිණුමේ රඳවා තිබුණි.

4. මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

4.1 කාර්යසාධනය

4.1.1 අපේක්ෂිත නිමවුම් පිරිවැය ලබා නොගැනීම

ජාතික පරිසර ප්‍රතිපත්තියේ අරමුණු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අදාළව සකස් කරන ලද ජාතික පරිසරික ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම (NEAP 2022-2030) සඳහා 2022 වර්ෂයේ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබා දී තිබුණි. අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය අනුව සැලැස්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ධීවර ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ කෙරෙහි සැලකිල්ලක් දැක්වීමට උපදෙස් ලබා දී තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව දේශගුණයට ඔරොත්තු දෙන ඇතිල්ලෝ මත්ස්‍යයින් හඳුනාගැනීමට වර්ෂ 05-10 වැනි දිග කාලයක් අවශ්‍ය බව නිරීක්ෂණය කර තිබුණද සැලැස්ම අනුව එය වර්ෂ 1-2 ත් සහ 2-5 ලෙස කෙටි හා මධ්‍ය කාලීන කාල රාශ්ට්වත් හඳුනා ගෙන තිබුණි. තවද දේශගුණ විපර්යාස හේතුවෙන් දැඩි ලෙස අවධානමට ලක්විය හැකි තලපු 30 ක් ආශ්‍රිතව ධීවර හා ජලජ සම්පත් නිෂ්පාදන හැකියාවන් වර්ධනය කිරීම සමඟම එම කලපුවල ජෛව පද්ධතියට හා භූගෝලීය තත්ත්වයන්ට දේශගුණික විපර්යාස මගින් වන බලපෑම ද සැලකිල්ලට ගත යුතු බව එම නිරීක්ෂණ අනුව දක්වා තිබුණද ඊට අදාළ වැඩසටහනක් සකස්කර නොතිබුණි. එසේම ජාතික ජලජ සම්පත් පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන ආයතනය විසින් දේශගුණික විපර්යාස සහ ධීවර හා ජලජ සම්පත් පිළිබඳව සැලකිය යුතු පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රමාණයක් සිදු කර ඇති බවත්, කාර්ය සාධන දර්ශක මැනීම සඳහා මූලික පදනමක් ලෙස මෙම පර්යේෂණය හඳුනාගත හැකි බවත් ප්‍රකාශ කළද, සැලැස්ම යටතේ කාර්ය සාධන දර්ශක මැනීම සඳහා මූලික පදනමක් ලෙස දේශගුණික විපර්යාස පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමු කර නොතිබුණි.



4.2. විදේශ ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘති

4.2.1 විදේශාධාර ව්‍යාපෘතිවල කාර්යසාධනය

- (අ) පාරිසරික සංවර්ධන ප්‍රදේශ සිතියම් ගත කිරීම, ඒකාබද්ධ ප්‍රජාව විවිධත්ව තක්සේරු මෙවලම් හා වෙබ් අඩවි යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම

පාරිසරික වශයෙන් සංවර්ධන ප්‍රදේශවල ප්‍රජාව විවිධත්වය සහ පරිසර පද්ධති සේවාවන්හි නිර්මාණය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ වයඹ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය හා පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය අතර 2021 ඔක්තෝබර් 22 දින අත්සන් කරන ලද ගිවිසුම ප්‍රකාරව පාරිසරික සංවර්ධන ප්‍රදේශ සිතියම් ගත කිරීම, ඒකාබද්ධ ප්‍රජාව විවිධත්ව තක්සේරු මෙවලම් හා වෙබ් අඩවි යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම, වෙබ් අඩවිය ආශ්‍රිත ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සිදු කිරීම, වර්ෂ 05 ක කාලසීමාව සඳහා වෙබ් අඩවිය නඩත්තු කිරීම හා යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම, වෙබ් අඩවිය නඩත්තු කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසු අත්පොත් සකස් කිරීම හා නිලධාරීන් පුහුණුව වයඹ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයට පැවරී තිබුණු අතර ඒ සඳහා වූ සමස්ත වියදම රු.5,733,783 ක් වයඹ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය වෙත ලබා දී තිබුණි.

2021 වර්ෂයේදී ගිවිසුම්ගත වූවද, අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ව්‍යාපෘතිය අඛණ්ඩව අධීක්ෂණය නොකිරීම සහ කාලානුරූපීව පරිපාලනමය කාර්යයන් සඳහා මැදිහත් නොවීම හේතුවෙන් ගිවිසුම් ප්‍රකාරව කටයුතු 2026 මාර්තු 31 දින වන විටත් සම්පූර්ණ කර නොතිබුණු අතර 2026 ඔක්තෝබර් 22 දින වන විට ගිවිසුමේ කාලය අවසන් වීමට නියමිතව ඇත.

- (ආ) සෘජු විදේශාධාර ව්‍යාපෘති

මුදල්, ආර්ථික ස්ථායීකරණ සහ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අංක ERD/AE/GEN/16 හා 2024 අප්‍රේල් 30 දිනැති ප්‍රදාන අරමුදල් සහිත ව්‍යාපෘති වල අරමුදල් සම්ප්‍රේෂණ යාන්ත්‍රණය සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ක්‍රමවේද විධිමත් කිරීමේ චක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව විදේශාධාර ව්‍යාපෘති 02ක විස්තරාත්මක වියදම් වාර්තා කාර්තුමය වශයෙන් රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

- (ඇ) ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශයේ භාවිතා වන දිගුකල් පවතින කාබනික දූෂක සහ පෙෂ්ටිසයිඩ් පාලන වල භාවිතා වන රසදිය හා අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණය සහ ඒවා පරිසර හිතකාමී ලෙස බැහැර කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතියේ 2025 වර්ෂයට අදාළ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් වල 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ගෞතික ප්‍රගතිය සියයට 40 ක් ව පැවතුණි.

- (ඈ) අමාත්‍යාංශයේ විදේශාධාර ව්‍යාපෘති වලට අදාළව 2025 වර්ෂයට අදාළ වාර්ෂික මූල්‍ය ප්‍රගතිය සියයට 52 ක් පමණක් වී තිබුණි.





ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
 தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
 NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

4.2.2 ව්‍යාපෘති වත්කම් ලාභ උපයෝජනය/ නිෂ්ක්‍රීයව පැවැත්ම

(අ) ජාතික දේශගුණ විපර්යාස දත්ත හුවමාරු ජාලකරණ පද්ධතියේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය

දේශගුණ විපර්යාස අවම කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාකාරී සහයෝගීතා ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් සංවර්ධනය කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට යෝජනා වූ ජාතික දේශගුණ විපර්යාස සඳහා වූ දත්ත හුවමාරු ජාලකරණ පද්ධතිය ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සඳහා 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 වන විට රුපියල් මිලියන 45.986 ක් වැය කර තිබුණද අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණු ඉටුකරගත නොහැකිව පැවතුණි. 2021 නොවැම්බර් 19 දින පැවති රජයේ ගිණුම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේදී මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ප්‍රගතිය සතුටුදායක මට්ටමක නොපවතින බව සඳහන් කර තිබුණු අතර දඳාල ආශ්‍රිත සමඟ මනා සම්බන්ධීකරණයක් ඇතිකර ගනිමින් දත්ත පද්ධතිය යාවත්කාලීන කිරීමේ ක්‍රමවේදයක් පැවතිය යුතු බව හා මෙම පද්ධතිය දිගින් දිගටම පසුපරම් කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවයද එහිදී අවධාරණය කර තිබුණි. පසුගිය විගණන වාර්තා මගින් ද මේ පිළිබඳව නිරීක්ෂණ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණද 2026 මැයි 10 දිනවන විටද පද්ධතිය අපේක්ෂිත පරිදි ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට නොහැකි වී තිබුණි.

4.3 වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය

මෝටර් රථ ප්‍රවාහන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ලබාගත් තොරතුරු අනුව පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය නමින් ලියාපදිංචිකර තිබුණු වාහන සංඛ්‍යාව 244 ක් වූ අතර පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය නමින් ලියාපදිංචිකර තිබුණු නමුත් භෞතිකව වාහන පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේදී අමාත්‍යාංශයේ දැනට භාවිතයේ නොමැති වාහන 198 ක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. එම වාහන අතරින් වාහන 159 ක් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් හඳුනාගෙන තිබූ අතර ඊයින් වාහන 04 ක පමණක් අයිතිය නිරවුල් කරගැනීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කර තිබුණි. ඉතිරි වාහන 39 රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ පැවති අනෙකුත් ආයතන වෙත පැවරීම් කල බවට හෝ අසහරණය කල බවට හෝ අතුරුදහන් වූ බවට තොරතුරු විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකෙරුණි.

4.4 පාඩු හා හානි

2022 වාර්ෂික භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණයේදී හඳුනාගෙන තිබූ දේශගුණ විපර්යාස අංශයට ලබා දී තිබූ ලැප්ටොප් පරිගණක යන්ත්‍රණයක ලාභාතාවය තවදුරටත් පවතින බව භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණ වාර්තාව අනුව නිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර ඒ සම්බන්ධ විමර්ශන කටයුතු අවසන් වී තිබුණද විමර්ශන වාර්තා තීරණ අනුව අදාළ නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් අයකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු සිදුකර නොතිබුණි.



5. මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය

5.1 අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය, තරාය කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය

(අ) 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ අනුමත තනතුරු 65කින් පුරප්පාඩු 19 ක් (නීති නිලධාරී 03 ක් ඇතුළුව) හා ප්‍රාථමික මට්ටමේ අනුමත තනතුරු 59කින් පුරප්පාඩු 11 ක් පැවතුණි. ඔවුන් 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ද්විතීය මට්ටමේ අනුමත තනතුරු 600 කින් සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී තනතුරේ පුරප්පාඩු 31 ක් හා කළමනාකරණ සේවා නිලධාරී තනතුරේ පුරප්පාඩු 9 ක් විය.

(ආ) පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ඉල්ලීම් නොකළ ශ්‍රී ලංකා කෘෂිකර්ම සේවයේ I, II හා III ශ්‍රේණි සඳහා අනුමත තනතුරු 05 ක් අමාත්‍යාංශ කාර්යමණ්ඩල තනතුරු ලෙස 2020 වර්ෂයේ සිට අනුමත කරවාගෙන තිබුණු අතර 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට එම තනතුරු 05 ම පුරප්පාඩුව පැවතුණි. එම තනතුරු සඳහා ලබා දී ඇති අනුමැතිය විගණිත දිනය දක්වා සංශෝධනය කර නොතිබුණි.

A. H. H. H.

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ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති

විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට.

පිටපත - අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව



Chapter 04

Performance indicators

4.1 Performance indicators of the Institute (Based on the Action Plan)

Specific Indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of the expected output		
	100%- 90%	75%-89%	50%- 74%
Minimizing the effect of Climate Change		√	
Sustainable Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation		√	
Sustainable Pollution Control and Waste Management	√		
In-situ Conservation	√		
Ex-situ Conservation		√	
Coastal Conservation		√	
Marine Protection	√		

Chapter 05

Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

5.1 Indicate the Identified respective Sustainable Developments Goals

Goal/ Target	Performance Indicator	Progress of the Achievement to date		
		0%- 49%	50%- 74%	75%- 100%
6.3	Volume of wastewater safely treated			√
	Number of water bodies with good water quality		√	
11.6	Conducted four capacity-building programmes covering four additional districts by 2025		√	
12.1	National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production approved			√
12.4	Follow-up actions undertaken for the implementation of the National Waste Management Policy		√	
12.6	Restructured National Green Reporting System established		√	
12.7	Public comments invited on the National Green Procurement Policy. Preparation of a joint Cabinet Memorandum			√
12.7.1	Sustainable Government Procurement Policies and Action Plans		√	
13.a.1	The Government Programme for 2024–2027 under the Green Climate Fund (GCF), titled “GCF Country Programme for Addressing Climate Change in Sri Lanka”, was prepared and submitted to the Green Climate Fund. A project concept note was also submitted to the GCF for approval.		√	
13.1	Coordination of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) relating to adaptation to loss and damage, and coordination of NDC planning, implementation and monitoring, in collaboration with national and international funding agencies and other relevant institutions for the development of climate-related projects		√	
13.2	Updating the National Climate Change Policy and Environmental Policies			√
	Progress of NDCs was reported and documented for the preparation of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 2) through a broad stakeholder consultation process, and incorporated into the Biennial Report.			√
	NDC 3.0 submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)			√
	Focal Points of relevant ministries identified for the implementation of the Roadmap and Strategic Plan for achieving Net-Zero Carbon Emissions by 2050			√
	Preparation of the National Adaptation Plan 2026–2035 completed			√

15.1	Implementation of the National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Sri Lanka	√		
	Removal of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) from terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems	√		
	Implementation of the project for integrated management of forestry, agriculture and tourism sectors through a community-based ecosystem approach			√
15.2	Preparation of the National Policy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Sri Lanka			√
	Implementation of the project for integrated management of forestry, agriculture and tourism sectors through a community-based ecosystem approach		√	
	Preparation of management plans for three National Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) projects		√	
15.3	Preparation of activities and action plans to prevent land degradation		√	
	Setting targets for Land Degradation Neutrality in Sri Lanka			√
	Initiation of Sustainable Land Management Programmes	√		
15.4	Preparation and implementation of the National Policy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS), and the National Policy and Strategy on Traditional Knowledge and Practices Related to Biodiversity	√		
	Conducting awareness and training programmes on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Sri Lanka	√		
15.5	Red Listing process, training and awareness programmes for species conservation			√
	Publication of the National Red List of Plant Species (2020)			√
	Publication of the National Red List of Freshwater Fish (2021).			√
	Completion of the assessment for the National Red List of Mammals (2022)			√
	Commencement of assessments for the 2022 National Red List of Reptiles, Butterflies and Dragonflies			√
	Public awareness programmes on the conservation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) under the ESA Project		√	
15.5.1	Updating the Red List on Animal Species		√	
15.6	Preparation and implementation of the National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Benefit Sharing, together with the required implementation mechanism		√	
15.8	Undertaking necessary actions to prevent or control the introduction of invasive alien species into the country		√	
15.8	Implementation of the National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Sri Lanka			√
	Establishment and maintenance of the National Invasive Species Specialist Group (NISSG) and the Regional Committee			√

	Awareness programmes on identification, control and management of invasive plant and animal species in Sri Lanka conducted in collaboration with several Divisional Secretariat Offices		√	
Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources				
13	Productive protected coastline secured – 2,510 metres		√	
	Length of stabilized productive artificial beach nourishment area (Not available)	√		
	Extent of mangrove area planted – 200 m ²			√
Department of Forest Conservation				
15	2020 Ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, particularly forests, mountains and drylands, in accordance with international agreements			
	Forest boundary demarcation			√
	Maintenance of ongoing research activities (46 activities)			√
	Establishment and development of new experimental research projects (11 studies)			√
	Development of seed sources over 13 hectares and seed collection			√
	Preparation of 100 new forest management plans for natural forest			√
	Conducting three workshops to raise awareness on forest management plan preparation			√
	Conservation of five threatened plant species			√
	Conducting 12 progress review and awareness programmes relating to land acquisition for the Forest Department			√
	Providing facilities for officers involved in land acquisition activities, conducting three workshops on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and payment of membership fees to IUCN			√
	15.2 Promoting sustainable forest management, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests and increasing afforestation and reforestation globally			√
	Establishment of natural regeneration forests – 178 ha			√
	Maintenance of natural regeneration forests – 1,939 ha			√
	Establishment of reforested areas – 183 ha			√
	Maintenance of 250 ha of mangrove forests under the Mangrove Conservation Programme			√
	Maintenance of forest lands associated with tank reservations established in previous years under the Tank Reservation Conservation Programme – 183 ha			√
	Ranaviru tree planting programme – 47 ha			√
	Conversion of abandoned home gardens into forests and maintenance – 130 ha			√
	Conversion of scrublands into forests and maintenance – 622.32 ha			√
	Tree planting at religious sites – 0.04 ha (Anuradhapura)			√
	Tank rehabilitation and removal of invasive plants to improve wild elephant habitats (Kurunegala–Gatadivula, Puttalam) – 56.9 ha			√
	Establishment of commercial forest plantations – 703.79 ha (RCT)			√
	Maintenance of commercial forest plantations – 2,202.69 ha (1/2/3/4/5/6)			√

	Pre-commercial thinning – 315.80 ha			√
	Commercial thinning – 529.40 ha			√
	Post-harvest inventory surveys – 662.10 ha			√
	Maintenance of ecotourism destinations			√
	Printing of entrance tickets			√
	Conserving mountain ecosystems and enhancing their capacity to provide benefits essential for sustainable development by 2030			√
	Production and maintenance of 21,000 seedlings for the establishment of montane forests			√
	Establishment of 20 ha of montane forests			√
15.8	Introducing measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species into terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and significantly reduce their impacts, including controlling or eradicating such species			√
	Removal and maintenance of invasive plant species – 180 ha			√
Central Environmental Authority				
11.6	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in cities (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10)			√
12.4	12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and the quantity of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment			√
12.5	12.5.1: National recycling rate and quantity of recycled materials (tons)		√	
6.3	6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated			√
	6.3.2: Number of water bodies with good ambient water quality		√	
15.1	15.1.2: Area of protected land and freshwater biodiversity sites important for biodiversity, by ecosystem type			√
Marine Environment Protection Authority				
14.1	Cumulative length of coastline cleaned – 25.2 km			√
14.2	Restoration of 500 m ² of coral reefs			√
	Restoration of 5.26 ha of mangroves.		√	
14.3	Monitoring whether the average annual coastal water pH level remains above 8.0 up to 2026 (measurements and data sharing carried out at four locations)	√		
14.C.1	Establishment of a new gazetted Marine Protected Area with an ecosystem management plan prepared (Silavathurai)	√		
Department of National Zoological Gardens				
15.5	Strengthening conservation of endemic and threatened animal species through breeding programmes, education and research centres, and conservation facilities, while enhancing public awareness and biodiversity conservation			√
15.7	Strengthening the protection of national wildlife resources through identification and reporting of illegal wildlife and animal trade, thereby improving the effectiveness of legal actions			√
15.8	Conducting public awareness programmes.			√
Department of National Botanic Gardens				
15.5	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all			
	Raising public awareness on plant conservation among different age groups			

	Conducting educational programmes on environmental plants and biodiversity conservation			√
	Providing opportunities for young women to obtain self-employment and employment opportunities			
	Number of vocational courses conducted within the gardens (NVQ Levels 3, 4 and 5)			√
	Number of young men and women trained through vocational courses (NVQ Levels 3, 4 and 5)			√
	Protecting environmental integrity through biodiversity conservation, combating desertification and conserving vegetation			
	Ex-situ plant conservation			√
	Number of plants conserved through ex-situ conservation			√
	Number of endangered plants reintroduced into natural habitats			√
	Number of awareness programmes conducted		√	
	Number of persons made aware		√	
15.8	Biodiversity conservation, combating desertification and vegetation conservation			
	Empowering floriculturists in Sri Lanka –			
	Number of societies established		√	
	Number of floriculture exhibitions conducted			√
	Number of training programmes and workshops conducted			√
	Number of meetings and field inspections conducted to resolve technical issues			√
	Number of research studies conducted to address emerging issues			√
	Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
	Increase in revenue generated by Botanic Gardens			
	Number of visitors	√		
	Annual revenue	√		
State Timber Corporation				
15	Maintenance of forest lands and establishment of commercial forest plantations (Puliyankulam and Medawachchiya)	√		
	Conducting 10 tree-planting programmes in schools and public and private sector institutions			√
	Upgrading and maintaining facilities at three tourist bungalows (Uda Walawe, Kataragama and Nuwara Eliya)			√

5.2 Briefly explain the achievements and challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals

Achievements	Challenges
- Under the Clean Sri Lanka Programme, the Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management successfully constructed and completed 39 small beach parks. - A 2510-meter coastline was effectively stabilized using various coastal protection strategies. 141 beach clean-ups were carried out on beaches around the island. Central Environmental Authority, in collaboration with the University of Peradeniya, 40 low-cost sensor-based devices were installed across the island to strengthen air quality monitoring. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has provided 12 low-cost sensors for air quality monitoring. - Ten (10) of these have been permanently installed in Battaramulla, Ratnapura, Chilaw, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Ella, Anuradhapura and Akkaraipattu. Necessary arrangements are being made for the installation of other sensors. - The Central Environmental Authority has been conducting air quality monitoring activities in Battaramulla and Kandy cities since January 2019 using two real-time automated monitoring stations donated by the Department of Motor Transport's Vehicle Emissions Trust Fund (VETTF). The national website for monitoring air quality was launched under the name National Air Quality Network at www.aq.cea.lk. Ambient air quality in Sri Lanka As the official source of information on the country, it provides real-time data in Sinhala, Tamil and English covering the entire island. The data is currently collected by the National Building Research Organization and in the future, contributions from other institutions involved in follow-up activities are to be integrated. This initial work was funded by the Vehicle Emissions Testing Trust Fund. - As part of the Colombo Fort Air Quality Monitoring Center modernization project, the Elona air quality monitoring device was installed at the center on September 17, 2025. This device was donated by the AirPurify Mission Project. The Elona device is	- There is a shortage of employees, which is a critical obstacle to achieving full performance of the organization. - Shortage of operational construction machinery and difficulty in purchasing operational machinery on a rental basis. - The lack of a procurement department due to the lack of officers with subject knowledge adversely affects the accuracy and efficiency of procurement activities. - Maintained by the University of Peradeniya. Due to staff shortage, emergency maintenance and services (internet outages and power cuts) are not able to be carried out within the stipulated time. - There are difficulties in finding a suitable, secure, and reliable location for installing sensors. - Each AAQMS costs approximately Rs. 21 million per year for maintenance and service. Since there is no specific and continuous financial source allocated for the ongoing maintenance of this AAQMS and due to non-receipt of funds on time, the maintenance of AAQMS is not carried out properly, which hinders the receipt of accurate data. - For the first time, a software that integrates all air quality measurement devices in Sri Lanka and presents information to the public. Technical and administrative problems have arisen as different air quality measurement devices and different types of software are used. - Government agencies are unable to receive equipment donated by another agency duty-free. In this case, it is costly and time-consuming to clear the equipment through customs. - Staff shortage - Difficulty in changing people's attitudes - Increase in the price of substitute goods available to replace banned goods. - It is difficult to attract industrialists to produce environmentally friendly substitutes due to the

a high-quality, low-cost micro-sensor air quality monitoring device. • 1150 industries have been included in the process of issuing scheduled waste management licenses and through this, hazardous waste generation control and hazardous waste treatment methods have been introduced. • 11 regulations related to solid waste management were publicshed. (CEA) ✓ No. 1627/19 dated 10.1 1.2009 ✓ No. 2034/33 dated 01.09.2017 ✓ No. 2034/34 dated 01.09.2017 ✓ No. 2034/35 dated 01.09.2017 ✓ No. 2034/36 dated 01.09.2017 ✓ No. 2034/37 dated 01.09.2017 ✓ No. 2034/38 dated 01.09.2017 ✓ Amendment No. 2211/51 dated 21.01.2021 and No. 2338/29 dated 27.06.2023 ✓ No. 21.01.2021 No. 2211/50 ✓ No. 2341/30 dated 19.07.2023 ✓ No. 2353/55 dated 12.10.2023 • 14 single-use plastic items banned. • The online reporting system was improved to facilitate the collection and reporting of recyclable materials. • A process will be carried out to register collectors of non-hazardous, non-polluting, recyclable waste. • Technical advisory services and environmental monitoring are essential elements to maintain environmental quality and comply with environmental standards and norms. Island wide as the testing needs of industries cannot be met by the Central Environmental Authority, testing laboratories and specialized consultants will be registered by the Central Environmental Authority. Registration of 31 testing laboratories and 74 specialized consultants for the year 2025/2026 • Registration of 44 gully bowsers transporting waste to streamline the disposal of industrial wastewater through the gully bowser service. • Develop guidelines for rice mills, including wastewater pollution control • The Central Environmental Authority has been able to safely treat 78% of the total wastewater generating industries.	• high cost (taxation) involved. (CEA) • Public awareness is minimal due to the high cost of advertising. • Staff shortage • Difficulty in changing people's attitudes. • Increase in the price of substitute goods available to replace banned goods. • It is difficult to attract industrialists to produce environmentally friendly substitutes due to the high cost (taxation) involved. • Public awareness is minimal due to the high cost of advertising. • Staff shortage • Inadequate technical training. • Inadequate financial resources. • Lack of essential equipment. • Lack of staff training opportunities • Lack of financial resources. • The process of declaring environmental protection areas is not carried out within the prescribed time frame as it is carried out through the technical intervention of numerous institutions. • Lack of sufficient basic data and information to conduct studies and surveys in the proposed areas. • Inadequate financial allocation for management and conservation activities.
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• 22 water sources across the island are continuously monitored and 12 physical and chemical parameters are analyzed. • 13 areas declared as Environmental Protection Areas (Total land area of declared Environmental Protection Areas - 158.62 Km²) • A scientific study was conducted for the proposed Gonamariya Water Springs area located in the Kebitigollewa Divisional Secretariat Division of the Anuradhapura District in the North Central Province. It was decided to declare the Gonamariya Water Springs as an Environmental Protection Area to ensure the sustainable existence of this area. The prepared Gazette Notification has been forwarded to the Department of Legal Drafting for approval. (Area - 0.012 sq km) • Water Resources Board is carried out Management and conservation activities in the 13 declared Environmental Protection Areas, including follow-up field surveys, stakeholder meetings, physical demarcation of boundaries, control of invasive alien plant species, improvement of water sources and watersheds, provision of labor grants, and implementation of awareness programmes. • A long-term groundwater monitoring system covering approximately 40% of Sri Lanka's land area was established to assess groundwater quality and monitor variations in groundwater levels. • A real-time data collection network consisting of 190 stations has been established for 03 river basins and 02 groundwater sensitive zones (Malwathu Oya, Maduru Oya, Kumbukkan Oya, Jaffna and Puttalam) in Sri Lanka, and groundwater levels, water Conductivity and precipitation data are being collected. This will help study changes in quality and water levels due to over-abstraction of groundwater. • Through floriculture development programmes implemented by the Department of National Botanic Gardens, approximately 8,500 small and medium-scale entrepreneurs have been empowered. As a result, self-employment and business opportunities have been created, thereby contributing to economic development. • Through vocational training programmes conducted within the gardens, approximately 132 students were trained under various courses, including NVQ Levels 3, 4, and 5. These training	• The Water Resources Board has been empowered to regulate groundwater in order to prevent the misuse of groundwater and conserve groundwater by the Extraordinary Gazette No. 2010/23 published on 16th March 2017, but due to legal shortcomings, the main function assigned to the Water Resources Board, which is the management of groundwater resources and related matters, has not been fulfilled. Many problems have emerged in the planning and implementation of related processes for the management, regulation and conservation of other water resources. Therefore, the Water Resources Board Act has been duly amended and its draft has been submitted to the Cabinet.
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programmes aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. • In particular, the conservation of plant species through ex-situ conservation activities in all botanic gardens, as well as the reintroduction of endangered plant species into their natural habitats, has contributed to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration and protection. Furthermore, the production of 543,442 plants has contributed to plant conservation efforts. • By increasing the total revenue generated by all botanic gardens to over Rs. 1 billion, a direct contribution has been made to Sri Lanka's sustainable economic growth. This promotes sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	
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06.1 Cadre Management

	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies / (Excess)**
Senior	65	46	21
Territory	11	10	01
Secondary	600	558	42
Primary	59	48	11

06.2 ** Briefly state how the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute.

Among resources available in any organization, the most important factor for the performance is the human resource. Therefore, the entire human resource of the Ministry of Environment is positioned according to the requirement of each division.

Overall performance of the ministry depends on performance of each official and allocation of the human resource to each division. Through the given duty lists and work schedules, performance of subordinate officials are measured by staff officials in each division. Accordingly, available limited human resources are utilized effectively for the performance of the organization.

Frequently training needs of the staff are identified and accordingly required training provided for them. Owing to given training their performances will be increased. Through the performance appraisal evaluation and commendations, staffs were motivated and it helped to reach the maximum step of goals, during the given time frame. In addition, opportunity was given to officials to ex-change among divisions of the ministry and it caused to increase their subject knowledge in various sectors.

As mentioned above, proper management of the human resources of the Ministry of Environment, it could be enhanced the performance of the institution

06.3 Human Resource Development

Name of the Program	No. of staff trained	Duration of the program		Total Investment		Nature of the Program (Abroad /Local)	Output/ Knowledge Gained *
		Open Date	Close Date	Local	Foreign		
Lecture program on motivation, positive thinking, and ethics for officials of the Ministry of Environment	100	2025.03.03	2025.03.03			Local	
Registration Fees for training programme on new procumbent guildline - 2024	02	2025.02.20 2025.02.21	2025.02.20 2025.02.21			Local	
Registration Fees for training programme on new procument guideline - 2024	01	2025.03.26	2025.03.26			Local	
Training workshop on government vehicle maintenance	01	2025.03.25	2025.03.25			Local	
Workshop on the role of the leave officer	01	2025.03.20	2025.03.20			Local	
Training workshop on procurement process	01	2025.03.04	2025.05.20			Local	
Training Workshop on Institutions Code and Financial Regulations	02	2025.03.27	2025.03.28			Local	
Workshop on Salient Features of the Procurement Guidelines and Manual 2024	01	2025.06.20	2025.06.20			Local	
One-day training workshop for office assistants for a quality work environment	02	2025.06.24	2025.06.24			Local	
Workshop on the role of the leave officer	02	2025.06.26	2025.06.26			Local	
Capacity Building Program for Development Officers Serving in the District Secretariat and Divisional Secretariats under the Ministry of Environment	335	2025.07.09	2025.07.09			Local	
Project Management Training Program	01	2024.12.05	2025.02.20			Local	
Career Guidance Workshop for Board Members of Institutions Affiliated to the Ministry of Environment	70	2025.07.21	2025.07.21			Local	
Office Assistant Service Job Training Program	03	2025.08.04	2025.08.05			Local	
Training program on maintaining a personal file effectively	03	2025.07.29	2025.07.29			Local	
Participation of one officer in the 4th International Exploration Workshop of the National	01	2025.09.04	2025.09.04			Local	

Library and Documentation Services Board							
Training program on Filing	03	2025.08.21	2025.08.21			Local	
Training program held in conjunction with the Clean Sri Lanka National Program to mark the Seiri Week	100	2025.09.04	2025.09.04			Local	
An official participates in the 15th International Conference of the Association of University Librarians of Sri Lanka	1	2025.10.02	2025.10.02			Local	
Certificate in Artificial Intelligence Training Course	8	2025.07.17	2025.08.14			Local	
Training workshop on procurement process	2	2025.07.15	2025.09.16			Local	
Training program held for writing office notes and official letters	`	2025.11.11	2025.11.11			Local	
Project Management Training Program	8	2025.11.11	2025.11.18			Local	
Directing drivers to a training program for drivers to practice scientific, economical and safe driving	2	2025.11.20	2025.11.20			Local	
One-day training workshop for office assistants for a quality work environment	1	2025.11.19	2025.11.19			Local	
Office Assistant Service Job Training Program	2	2025.12.17	2025.12.18			Local	
Certificate in Artificial Intelligence Training Course	7	2025.12.05	2026.01.02			Local	
Diploma Course in Public Procurement and Contract Administration	2	2025.10.04	2026.10.04			Local	

***Briefly state how the training program contributed to the performance of the institution**

1. As the organization constantly involves new and transferring officers, training the officers for the duties relevant to the organization facilitates the organization to reach its goals by increasing its efficiency and productivity.
2. The Training / capacity building programs help to improve Knowledge, skill & attitude of the officers in the organization. By leading to capacity building and improving the efficiency of human resources, it ultimately paves the way to achieve organizational goals.
3. Through an effective communication mechanism, the link between the executive and managerial levels and their subordinates can be strengthened. It will help to improve the relationship between the parties and give the opportunity to raise productivity of the organization via effective conflict management.

Chapter 07

Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied /Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non-Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
1	The following financial statements /accounts have been submitted on due date			
1.1	Annual financial statements	Complied		
1.2	Advance to public officers account	Complied		
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	Not Relevant		
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Not Relevant		
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Not Relevant		
1.6	Others	Not Relevant		
2	Maintenance of books and registers (FR445)/			
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and update in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/2018	Complied		
2.2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards have been maintained and update	Complied		
2.3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Complied		
2.6	Register for cheques and money orders has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA – N20) has been maintained and update	Complied		
03	Delegation of functions for financial control (FR135)			
3.1	The financial authority has been delegated within the institute	Complied		
3.2	The delegation of financial authority has been communicated within the institute	Complied		
3.3	The authority has been delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied		

3.4	The controls has been adhered to by the accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Complied		
4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.1	The annual action plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.2	The annual procurement plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.3	The annual Internal Audit plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.4	The annual estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied		
4.5	The annual cash flow has been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied		
5	Audit queries			
5.1	All the audit queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Complied		
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)) DMA/1-2025	Complied		
6.2	All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	Complied	In case of any non-compliance, the following actions will be taken: i. Sending reminder letters to institutions under the Ministry to receive responses to delayed internal audit queries ii. Following up on the progress of providing responses to audit queries at every Audit and Management Committee meeting	
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018	Complied		
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	Complied		
7	Audit and Management Committee			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2025	Complied	04 meetings have been held.	
8	Asset Management			
8.1	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Complied		
8.2	A suitable liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular	Complied		

8.3	The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	Complied		
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	Complied		
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied		
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	Complied		
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	Complied		
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated	Complied		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	Complied		
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	Complied		
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	Not Relevant		
10	Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	Complied		
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Complied		
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month	Complied		
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied		
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(1)	Complied		
12	Advances to Public Officers Account			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied		
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Complied		
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Complied		
13	General Deposit Account			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits	Complied		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	Complied		
14	Imprest Account			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to TOD	Complied		
14.2	The ad-hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task	Complied		
14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had not been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	Complied		
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with	Complied		

	the Treasury books monthly			
15	Revenue Account			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Not Relevant		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Not Relevant		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	Not Relevant		
16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Complied		
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied		
17	Provision of information to the public			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right to Information Act and Regulation	Complied		
17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website or alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate / allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures	Complied		
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as per section 08 and 10 of the RTI Act	Has been Prepared		
18	Implementing citizens charter			
18.1	A citizens charter/ Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Complied		
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter / Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Complied		
19	Preparation of the Human Resource Plan			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018	Complied		The human resource plan is expected to be further improved.
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	Complied		
19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No.6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
20	Responses Audit Paras			
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied		

END



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